

Fifth Series, No. 40

Friday, April 25, 1975
Vaisakha 5, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Rs:2.00

CONTENTS

No. 40, Friday, April 25, 1975/Vaisakha 5, 1897 (SAKA)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 776, 777, 779, 780 and 782 1—27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 771 to 775, 778, 781 and 783 to 790 27—38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 7478 to 7498, 7500 to 7594, 7596 to 7620 and 7622 to 7677 38—211

Papers Laid on the Table 211—212

Committee on Public Undertakings—

Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Reports & Minutes *presented* 212

Public Accounts Committee—

Hundred and forty-seventh, Hundred and fifty-ninth & Hundred and sixtieth Reports *presented* 212—213

Business of the House—

Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah 213—239

Arrest and Release of Members 239

Demands for Grants, 1975-76—Ministry of Commerce—

Shri K. M. 'Madhukar' 240—246

Shri Chandrika Prasad 246—250

Shri P. G. Mavalankar 250—253

Shri Dhamankar 253—256

Shri Madhu Limaye 256—262

Shri Banamali Patnaik 262—265

Shri S. M. Banerjee 265—267

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 267—271

Shri B. V. Naik 271—272

Shri Chiranjib Jha 272—277

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 277—278

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya 278—296

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Fifty-fifth Report presented.	COLUMNS 303
Resolution Re. Measures to remove economic and social injustices to women—	
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	304—307
Shrimati Roza Deshpande	307—315
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	315—320
Shrimati Savitri Shyam	320—325
Shri Syed Ahmed Aga	326—344
Shrimati M. Godfrey	345—348
Shri Raghunatha Reddy	348—349
Shri Vasant Sathé	349—351
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	351—357
Shri Y.S. Mahajan	358—360
Shri P.G. Mavalankar	360—363
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	364—365
Shri B.V. Naik	366—369
Shri Madhu Limaye	370—372
Shrimati Sheila Kaul	372
Shri Arvind Netam	372—380
Shri Indrajit Gupta	380—386
Resolution Re. Report of Commission of Inquiry into Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose—	
Shri Samar Guha	388

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday April 25, 1975/Vaisakha 5, 1897
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

India's Exports to Canada

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

(a) whether there are indications of growing interest by Canadian importers in a wide range of non-traditional Indian products; and

(b) if so, the amount of increase of India's exports to Canada during 1973-74 along with the names of items?

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

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

STATEMENT

INDIA'S EXPORTS TO CANADA

(Value in Rs. '000)

Commodities	1972-73	1973-74	Amount of increase
TRADITIONAL			
Jute Manufactures (excluding carpet backing)	44,659	45,145	486
Spices	11,739	15,119	3,380
Tea, black & green (including waste)	18,396	18,012	..
Coffee	5,853	12,132	6,279
Crude vegetable materials n.e.s.	2,949	3,328	379
Fish in airtight containers, n.e.s. and fish preparations whether or not in air-tight containers (including crustacea and molluscs)	686	761	75
Cashew Kernels	69,370	37,777	..
Pearls, Precious & semi-precious stones	1,309	2,341	1,032
Leather	1,064	1,131	67
Crude Minerals, n.e.s.	371	238	..
Iron and Steel	422	1,559	1,137
Other articles	6,330	11,640	5,310
TOTAL	1,63,148	1,49,203	..

Commodities	1972-73	1973-74	Amount of increase
NON-TRADITIONAL			
Jute Carpet backing	49,905	41,950	..
Fruits, fresh & nuts (excluding oil nuts fresh or dried & cashew kernels)	1,774	1,552	..
Floor coverings, tapestries etc. other than of cotton	14,022	21,540	7,518
Cotton manufactures (excluding yarn thread and clothing)	17,885	31,141	13,256
Textiles fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabric) other than cotton and jute fabrics	11,191	13,094	1,903
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	5,640	7,313	1,673
Footwear	5,431	10,055	4,624
Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	2,810	5,709	2,899
Clothing (readymade garments)	5,855	17,393	11,538
Travel goods, handbags & similar articles	770	3,493	2,723
Inorganic chemicals	180	2,123	1,943
Transport equipment	296	662	366
Machinery, apparatus & appliances (electric and non-electric)	1,686	1,477	..
Parabulators, toys games and sporting goods	913	700	..
TOTAL	1,18,358	1,58,202	
GRAND TOTAL	2,81,506	3,07,405	

SHRI N. E. HORO: From the statement I find that there has been some improvement in non traditional items. But I would like to know why no effort has been made towards exporting shellac to Canada. This has been one of the main items of foreign trade, and there was a time when we were the only exporters of shellac, but now Thailand is competing. I would like to know what steps Government are proposing to take to export shellac to Canada.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If Canada wants shellac, certainly we will export it. It is not that we do not want to export it.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is not a question of wanting. You have to care for it..

MR. SPEAKER: It is all a hypothetical question.

SHRI N. E. HORO: You have to create a market in that country. What are you doing about that?

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will try to create it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो लिस्ट दी है उसकी देखते हुए क्या यह बात सही है कि जो व्यक्ति अपने आप यहां से माल भेजते थे, जब से आपने इयूटी लगाई है, तब से उनके माल का भेजा जाना काफ़ी कम हो गया है, इसीलिए हमारे यहां विदेशी मुद्रा में काफ़ी कमी आई है? क्या आप अब उनको छूट देंगे जिस से कि अधिक से अधिक माल विदेशों को भेजा जा सके और विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सके?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: जो भी छूट दी जायगी वह सब देशों को समान

रूप से दी जाएगी। कैनाडा को अलग से कोई छूट दिये जाने की योजना नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: लेकिन इस तरह से आपका निर्यात काफ़ी का हुआ है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: आप स्टेटमेंट को देखें—निर्यात में काफ़ी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। काफ़ी में 160 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जांच एण्ड स्टोन्ड में 79 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, अयरन एण्ड स्टील में 269 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, ट्रेवल गुड्स में (हैण्ड बैग्स आदि में) 353 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, रेडिमेड गार्मेंट्स में 197 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है—इस तरह से हमारे निर्यात में काफ़ी बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैंने पूछा था कि जो लोग व्यक्तिगत रूप से माल भेजते थे उनके भेजने में काफ़ी कमी आई है—क्या यह बात सही नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कुछ बतला सकते हैं तो बतलाइए, मेरी समझ में तो नहीं आया कि यह इम में से कैसे निकलता है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: व्यक्तिगत फर्मों के अलग अलग आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In regard to almost all the commodities there has been a rise in exports except in respect of cashew kernels where there has been nearly 40 to 50 per cent drop; the figure was 69 to 70 millions for 1972-73 and it was hardly 27 millions for 1973-74.

May I know the reasons thereof and what steps are being taken to keep up the

export of this very vital commodity which earns so much of export earnings?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There has been a drop in exports of cashew to Canada. There has been alternative source of supply to USA and Canada from Brazil, and also there has been a general decline in the total consumption of cashew in USA & Canada.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे: परम्परागत निर्यात के दायरे के बाहर जो निर्यात हुए हैं उसमें जूतों का भी निर्यात है और 56 लाख के जूते पहले गये थे, अब एक करोड़ के करीब गये हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा क्यों कि कीमतें बढ़ती रही हैं जूतों की भी, दूसरे मुल्कों में और बहुत ज्यादा कीमतें हैं कि कितने जोड़े जूते गये 1972-73 में बनिस्वत 1973-74 के? और एक दफा यह शिकायत सुनने में आयी थी कि जब जूते भेजे जाते हैं तो एक ही पां के भेजे जाते हैं। ऐसी कोई शिकायत तो सुनने में नहीं आयी?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: मान्यवर, अगर एक पांव के जूते के ग्राहकों की आप कोई सूचना दे सकें तो अच्छा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय. वह दूसरा तो माननीय कछवाय के लिए रखा हुआ है।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: There has been a drop in exports of tea last year as compared to the previous year. May I know the reasons thereof?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The drop in tea exports is not so significant because in 1972-73 the exports were of the order of 1,83,000 and in 1973-74 they were 1,80,000. There is a drop of 3 thousands, but this is a very small variation. This is in the context of the world situation of tea exports which quantitatively have kept a certain level so far as India is concerned.

Meeting of Iron Ore Exporting countries held in Geneva

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

*777. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the iron ore exporting countries was held in Geneva on April 2, 1975; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This meeting at which fourteen iron ore exporting countries were represented approved the text of an Agreement for the establishment of the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries. This Agreement will now remain open in New Delhi for signature by the duly accredited representatives of the participating countries, and shall enter into force thirty days after signature by seven countries.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The hon. Minister in his statement has said that fourteen nations have met together and decided to form an Association. It is a good thing because that will give us an advantage to have our own prices. I would like to know whether in that Conference details as to future contracts with the importing countries and the rise clause in the contracts have also been discussed.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: All these details have been gone into and certain decisions taken. And one of the main conclusions emerged out of the discussions is to co-ordinate the national policies of different member-countries.

The other important point was progressive harmonising of the policies of the Member-countries. Also attempts are being made when the organization is formed, to ensure stable, equitable and remunerative prices for iron ore and semi-processed derivatives.

So, all these things have been looked into and decisions taken. But, final ratifications from the respective Governments are awaited. Thereafter, the accredited representatives will sign the agreement.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, I would like to know whether the point was discussed that iron pellets should be exported instead of iron ore to reduce the cost of shipping and economise?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is precisely what I meant when I said that semi-processed derivatives are also covered in the provisions and the purview of working of the proposed organisation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, is the main purpose of this agreement to ensure that certain minimum level of export prices will be maintained by these fourteen countries and that they will not under-quote or under-cut each other? Is it possible, within the frame-work of this agreement, for countries to have differential in export prices and I would like to know how, for example, the recently concluded agreement to supply pelletised iron ore to Iran will fit in with an agreement of this type?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, this is a multi-lateral organisation with some broad policy parameters within which they are likely to work. But, that does not exclude the possibility of certain bilateral arrangements while, as I say, every attempt will be made to evolve some broad policy parameters ensuring equitable prices for all member countries. But, this does not necessarily preclude bilateral arrangements keeping in view the peculiarities of the situation in terms of investment, in terms of long-term contracts, grades of iron ore, etc.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister, it seems that Government takes pride in being one of the chief exporters of iron ore. If not, may I know from the Government whether their long-term policy is a progressive increase of export of iron ore or a progressive decrease of it? If it is the later, what is the policy of the Government in collaboration with other countries in this behalf?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, Government policy is two-fold, if I may say so. In absolute terms, perhaps, increase, but, in relative terms, a gradual decrease of export of iron ore and increase of export of derivatives, if possible, finished products.

श्री रामकवर: मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि लोहे का जो व्यापार दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारा हो रहा है उसमें वर्तमान स्थिति में हमें बहुत कम कीमत मिल रही है, क्या आप कीमत बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं? और यह जो कच्चा लोहा बाहर भेजते हैं मंत्री महोदय ने पहले बताया था कि हम भारत में ऐसे उद्योगधंधे चालू करेंगे जिस से यहाँ का लोहा यहाँ खप सके, तो इस योजना को मंत्री महोदय कितने दिनों में पूरा करने जा रहे हैं?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I have already said that Government policy is to see that gradually semi-processed and if and when possible, fully processed steel is exported. Meanwhile, we have seen to it that our iron ore fetches remunerative and comparable prices, comparable to the prices fetched by other iron ore exporting countries.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Sir, may I know whether the iron ore exported from India is getting reasonable price at present? If not, what is the . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are shifting from that meeting to the prices now.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Sir, may I know whether one of the objects of the meeting is to get a good price for the iron ore exported from India and may I also know whether we are getting a reasonable price for the iron ore we are exporting at present?

If not, what steps are taken to get a reasonable price?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: To both questions, my answer is 'yes'.

श्री राज कृष्ण शर्मा: आपने बताया है कि चीन देशों ने जेनेवा की

बीठक में भाग लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन कौन से देश थे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयरन ओर भेजने में या फिनिश आयरन भेजने में फायदा है? आयरन ओर की देश में बहुत कमी है। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर हम इसका निर्यात करेंगे तो हमें फायदा रहेगा या उससे नुकसान होगा?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already answered the latter part. The only other thing I would like to mention is that the countries which attended the meeting are Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Chile, India, Mauritania, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela.

Assistance given by Financial Institutions to States

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

(a) whether replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 852 on 26th July, 1974, No. 1463 on 2nd August, 1974, No. 2624 on 16th August, 1974 (laid on the Table on 28th February, 1975), No. 3380 on 23rd August, 1974 and Starred Question No. 354 on 14th March, 1975 factually show that financial advantages in regard to assistance by IDBI, IFCI, UTI, LIC, ICICI and IRCI have gone arbitrarily in favour of States in proximity of the headquarters of these financial institutions,

(b) whether the facts about unequitable and disproportionate distributions of financial assistances given to different States are clearly established from the figures of distribution of financial assistances made to different States;

(c) whether such discriminations in distribution of financial assistances have very considerably contributed to the growth of regional economic imbalances; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up an independent high power Committee of economic experts to go into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c): The flow of financial assistance from the all-India long-term public financial institutions to the different States is not in any way influenced by the mere fact of the Headquarters of these institutions being located at a particular place.

The location of Head Offices of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India 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 Offices of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India are in accordance with their respective Memoranda of Associations. Besides their regional offices in the metropolitan towns, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India have opened a number of their offices in practically all the States not only to serve better their existing constituents in those areas but also to make whatever contribution possible to the industrial development of those regions by increasing the flow of assistance to them without any discrimination whatsoever.

The disbursement of financial assistance by public financial institutions depends upon the number of projects which are established in a particular area. The location depends on a number of techno-economic considerations. The financial institutions assist all viable projects which merit assistance on techno-economic considerations and also ensure that no viable project suffers for want of institutional support.

Keeping in view the imbalances in industrial development amongst different States and between areas within a State, the policies followed by public financial institutions have been directed to remove them progressively. At the instance of Government, the public financial institutions have announced schemes of concessional finance to projects located or to be located in the industrially backward areas in each State. Besides, surveys have been undertaken and Consultancy Service Centres have been opened by the institutions to actively assist

the development of industry in the specified industrially less-developed areas.

The removal of regional imbalances in industrial development is a long term process and it is too early to judge the success achieved in this regard.

(d) Government do not consider it necessary to appoint any committee to go into this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is an evasive reply to the culminating question following from five other questions that I had asked previously. So many informations were given to me, but I find in the answer the data and figures supplied by Government have not been taken into consideration in any way in replying to my question. I hope you will bear with me if I just ask a question after quoting some figures . . .

MR SPEAKER: Do not make a speech. Ask a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Government have replied that location of these institutions has nothing to do with the supply of credit and that credit is offered on the basis of projects etc. I will quote a few figures on the basis of the former replies given to me—I hope you will allow me to do so—and ask my question. Is it a fact that credit supplied by the scheduled commercial banks as at December 1973 was as follows: Maharashtra Rs. 1782 crores, Gujarat Rs. 542 crores, Karnataka Rs. 457 crores, Assam Rs. 70 crores, Bihar Rs. 204 crores, Orissa Rs. 43 crores, U.P. Rs. 408 crores and West Bengal Rs. 941 crores, and the same for agriculture, industry, trade etc. by nationalised banks in the same period was as follows: Maharashtra Rs. 65 crores, Gujarat Rs. 38 crores, Karnataka Rs. 35 crores, Assam Rs. 1 crore, Bihar Rs. 11 crores, Orissa, Rs. 2 crores, UP Rs. 31 crores and West Bengal Rs. 16 crores?

Is it also a fact that upto 30-6-1974 the finances given by the IDBI, IFC and ICICI respectively were as follows: Maharashtra Rs. 248 crores, Rs. 105 crores and Rs. 161 crores, Gujarat Rs. 95 crores, Rs. 53 crores and Rs. 58 crores, Karnataka Rs. 64 crores, Rs. 35 crores and Rs. 31 crores, Assam Rs. 25 crores, Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 15 crores, Bihar Rs. 42 crores, Rs. 25

crores and Rs. 32 crores, Orissa Rs. 11 crores, Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 10 crores, U.P. Rs. 37 crores, Rs. 44 crores and Rs. 24 crores and W. Bengal Rs. 98 crores, Rs. 42 crores and Rs. 32 crores? (*Interruptions*). These facts have been avoided. I can give innumerable other facts. I want to know from the Government whether the facts that had been given do not clearly show that willingly or unwillingly a policy of discrimination is being pursued as a result of which a kind of imbalance had been created in the different States and if so how would the Government explain this acute disparity in giving financial credit by the nationalised banks, scheduled banks and other banking institutions that are located in Bombay? Is it a fact that due to proximity the States which are near the location of the financial institutions get more benefit out of them whereas the States which are far away from Bombay get minimal benefit, States like Bihar, Assam, West Bengal?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: May I also on behalf of the Government specifically state this. I should first like to draw attention to the fact that the question relates specifically to financial institutions . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Culmination of . . .

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: . . . Culmination of five very important questions, that are mentioned in the question. I was pointing out that this question specifically related to the financial institutions as such. The replies that we have given cover the various points that have been raised by the hon. Member. He has referred to the proximity or location of the places, regional disparities, etc. All these had been replied to in the course of my reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister says that all those questions had been replied. I even exerted on your patience by giving a few examples.

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour, not debating hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I knew that such a reply would be given and it is only for that reason I taxed the patience of the

House and have certain figures. I wanted to know how do you explain this way?

MR. SPEAKER: She answered so sweetly and so softly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let me ask my second question. Will the Government in their wisdom and in view of the facts and figures and statistics and data that have been supplied in reply to my five earlier questions concede the clear disparity in the distribution of financial credits by the financial institutions of India to the different States? Will the Government see the compulsion of an independent high power committee of economic experts to go into the matter and say why this discrimination is there.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: May I also say, Sir, that in addition to what had been said before, I hope mine was a convincing answer also. The Government are fully convinced of it; there is no discrimination. I shall certainly appeal to the hon. Members to see the reasons behind this. The basic fact remains that in certain States the infrastructure facilities are not there; the market is not there; investments may not be there. All these things are taken into consideration by entrepreneurs when they decide not to take up projects in any particular State. (*Interruptions*) I am trying to convince the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: No side attacks.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Government have agreed that the survey has been undertaken. Then, why is it not being undertaken by an expert committee?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The survey has already been completed and the Government is aware of the situation. What additional work is the expert committee supposed to do?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: May I know whether any criterion has been laid down by the Government for giving of financial assistance to the States by financial institutions and whether it is a fact that giving of assistance has been left to the sweet will of the financial institutions or it is done on the basis of specific proposals received by the financial institutions from the State Governments?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The basic policy of the Government is, every effort is being made to see that financial institutions give credit to the maximum extent possible for taking the industries to the backward areas. For this purpose, concessional schemes have been introduced and are being implemented. It is in various forms, irrespective of the cost of the scheme whether it is a new scheme or for rehabilitation or expansion, whether it is in the cooperative sector or any other sector, etc. At the same time, it also depends to a very great extent upon the entrepreneurs themselves. If they want to locate it at a particular place, it has to be done there.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: It appears from the replies given and from the statement laid on the Table that Assam stands in the lowest position in the matter of receiving grants or assistance from the financial institutions, whatever the reason may be. In view of the fact that it is the policy of the Government to give priority to backward regions in the matter of development, will Government issue directions to the financial institutions to give assistance in such a way that regional imbalances are removed?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is precisely in consonance with the particular policy mentioned by my colleague that those various consultancy service centres have been established by the financial institutions, as explained in the statement. So, that particular factor is also taken care of.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that apart from regional imbalances between highly industrialised States and less industrialised States, even between the more highly industrialised States, there is a remarkable disparity in the investment of these institutions? How does the Government explain that?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There is some regional disparity and it is precisely because of these factors which are prevalent that these are reviewed from time to time and every effort is being made to see that the various activities are co-ordinated. We have the intra-institutional committees which also look into these things

and see that delay is lessened, so that these things can be expedited.

डा० बोचिन्द्र दास रिडारिया:
मैं मनी महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त भारत सरकार ने निश्चित किए हैं, जिनके आकार पर प्रदेशों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है? क्या आपने मोटे तौर पर यह निश्चय किया है कि उद्योग को सहायता आबादी के आधार पर और कृषि की सहायता रकबे के आधार पर दी जाये?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी: इसके लिए दो, तीन माप-दण्ड रखे गए हैं, जो देश के अविकसित हिस्से हैं, जो ज्यादा नगलेक्टेड हैं और जो प्रायर्टी सेक्टर है, उन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है। सरकार की तरफ से वित्तीय संस्थाओं को यह आदेश दिया गया है कि इन क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Recently, the Chairman of the L.I.C. and the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies had indicated that the L.I.C. is granting loans and credit facilities only to big industrial houses. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the plans under which such financial assistance is given to the States.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is not correct to say that the L.I.C. is granting loans and credit facilities only to big industrial houses. There is the investment pattern of the L.I.C. and the amount of investment in the corporate sector has been defined. It is not more than 8 or 10 per cent as a whole. It may be that bigger houses may be having a larger percentage of financial assistance than others. Under no circumstances, it is more than what is fixed by the investment pattern of the L.I.C.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Having accepted this basic policy so long pursued by the financial institutions, as stated by the hon. Minister, there are discrimi-

nations and it cannot be denied that certain regions, certain States, have got much more share than others. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether she considers that headquarters located in certain areas, in far-flung areas, are at a great disadvantage in getting financial assistance or the facilities from financial institutions. For example, though there are certain branch offices of the Banks located in some State headquarters, here and there, the major sanctions are to be made from their headquarters. A person from Assam finds it very difficult to go to Bombay; so also a person from Tamil Nadu or Kerala or Patna or some other place. All these branch offices are nothing but post offices. Let there be a clear specific direction given by the Government as to what should be the policy in this regard.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Government has any particular policy with regard to investment and the deposit ratio. I find, from the backward districts, the deposits are being collected much more than the investment made there. For example, in a small district of Cooch-Bihar, what is the deposit, the investment is hardly to the extent of 20 per cent or even less. So also is the case of other backward districts in the country. There should be a proper deposit-investment ratio so that regional imbalances are removed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Regarding the first part of the question, I think, the location of the headquarters really does not matter to a very great extent so far as the industrial development of the States is concerned. At the same time, I would like to say that they have been established according to the statute of Parliament and most of the financial institutions have their branches in the States also. Therefore, a very great distance, as mentioned by the hon. Member, does not exist in many of the cases.

Regarding the second part of the question, about regional disparities, I think, the entire policy, the investment pattern of the L.I.C., as I have said before, is to give assistance to the neglected sector and to the priority sector. That itself means that there is a Government's desire and conviction to remove regional imbalances.

So far as the LIC's deposit-investment ratio is concerned, instructions have been issued that this factor may also be taken into consideration. I think, that will to some extent improve the investment pattern and remove regional imbalance.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I hope, the Government is serious in its business of eradication of regional disparity. The hon. Minister stated that the entrepreneurs are primarily responsible and they are forcing the financial institutions, like dumb-driven cattle, to finance them in areas which are not economically backward. If one were to discriminate between one State and another State in the matter of poverty, backwardness, the Pande Committee has earmarked several districts which are backward. May I know from the hon. Minister categorically on the floor of the House whether they will direct the financial institutions not to give finance for any new project in any district other than the backward districts?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTGI: Regarding the first part, this is not an assumption. This is a very sincere conviction of the Government that regional disparities should be removed.

About the second part, how can Government give such a categorical assurance? Government is concerned that balanced industrial development must take place and it will take place only if the various regional disparities which are there not only between the various States but are also there between the various parts of the State, are removed to the maximum possible extent. Does it mean that only those industries which are going to be located in backward areas are to be fed and the others are to be starved?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I spoke only of new projects. It has always been the history of economic development that the areas which are developed become more and more developed and the backward areas always remain backward areas because this theory has been fallen back upon. What is the use of demarcating and identifying areas as backward areas if the Government is not willing to accept that the supposedly forward areas will be starved and only the backward areas will be given the finance?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Is it the assumption that the other areas are to

be starved? Any healthy project is not being starved because of want of credit. But at the same time preference will be given to those which are going to the backward areas

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र . अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है, उस में कहा गया है

"The removal of regional imbalances in industrial development is a long term process and it is too early to judge the success achieved in this regard"

आजादी मिलने 27 साल हो गये है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि ये लोग इप सिलसिले में कितने दिनों में निर्णय कर पायेंगे। दूसरे, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के वही हिस्से औद्योगिक दृष्टि से आज भी तरक्की कर रहे है, जो 1947 से पहले तरक्की कर रहे थे? जब विदेशी हिन्दुस्तान में आया, तो वह समुद्र के तट वाले प्रदेशों में आया, और उस ने उन्ही क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिए लगातार कोशिश की। आजादी मिलने के 27 साल बाद आज भी वही समुद्र-तटीय प्रदेश तरक्की कर रहे हैं, और देश के मध्य और उत्तर के प्रदेश उसी तरह ने पिछड़े हुए है। इस पिछड़ेपन को देखने में फर्क चलता है कि औद्योगिक विकास के सबब में देश का जो नक्शा है, उस को यह सरकार पिछले 27 साल में नहीं बदल पाई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार का दृष्टिकोण यह भी है कि पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों को औद्योगिक तरक्की के लिए विशेष अवसर दिये जायें?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी पिछले 27 साल में क्या हुआ है और क्या नहीं हुआ है, इसके बारे में विभिन्न लोगों के अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण और अपने अपने विचार हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस

बारे में सब बातें पहले उत्तर में आ चुकी हैं।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: With all the good intentions and the avowed objectives of the Government, it seems that the Government is incapable or incompetent to give effect to its intentions or objectives. May I know whether Government is incompetent or incapable of doing this and if not, whether they think that the regional disparities will be removed by starving the backward areas?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI. I am afraid I do not contribute to any of the things mentioned by the hon. Member, though he is a senior member, about the avowed intentions and objectives of the Government. I think, the sum total of the entire thing is that special efforts have been made, are being made and will be made.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY. What is the result?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI. Why result there (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER. What about Bihar and Orissa?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI. Why not U.P.? We are conscious of these things (Interruptions)

Unless we have the intention, we do not know how we can have the determination. Both intention and determination are there. The implementation is there, though there is certainly a scope for improvement.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद . अध्यक्ष महोदय, या तो इस पर और सप्लीमेंटरीज एलाऊ कीजिए, या इस विषय पर डिस्कशन एलाऊ कीजिए। एक तरफ तो मिद्वान्त के नाम पर हम को एक घंटे से ये बातें पिलाई जा रही हैं, और दूसरी तरफ बेकवर्ड एरियाज उसी तरह बेकवर्ड बने हुए हैं।

Why is it that still Assam, Bihar and Bengal are industrially backward in spite of all these fine theories? (Interruptions).

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साक्षे: इस पर
डिस्कशन एलाऊ कीजिए।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद: सारा
पैसा महाराष्ट्र को जाता है।

श्री बसंत साठे: महाराष्ट्र को नहीं,
बम्बई को।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद: बम्बई को।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye
from the beginning.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to look to all
sides. If you get up every time, I am not
bound to call you. If all members get up
on all questions, there is no limit, then
only one question can be covered. Instead
of that, why not have a debate on it?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

The hon. Minister has stated just now that
the lack of infra-structure and other rea-
sons are coming in the way of the develop-
ment of the backward regions. Is it not a
fact that whenever these States have de-
manded for the creation of the infra-structure,
the Finance Ministry and the Plan-
ning Commission have always turned out
the demand on the ground that the infra-
structure has not sufficient capacity to bear
the industry. At the same time, when we
ask for the establishment of industries, we
are told that the infra structure is not there.
When we ask for infra-structure they say
that there is not enough capacity to bear
the infra-structure. Then how do you expect
your objectives to be fulfilled? We are
agitating for years to break this vicious
circle. May I have a categorical answer from
the Finance Minister and the Planning
Commission as to what steps they are taking
to break the vicious circle?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The
various financial institutions are there . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The financial
institutions are only for the big private
people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I assure
the hon. Member that we are interested
in the removal of regional disparity and

development of all areas. I come from a
backward State . . . (Interruptions). I am
giving you the factual position. We can
certainly have a debate. I would very much
welcome it, if you permit it.

Provision in Budget for Payment of Addi-
tional D.A. due to Government Employees.

*760 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

†SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleas-
ed to state the reasons for not making any
provision in the budget for the current
year for the payment of additional three
instalments of D.A. to Central Govern-
ment employees which have already fallen
due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB
KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The entire ques-
tion of dearness allowance is to be review-
ed beyond the 12-monthly index level of
272, according to the Third Pay Commis-
sion's recommendation. This review is being
made in consultation with the staff repre-
sentatives. Pending the outcome of the re-
view it would not have been realistic to
make any provision in the current year's
budget on account of the additional pay-
ment of dearness allowance.

श्री हरी सिंह. अध्यक्ष महोदय,
यह जो सवाल है यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के
लाखों कर्मचारियों की जिन्दगी में ताल्लुक
रखने वाला सवाल है और सरकार ने
वादा किया था कि हम मंहगाई भत्ता
तीन विद्वनों में के अंदर दे देंगे। सवाल
का जवाब पढ़ने से यह मानूम होता है
कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अभी किसी नतीजे
पर पहुंची ही नहीं। सरकारी कर्मचारी
चाहते हैं कि उन का भत्ता जल्दी में
जल्दी मिलना चाहिए। तो मैं पूछना
चाहता हूं कि आखिर वह क्या परिस्थिति
है, कौन से कारण हैं, क्यों जल्दी से जल्दी
डिसेशन नहीं ले रहे हैं और उस डिसेशन
से कितना रायदा उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारियों
को देना होगा ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of the money involved is concerned, the total cost of the nine instalments would be of the order of Rs. 495 crores. Out of that, it is expected that up to 31st December, 1974, the total amount which is to be deposited in the Provident Fund would be of the order of Rs. 36.80 crores, and the instalments in 1974-75 would be only Rs. 2.54 crores.

Regarding the first part of the question, it is not the intention of the Government to make unnecessary delay on it. Certain decisions were taken. We had also a discussion with the representatives of the employees on the 15th April and they have also expressed their viewpoints. All these points will be taken into consideration when the final decision is arrived at.

श्री हरी सिंह मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस की मीटिंग कब बुलाने वाली है? कर्मचारियों के रेजेन्डेंटिबल और सरकार के बीच में यह वास्तुलाप फाइनल कब हो जायगा और कब फाइनल तौर पर देय धनराशि की घोषणा कर दी जायगी? क्यों कि काफी समय टल गया है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बेचैनी बढ़ती जा रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर फाइनल तौर पर इसकी घोषणा कब कर दी जायगी?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not possible for me to indicate specifically the time by which a decision will be arrived at, but already I have mentioned that on 15th April we had some discussions. Various viewpoints have come out, and we are considering them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On 15th April, the Standing Committee of the Staff side of the JCM met the officials of the Finance Ministry and our viewpoints were expressed, because up to March, 1975 five more instalments of D.A. are legitimately due in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission. It was argued on behalf of the employees that these instalments should be paid and fresh negotiations should start as promised by Shri Jagjivan Ram on

15th April, 1975, for a wage revision because the recommendation of the Pay Commission is that after 272 points are reached, either the dearness allowance should be raised or revision of the pay scale should take place. Even at the meeting of the 22nd of this month, the Finance Secretary who was presiding did not give out the mind of the Government. He said he would convey to the Government our views because the Finance Minister was away. If five instalments are legitimately due to the Central Government employees according to the Pay Commission's recommendations, they alone are not responsible for inflation and high prices. So, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether, before it is too late and before they prepare for an agitation, a final decision to pay the five instalments will be taken by the Government. I also want to know whether they are going to impound the entire amount. Our fear is that they are going to impound the entire amount in the name of fighting inflation.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We are equally concerned and I share the anxiety of the hon Member that we should arrive at an early decision so that the situation does not go beyond control. But at the same time, certain factors are there which were clearly indicated to the representatives of the staff by the Finance Secretary at the meeting with them. That is why these points are being looked into and we shall arrive at some decision as early as possible, but it will not be possible for me to indicate any specific date.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Madhusudan, myself and others are members of the JCM. I was present at both the meetings. We said the Government should give an answer by the 30th April. I would like to know when the answer will be given, and whether there is any intention to impound the whole amount. I want an assurance on that.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not possible for me to give an assurance. If I can give it before the 30th April, why not today?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope the Government is not going to impound the entire amount.

Why should 30 lakhs of Government employees be cheated?

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का पैसे के बारे में सरकार पर से विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप कोई ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे कि यह जो पैसा है यह कर्मचारियों को मिलेगा?

सारे देश के अंदर इस प्रकार की भावना बनती चली जा रही है कि यह इंदिरा फंड कब तक कटना बन्द होगा और यह पैसा कब तक मिलेगा, इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Am I to make any observation? The Government have no intention as such. As I have already mentioned, we are seriously considering it and we are discussing it with the Members. Even the dates of the various meetings, etc., mentioned by the hon. Members would indicate the seriousness with which the Government is considering the matter.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Why don't you then give an assurance here when you are considering it seriously?

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI—not present.

Shri Gangadeb.

Disposal of Rough Diamonds through M.M.T.C.

*782. SHRI P. GANGADEB:†

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seized rough diamonds are to be allocated to the M.M.T.C.;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has given any instructions to MMTC regarding the distribution of these rough diamonds; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Collector of Customs, Bombay is negotiating with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for the sale of confiscated rough diamonds to the holders of release orders/import licences. The procedural details are being worked out.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that India is earning a good deal of foreign exchange by exports of cut diamonds and our diamond-cutting industry has turned out to be a good foreign exchange spinner by way of importing rough diamonds and exporting them as polished and well-cut diamonds and at the same time, in view of large scale smuggling of rough diamonds taking place frequently from foreign countries into India, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering any measures to discourage this smuggling and permitting imports of rough diamonds on duty-free basis for exports of cut diamonds and if so, what action Government have taken, or propose to take in the matter?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: As far as diamonds are concerned, we have already indicated that we are trying exports of diamonds, both cut and rough and, if possible, through the MMTC. The whole question is that for the first time we are trying to export these confiscated diamonds. We tried earlier through the agency of the Handlooms Export Promotion Corporation of India but it was not possible because they could not develop the expertise which is needed for exporting these types of articles in the foreign markets. Now, we have taken up the issue with the other agencies and I hope something will be possible to do.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would further like to ask whether the Government propose to encourage the establishment of diamond-cutting units in the free trade zones of the country so that there is a boost to imports and exports and thereby a net gain in terms of foreign exchange earnings for this country.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ब्लैक का पैसा सोने के बजाय हीरे में बदल गया और जयपुर जो हैं वहां हमारे सब से ज्यादा हीरे तराशने वाले कारीगर हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस का एक लेखा जोखा देखने के लिए कि कितना हीरा बिना तराशा हुआ आता है और कितना उस से माल तैयार होता है, यह एक करोड़ रुपए का हीरा उन कारीगरों को दिया जाय और मजदूरी दे कर उन से यह तराशा हुआ हीरा लिया जाय। क्या ऐसा विचार गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है जिस से पता चल सके कि कितना गोलमाल हीरे में होता है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as the quantum is concerned, at present, rough diamonds worth Rs. 15 lakhs are lying with the Customs Collectorate at Bombay. The cut diamonds would be in the order of Rs. 70 lakhs. The question is very limited. So far as the problems like export of confiscated diamonds, utilisation of diamond cutter in certain ways and improvements in exports, are concerned, if the hon. Member has some suggestions, we will consider them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Air India and Indian Airlines

*771. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not yet been introduced in Air India and Indian Airlines in spite of specific opinion expressed in favour of such reservations by Ministry of Law and Bureau of Public Administration;

(b) whether this is due to objections raised by Trade Unions; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against such Unions for obstructing the implementation of Government orders

issued in pursuance of constitutional safeguard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines and Air-India are following reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct entry grades. They have been experiencing certain difficulties in implementing reservation orders in promotion vacancies. There have also been objections from Staff Unions/Associations. Difficulties are being sorted out and efforts are being made to enforce reservations in promotion vacancies early.

Credit given by Nationalised Banks to various sectors of Industries.

*772. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of credit given by the nationalised banks to various sectors of industries during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shrimati SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Compilation of comparable data under the new statistical reporting system, based on Basic Statistical Returns, is being undertaken by the Reserve Bank, beginning with end-December, 1972. Available data regarding the outstanding advances of public sector banks to various categories of 'industry', therefore, relate to end-December, 1972 and end-December, 1973 and are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9516/75].

Promotion of Tourism in Karnataka

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

(a) whether Government had taken any steps to promote tourism in Goa in connection with the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take similar steps for promotion of tourism in the State of Karnataka also in

connection with similar religious festivals; and

(d) if so, the steps so far taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier is an occasion which interests millions of Catholics all over the World. Government of India Tourist Offices overseas gave publicity to this event to attract foreign tourists to India.

An additional passenger lounge was constructed at Dabolim airport and the Indian Airlines operated special flights to handle the tourist rush on this occasion.

(c) and (d) Government of India Tourist Offices overseas have full information on Indian festivals that attract foreign tourists and these festivals are given extensive publicity abroad.

Soviet Foreign Trade Bank in India

*771 SHRI D. P. JADEJA.

SHRI NAWAI KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank is likely to be allowed to open a branch in India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSIILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) : To an enquiry about the possibility of establishing a representative office in India, the Bank of Foreign Trade of the USSR has been informed of our agreement, in principle, to the proposal. There is also the understanding that USSR will also permit the State Bank of India to open a representative office in USSR. Formal communication from the Bank of Foreign Trade of the USSR, supported by the Central Bank of USSR, is still awaited by the Reserve Bank of India.

The proposed representative office will not undertake banking transactions but would be concerned broadly with the study of the possibilities of widening and improving economic relations between the USSR and India and be of assistance to those Soviet Organisations who enter into contracts with Indian exporters and importers.

Charges of Smuggling Against Directors/Shareholders of M/s. Tata Mills Ltd.

*775 SHRI SAI PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the shareholders/directors of Tata Mills Limited arrested so far on smuggling charges,

(b) whether any sorts of raids were conducted at their premises; and

(c) the names of articles recovered from them in the raids indicating the present position of the articles so recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) From the information available with the major Custom Houses, it is ascertained that none of the directors of Tata Mills Limited, Bombay, have been arrested on charges of smuggling, nor have any raids been conducted on their premises.

The total number of shareholders in this Company as on 18-4-72 was more than 13,700. These shareholders are spread all over the country. The information regarding the shareholders arrested so far on charges of smuggling will therefore, have to be collected from the field formations 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. 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.

(c) : Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

*778. SHRI VAKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new branches of nationalised banks are to be opened in Gujarat State during the current year in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the number of such branches and the names of the places where they are to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has reported that as at the end of December, 1974, the public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, had on hand licences/allotments relating to 20 rural centres as hereunder:—

District	Centre
1. Ahmedabad	Detroj
2. Baroda	Chickhodra Jawaharnagar
3. Bhavanagar	Ning-Gala
4. Broach	Sagbara Kavi
5. Gandhinagar	Dhola Rana Vasana (Satelite Office)
6. Kaira	Mogar Alindra Vadod
7. Kutch]	Sukpur-Roha
8. Mehsana	Jaska
9. Panch Mahals	Diwada Colony Piplod
10. Sabarkantha	Dobhada
11. Surat	Kapletha } (Satelite Lajpore } Offices)
12. Surendra Nagar	Kondh Sudamdu

Reserve Bank has also reported that in addition to the above, 35 applications from public sector banks for opening of branches at rural centres in Gujarat during the year 1975 are under its consideration.

Development of 'A' Class Tourist Resorts

*781. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 'A' class tourist resorts in the country, State-wise; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for their development during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Places of tourist interest in the country have not been classified, nor are tourism schemes in the Central Sector taken up on State-wise basis. The selection of places for tourism development in the Central Sector depends upon the availability of resources and inter-se priorities which are determined by the actual or potential attractions of a place for tourists, its accessibility, its scenic, historical and archaeological significance, availability of basic tourism infrastructure and the present flow of tourist traffic.

The Department of Tourism has taken up the development of Gulmarg as a summer and winter resort, Kovalam and Goa as beach resorts, and of Kulu and Manali area. The development of these places will continue in the Fifth Plan for which purpose an amount of Rs. 6.35 crores has been provided in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. In addition an amount of Rs. 1.65 crores has also been provided in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for undertaking surveys for selecting new places, resort development, feasibility studies and for providing facilities at places selected.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas

*783. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government not to open new branches of nationalised banks in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

रिजर्व बैंक आफ एशिया

* 784 श्री बनमाली बाबू क्या
बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) का सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय
रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर द्वारा दिये गये उम
वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जो
दाका से बंगला भाषा में प्रकाशित
होने वाले एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र
'इतिफाक' में प्रकाशित हुआ था और
जिसमें लिखा गया था कि सरकार का रिजर्व
बैंक आफ एशिया की स्थापना करने
के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये

(ख) प्रस्तावित बैंक का सदस्य
कौन-कौन होंगे तथा बैंक का उद्देश्य
क्या होगा, और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग)। एशियाई रिजर्व
बैंक स्थापित होने के बारे में
एशिया और प्रशान्त सागर के लिए आर्थिक
और सामाजिक परिषद के सचिवालय
द्वारा परिषद के आचलिक सदस्य देश
को इस सम्बन्ध में उनके विचार जानने
के लिए सितम्बर 1972 में कंगारू
का एक मसौदा भेजा गया था। सरकार
ने एशियाई आर्थिक सहयोग की मन्त्रि-
परिषद की काबुल घोषणा का आम तौर
पर समर्थन किया है, जिसमें यह प्रस्ताव
शामिल है। यह योजना अभी परिषद

के लिए विचारगधीन है। वरार के मसौदे
के अनुसार, इसकी सदस्यता परिषद के
क्षेत्र के सदस्यों और सम्बद्ध सदस्यों
के लिए खनी होगी। इसका मुख्य
उद्देश्य सदस्य देशों की सकल विदेशी
मुद्रा प्राप्ति निधि के 10 प्रतिशत
भाग का एक पूल बनाना है ताकि
भुगतान-शेष के अभाव में घाट का पूरा
कमने के लिए और खास तौर से उस
घाटे की पूरा करने के लिए जो
अन्तर्-आचलिक व्यापार को उदार बनाने के
कारण हुआ हो अन्तर्-आर्थिक सहायता
दी जा सके।

हथकरघा उद्योग को बैंको द्वारा वित्तीय
सहायता

* 785 श्री राम हेडाऊ क्या बिस्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के सबसे बड़े उद्योग
हथकरघा उद्योग का मसौदा का सामना
करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि बैंको द्वारा इस
उद्योग का वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है
और न ही कोई नियमित प्रोत्साहन दिया
जा रहा है, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा
क्या उपचारान्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही
है।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती
सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Lock out in Mica Factories

* 786 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the big exporters of mica
have locked out the factories from 1st
April 1975 consequent on the hike over

of certain items of mica export trade by Mica Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and what action has been taken against such factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Government are not aware of lock out of factories owned by big exporters of mica. However, some reports of unemployment of mica processing labour have been received. The problem is receiving Government's attention.

Rebate got by Hindustan Lever Research and Development Section.

*787. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on 12th March, 1975, regarding rebate got by Hindustan Lever Research and Development Section and state:

(a) whether an enquiry by Government has already been ordered to find out how the Central Board of Direct Taxes had granted more than the claimed rebate for capital expenditure on research and development to Hindustan Lever Limited; and

(b) if so, whether pending the outcome of this enquiry, Government have asked Hindustan Lever Limited not to remit any amount to their principals at London, Messrs. Unilever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In the assessment year 1972-73 M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. had been allowed a deduction of Rs. 13.04 lakhs in respect of capital expenditure on scientific research activities carried on by them related to their business. The assessee company had also claimed a deduction of Rs. 13.04 lakhs. Under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction on capital expenditure incurred prior to 1-4-1967 was to be allowed over a period of 5 years, i.e. 20% each year, and

entire capital expenditure incurred on scientific research related to the business of the taxpayer after 31-3-1967 was to be allowed in the year in which such expenditure was incurred. In view thereof, in the assessment year 1972-73, M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. was allowed a deduction of Rs. 12.81 lakhs (being the concise figure of Rs. 12,30,597) in respect of the capital expenditure incurred in the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 74,345 being the fifth instalment of the capital expenditure on scientific research incurred prior to 1-4-1967.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृतबैंकों की आय/लाभ

*788. श्री नरेंद्र सिंह:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक तथा पांच बड़े प्राइवेट बैंकों में से प्रत्येक की गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कुल आय, लाभ तथा आय में लाभ की प्रतिशतता का विवरण क्या है;

(ख) जिन बैंकों में लाभ की प्रतिशतता गिरी है; उनमें इस गिरावट के कारण क्या है; और

(ग) जिन बैंकों में लाभ की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि हुई है उनमें इस वृद्धि के कारण क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) से (ग): एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जा रहा है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। [दिखिये संख्या LT-9517/75]

Officers of M.M.T.C. who visited Abroad

*789. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is running in loss

due to negligence of some directors who usually go abroad without any purpose and spend much of their time in foreign countries, and

(b) if not the names with designations of those officers who went abroad in 1974-75 and the results achieved by them as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTERJEE)
(a) No, Sir

(b) Shri S. Ramchandran, Chairman S/Shri C. R. Das, P. P. Dhur & V. S. Bharadwaj, Directors in MMIC. In addition, officers of the Corporation at lower level also visited foreign countries in connection with their work.

These visits were made for negotiating sales and purchase contracts and yielded good results in the form of better realisation for our exports and of making our purchases at competitive prices.

Karipur Aerodrome, Calicut

*790 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Office of the Special Tehsildar, Land Acquisition, Karipur Aerodrome, Calicut has been wound up

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the resentment among the people as it is considered as the beginning of the abandonment of works on the aerodrome against the assurances given in the Parliament and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The land required for construction of an aerodrome at Calicut was acquired by the State Government and handed over to the Central Public Works Department in April, 1971. The winding up of the office of the Special Tehsildar, Land Acquisition, Karipur, does not seem to have any significance at this stage so far as the land for the aerodrome is concerned.

Indian Airlines have recently indicated that in view of their tight fleet position and increased cost of operation it would not be possible for them to operate to Calicut during the Fifth Plan period. Nevertheless it is proposed to pursue the proposal for the development of the aerodrome, subject to the availability of resources.

राज्यों के घाटे के बजट

7478 श्री नृकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शंकरराय सावंत

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए राज्य सरकारों के बजट में कुल कितना घाटा दिखाया गया है और गिने राज्यों की केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्रस्तावित सहायता क्या है और

(ख) आय और व्यय के बीच के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए कर्म करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रस्तावों को प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार और कितना लागू किया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) राज्य सरकारों के 1975-76 के बजटों में कुल 150.69 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया है। इस रकम में मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा राज्य का, जिनके बजट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं व जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य का जिसने 'लेखानुदान' बजट पेश किया है, यदि कोई घाटा है तो वह शामिल नहीं है।

यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है कि वे अपने बजटों को मनुलित रखें और केन्द्र से इन्हें जो साधन अन्तर्गत किये जाते हैं उनमें वे स्वीकृत आयोजनागत परिष्कारों की व्यवस्था करें। राज्यों के बजटों का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए अलग से कोई और सहायता देने का केन्द्र का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) : केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह देना रहा है कि वे गैर जरूरी, अनुत्पादक तथा कम प्राथमिकता वाले खर्चों में कटौती करें तथा अपनी पूंजी को बढ़ाएं ताकि बजट सम्बन्धी घाटे से बचा जा सके। इन सुझावों के प्रति राज्यों की प्रतिक्रिया प्रायः अनुकूल ही रही है।

Evasion of Income Tax

7479. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of cases of Income-tax evasion detected in 1973-74 which were settled at the level of Central Board of Direct Taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): During the year 1973-74, income tax evasion was detected in a very large number of cases. 32,525 penalty proceedings for concealment of income were initiated, and 538 search and seizure operations were carried out. Statistics regarding the number of cases settled are not maintained on the basis of the year in which tax evasion was detected. If the Hon'ble Member desires to know whether a settlement was made at the level of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in respect of any particular case/group of cases, information will be furnished.

Credit to Mills to buy Pak Cotton

7480. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will be the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to give credit to the mills to buy Pakistani cotton; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Income Tax by Money Lenders of Orissa

7481. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the number of money lenders in Orissa (district-wise) who are paying income-tax; and

(b) whether there are any defaulters among them; and if so, who are they and how much amount is outstanding against them towards income tax?

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

Places Worth Seeing

7482. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names and locations of the places which are worth seeing in all the States separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The country abounds in a wide spectrum of tourist attractions; there are, therefore, many places which are worth seeing depending on the interests and tastes of an individual.

A Statement showing places which are reported to attract, on the basis of surveys made, a sizeable number of international tourists is attached.

With regard to tourist centres visited by home tourists in large numbers, such a list of places should be available with the State Governments as they are primarily responsible for the development of tourist facilities for domestic tourists.

Statement

1. Agra
2. Amritsar
3. Aurangabad
4. Ahmedabad
5. Bombay
6. Banaras

7. Bangalore
8. Bhopal
9. Calcutta
10. Cochin
11. Chandigarh
12. Delhi
13. Darjeeling
14. Goa
15. Gaya-Bodhgaya
16. Hyderabad
17. Hardwar/Rishi Kesh
18. Jaipur
19. Jammu
20. Khajuraho
21. Kanya Kumari
22. Lucknow
23. Madras
24. Madurai
25. Mysore
26. Mahabalipuram
27. Ooty/Nilgiris
28. Patna
29. Pondicherry
30. Puri
31. Rameshwaram
32. Srinagar
33. Simla
34. Tiruchirapally
35. Trivandrum
36. Udaipur

मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा नगर में हवाई पट्टी

7483. श्री मंगा चरण बीसिल .

क्या पर्यटन और वाण्य विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा नगर की हवाई पट्टी की संरचना कब से नहीं की गई; और

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और वाण्य विमानन मंत्री
(श्री राजू बहादुर) : (क) और
(ख) खण्डवा के विमान-क्षेत्र का अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों अनुसूचित उड़ानों

के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है, तथापि, आकस्मिक उड़ानों के लिए इसकी लगातार उपयोगिता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसका संभारण किया जाता है।

Payment of Cash Assistance for Eligible Exporters

7484. SHRI PURUSHOTIAM KAKODKAR-

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Chief Commissioner of Imports and Exports is not releasing cash assistance for eligible exporters in core sector in time,

(b) if so, the outstanding dues to industries on this account as on the 31st December, 1974;

(c) whether Government are aware that industries in the core and priority sectors are facing difficulties on this account; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to expedite this payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Cash compensatory support is allowed to the registered exporters by the various licensing offices after necessary examination of the claims submitted by the exporters. The claims which are complete in all respects, are paid in about a month. Where, however, deficiencies are noticed longer time in the disposal of the claims becomes inevitable as the deficiencies have got to be rectified by correspondence with the concerned exporters before admitting the claims.

In the case of the registered exporters enrolled under the Simplified Payment Scheme the first instalment comprising 85% of the claim made by them and as admitted by the Licensing Office is generally paid within 15 days and the 2nd instalment of balance 15% is generally paid within 3 months of the payment of the 1st instalment, where the claims are found to be complete in all respects.

(b) There were 3628 claims valuing Rs. 916.56 lakhs from registered exporters outstanding with the various Licensing Offices on 31st December 1974. These included 1255 claims valuing Rs. 471.71 lakhs received during December, 1974. In the case of the Simplified Payment Scheme 195 claims of the 1st instalment received during December, 1974, were outstanding on 31st December, 1974.

As regards the 2nd instalment 362 claims were pending. Claims falling due for payment during December, 1974 numbered 140.

(c) The claims of the registered exporters are being settled as promptly as possible. Complaints of exporters, if any, made to the C.C.I. & E. regarding delays in payments are examined in consultation with the Licensing Offices concerned without delay.

(d) The procedure has been further simplified on the basis of experience gained, in the new Red Book for the year 1975-76.

Air Strip at Bhuntar in Himachal Pradesh

7485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been decided to expand the airstrip at Bhuntar in Himachal Pradesh so as to enable heavier aircraft to land there;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the proposed expansion and modernisation would be carried out; and

(c) the likely cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c): It is proposed to extend the length of the runway of the existing aerodrome at Bhuntar (Kulu) by 200 ft. to provide additional runway length for safety of aircraft operations of the Indian Airlines which at present operates a thrice a week service to Kulu with HS-748 aircraft. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget estimates of 1975-76 for the execution of the work.

Development of Tourist Centres and Places of Historical and Cultural Importance in Punjab

7486. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist centres and places of historical and cultural importance in Punjab proposed to be developed by India Tourism Development Corporation and Central Department of Tourism during the current year; and

(b) the salient features of their development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b): The development of tourist centres is not taken up in the Central Sector on State-wise or place-wise basis. Places are selected for development on the basis of their existing or potential attractions for tourists, easy accessibility, availability of the basic infrastructure such as water and electric supply, etc. Secondly, due to constraint on resources there has necessarily to be a selective approach in the development of tourist centres. Tourism schemes thus taken up in Punjab in the Central Sector are the construction of a Youth Hostel at Amritsar and a Tourist Bungalow at Ludhiana both of which will be completed during the current financial year.

Loans offered by SBI and Nationalised Banks for Development of Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

7487. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) the amount offered by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks as loan for the development of small scale industries in Gujarat during the last two years; and

(b) the figures thereof, bank-wise and district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a): The position in regard to outstanding advances of public sector banks to small scale industries

in Gujarat as at the end of June, 1973 and 1974 is set out below:

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)
(As on the last Friday of)

Name of Bank Group	June, 1973	June, 1974
1. SBI Group	2937.13	4385.49
2. 14 Nationalised Banks	3694.45	5609.77
3. Total Public Sector Banks	6651.58	9995.26

Data are 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 are now being compiled districtwise under the new statistical reporting system. The available data in respect of the districts of Gujarat relating to the last Fridays of December, 1972 and 1973 are set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Districtwise data regarding the outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Small Scale Industries in Gujarat.

District	(Amt in Rs. thousands) As at the end of	
	Dec., 1972	Dec., 1973
1. Ahmedabad	194982	274966
2. Amreli	3917	5830
3. Banaskantha	1924	1840
4. Baroda	86786	137158
5. Bhavnagar	18935	56088
6. Broach	1199	11446
7. Bular	40438	35668
8. Dangs	130	
9. Gandhi Nagar	1653	1392
10. Jam Nagar	21570	64434
11. Junagarh	12288	20290
12. Kaira	42465	63991
13. Kutch	4598	3733
14. Mehsana	11505	20112
15. Panch Mahals	3318	4163
16. Rajkot	49594	67498
17. Sabarkantha	3092	7531
18. Surat	84683	124682
19. Sundar Nagar	5525	12538
TOTAL	618542	963359

(Data are based on Basic Statistical Returns and because of definitional changes are not comparable with the data compiled by public sector banks).

Loan Advanced by Public Sector Banks to Farmers in States

7488. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars regarding the amount of loans given by the Private Sector Banks to farmers in various States during the last three years, Statewise and the number of farmers Statewise, who were given these loans; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to control the credit policy of these banks and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement showing statewise outstandings of direct agricultural advances with the number of farmers financed by private scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June, 1972, June, 1973 and June, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT 9518/75).

(b) The credit policy for the entire banking sector, including private scheduled commercial banks, is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India keeping in view the broad policy of the Government. In the field of financing of agriculture, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a set of guidelines to all the scheduled commercial banks.

Decline in the Export of Traditional Items

7489. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the volume of exports of traditional items like cashew, fish, coir and spices are 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) and (b) A statement showing the export figures for cashew kernels, spices, marine products and coir products during the last five years, including provisional figures to the extent available for 1974-75, is attached.

in agricultural commodities, export performance tends to vary from year to year depending *inter-alia* on a good or poor crop. The same applies to some extent to marine products. It is not correct to say, as the figures indicate, that there has been any constant decline in general in the export of these commodities. On the other hand, in Cashew the volume increased from 50,284 tonnes in 1970-71 to 66,278 tonnes in 1972-73 and after a lean performance in the following year, mainly due to short supply of the imported nuts, the exports picked up handsomely again in 1974-75. In spices too, after a quantitative decline observed in 1972-73 mainly due to poor spice crops, exports rose again substantially both in value and quantity in the following year.

In marine products also, the exports showed a rising trend till 1973-74, but the level reached in that year could not be maintained during 1974-75, though the exports during that year also are estimated to be much higher than during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73. The decline in the export of this commodity during 1974-75 was due to the recession in affluent countries like USA and Japan on account of inflation and consequently consumer resistance to high priced marine products and also due to lower catch during the year. To boost the exports of marine products, sales delegation to USA and Japan were sent during December, 1974 to book firm orders.

The decline observed in the case of export of coir and coir products, is mainly because of curtailment in the manufacture of coir products by coir industry in West Europe, reduction in the area of hop cultivation, in-roads made by other rival fibres including synthetic fibres, and tariff barriers. Efforts are being made to improve quality, to increase production, to obtain tariff concessions from importing countries and to find more markets for this commodity.

Statement

Statement of Exports during the last five years:

CASHEW	(Quantity in Tonnes)	
	(Value in Rs. '000)	
	Quantity	Value
1970-71	50,284	5,20,658
1971-72	60,378	6,13,521

	Quantity	Value
1972-73	66,278	6,80,214
1973-74	51,898	7,38,088
1974-75	60,350	11,04,500

(April-Feb., 1975).

SPICES

	(Quantity in M. Tonnes)	
	(Value in Rs. Crores)	
	Quantity	Value
1970-71	47,906	38.8
1971-72	65,978	36.2
1972-73	45,289	29.05
1973-74	61,214	54.8
April-October, 1974	24,737	26.1

MARINE PRODUCTS

	(Quantity in Tonnes)	
	(Value in Rs. Crores)	
	Quantity	Value
1970-71	35,883	35.07
1971-72	35,523	44.55
1972-73	38,993	59.72
1973-74	52,279	89.51
1974-75	44,054	67.08

(Provisional)

COIR AND COIR PRODUCTS

	(Quantity in Tonnes)	
	(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
	Quantity	Value
1970-71	52,218	1387.34
1971-72	52,912	1485.94
1972-73	49,489	1493.79
1973-74	46,689	1358.18
1974-75	34,418	1410.88

(April-January)

Tea Estates in Assam and Tripura benefited by Replantation Subsidy

7490. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tea estates in Assam and Tripura benefited by the replantation subsidy scheme upto date; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned to each of the tea estates and the percentage of the tea area covered under the scheme in these Estates?

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.

Export of Handloom Goods

7491. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of handloom goods is expected to show an increase during the current financial year, and

(b) if so, the total exports made in terms of quantity and money as well according to the latest data and also for the corresponding period of the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) and (b) A statement showing the exports of the handloom goods during 1974-75 (April 1974 to February, 1975) in comparison to the corresponding period during 1973-74 is attached. Figures for 1974-75 are provisional while those for 1973-74 are final excepting for garments. Final figures of Handloom Exports during the financial year 1974-75 are expected to be Rs 100 crores against the export of Rs 89 crores during the period 1973-74. Exports during 1975-76 are expected to maintain the same level as of 1974-75.

Statement

Exports of handloom goods during 1973-74 and 1974-75

(Figures in '000s) (Value in 1000 Rupees)

S. No	Variety	Units of quantity	Exports during the period			
			April, 1973 to February, 1974		April 1974 to February, 1975*	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Cotton handloom fabrics	Metres	60186	282281	42190	250565
2	Cotton carpets and Durries	Sq Metres	3446	130.2	2464	12483
3	Cotton Bed covers, bedspreads, pillow covers, table cloth, towels, napkins and others	Kilograms	3440	68718	3424	84445
4	Cotton handloom Readymade Garments	Nos	NA	132156	NA	127587
5	Silk Fabrics	Sq Metres	5328	110613	4623	112375
6	Fabric of Regenerated Fibre	Metres	159	841	144	1022
7	Woolen and worsted fabrics	Metres	166	4433	76	2203
8	Woolen Blankets	Kilograms	23	454	56	1128
TOTAL				612548		591808*

*Provisional

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की सप्लाई

7492. श्री सुधाकर पांडे क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के जिन कार्यालयों में इस समय केवल अंग्रेजी के ही टाइपराइटर हैं वहां हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर सप्लाई करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभाव कुमार मुखर्जी) वित्त मंत्रालय के सचिवालय कार्यालयों में बहुत से हिन्दी टाइपराइटर पहले से ही प्रयोग में हैं। जहां तक अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और एक अतिरिक्त गिपेट सभा पटल पर रख दी जागी।

Steps to Meet Demand for Five Star Hotels

7493. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of foreign tourists in India made in 1972-73 at the instance of the Department of Tourism showed that 41 per cent of foreign visitors to India expressed preference for five Star Hotels,

(b) whether only 37 per cent visitors expressed preference for other categories of hotels from Four Star to One Star,

(c) whether only 32 per cent visitors were able to get accommodation in Five Star Hotels, and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the increasing demand for five Star Hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir

(b) The Survey showed that 36 per cent visitors expressed preference for other categories of hotels from Four Star to One Star.

(d) Government is aware of the need for more five Star Hotels in the country but on account of other priorities, the emphasis in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, will mainly be on expanding the infrastructure for middle income tourists. However, hotel projects including those of the five Star category, planned in the private sector are eligible to various incentives offered in the form of fiscal reliefs, financial assistance in the form of institutional loans, priority consideration for essential requirements, etc

Maintenance Allowance to Students Studying Abroad

7494. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance allowance of the students studying in Universities abroad has been increased; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of increase and date from which the increase is applicable?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Maintenance Allowance has been increased from US dollars 210 per month to US dollars 250 per month in case of studies in the U.S.A. and Canada representing an increase of 19%. In the case of studies in other countries, the allowance has been increased from £ 700/ per annum (£. 750/- in the case of students at Oxford and Cambridge) to £ 900/ per annum representing an increase of about 29%. The new scales have been introduced from 1st April, 1975

Excise Duty on Films

7495 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Film Distributors Association has approached the Central Government for exemption from the excise levy on old and new film prints

(b) whether the new levies would hit hard the film industry and about ten thousand cinemas and other establishments would be closed down

(c) the approximate amount expected to be received by Government through such levy during 1975-76, and

(d) whether Government would consider giving these concerns some relief during the current financial year?

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

(a) No representation from the All India Film Distributors Association appears to have been received by this Ministry.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The changes relating to exposed cinematograph films proposed in the 1975 Budget are expected to yield an

additional revenue of Rs. 1.50 crores during 1975-76.

(d) Various representations requesting for relief are under examination.

Income-tax Officers

7496. DR. LAXMINARAIAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income Tax Officers, Class I working in the Delhi Zone,

(b) whether this number is far in excess of percentage earmarked for Income Tax Officers, Class I *vis-a-vis* other Income Tax Officers;

(c) whether this position is being maintained to the detriment of the promotional chances of the departmental candidates in Delhi;

(d) whether any representations have been received by Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The sanctioned strength and the working strength of Income-tax Officers in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi is as follows:-

	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
Income-tax Officer (Cl. I).	67	(a) Those appointed on regular basis—67 (b) Income-tax Officers (Class II) provisionally promoted as Income-tax Officers (Class I) on <i>ad hoc</i> basis—25
		TOTAL 92
Income-tax Officer (Cl. II)	162	135
TOTAL	229	227

The working strength of Income-tax Officers (Class I) in a particular Charge is not fixed as a percentage of the working strength of Income-tax Officers (Class II) in that charge.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Suitable reply was sent. During the last 5 months, six Inspectors in the Delhi charge have been promoted as Income-tax Officers (Class II).

(d) what was the quantum of aid given by U.S.A. to India in 1973 and 1974?

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

(a) to (d) The U.S. had proposed an amount of \$ 75 million as aid to India in their foreign Aid Bill for US fiscal year 1975. This provision has however been deleted following substantial reductions in their aid programme.

The U.S. provided debt relief for an amount of \$ 29.34 million for 1973-74. They have agreed to provide debt relief amounting \$ 45 million for 1974-75.

Foreign Exchange Regulation

7498. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. which had promised to give aid to India during 1975, has withdrawn its commitments due to the recent developments;

(b) if so, what was the aid assured;

(c) the extent to which it has been refused; and

(a) whether lot of adverse publicity and misgivings have been created in foreign countries over the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to explain Government's position and also to clarify that foreign capital is not unwelcome in India, and

(c) if so, the particulars of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) There have reportedly been some misapprehensions abroad over the objectives of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, when it was enacted

(b) and (c) Government, have, however, taken adequate steps to publicise the rationale of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the salient features of guide lines on section 29 of the FERA 1973, in India as well as in other countries, through official and semi-official agencies. Government have also clarified that its policy towards import of foreign capital continues to be highly selective and aims at filling the technological gaps and expanding exports

Deductions made under Compulsory Deposit Scheme from the Salaries of Employees of Companies of Alok Udyog Group

7500 SHRI VIJAY PAI SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Bharat Overseas Private Limited, Jaipur Udyog Limited, Albion Plywood Limited and other companies belonging to Alok Udyog Group of Companies have deducted from the salaries of their employees every month amounts according to Compulsory Deposit Schemes

(b) if so, whether they have deposited these amounts with Government of India, and

(c) if so, the amount so far deposited by each of these companies and other facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The reference, presumably, is to Additional Emoluments (Compulsory) Deposit) Act, 1974, according to which additional wages and half the dearness allowance are to be deposited, from 6th July, 1974. From the information available to Government, it appears that the following companies belonging to Alok Udyog Group have made deductions under the Act from the salaries of their employees —

Alok Udyog Overseas Ltd., Alok Udyog Services Ltd., Bharat Overseas (Private) Ltd., Maheshpur Holdings Ltd., Universal Investment Trust Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Kanpur Jute Udyog Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd., and Albion Plywood Ltd.

(b) The amounts so deducted from the salaries of employees are not to be deposited with Government of India but are to be remitted within the time prescribed under the Act and Schemes framed there under to relevant nominated authorities under the Act in this case to concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. From the information so far available to Government, it appears that the following companies have not remitted the amounts to Regional Provident Fund Commissioners within the prescribed time or in full. —

Alok Udyog Services Ltd., Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Kanpur Jute Udyog, Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd., and Albion Plywood Ltd.

(c) The amounts so far remitted by the above companies to Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are as follows —

Name of the company	Amounts remitted so far
Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	Rs. 96,855 (The company is reported to have sent in addition an amount of Rs. 1.17 lakhs but the credit advice is yet awaited by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner Rajasthan from the bank).
Bharat Overseas (Private) Ltd.	Rs. 5,835
Alok Udyog Services Ltd.	Rs. 9,356
Alok Udyog Overseas Ltd.	Rs. 451

Name of the company	Amounts remitted so far
Meheshpur Holdings Ltd..	Rs. 715
Universal Investment Trust	Rs. 153
Kanpur Jute Udyog	The company is reported to have sent a cheque for Rs. 34,867 to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, U.P. who is yet to get the credit advice from the bank.
Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd.	Rs. 1,004
Albion Plywood Ltd.	Rs. 56

बम्बई में घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

7501. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1975 के दैनिक 'वीर अर्जुन' में 'बम्बई में दो लाख की घड़िया पकड़ी गई' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित एक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय, बम्बई क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों द्वारा 19-3-75 को एक कार रोकੀ गयी थी और उसमें से 3,000 घड़िया पकड़ी गयी थीं जिनका बाजार मूल्य 1,80,000 रु० है। उक्त कार को भी पकड़ लिया गया था जिसका मूल्य 10,000 रु० है। इस संबंध में एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। आगे जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Supply of Adequate Quantity of Cotton to Textile Mills

7502. SHRI JAMBUVANT DHOTE:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increased number of textile mills in the country are not getting adequate quantity of cotton;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to supply adequate quantity of cotton to the textile mills;

(c) whether Government propose to set up co ordination committee for the textile mills for better re-arrangement towards procurement of cotton; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Subsidiaries of S.T.C.

7503 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of subsidiaries of the State Trading Corporation which have been set up to promote its functions as a major import export corporation;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such subsidiaries in the near future, and

(c) if so, whether some of these will be set up in Punjab keeping in view the export potential of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are three subsidiaries of State Trading Corporation namely Projects & Equipment Corporation, Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation and Cashew Corporation of India. It has also been decided to establish another subsidiary called Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Study Team on Demand for Indian Jute Goods Abroad

7504. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team appointed to go into the reasons for decline in the demand for Indian jute goods abroad has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the composition of the team with findings thereof and Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) The Team consisted of the following persons:—

- 1 Shri S. G. Bose Mullick, Secretary (Export Prodn.), Ministry of Commerce.
2. Shri S. N. Chakravartee, Jute Commissioner, Calcutta
- 3 Dr. A. K. Sen Gupta, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce.
- 4 Shri D. Sen, Chairman, Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta
- 5 Shri S. Dutt Mazumdar, Industrial Adviser to the Government of West Bengal, Calcutta
6. Shri J. P. Goenka, Representative of the Jute Industry.

The Study Team had reported that the recent decline in demand for jute goods in United States and Canada is primarily due to the growing competition from synthetics. Recession in the building industry had also contributed to fall in demand. According to the findings of the Study Team, exports might improve by 1976 if effective measures are taken now itself for counteracting the competition from synthetics.

Setting up of Currency Paper Mill near Baroda

7505. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a currency paper mill near Baroda; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The new Mill will have a rated capacity of 3600 MT of currency and bank note paper. The total cost of the Mill has been estimated at Rs. 36.05 crores on the basis of current prices. The site for the Mill is being acquired by the Gujarat State Government in villages Kotali-Harna, about 8 K.Ms from Baroda. The Mill is being planned for industrial production in 1979-80 and is likely to employ about 1400 workers.

Credit from Japan

7506. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Japan has given credit of Rs. 29.8 crores to India; and

(b) if so the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A loan agreement for Yen 11 billion (equivalent to Rs. 29.8 crores at the prevailing exchange rate of Yen 3690 = Rs. 100) has been signed with the Export-Import Bank of Japan (the agency through which the Japanese aid to India is channelled) on the 10th April, 1975 for financing the import of goods and services from Japan required for the Panipat Fertilizer Project being set up by the National Fertilizers Ltd., a Public Sector Company. The loan is repayable in 25 years including a grace

period of 7 years and carries an interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

Loan by SBI and Nationalised Banks in Tamil Nadu for Agricultural Purposes

7507. SHRI IHA KIRUTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned as loan by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks in different districts of Tamil Nadu for agricultural purposes during the last three years, bank-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the amount of loan recovered during the said period, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement, showing district-wise and bank group-wise agricultural advances by public sector banks in Tamil Nadu available for the period ending December, 1973, is enclosed.

(b) District-wise details of agricultural loans recovered by the public sector banks are not available. However, bank group-wise recovery position of direct agricultural advances in Tamil Nadu available for the years ending June 1972 and June 1973 was as follows:

SBI Group

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

	Demand	Recovery	% of recovery to demand
June, 1972 . . .	146.70	92.07	62.8
June, 1973 . . .	168.70	104.19	61.8

Nationalised Banks

	Demand	Recovery	% of recovery to demand
June, 1972 . . .	973.86	541.34	55.6
June, 1973 . . .	1238.54	701.64	56.6

Statement

Statement showing outstanding agricultural advances (including plantations) according to district and bank group-wise in Tamil Nadu State as at the end of December, 1973.

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

District	State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries	14 nationalised Banks
	Total Agriculture	Total Agriculture
Madras	94.99	718.83
Chingleput	121.67	270.54
North Arcot	131.52	295.39
South Arcot	150.06	297.32
Thanjavur	155.20	202.10
Tiruchirapalli	130.81	350.19
Salem	67.78	301.46
Dharmapuri	57.68	78.69
Nilgiris	38.01	262.31
Goimbatore	308.72	504.92
Madurai	193.01	413.38
Ramanathapuram	29.55	71.28
Tirunelveli	42.90	155.14
Kanyakumari	6.33	99.81
TOTAL	1528.23	4021.36

Faults in New Notes

7508. SHRI K. MALANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 5 faults in new notes in each series of Rs. 5, 10 and 20 issued recently as reported in 'Motherland', dated the 29th March, 1975; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding their printing and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): In new twenty rupee note in 01A series, the value of the note written as 'Vees' in Devnagri script is in Marathi. In new ten rupee note in 04A series, in some pieces ink might not have spread evenly in the letter 'R'. In new five rupee note, the State Emblem is printed in tint colour which

is normally light in shade. If observed under magnifying glass all the details are clear. The printing of the State Emblem in tint colour is intentionally done as a measure of security.

Cooch Behar Central Cooperative Bank Limited

7509. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report was submitted by the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) after making proper scrutiny on the affairs of the Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. at Cooch Behar, and whether Government after perusal of the aforesaid report advised the Reserve Bank of India to declare moratorium on the said Cooch Behar Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. which was effected on the 27th January, 1973.

(b) the main features of the report and the reasons for declaring moratorium on the aforesaid Bank; and

(c) whether any follow up action has been taken by the Department of Banking or the Reserve Bank of India and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c): No report as such was submitted by any officer from the Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance, on the affairs of Cooch Behar Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. However, the Reserve Bank of India appointed in January, 1972 a Study Team on Cooperative Agricultural Credit Institutions in West Bengal to make specific recommendations for improving the existing cooperative structure. An officer from the Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance, was associated with this Team.

The Study Team made suggestions for improving the recovery of overdues and creating climate favourable for punctual repayments. It recommended certain measures in respect of areas where the intermediate and base level structure of cooperative credit almost completely collapsed and areas where the present cooperative credit structure had a chance of survival.

Recommendations on the role of commercial banks, the management of the cooperative banks and reorganisation of the cooperative credit structure were also made. It is in the context of reorganisation of the cooperative credit structure at the intermediate level that the Study Team recommended amalgamation of the Cooch-Bihar Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. with the West Bengal State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

Based on the recommendations of the Study Team and on an application made by the Reserve Bank of India, Government of India passed an order under Section 45(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies), granting moratorium in respect of the Cooch Behar Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., on 27-1-1973, in order to safeguard the interests of the depositors and other creditors of the bank in the intervening period before the process of amalgamation could be completed.

A review committee constituted by the West Bengal State Government and comprising, among others, representatives from the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has been maintaining a close watch on the implementation of the recommendations of the Study Team.

Setting up an Organisation of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Exporting Countries Cartel

7510. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the countries of the world which have shown interest in setting up an Organisation of Iron-ore and Manganese Ore Exporting Countries Cartel;

(b) whether existing long term trade agreements with industrialised iron ore and manganese ore importing countries come in the way of such an organisation; and

(c) if so the positive steps being pursued by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of any move to set up an Organisation of Manganese Ore Exporting Countries.

An agreement for setting up an Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries was signed in Geneva recently by Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Chile, India, Mauritania, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Concentrate Whisky and Brandy

7511. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the firms involved in the import of concentrate whisky and concentrate brandy;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the officers who agreed to these fraudulent descriptions thereby enabling the import of Scotch Whisky and Brandy under false descriptions in violation of the import policies of the Government; and

(c) if not, the reason for not taking action against the firms and the officers involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): On the basis of evidence available, personal penalties have been imposed by the adjudicating authority on various firms concerned in the offences. Some cases are under adjudication.

As regards the officers, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, who has looked into the matter, has come to the conclusion that two small consignments had been passed on the basis of the importers' declarations and no action against any officer was called for.

Excise Duty on Tea

7512. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plantation Study Group did not approve the imposition of excise duty on tea on the basis of zonal and regional classification;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): The Hon'ble Member presumably has in mind report submitted to the Ministry of Commerce by an informal group of Members of Parliament interested in study of Indian plantation industry.

If so, the relevant portion of the report is set out below:

"The imposition of the Excise duty on Zonal/Regional classification of tea is not justified and harder on small units on a particular zone. Such imposition palpably seems to be without any rhyme or reason and is not at all understandable."

(c) The matter is under examination.

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इंडिया को लाभ/हानि

7513. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इंडिया में कुल कितनी धनराशि निवेश की गई है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को 1972, 1973 और 1974 में कितनी लाभ अथवा हानि हुई; और

(ख) यदि हानि हुई, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितनी-कितनी हानि हुई और उसके क्या कारण हैं।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख): दोनों एयर कारपोरेशनों को सारी पूंजी सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई है, तथा सैद्धान्तिक रूप से इसमें से 50 प्रतिशत 'इक्विटी' और शेष 50 प्रतिशत 'डिवेन्चर' अंश पर सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित दरों पर व्याज लगता है। सरकार

द्वारा दो एयर कारपोरेशनों को दी गई पूंजी की स्थिति 1972-73, 1973-74

और 1974-75 के अन्त में इस प्रकार की :

(लाभ हयों में)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
एयर-इंडिया	4681.63	5181.63	6181.63
इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	4928.36	5278.36	5278.36

इन वर्षों के दौरान इन दो एयर कारपोरेशनों को हुआ लाभ/ (हानि) इस प्रकार है :

	1972-73 (वास्तविक)	1973-74	1974-75 (अनुमानित)
एयर इंडिया	(94 00) (हानि)	30 00 (लाभ)	(1200 00) (हानि)
इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	0 75 (लाभ)	(134 84) (हानि)	81 00 (लाभ)

एयर कारपोरेशनों को हुई हानि के कारण इस प्रकार है

एयर-इंडिया

1972-73 विशाल गैर-परिचालन व्यय के कारण जिनमें यू०एस० ऋण पर काफी भारी ब्याज, सरकारी ऋण पर अतिरिक्त ब्याज तथा गत दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1970-71 व 1971-72 के लिये अतिरिक्त न्यूनतम बोनस की अदायगी शामिल है।

1974-75 अक्टूबर, 1973 से विमानन ईंधन के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि तथा 1974 के दौगल विमानचालकों की तीन महीनों की हड़ताल एवं उसके परिणामों के कारण।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स

1973-74 (क) निम्न कारणों से वहन क्षमता में कमी :

(i) 31-5-73 को धाँस हुई अड्डे के निकट हुई दुर्घटना में

एक बोइंग-737 विमान का नष्ट होना।

(ii) 3-7-73 को नांताकूब हवाई अड्डे पर दुर्घटना के परिणाम स्वरूप एक कारवेल विमान का नष्ट होना।

(iii) जुलाई, 1973 में कलकत्ता हवाई अड्डे पर दुर्घटना के परिणाम स्वरूप एक एफ-27 विमान का बुरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त होना।

(iv) 'एनरान' में खराबी का पता चलने के पश्चात् निरीक्षण एवं आवश्यक उपचारी कार्यवाही के लिये 13-9-73 से सप्तसप्त एच० एस०-748 विमान-बैठे को भूमिस्थ किया जाना था। (24-9-1973 से 22-10-1973 की अवधि के दौरान कमिक रूप से इन विमानों को पुनः परिचालन में लाया गया।)

(ख) एयर कारपोरेशन्स एम्पलाईस यूनियन, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ट्रेड्यूनियन एसीसियेशन तथा अन्य इंडिया एयरलाइन्स इजीनिअर्स एसीसियेशन द्वारा

1-11-1973 से प्रारम्भ की गई नई सिफ्ट प्रणाली को मानने से इन्कार करने के परिणामस्वरूप सेवाओं का अस्त-व्यस्त होना, फलतः 24-11-1973 से तालाबन्दी की घोषणा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप 18-3-1974 तक, जबसे कि सामान्य परिचालन पुनः प्रारम्भ किये गये, परिचालनों में कमी होना।

(ग) कारपोरेशन के विमानों के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के कारण 1-10-1973 से बीमा दरों में वृद्धि।

(घ) जून व नवम्बर, 1973 तथा मार्च, 1974 से विमानन ईंधन के मूल्यों में वृद्धि।

Passenger Traffic on Regional Routes of Indian Airlines

7514. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger traffic on the regional routes of the Indian Airlines has recently gone down; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b): The number of passengers carried on Indian Airlines' flights on the regional routes during the first half of 1974-75 was 652,124 as compared to 766,487 carried during the corresponding period of 1973-74. The drop in traffic to the extent of 14.9% was mainly due to curtailment of number of highly unremunerative and commercially unimportant routes following the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel from March, 1974 and the consequent decision of the Corporation to phase out Viscounts and Dakotas.

The number of passengers carried on the regional routes in the second half of 1974-75 (upto February, 1975) has shown an increase of 22% as compared to the first half of 1974-75.

There was a lock-out declared in the Indian Airlines from the 24th November,

1975 and consequently there was cancellation of a number of flights until the 18th March, 1974 when the normal operations were resumed. As such, the passenger traffic in the second half of 1974-75 is not comparable with the second half of 1973-74.

Evasion of Central Excise Duty by Assam Oil Company

7515. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Oil Company, Digboi, has defrauded national exchequer to the tune of Rs. 1 crore through evasion of Central Excise Duty;

(b) if so, whether Government had conducted any investigations into the allegation; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

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

Use of Cosmetics by Air-Hostesses on Duty

7516. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a condition precedent for the air-hostesses to use cosmetics while on duty; and

(b) if so, whether any allowances are paid to them for cosmetics?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) In Air-India, air-hostesses are required to use cosmetics not more than what an average working girl uses in her day to day life whereas in Indian Airlines there is no such requirement.

(b) No special allowance is paid by Air-India to air-hostesses for the use of cosmetics.

Credit from World Bank for Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

7517. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICICI is currently negotiating a loan of 100 million dollars from the World Bank for financing industries in the country; and

(b) for what specific purposes would the loan money be utilised and whether Government would see that big monopolist concerns are not financed to the disadvantage of small and medium scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) have signed an Agreement with the World Bank on April 2, 1975, for a sum of Rs. 75 crores (equivalent of US \$ 100 million). The proceeds of the loan will be utilized for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of capital equipment for setting up new industrial capacity in the private sector on the basis of licences for capital goods issued to them in accordance with the Government's policy. In this connection Government's general policy to encourage small and medium industry and the restraints imposed on the growth of monopolies is well-known.

DIR Invoked against Jute Mills in Calcutta

7518. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Calcutta DIR has been invoked against ten jute mills; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the jute mills with reasons therefor?

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

and (b): Jute Commissioner has been issuing production control orders under Defence of India Rules on 63 jute mills for ensuring production and supply of sacking for packing foodgrains and fertilisers.

Extension of the Scope of Trade with Pakistan

7519. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has offered to extend the scope of its trade with India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The scope of India's Trade with Pakistan is governed by the Trade Agreement signed between the two countries in January, 1975. There is no proposal at present to go beyond the terms of this Agreement.

(b) Does not arise.

कृष्णा मिल्स लिमिटेड, व्यावार (राजस्थान) द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन

7520. श्री लाल जी भाई: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कृष्णा मिल्स लिमिटेड, व्यावार (राजस्थान) ने वर्ष 1974 में कन्ट्रोल का कितना कपड़ा बनाया; और

(ख) इस मिल की उदयपुर स्थित अधिकृत रिटेल शाप द्वारा वर्ष 1974 में कितना कपड़ा बेचा गया?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) और (ख):

जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से अन्नक का निर्यात

7521. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अन्नक का सारा व्यापार खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन देशों को अन्नक का निर्यात किया गया और उसका मूल्य क्या था तथा किन-किन देशों का मप्लाई आर्डर इस समय खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के पाम लम्बित है और उनका मूल्य क्या है, और

(ग) क्या खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के अतिरिक्त गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों द्वारा भी अन्नक का विदेशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है और यदि हा, तो किन-किन फर्मों ने गत दो वर्षों में विदेशों को अन्नक का निर्यात किया और उसका मूल्य कितना था ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विन्धनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :

(क) 24 जनवरी, 1972 से सभी किस्मों के माघित अन्नक का निर्यात खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम की मार्केट मार्गीकृत कर दिया गया। अन्नक व्यापार निगम ने, जिसकी स्थापना खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के अनुबंधी निगम के रूप में 1 जून, 1974 को की गई थी, उसी तारीख से इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

6—1 LSS/ND/75

(ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या (LT/9519/75)

(ग) जी नहीं।

Price for next Jute Crop

7522 SHRI INDRAJII GUPIA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the 31st March, 1974 by the Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India expressing apprehension of diversion of acreage from jute to other crops, unless an adequate minimum price for the next jute crop is announced immediately,

(b) whether Government propose to fix the minimum price at a level higher than last year's, in view of the grave losses suffered by the jute cultivators; and

(c) the action proposed to guarantee that the Jute Corporation of India will purchase all marketable raw jute at the minimum prices, if necessary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The statement was made on 31st March 1975

(b) The question of fixing an appropriate minimum price for 1975-76 is engaging the attention of the Government. A decision is expected to be taken very shortly.

(c) Jute Corporation of India is being gradually strengthened. Requisite infra-structure for handling about 25 lakh bales of raw jute has been built up. Efforts are also being made for ensuring adequate resources for the Jute Corporation of India to enable it to discharge its functions.

Recovery of Agricultural Advances made by Public Sector Banks

7523 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of the recovery of agricultural advances made by the public sector banks is very low.

(b) if so, the latest data showing the total amount of agricultural advances given, amount recovered so far and percentage of recovery to demand, Statewise; and

(c) what are the reasons for the low rate of recovery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India, the percentage of recovery of agricultural advances made by the public sector banks as at the end of June, 1974 was 48.7%. A statement showing the State-wise position of the total direct agricultural advances outstanding, recovery made and percentage of recovery to demand as at the end of June, 1974, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 9520/75]

(c) Natural calamities, crop failures due to adverse seasonal conditions, insufficient irrigation facilities, inadequate organisational machinery to exercise supervision over the end-use of credit, scattered lending over a wide area are some of the major causes for slow recovery of agricultural advances.

Decline in Coir Exports

7524. SHRI SHARDAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the first half of the financial year 1973-74 coir exports have gone down;

(b) if so, the relative decline both in terms of tonnes and value, over the corresponding period last year;

(c) the reasons for this decline in exports; and

(d) the steps taken to bring about improvement in the situation?

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

(b) The relative decline of 2045 tonnes valued at Rs. 0.03 crores was noticed.

(c) The decline was mainly due to labour strike which paralysed the Cochin port during the month of June 1973. There was also decline in the export of coir yarn to U.K. mainly because of stiff competition from the mechanised coir industry set up in Sri Lanka.

(d) Efforts are being made to improve the quality of coir products, to increase production, to seek tariff concessions from importing countries and to find more markets for our products.

Strike Notice from Ground Staff and Air India Employees Guild

7525. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether Government have received a notice of indefinite strike from the ground staff and the "unrecognised" Air India Employees Guild;

(b) whether the said Employees Guild had notified to the Management of Air India that the employees would go on strike if their demands were not settled by 1st April, 1975;

(c) what are the demands of Air India employees; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d) A notice of strike under sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, proposing to go on strike on the 24th April, 1975 or any day thereafter has been served on the 10th April, 1975 by Air-India Employees Guild, an unrecognised union, claiming to represent both technical and non-technical categories of employees on the grounds that (i) their charter of demands dated the 4th June, 1973 in regard to revision of pay scales, enhancement of D.A., etc; (ii) demand for payment of wages to employees for the period of "partial closure" declared by the Management between the period from 18-9-74 to 31-10-74; (iii) demand for payment of bonus for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 at 20% of their total earnings; and (iv) demand regarding reinstatement of a Chowkidar whose services have been dispensed with as a result of disciplinary action, have not been considered and accepted by the Management.

The Management has reported the matter to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay, in accordance with Section 2(6) of the Industrial Disputes Act,

read with Rule 74 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

**Paramount Engineering Works,
Lucknow**

7526. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 162 on 28th February, 1975 regarding issue of licences/release orders to Paramount Engineering Works and state:

(a) the basis on which licences were granted to Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow;

(b) whether capacity of the firm to utilise imported material was ensured before granting licences, if so, in what way;

(c) whether utilisation certificates, if produced, by the firm, have ever been verified; and

(d) action taken against the firm in regard to these import licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d) The licences were issued on the basis of consumption of imported material as certified by a Chartered Accountant. As soon as it was noticed that further verification was necessary, allocation of material against the release orders, was withheld pending enquiries, which are in progress.

Smuggling and Foreign Exchange Rackets

7527. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the brains and financiers behind the smuggling racket have still not been apprehended;

(b) whether U.K. Home Officer repeatedly informed Government of India the names of travel agencies who were acting as agents of the foreign exchange racketeers and if so, what action was taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government are aware that India has become the Asian headquarters of drugs traffic and Mafia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 886 persons have been ordered to be detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. However, some persons against whom detention orders have been issued are still absconding.

(b) Information furnished by the British High Commission referred to suspected involvement of some travel agents in arranging illicit immigration into U.K., but there was no reference to their alleged involvement in any foreign exchange racket.

(c) The Government have no such information.

**Agency to Maintain Quality Control of
Food Items Sold by I.T.D.C. Hotels**

7528. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manager and the Catering-in-charge of the Janpath Hotel, an ITDC enterprise, have recently been awarded jail term and fine for selling adulterated curd;

(b) if so, whether the ITDC has not yet developed any internal agency which can maintain a quality control of food items that are sold by these Government hotels; and

(c) if such an organisation is already there, in what way the sale of unadulterated curd had gone unnoticed and what steps are being proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The ex-Manager of Janpath Hotel and Kitchen Supervisor have been convicted by the Metropolitan Magistrate with simple imprisonment and fine on the charge of selling adulterated curd on the conclusion of the prosecution launched by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during 1970. An appeal has been filed in the Session Court, and the matter is sub-judice.

(b) and (c): The hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation procure all articles from manufacturers, wholesale

dealers or from open market. Milk in Delhi is obtained from Delhi Milk Scheme in sealed containers. The Corporation has thus no direct control over the quality of material. However, the following instructions have been issued to various units:

(i) Purchases should be made from Super Bazars and Government Co-operative Stores and authorised agents to the extent possible. It should also be ensured that the articles purchased bear ISI mark and/or are guaranteed.

(ii) Food articles should be tested periodically in Government Laboratories. For testing milk lactometers should be kept.

It is also proposed to set up a food testing laboratory in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

Payment of D.A. to Government Employees

7529. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of D.A. instalments after 272 points is long over due to the Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government while announcing their D.A. instalment stated that the further instalments would be considered by mutual negotiations by the middle of March, 1975; and

(c) if the answers to above be in affirmative when are Government going to announce further D.A. instalments due to the Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Third Pay Commission recommended that should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272, Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Accordingly, the grant of additional D.A. instalments beyond the 272 level depends on the outcome of the review.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Talks with the Staff representatives on the D.A. issue have been started. The

matter will be examined by Government in the light of these talks and a decision taken as soon as possible.

Number of Posts in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

7530. SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of classes I, II, III and IV, temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and Subordinate Offices, as on 30th June, 1974 which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under rules?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Extension of Terms of Chief Executives of Nationalised Banks

7531. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Chief Executives of the nationalised banks whose term has expired or is likely to expire; and

(b) the names of those Chief Executives of Banks whose term has been extended or is being extended and the reasons for giving them extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The term of appointment of the following Chairmen and Managing Directors was to have expired on 31st March, 1975:

(1) Shri D. V. Taneja, Central Bank of India.

(2) Shri V. D. Thakkar, Bank of Baroda.

(3) Shri V. R. Desai, United Commercial Bank.

(4) Shri K. K. Pai, Syndicate Bank.

(5) Shri P. F. Gutta, Union Bank of India.

(b) Shri G. Lakshminarayanan, Indian Bank.

Pending a final decision on long-term appointment to these posts, Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, have extended the term of appointment of these Chairmen and Managing Directors for a further period up to and inclusive of 30th April, 1975.

Complaint Regarding Liquidity Statements of Rajkot District Cooperative Bank Ltd.

7532. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint was received in September-October, 1974 questioning the liquidity statements of the Rajkot District Co-operative Bank Limited;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and further steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On investigation by the Reserve Bank of India, no serious irregularities were observed. It was found that the bank had been reporting the correct position in the statutory returns sent to the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank, however, continue to watch over the various returns submitted by the Rajkot District Central Co-operative Bank.

Number of Posts in the Ministry of Commerce

7523. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate Offices as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under rules?

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.

Alleged Malpractices by Officials of Bank of Baroda, Bombay

7534. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand has been made to investigate into alleged malpractices by the officials of the Bank of Baroda; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Government have been receiving from time to time requests for investigation into the alleged malpractices on the part of the officials of Bank of Baroda. As has been their normal practice, Government have been looking into these complaints in consultation with Bank of Baroda and the Reserve Bank of India, wherever considered necessary.

Amounts Defrauded by Grindlays Bank

7535. SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Grindlays Bank has defrauded huge amounts under various heads;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether in a map of India published by it the Grindlays Bank had omitted Kashmir as part of India; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to nationalise this Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind certain complaints made against National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. (now Grindlays Bank Ltd.) by one of its ex-employees regarding evasion of tax and violation of foreign exchange regulations by the bank.

In so far as allegations of violation of foreign exchange regulations are concerned. Reserve Bank has reported that there have been some technical violations on the part of the bank and that it has advised the bank to ensure that such breaches do not recur.

As regards allegations of evasion of Indian taxes, assessments of the bank for the assessment years 1970-71 and 1971-72 have already been completed. Suitable additions have been made therein on the basis of information received as well as detailed investigations made by the Income-tax Department. Most of these additions have been contested in appeal. Some of the earlier assessments of the bank have also been reopened. After the matter of due payment of tax deducted at source by bank was gone into, the bank deposited a substantial amount to the credit of the Government.

(c) The National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. had published two maps—one in the National Overseas and Grindlays Review of January, 1958 and the other in the 145th report of the bank for 1958; neither of these showed Jammu & Kashmir State as part of India. When this was taken up with the bank by the Government through the Reserve Bank, the bank expressed its regrets and offered to rectify the position in the Directors' report on the bank's working for the year 1959. The bank's report for 1959, however, did not carry any map of India and Pakistan.

(d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Construction of Aerodrome at Cochin

7536. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1663 on the 22nd November, 1974 regarding construction of aerodrome near Cochin and state:

(a) whether any final decision regarding selection of site for the construction of aerodrome at Cochin has been taken;

(b) whether there is any undue delay in taking a decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c): The selection of site involves detailed examination of various aspects. Meanwhile, with a view to early introduction of Boeing 737 services to Cochin, the possibility of improving the existing naval aerodrome is being examined.

Alleged Irregularities by Cashier of Kurnool Branch of Central Bank of India, Andhra Pradesh

7537. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cashier at Kurnool Branch (Andhra Pradesh) of the Central Bank of India was charge-sheeted for grave irregularities to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs, but later on due to pressure from All India Bank Employees Association was awarded promotion as Officer Cashier at Hyderabad and the charge-sheet is still pending;

(b) whether the Bank's Central Office issued suspension orders against the Agent and Agricultural Finance Officer of Warangal Branch for committing grave irregularities, but had to withdraw back all steps due to the pressure of A.I.B.A.; and

(c) full facts in this regard, role of the A.I.B.E.A.; and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c): Central Bank of India has reported that the Head Cashier of its Kurnool branch was charge-sheeted in the year 1973 for certain procedural irregularities and was subsequently transferred to Hyderabad branch in the same post and not on promotion. As regards grant of agricultural advances at its Warangal branch, the bank has stated that it observed certain irregularities relating to supplies of pump-sets and fertilizers, defects in invoicing and documentation and impersonation of borrowers in respect of these advances. The bank has reported that it is initiating disciplinary action against the Agent and the Agricultural Finance Officer of the branch at the relevant time in accordance with the established vigilance proce-

dures in such cases. Central Bank of India has added that, even though these two officers have been transferred out of Warangal branch, no suspension orders have been issued on them by its Central Office.

Central Bank of India has denied any pressure from the All India Bank Employees' Association in this regard.

Disciplinary proceedings against individual employees are fully within the domain of internal administration of the bank and Government do not come into the picture.

Incentives to Exporters

7538. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are seriously considering to give more incentives to exporters this year;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the export earnings during the end of this financial year;

(d) whether in view of the economic uncertainties in the consuming countries, most of whom are faced with production cutbacks and unemployment, a scheme of more liberal incentive to exporters are being considered; and

(e) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Some additional facilities are available to exporters under Import Policy for Registered Exporters for 1975-76 which was announced on 7-4-1975.

(c) The export earnings during the period April, 1974 February, 1975 amounted to Rs. 2918.83 Crores.

(d) and (e): No, sir.

Decline in Export of Cashew Products

7539. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN KAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cashew products declined considerably during 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the export thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c): No, Sir. Our exports of Cashew products during 1974 according to provisional figures were 64070 M. Tonnes valued at Rs. 105.88 crores as compared to 61688 M. Tonnes valued at Rs. 75.83 crores during 1973.

Damage to Fast Boats

7540. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when intercepting fast boats 'Kali' and others have not functioned and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the period for which each boat was not sea worthy and reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b): Out of 11 Norwegian craft which have been commissioned so far, one viz. "Shakti" met with an accident on 10/11th February, 1975 and sustained serious damage and has been declared to be beyond economical repairs by the Mercantile Marine Department.

Hulls of "Kali" and "Bhavani" had peeled off at certain places. "Kali" has been non-operational since 21-1-75. Repair which could be undertaken only after the suppliers accepted responsibility for this damage, has since been completed. "Bhavani" has been non-operational since 13th March, 1975. Repairs will be undertaken after inspection by the representatives of boat builders, who are due to arrive at Bombay this week.

The remaining craft have been mostly operational except for the fact that they had to undergo minor running repairs and maintenance routines from time to time.

Expenditure on Establishment and Maintenance of Tea Trading Corporation of India

7541. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Tea Trading Corporation of India for blending of tea in India;

(b) the number of all categories of employees under Tea Trading Corporation of India; and

(c) total expenditure incurred for the establishment and maintenance of the above Corporation upto the end of December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Suitable arrangements are being made by the Tea Trading Corporation of India for the blending of its teas required for supply both in India and abroad.

(b) Number of all categories of employees as on December 1974 is 27. This does not include staff totalling 360 meant for Public Tea Warehouses taken over by Tea Trading Corporation of India.

(c) Total expenditure for establishment and maintenance of the Corporation upto 31-3-74 is Rs. 5.58 lakhs. This includes expenditure incurred during initial stages for building up minimum infrastructures required to start trading operations.

Setting up of Import-Export Bank

7542: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the committee on setting up of an Import-Export Bank;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) what decision Government have taken thereon?

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

भारत पर देशी और विदेशी कर्ज

7543. श्री विक्रम मिश्रा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने देशी और विदेशी कर्ज चुकाने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभात कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख): जी, नहीं। देश और विदेशों से जो ऋण लिये जाते हैं वह योजना के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के एक मान्यता प्राप्त साधन है और विकास के मौजूदा तौर में तथा वर्तमान आर्थिक परिस्थितियों में वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए यह अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इन ऋणों का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से विकास कार्यों में पूँजीगत व्यय और राज्य सरकारों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं को ऋण देने के लिए किया जाता है।

चूड़ी और कांच का सामान बनाने-वाली फार्म द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

7544. श्री अम्बेश: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आगरा जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में फिरोजाबाद स्थित चूड़ी और कांच का सामान बनाने वाली ऐसी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जो आयकर देती हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में वर्षवार उन्होंने आयकर की कितनी राशि अदा की; और

(ग) उनकी और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभात कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है। (मंत्रालय में रखा गया। (देखिये सभा LT9521/75)

(ख) इन फर्मों द्वारा अदा किये गये आयकर के व्योरे निम्नानुसार हैं :-

वित्तीय वर्ष	अदा किया गया कर
1973-74	15.56 लाख रु०
1974-75	19.18 लाख रु०

(ग) इन फर्मों की तरफ 6 लाख 83 हजार रुपये का आयकर बकाया है।

Findings of the Inquiry instituted into the incident of Fire in Central Bank of India, Calcutta

7545. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the results of the findings of the inquiry instituted in the incident of fire in Central Bank of India Building in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the enquiry proves that arson was a cover up to hush up many illegal deals in which high officials were involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) According to the findings of the team constituted by the Government of West Bengal to investigate the cause of the fire which occurred on the 3rd-4th January, 1974, in the building of the Central Bank of India situated at Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta, the fire was accidental and, during investigation by the team, no evidence could be collected to show that the fire was the result of any intentional or motivated act for purpose of illegal gain.

Arab-Asian Bank

7546. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Arab-Asian Bank is proposed to be set up to channelise Arab investible funds towards the development of Asian countries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed bank and the steps taken towards establishment of the contemplated bank; and

(c) the main features of the accord, if any, reached between different countries concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No Arab Asian Bank has been set up so far though it is possible that some of the Arab Oil Exporting countries may be considering the possibility of starting an Arab Asian Development Bank,

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

Charges of Smuggling Against Directors/Shareholders of Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.

7547. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Shareholders/Directors of the Indian Tobacco Company Limited were arrested on charges of smuggling;

(b) the names of such persons; and

(c) the nature of charges and the incriminating articles recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) None of the Directors of M/s. Indian Tobacco Company were arrested on charges of smuggling. The collection of information regarding the shareholders will involve considerable time and labour which may 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.

(b) and (c): Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Telephone connections and vehicles of Smugglers.

7548. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone connections of the alleged smugglers have been cut off and their vehicles confiscated; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Action to disconnect telephones is taken under the Indian Telegraph Act which permits disconnection of a telephone which is used unauthorisedly. Whenever such unauthorised connections are detected among subscribers they are disconnected.

Under the Customs Act, vehicles which are used for transport of smuggled goods are liable to confiscation. However, the Act does not provide for confiscation of vehicles merely for the reason that it belongs to an alleged smuggler.

(b) A State-wise statement of names of subscribers of telephones pertaining to smugglers and others who help them, which have been disconnected is annexed.

Statement

Name of the town	Name of the subscribers
Bombay	1. Shri B. S. Shah.
	2. Dr. (Mrs.) A. B. M. Uddin.
	3. Shri P. S. Venkitram
	4. Shri H. A. Ashci.
	5. Miss Tehnu Nasserwanji Erosue.
	6. M/s J. R. Products.
	7. Shri R. S. Agarwal.
	8. M/s Allenbery Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
	9. Sh. Mahendra V. Thakkar.
	10. Dr. L. M. Shah.
	11. Sh. T. V. Ratnam
	12. Simla Studios.
	13. Sinclair Freight & Chartering Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
	14. Sh. Udham H. Vazirani
	15. Sh. Mahendra V. Thakkar.
	16. Sh. S. Kesarsingh Bhagatsingh.
	17. M/s. Allenbery Engineers Pvt. Ltd.
	18. Baria Electric Stores.
	19. Sh. Om Prakash Thappar.
	20. Sh. K. S. Iyengar.
	21. Sh. Kailas Chand Jain.
	22. M/s. S. D. Kharivar.
	23. Sh. Iqbal Abdul Rehman.
	24. Sh. Yusuf A. Patel.
	25. M/s. Overseas Radio.
	26. M/s. Visumal V. Gandhi.
	27. Sh. Dhanji Velji.
	28. Sh. Rameshchandra Mehta.
	29. Sh. R. K. Aggarwal.

Name of the town	Name of the subscribers
	30. Sh. Devanchand Kermani.
	31. M/s. Navinchandra & Co.
	32. M/s. Talib & Talib.
	33. M/s. Mohamedbhai Dawoodbhai.
	34. Sh. Mahalingam Sankaran.
	35. M/s. F. M. Chinoy and Co. Pvt. Ltd.
	36. M/s. Jaswantrai Rajanikant & Bros.
	37. Sh. B. O. Malkan.
	38. Sh. M. L. Dholakia.
	39. Sh. Jagdish K. Chawla.
	40. Sh. G. B. Punjabi.
	41. Sh. V. J. Damania.
	42. Sh. Vamul Jamnadas.
	43. M/s. Noor Mohd. Abijid Co.
	44. M/s. Mahendra Kumar Madhavji Co.
	45. Sh. Chumanbhai C. Shah.
	46. M/s. Vakhuri & Co.
	47. Sh. Chottulal H. Shah.
Madras	48. Sh. Harak Chand Jain.
Ahmedabad	49. Jantulal Keshaylal Shah.
	50. Sh. Kantulal Govindlal Patel.

Organisational and Administrative set up of ITDC

7349. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3408 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding restructuring of ITDC and state.

(a) whether the study group has completed its study on the organisational and administrative structure of India Tourism Development Corporation;

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

(c) the decisions of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Group has not yet completed its study.

Disposal of Confiscated Goods

7550. SHRI VASANI SAIHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have explored the feasibility of selling of confiscated goods through some centralised Public Sector agencies like Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, State Trading Corporation and Hindustan Machine Tools Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Government had explored the possibility of selling some of the confiscated goods abroad through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Earlier in 1968, an effort was made to sell confiscated diamonds through the Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India Ltd., but the results were not encouraging. The possibility of selling confiscated precious stones abroad through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. is presently being examined

by the Collector of Customs, Bombay. With regard to the sale of confiscated watches, an effort was recently made by the Government to make them available to Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for check and resale/export with guarantee but they have not found the proposal feasible.

Trade with Foreign Countries

7551. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of our trade with (i) Pakistan, (ii) Israel, (iii) People's Republic of China and (iv) Taiwan; and

(b) the efforts made to improve trade with these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The position is briefly stated below:

(i) *Pakistan*—India's trade with Pakistan is governed by a Trade Agreement signed between the two countries on 23rd January, 1975. Under this Agreement trade will be conducted on Government-to-Government basis or through Government Controlled Trade Corporations of the two countries. A contract for purchase of 2 lakh bales of cotton from Pakistan has since been concluded between the Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan and Cotton Corporation of India. Further possibilities of trade transactions under the Trade Agreement are under discussion between the delegations of the two countries.

(ii) *Israel*—There are no dealings on a Government-to-Government level with Israel and as such there is no Trade Agreement or understanding between the two countries. There is, however, no ban on trade with Israel and private parties can enter into trade transactions. India's trade with Israel during the last few years was as follows:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

	Exports to Imports from	
1971-72	167	21
1972-73	200	95
1973-74	382	83

No effort is made by the Government of India to promote trade with Israel.

(iii) *People's Republic of China*—Trade Agreement with China expired on 31-12-59 and was not renewed. Since 1962 our trade with China has come to be suspended as there are no trade transactions between the two countries.

(iv) *Taiwan*—There are no dealings on a Government-to-Government level with Taiwan and as such there is no Trade Agreement or understanding between the two. There is, however, no ban on trade with Taiwan and private parties can enter into trade transactions. India's trade with Taiwan during the last few years was as follows:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

	Exports to Imports from	
1971-72	513	37
1972-73	148	57
1973-74	255	58

No effort is made by the Government of India to promote trade with Taiwan.

Complaints against officials of Customs and Income-Tax Departments

7552. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints or charges have been made against any senior officials of Income-tax or Customs Departments at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta for ineffective handling of anti-smugglers' operations;

(b) whether any action has so far been taken against any official; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government receives various anonymous/pseudonymous complaints now and then against officials, and as per general instructions of the Government, no action need be taken on such complaints. No signed complaints alleging ineffective handling of anti-smuggling operations have been received against any senior official of the Income-tax, Customs & Central Excise Departments at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Agreements signed with Foreign Countries

7553. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries with which agreements have been signed during the financial year 1974-75 for the supply from India of locomotives, wagons and other Railway equipment; and

(b) the value and terms of the agreement signed with each of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) During the year 1974-75 export contracts valued at about Rs. 10.20 crores for supply of railway wagons, coaches and other railway equipment have been secured from Australia, Burma, Taiwan, E. Africa, Bangladesh, Canada, New Zealand and Rumania.

The terms of contracts between buyers and sellers are trade secrets of the parties concerned and not divulged. It will not be in the national interest to disclose the details.

Prosecution of Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance

7554. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Class I Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance has been recommended for prosecution by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Chief Vigilance Commissioner;

(b) whether this recommendation has been under consideration of the Government for more than two years;

(c) whether the offences for which the said officer has been recommended for prosecution were committed while he was working under the present Joint Secretary (Vigilance), Department of Personnel, who is now looking into the case; and

(d) the time by which the prosecution is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB

KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A report has been received from the Central Bureau of Investigation and also from the Central Vigilance Commissioner about a Class I Hindi Officer of the Ministry of Finance. A final decision has not been taken in the matter. As such, as already pointed out in answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4358 on 1st September, 1972, it will not be desirable, at this stage, to disclose the contents of the Confidential Report of Central Bureau of Investigation or the confidential information of the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

(b) Yes Sir, as the issues involved required careful consideration.

(c) The allegation under investigation does not specify any particular act of omission or commission committed during the period when the Hindi Officer was working under the present Joint Secretary (Vigilance) while he was posted as Deputy Secretary in the Department of Revenue, nor does it relate to any official act under the control of Deputy Secretary. The matter is being examined by the Department of Revenue and the Department of Personnel in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. The Joint Secretary (Vigilance) is only one of the various officers dealing with this case and the decision rests at levels higher than his.

(d) The decision in the case will be arrived at as expeditiously as possible.

Quality Control on Controlled Cloth

755. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to ensure that 800 million metres of controlled cloth is prepared per year by the Mills sector;

(b) whether Government are enforcing quality control in respect of this controlled cloth;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the various suggestions made during the debate on the Sick Textile Mills take over Bill in Lok Sabha and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

The production of controlled cloth during the period April-December, 1974, has been 612 million square metres. According to provisional figures, production during the months of January and February, 1975 is reported at 147 million square metres. It is, therefore, expected that the target of 800 million square metres could have been reached by the end of March, 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir. The mills are required to furnish to the Textile Commissioner details relating to particulars of manufacture of each controlled cloth variety. Inspection staff attached to the Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation carry out periodical inspections of the mills to verify the particulars furnished by the mills.

(c) and (d): A large number of suggestions were made during the course of debate on the Sick Textile Mills take over Bill in the Lok Sabha. These suggestions are kept in view while taking decisions on the relevant issues.

Cultivable Land in Village Madhwapur, U.P. becoming Enemy Property after the Outbreak of Indo-Pak War.

7556. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quite a large area of cultivable land situated in village Madhwapur, Tehsil Naupara, District Bahraich (U.P.) became enemy property after the outbreak of Indo-Pakistan war;

(b) if so, the area of the said land;

(c) whether the said land reverted to the erstwhile tenure holders even though they are no longer nationals or residents of India;

(d) whether the property is being managed by M/s. J. K. firm of Kanpur; and

(e) if so, whether the said firm have ceased to be managed under the term of an alleged agreement?

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

Subsidy on supply of Fertiliser and Pump-sets to Rubber Growers

7557. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of fertilizers at half the rate and subsidy on pump sets are available to only the big rubber growers at present;

(b) whether the Aided Rubber Growers Association has requested the Government to extend these facilities to the small rubber growers also; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The facility of supply of fertilisers at subsidised rates is being extended by the Rubber Board only to the small rubber growers. The subsidy for spraying was also being paid by the Board to small growers only. The Indian Rubber Growers' Association had submitted a representation in this regard and the question of continuance of this facility is being examined in consultation with the Rubber Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Slow lifting of Newsprint

7558. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been slow lifting of about 18,000 tonnes of newsprint worth about Rs. 7.2 crores;

(b) if so, the factors contributing for the slow lifting;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by his Ministry in consultation with the S.T.C.; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The present buffer stock with STC is of about 20,000 tonnes valued at 7 crores.

(b) The slow lifting is mainly due to credit squeeze and availability of sufficient stocks with newspapers.

(c) and (d): The following steps have been taken in this behalf:

- (i) Further imports of newsprint for STC's buffer stock have been stopped.
- (ii) Shipments are being rescheduled, wherever possible.
- (iii) Credit facilities have been extended by STC under the Bill Market Scheme whereunder the allottees can lift the stocks immediately against bills of exchange negotiable within 90 days of the date of lifting the stock.
- (iv) The newspapers which have failed to lift the stocks imported for them, are being called upon to lift them before further imports could be arranged for them.
- (v) Some newsprint is being offered to Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.

अभ्रक का आयात

7559. श्री भागीरथ भंडार: क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विद्युत तथा इलैक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त अभ्रक कर सरकार द्वारा आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने अभ्रक का आयात किया जाता है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) देश में इसके प्रतिस्थापक का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह):

(क) से (ग) अभ्रक आधारित निस्-वाहक माल की कुछ मात्राएं देश में आयात की जाती हैं परन्तु इन उत्पादों को

बनाने के लिए देश में कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं और स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं।

Pallamau Fort, Bihar

7560. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Palamau Fort in District Palamau (Bihar) is being destroyed and no steps have been taken to save this fort which is really an attraction for tourists who go to National Park; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for security of the fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No such complaint has been received by Central Department of Tourism about the Palamau Fort. It is also not a Centrally protected monument. It is for the State Government to take suitable steps to prevent the alleged destruction of the Fort.

Conversion of Loans given by Financial Institutions into Shares

7561. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Whether Government propose to convert the loans given by financial institutions to 20 large Industrial Houses into shares so that it will be easier in future for nationalisation of those industries which have been built up mainly by Government aids?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The policy of Government contained in its guidelines to the five all-India long term financial institutions in regard to the convertibility of loans given by the institutions to industrial concerns in the private sector, into share capital, was with a view to ensure that an appropriate share in the benefits accruing from the assisted project after it is completed, be available to the State and that the loans so converted into equity shares

be effectively used for enlarging the role of the State in the management of the private sector industry.

The institutions are incorporating the convertibility clauses in their loan agreements. The actual option to convert the loans is to be exercised by the institutions at the appropriate time in accordance with the terms of the convertibility clauses written in, in the loan agreements. The actual exercise of option to convert the loans into equity shares depends on various factors, viz., the nature of the project, the expected yield on equity, etc.

The institutions have stipulated conversion option in the case of all companies belonging to the 20 large industrial houses assisted by them after the issue of the guidelines. So far only in the case of two companies belonging to these 20 large industrial houses the period of conversion has just commenced. The institutions propose to review the position of the actual exercise of the conversion option on receipt of the balance sheets of the companies concerned.

Setting up of a Holding Corporation for Jute Marketing

7562. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a holding Corporation for jute marketing as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture;

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

(c) whether the holding Corporation will act independently or under the Jute Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) National Commission on Agriculture has submitted an Interim Report on certain aspects of marketing and prices of Jute etc. The report *inter alia* suggests that Jute Corporation of India should be strengthened to act as a holding Corporation. Government is already strengthening the J.C.I. gradually and there is no proposal to set up another Corporation for marketing raw jute.

Loan given by SBI and Nationalised Banks in Orissa for Agricultural Purposes.

7563. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given as loan in Orissa for agricultural purposes by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks during the last two years; and

(b) particulars of the schemes on agricultural for which loans have been sanctioned in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) : The outstanding of total agricultural advances of Public Sector Banks in Orissa as at the end of June, 1973 and June, 1974 were as below:—

	(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)		
	SBI Group	Natio- nalised Banks	Total of pub- lic sec- tor Banks
June, 1973 . . .	145.75	94.71	240.46
June, 1974 . . .	225.83	229.26	455.09

(Figures are provisional)

(b) The Public Sector Banks make direct agricultural advances to farmers in the form of short term loans, including crop loans, for seasonal agricultural operations as also in the form of term loans for minor irrigation schemes, installation of pumps/oil engines, purchase of tractors, power tillers, agricultural implements and machinery, plough animals, reclamation and land development, construction of godowns and cold storage, developmental loans for plantations etc. Loans are also given for financing allied agricultural activities like dairying, poultry farming, piggery, bee-keeping, fisheries. Indirect agricultural advances are given to State Electricity Boards for energisation of Tube-Wells, dealers of agricultural inputs, to entrepreneurs for setting up Agro-Service Centres, loans to farmers through primary agricultural credit societies etc.

Loan offered by SBI and Nationalised Banks for Development and Small Scale Industries in Orissa

7564. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been offered by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks as loans for the development of small scale industries in Orissa in the last two years; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof, bank-wise and district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The position in regard to outstanding advances of public sector banks to small scale industries in Orissa as at the end of June, 1973 and 1974 is set out below:

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Bank Group	(As on the last Friday of)	
	June, 1973	June, 1974
1. SBI Group	194.19	245.70
2. 14 Nationalised Banks	194.21	277.18
3. Total Public Sector Banks	388.40	522.88

Data are provisional.

(b) Data regarding priority sector advances of public sector banks are not compiled district-wise. However, data on sectoral distribution of advances of scheduled commercial banks are now being compiled districtwise under the new statistical reporting system. The available data in respect of the districts of Orissa relating to the last Fridays of December 1972 and 1973 are set out in the Statement attached.

Statement

Districtwise data regarding the outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial banks to Small Scale Industries in Orissa.

(Amt. Rs. thousands)

District	As at the end of	
	Dec., 1972	Dec., 1973
1	2	3
1. Balasore	1,714	2,172
2. Bolangir	493	832

	1	2	3
3. Boudh-Khondmals		5	11
4. Cuttack		21,275	15,511
5. Dhen Kanal		1,038	1,353
6. Ganjam		2,174	1,920
7. Kalahandi		280	495
8. Keonjhar		793	904
9. Koraput		1,307	1,479
10. Mayurbhanj		491	445
11. Puri		9,489	10,116
12. Sambalpur		7,663	7,389
13. Sundergarh		6,118	8,048
TOTAL		52,840	50,675

Data are based on Basic Statistical Returns and because of definitional changes are not comparable with the data compiled by public sector banks.

Disputed cases of Public Sector Undertakings

7565. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the particulars regarding the number of cases pending as on 31st March, 1975 with arbitrators/Courts in regard to disputes between Central Public Undertakings and a State Undertaking and a Central Public Undertaking and a State Government Department;

(b) how long have these cases been pending; and

(c) what is the total expenditure incurred on litigation by the parties and whether Government have also taken any interest by intervening in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Information has been collected in respect of the position as on 31-8-1974 regarding pending disputes of the Central Government Undertakings with State Government Undertakings, State Government Departments and also other Central Government Undertakings. 33 Central Government enterprises have reported having cases, which were pending with arbitrators/Courts. The details are given in the annexure. Government have urged upon the Central Government enterprises to

avoid litigation between themselves particularly in matters regarding pricing. Government expect the Central Government enterprises to adopt a similar policy in regard to disputes between themselves and State Government Departments/Organisations.

Wherever such disputes arise, efforts should be made to settle them by bipartite negotiations. Where this cannot be done, the assistance of the Central Government could be sought so as to avoid going to Court/arbitrator.

Statement

1. Total No. of Public Enterprises 115
2. No. of Public Enterprises where no case is pending 82
3. Cases pending with arbitrators/courts as on 31-3-74 in case of 33 Public Enterprises.

Nature of Cases pending	Less than	More than	More than	More than	Total
	6 months	6 months	1 year but	2 years	
		but less	less than 2		
		than 1 year	years		
(i) Cases between Central Govt. public enterprises and State Govt. undertakings	15	25	61	9	110
(ii) Cases between Central Govt. public enterprises and State Govt. Departments	8	10	17	114	149
(iii) Cases between Central Govt. public undertaking and other Central Govt. public undertaking/Central Govt. Department	49	43	85	168	345
TOTAL	72	78	163	291	604

4. Expenditure incurred: (in Rupees)	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total
	1,69,450	2,27,181	3,76,122	7,72,753

NOTE:—Out of 604 cases 83 cases relate to Shipping Corp. of India and the expenditure is recoverable after final settlement from their cargo underwriters with whom the risks are insured by the Corporation and therefore no expenditure has been shown against these cases. Further, in the case of another 3 cases relating to Cochin Refrigereries Ltd. the expenditure has not been included as they have not yet received the statement of expenses from their lawyers.

Cooperative Jute Mills in Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

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

7565. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with the setting up of each of the proposed five cooperative jute mills in Bihar (2), Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) the planned capacity of each mill, proposed labour complement and target for going into production; and

(c) the categories of persons/institutions among whom membership of the cooperative has been distributed?

While the jute mill in Andhra Pradesh is being set up in the Cooperative Sector, those in Bihar and Orissa are likely to be in the Joint sector and those in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura are likely to be in the State Sector. Industrial licence has been issued only for the jute mill in Orissa and the others are still in the stage of Letter of Intent.

(b) The planned capacities of these mills are as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh (one unit)	15,000 tonnes P.A.
Assam (two units)	12,500+12,660 tonnes P.A.

Bihar (two units)	16,000+16,000 tonnes	P. A.
Orissa (one unit)	13,240 tonnes	P.A.
Meghalaya (one unit)	14,304 tonnes	
Tripura (one unit)	13,872 tonnes.	

As most of these units are in the Letter of Intent stage it is too early to give details of labour complement etc. at this stage.

(c) The Letter of Intent for the jute mill in Andhra Pradesh had been issued to the promoter of the Srikakulam District Girijan Jute Producers' Cooperative Society the members of which are the tribals of the area.

Loan Offered by SBI and Nationalised Banks for Development of Industries in Rajasthan

7567. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount offered to Rajasthan by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks as loan for the development of industries during the last two years; and

(b) the figures thereof, bank-wise and district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The position in regard to outstanding advances of public sector banks to small scale industries in Rajasthan as at the end of June, 1973 and 1974 is set out below:

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

Name of Bank Group	(As on the last Friday of)	
	June, 1973	June, 1974
1. SBI Group	752.62	1,031.31
2. 14 Nationalised Banks.	396.41	660.65
3. Total Public Sector Banks	1,149.03	1,691.96

Data are 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 are now being compiled districtwise under the new statistical reporting system. The available data in respect of the districts of Rajasthan relating to the last Fridays of December 1972 and 1973 are set out in the attached Statement.

Statement

Districtwise data regarding the outstanding advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

(Amt. in Rs. thousands)

District	As at the end of	
	Dec., 1972	Dec., 1973
1. Ajmer	7,653	12,927
2. Alwar	3,202	2,030
3. Banswara	555	524
4. Barmer	2,619	4,907
5. Bharatpur	3,521	4,764
6. Bikaner	2,198	2,176
7. Bikaner	4,933	8,075
8. Bundi	4,817	6,394
9. Chittorgarh	699	1,123
10. Churu	517	1,178
11. Dangarpur	25	104
12. Ganga Nagar	2,993	7,563
13. Jaipur	41,936	62,069
14. Jaisalmer	22	1
15. Jalore	57	36
16. Jhanswar	518	831
17. Jhunjhunu	1,786	1,310
18. Jodhpur	10,992	13,842
19. Kotah	15,377	18,876
20. Nagaur	2,333	2,687
21. Pali	4,010	4,577
22. Sawai-Madhopur	528	1,180
23. Sikar	516	567
24. Sirohi	280	356
25. Tonk	328	396
26. Udaipur	13,076	8,163
TOTAL	1,25,571	1,53,656

(Data are based on Basic Statistical Returns and because of definitional changes are not comparable with the data compiled by public sector banks for priority sectors).

Market Survey for Export of Mango and pincapple

7568. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any market survey has been made by his Ministry for exporting mango and pincapple; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey and action taken by his Ministry thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अभ्रक के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए
उपाय

7569. श्री भागीरथ मन्त्र: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में अभ्रक का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कारगर उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या जिन देशों में हमारे अभ्रक का उपयोग होता है वहाँ इसके लिये ट्रेड एजेंसियाँ स्थापित करने पर सरकार विचार करेगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार अभ्रक के उत्पादन में विकास और विपणन में सुधार करने के लिये अभ्रक बैल्ट का दौरा कर अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने हेतु एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) अभ्रक के उत्पादन में लगे लोगों को उत्पादन लागत की तुलना में साधित अभ्रक की न्यूनतम

कीमतों का समायोजन करके उचित लाभ सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Time Bound Programme for Diversifying Activities of Foreign Companies.

7570. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to persuade foreign companies in India to have a time-bound programme of diversifying their activities in conformity with the national priorities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): In accordance with the guidelines for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 20th December 1973, foreign companies engaged in manufacturing activity which are not covered under Appendix I of Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973 or which do not require sophisticated technology not available indigenously or which are not export-oriented or companies which are carrying on predominantly trading/commercial activities, will be required to reduce foreign shareholdings to 40 per cent within a specified period unless they undertake to change their character from existing manufacturing/trading activities to predominantly Appendix I manufacturing activities or engage themselves in predominantly export oriented industries within a specified period. The Reserve Bank of India will be asking the applicants engaged in such activity and whose applications have been considered, to reduce their equity participation in accordance with the guidelines and, where necessary, to give a time-bound programme of diversification which will be examined within the framework of Government policy.

Recovery of Wealth Tax and Gift Tax in Orissa

7571. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of wealth tax and gift tax collected from Orissa during the last financial year upto date; and

(b) the names of the persons paying wealth tax and how many among them are former rulers of Indian States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Wealth tax and Gift tax collections in Orissa charge during the financial year 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 24.26 lakhs and Rs. 2.36 lakhs respectively.

(b) There were 1751 wealth tax assesseees in Orissa charge as on 31-3-75. Compilation of a list containing names of all these assesseees would involve time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved. The information about the former rulers of Indian States assessed to wealth-tax in Orissa charge is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey for Profits and Capital Structure of Textile Industry

7572. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the profits and capital structure of the textile industry during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken to reduce the prices of textiles in view of the high rate of profits in the textile industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): No survey of the profit and capital structure of the whole of the textile industry as such has been made by the Government during the last 3 years. However, the Reserve Bank of India has compiled the profitability data covering 272

cotton textile mills for the year 1971-72. The results are indicated in the attached statement which also indicate the profitability data in respect of all companies. It is observed that the profit ratios of the cotton textile companies are actually lower than the profits made by all companies.

However, in order to ensure the supply of cotton fabrics of mass consumption at moderate prices to the vulnerable sections of the population, a statutory obligation has been imposed on cotton textile mills to produce certain specified varieties of cloth for sale at fixed prices. Under this obligation, the mills are required to produce 800 million square metres of the specified varieties of cloth for the year commencing 1-4-1974 for sale at fixed prices which are below the level of their production cost.

Statement

*Profitability Ratios for the year 1971-72
(As compiled by Reserve Bank of India)*

	Cotton Textile Companies	All Companies
	1971-72	1971-72
Gross profits* as percentage of sales net of rebate, discount excise duty and cess	4.7	9.9
Gross profits* as percentage of total capital employed	6.2	10.2
Profits after tax as percentage of net worth	Negative	9.5

NOTE.—Figures pertain to 272 cotton textile companies and 1,650 joint stock companies.

*Gross profits here are prior to interest but after depreciation.

मध्य प्रदेश के ऊनी कपड़ा मिलों को धागे की सप्लाई

7573. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित: क्या वार्जाज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश के ऊनी कपड़ा मिलों को कोई धागा सप्लाई किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सप्लाई की गई मात्रा मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सप्लाई की गई मात्रा का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) ; (क) से (ग)

ऊनी धागे के उत्पादन, कीमतों तथा वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। अतः प्रश्न में उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए विनी कानूनी आदेश के अन्तर्गत ऊनी धागे की सप्लाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। जबकि वुनन मिस्टम पर काम करने वाला मिने अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति राष्ट्रीय स्त्रोतों से करती है, कस्टेड तथा शाडी क्षेत्रों की मिनों को आभाषित बच्चे माल पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, जिसकी मात्रा विदेशी मूद्रा की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करती है। भारे देश में कस्टेड तथा शाडी एकक बच्चे मान की कमी के कारण दो पाली से कम के आधार पर कार्य करते हैं और यही बात मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों पर भी लागू होती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन का विकास

7574 श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन के विकास हेतु कोई योजना स्वीकृत की थी; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में योजनावार कुल कितनी राशि मजूर की गई है तथा अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है?

(पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना

के दौरान प्रारंभ की गयी पर्यटन संबंधी स्कीमों पर व्यय की गयी धनराशि को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	विना गया व्यय (लाख रुपये में)
1	भोपाल में युवा होस्टल	3.67
2	खजुराहो में जल सप्लाई	5.97
3	सांची में जल सप्लाई	1.91
4	कान्हा-निशानगी वग विवास (बाराभिया प्रजनन प्रायोजना)	0.52
5	कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में एनोकेट्स वग निर्माण	0.59
6	कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में जल सप्लाई	0.60
7	कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में विद्युत् सप्लाई	2.51
भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम		
8	खजुराहो होटल (विस्तार)	29.80
		45.57

मध्य प्रदेश में निर्यात क्षमता

7575 श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की निर्यात क्षमता की जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो निर्यात योग्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान द्वारा किए गए मध्य प्रदेश के निर्यात संभाव्यता सर्वेक्षण में बहुत से कृषि तथा कृषि आधारित उत्पादों,

पशु आधारित उत्पादों, वन आधारित उत्पादों, हस्तकर्म की वस्तुओं, खनिज पदार्थों, रासायनिक पदार्थों, इंजीनियरी तथा सांघिक खाद्य पदार्थ की निर्यात संभाव्यता का पता लगाया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में व्याज की रियायती दरों पर ऋण के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र

7576. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में व्याज की रियायती दरों पर ऋण के लिये कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं क्या ऐसे ऋण दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल विाकी राशि के ऋण दिये गये तथागत वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में रोजगार शुदा विातने लोगों को ऐसे ऋण दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) : सम्बन्धिता माननीय सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश में विभेदी-व्याज-दर योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये गये ऋणों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में इस योजना के अधीन ऋणों की बकाया राशि दिसम्बर 1973 के अन्त तक 88.43 खातों में 35.25 लाख रुपये थी और सितम्बर 1974 के अन्त तक 12092 खातों में 43.75 लाख रुपये।

दिसम्बर 1973 के अन्त तक की कुल 35.25 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि का जिलेवार ब्यौर सभापटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। (सन्ध्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 9522/75)

Businessman Engaged in Export Trade

7577. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA SHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of businessmen engaged in the export trade during the financial year 1974-75;

(b) whether some incentives are also offered to those wishing to enter this field; and

(c) if so, the brief outlines of the incentive scheme and the number of persons who were offered the incentives during the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The particulars regarding number of businessmen engaged in export trade during any particular year are not available as the same is not maintained.

(b) and (c). Businessmen who enter into the export field are entitled to the same facilities as are available to those who are already in the field.

Indian Citizens Having Accounts in Foreign Banks

7578. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA SHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian citizens, who have retained their accounts in foreign banks after having returned to India on the completion of their tenure on diplomatic assignments;

(b) whether there is any legal compulsion on them to close these accounts.

(c) if so, whether there is any time limit after which they have to close the accounts. and

(d) the period of limit allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Inasmuch as Reserve Bank does not keep separate record of foreign currency accounts maintained by Indian diplomats, it is not possible to furnish this information.

(b) to (d): All individuals including diplomats are required by law to close their accounts within one month of their arrival in India unless they obtain the approval of the Reserve Bank for retaining such an account beyond this period. However, officers and staff borne on the cadre of the Indian Foreign Service and who have served abroad can retain a Sterling account in U. K. upto £ 200 subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) these accounts shall not be operated under any circumstances when the officers are transferred to India and posted at Headquarters;
- (ii) In case of retirement or release of officers from the Indian Foreign Service, any balance should be repatriated within six months.

Indian diplomats are however required to close all other foreign accounts within six months of an officer's transfer from one post to another post or on his return to India.

Amount Collected on Insured Premium by Punjab Branch of L.I.C.

7579. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected on insured premium by Punjab Branch of the LIC during 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) loans sanctioned to the various public institutions for the development purposes in Punjab during the above mentioned period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Rs. 16.48 crores during 1973-74.

(b) Rs. 4.10 crores were advanced by the LIC during 1973-74 as loans. In addition, another Rs. 2.03 crores were invested in Securities/Bonds/Debentures.

Information for 1974-75 is not yet available.

Financial Assistance by I.R.C. to Gujarat

7580. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid was given to sick/closed undertakings in Gujarat by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India or Government of India during the last year; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has sanctioned, in February 1975, reconstruction assistance of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to M/s. Hindustan Tractors Limited, Baroda, a private sector undertaking taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation Act), 1951. Disbursement of the loan is under process.

No direct financial assistance was given by the Government of India during the last year to any sick/closed private sector undertaking in Gujarat.

Loan given by SBI and Nationalised Banks in Gujarat for Agricultural Purposes

7581. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount disbursed as loan in Gujarat for purposes of agriculture by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks during the last two years; and

(b) particulars of the schemes on agriculture for which loans have been sanctioned in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The outstanding of total agricultural advances by the Public Sector Banks in Gujarat as at the end of June, 1973 and June, 1974 were as below:—

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

	SBI Group	Nationalised Banks	Total of public sector banks
June, 1973	715.34	3822.85	4538.20
June, 1974	896.89	4195.56	5092.45

(Figures are provisional)

(b) The public Sector Banks make direct agricultural advances to farmers in the form of short-term loans, including crop loans, for seasonal agricultural operations as also in the form of term loans for minor irrigation schemes, installation of pumps/sets/oil engines, purchase of tractors, power tillers, agricultural implements and machinery, plough animals, reclamation and land development construction of godowns and cold-storage, developmental loans for plantations etc. Loans are also given for financing allied agricultural activities like dairying, poultry farming, piggery, bee keeping, fisheries. Indirect agricultural advances are given to State Electricity Boards for energisation of tubewells, dealers of agricultural inputs and to entrepreneurs for setting up Agro-Service Centres, loans to farmers through primary agricultural credit societies etc

Purchase of Cotton by Textile Mills

7582. SHRI RAM HFDAOO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton produced in the country is not being wholly purchased by the textile manufacturers in spite of low rate prevailing of the commodity; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to adopt to protect the interests of the cotton producers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) No such report regarding textile manufacture has been received by Government

(b) Does not arise

भण्डारा जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के घर की तलाशी

7583. श्री राम हेडाऊ: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भण्डारा जिला कांग्रेस के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के घरों की आयकर विभाग ने तलाशी भी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा तलाशी के दौरान पकड़ी गई नगदी, बहुमूल्य हीरों, जवाहिरात तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है, और

(घ) उनके नाम में अथवा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के नामों पर चल रहे व्यवसायो से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई तथा कितनी राशि वसूल की जानी थी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) आयकर अधिकारियों ने 28 फरवरी 1975 को मोर भवन, रामदासपेठ, नागपुर में तलाशिया ली। इन इमारत के एक हिस्से पर भण्डारा जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष, श्री रामनारायण मोर का कब्जा है।

(ख) मोर भवन में तलाशियां लेने के लिए धारा 132 के अधीन अधिकारपत्र जारी किये गये थे। इस इमारत में इन व्यवस्था की रिहाइश थी।

(i) श्री राम नारायण मोर पुत्र श्री फोह चन्द,

(ii) श्री जमना धर मोर पुत्र नरसिंह दाम मोर,

(iii) श्री गिरधर गोपाल पुत्र नरसिंह दास मोर और

(iv) श्रीमति रमा देवी पत्नी ईश्वरदास मोर।

(ग) इन तलाशियों में पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य लगभग 54 हजार रुपये था।

श्री राम नारायण मोर द्वारा कब्जा किये गये परिसरों से कोई मूल्यवान वस्तु नहीं पकड़ी गई।

(घ) श्री राम नारायण मोर, उसकी पत्नी और दो पुत्रों से तथा उन व्यापारिक फर्मों से, जिनमें श्री राम नारायण मोर

भागीदार हैं और जिनका कर-निर्धारण नागपुर के आयकर आयुक्त के अधिका-कार क्षेत्र में होता है, गत तीन वर्षों में वसूल की गई आयकर की रकम 92,342 रुपये है।

श्री राम नारायण मोर, उनकी पत्नी, दो पुत्रों और उन फर्मों की तरफ, जिनमें वे अलग-अलग भागीदार हैं और जिनका कर-निर्धारण नागपुर के आयकर आयुक्त के अधिका-कार क्षेत्र में होता है, 39 लाख 50 हजार रुपये का आयकर बकाया है।

Supply of Yarn to Handloom Weavers on Credit

7584. SHRI RAM HEDAHO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps Government proposed to take to give to the handloom weavers ample supplies of good quality yarn on credit and to help them to diversify their output to cater to sophisticated buyers abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) As enough good quality yarn is freely available in the country, Government have no proposal to supply yarn to handloom weavers on credit.

Import of Cashewnuts

7585 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the negotiations of the Cashew Corporation of India with African countries for import of cashew-nuts; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to speed up the process and to ensure an early agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been some disagreement in regard to the price. For resolving

the same, a delegation from the Cashew Corporation of India Ltd. has already gone to London, where negotiations are in progress.

Hotels under Construction by I.T.D.C.

7586. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels which are under construction by Indian Tourism Development Corporation in the country;

(b) the broad details of the work completed upto date in respect of each hotel;

(c) the break-up of amounts spent upto date on the construction of these hotels and the percentage of the work completed;

(d) the date by which these hotels will start functioning, and

(e) the approximate number of tourists that will be accommodated in these hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (e) A statement is given on 125-127

Development of Tourist Spots in North-Eastern Region

7587 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the work done for development of tourist spots in North-Eastern region States during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the amount sanctioned and utilised during the period, year-wise and spot-wise;

(b) the broad outlines of the work contemplated to be completed for development of tourist spots during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in these States, State wise and the amount sanctioned for the purpose; and

(c) the particulars of the work completed in this region, State-wise during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Due mainly to the

(a) to (c)

Name and capacity of the Hotel	Physical Progress Works completed	% age of work completed	Cumulative expenditure up to 31.3.75 (Provisional and subject to Audit)	Likely date of commissioning	Total No. of guest nights available per annum	Estimated guest nights during the first five years						
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
			(Rs. in Lakhs)									
1. Airport Hotel Calcutta (156 rooms/312 beds)	Civil works are nearing completion and the remaining works, viz. interiors, furniture, furnishings, airconditioning, etc. have reached an advanced stage of Completion.	80%	254.14	Two guest-room floors likely to be commissioned shortly. The remaining works will be completed in stages during the current financial year.	1,13,880	19,110	43,800	49,275	54,750	60,225		
2. Koralam Hotel (66 rooms/176 beds)	Detached units consisting of 16 rooms have been completed and commissioned in February 74. As regards main hotel, civil works are nearing completion and the work relating to the ser-	85%	104.15	October 1975	64,240	17,505	29,841	34,317	39,468	45,387		

restriction on the entry of foreigners into the North Eastern region, international tourism has not developed as rapidly in this region as in other regions. Within the limitations of resources, however, tourism schemes were taken up at selected centres in this region in the Central Sector. These included the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati, a youth hostel at Darjeeling, provision of transport and expansion of the existing tourist bungalow

at Darjeeling, and the construction of Forest Lodges at Kaziranga and Jaldapara. These schemes are nearing completion. A statement showing the various schemes taken up in the North Eastern region and the expenditure incurred year-wise is attached. Selected places of tourist interest in this region are also covered in the tourist literature brought out by the Department of Tourism

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred			
		1969-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
ASSAM					
1.	Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati		2.00	1.75	2.20
2.	Forest Lodge at Kaziranga		2.60	2.93	2.93
WEST BENGAL					
1.	Extension of Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling			2.61	2.00
2.	Construction of a Rest House at Jaldapara		0.83	1.15	2.16
3.	Youth Hostel at Darjeeling		0.20	2.08	1.50
4.	Provision of two jeeps for tourists in Darjeeling area		0.82		
TOTAL			6.47	10.52	10.79

Fact-finding Sub-committee report on replantation subsidy given to Gaya Ganga Tea Estate

7588. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any report on replantation subsidy of Gaya Ganga Tea Estate;

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

(c) the action taken by his Ministry on the basis of the report of the fact finding sub-Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c): The Fact Finding Sub-Committee of the Tea Board on replantation subsidy to Gaya Ganga Tea Estate has not submitted

its report as such. Separate reports have been made by the individual members of the committee which are under examination of the Tea Board.

बित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन विभागों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

7589. श्री सुखाकर पांडे : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बित्त मंत्रालय के कितने ऐसे विभाग हैं जो अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अभी भी अपने पत्र, परिपत्र, ज्ञापन और अन्य पत्र अंग्रेजी में भेजते हैं।

(ख) इन विभागों में कितने ऐसे अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हैं जो फाइलों-

पर अपनी टिप्पणियां अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को अपने सभी कामों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से हिदायतें दी गई हैं ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन हिदायतों का पालन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है कि इन विभागों में टिप्पणियां लिखने तथा समस्त पत्रव्यवहार में केवल हिन्दी का ही प्रयोग हो ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) जिन विभागों के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं वे सभी विभाग पत्र आदि अंग्रेजी में भेजते हैं, सिवाए उन पत्रों के जिनको विद्यमान अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत द्विभाषी रूप में जारी करना होता है और उन पत्रों के जिनको केवल हिन्दी में ही जारी करना होता है।

(ख) अधिकांश अधिकारी और कर्मचारी फाइलो पर अपनी टिप्पणियां अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) विद्यमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को अपने काम में हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने का विकल्प है। तथापि प्रशिक्षण, उदाहरण, प्रोत्साहन आदि के माध्यम से हिन्दी के प्रयोग के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए अनामतार प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Trade Enquiries

7590. SHRI RAM HEDA00: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade enquiries attended to by our Trade Commissioners stationed in important countries of the world from local and Indian businessmen during 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) the steps proposed to give effective publicity to India's export potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) The information is being collected from our Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The steps taken for giving publicity to India's export potential are as under.—

(1) Various Trade delegations sponsored by Export Promotion Councils and Federation of India Chamber of Commerce and Industries visit important countries periodically to contact importers in those countries for giving publicity about exportable commodities and for booking on the-spot orders

(2) Indian exporters participate in important Trade Fairs held abroad for giving publicity about exportable Indian products.

(3) Indian Commercial Representatives abroad also convey to the Import Houses in their countries, of exportable commodities available in India.

The Export Promotion Councils have been set up by the Government with a view to promote the export of various commodities with export potential. The councils adopted effective measures of publicity. Following are some of the measures undertaken by the Export Promotion Councils:—

(i) Advertisements in foreign News Papers and magazines.

(ii) Brand publicity on T.V. and Radio broadcasts

(iii) Participation in various fairs and Exhibitions abroad where visual publicity is done by display of samples and distribution of pamphlets and various literature on the products.

(iv) Publicity films are also produced on various products for display in foreign countries.

(v) Despatch of sales/study teams/delegation is also a media to publicise Indian Products.

India's Export potential is being publicised fairly effectively by our Export Houses, commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils etc

During the bilateral annual trade talks emphasis is always laid on increasing the volume of trade between India and the Socialist countries.

Participation in fairs and exhibitions in these countries by the Indian firms is arranged.

Request for Entrusting Audit Functions of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre to Accountant General of Kerala

7591. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Accountant General's Office Employees Union and the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Employees Union have requested to entrust the audit functions of the V.S.C., which is going to be a departmental undertaking, to the Accountant General of Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A request has been received from the Accountant General's Office Employees' Union, Kerala, Tri-vandrum (an unrecognised body) to entrust the audit functions of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre to the Accountant General, Kerala. No such request from Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Employees' Union has been received.

(b) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre has been made a Government Organisation only from 1st April, 1975. The existing Audit and Accounting Arrangement will be reviewed, if found necessary, in due course.

Proposal to Transport Exports by Air

7592. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to transport our exports by air; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Government are encouraging exports by air particularly of perishable goods and high valued cargo which can bear the incidence of air freight rate. Movement of goods by air ensures quick and safe delivery of cargos at destination points and is advantageous both to the exporter and the foreign buyer

Loan Sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance Corporation to States

7593. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad outlines regarding the amount of loans sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the States, State-wise, during 1973-74;

(b) whether Government have got it checked to ensure that the funds are being utilised properly; and

(c) if so, the nature of such checks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) A statement indicating state-wise break-up of schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation during 1973-74 is enclosed

(b) and (c): The Agricultural Refinance Corporation, being a refining institution, makes loans only to eligible financial institutions such as central and development banks, state co-operative banks and scheduled commercial banks. These institutions are, therefore, primarily required to supervise the end-use of the loans sanctioned under Agricultural Refinance Corporation—refinanced schemes. Agricultural Refinance Corporation also carries out follow-up studies

of the implementation of sanctioned schemes through its staff at its Head Office and the Regional Offices. During such follow-up studies, the procedures and practices in sanction and disbursement of loans, field verification of the utilization of loans by

the borrowers and compliance with technical and financial discipline indicated in the orders of sanction are also gone into. The findings are communicated to the financing institutions concerned for necessary compliance.

Statement

Statement showing state-wise position of schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation during 1973-74 (July 1973 to June 1974).

(Rs. crores)

Region/State/Union Territory	No. of schemes	Financial assistance	ARC commitment
I. NORTHERN REGION			
Delhi	2	0.43	0.40
Haryana	15	13.48	10.91
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir	4	0.26	0.25
Punjab	24	6.95	5.76
Rajasthan	20	7.88	6.66
	65	29.00	23.98
II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
Assam	2	0.90	0.86
Meghalaya	.	.	.
Nagaland	.	.	.
	2	0.90	0.86
III. EASTERN REGION			
Bihar	16	30.67	27.38
Orissa	5	8.31	7.92
West Bengal	12	2.70	2.47
	33	41.68	37.77
IV. CENTRAL REGION			
Madhya Pradesh	122	61.24	54.84
Uttar Pradesh	85	45.55	40.12
	207	106.79	94.96
V. WESTERN REGION			
Goa	1	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	23	2.60	2.08
Maharashtra	105	44.50	39.56
	129	47.11	41.65

1	2	3	4
VI. SOUTHERN REGION			
Andhra Pradesh	15	8.27	6.90
Karnataka	65	9.26	7.71
Kerala	12	3.01	2.31
Pondicherry	3	0.45	0.40
Tamil Nadu	19	4.87	3.93
	114	25.86	21.25
Grand Total	550	251.34	220.47

Target of Export of Fish during Fifth Plan

7594. **SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR.** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of export of fish and fish products at present and foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the target fixed for export of fish during the fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps taken to assist financially and technically the State Fisheries Corporations enabling them to increase and diversify their activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) From the provisional figures available from the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, 44054 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 67.08 crores was exported during 1974-75.

(b) An export target of Rs. 140 crores has been fixed tentatively for 1978-79 for export of marine products.

(c) State Fisheries Corporations are owned by the State Governments and financial and technical assistance are provided by them.

Monsoon Maps

7596. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of Indian Meteorological Department have questioned the utility of monsoon maps; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Maps giving the normal dates of onset and withdrawal of south-west monsoon over India, which were prepared in 1945 on the basis of rainfall criteria, are being used by the India Meteorological Department. However, these maps are considered to be too general and inadequate for intensive agricultural planning at district levels. In an attempt to improve the utility of the maps, a set of special maps to meet the specific needs of agriculturists in Maharashtra State has recently been prepared.

Textile Sector in Rajasthan

7597 **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Textile Association has urged upon the Central Government to broad base the textile sector in the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Association has also pointed out that as compared to other States, Rajasthan has both cotton and power to boost up the textile sector; and

(c) if so, the Centre's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

VISHWANATH PRATAP-SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The guidelines for licensing of additional spindleage and loomage in the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan Period were announced in a Press Note issued by the Textile Commissioner on 30th December, 1974. According to the guidelines announced, Government propose to allow further expansion in the cotton textile industry by the installation of 1.6 million spindles and 10,000 looms. Creation of spinning capacity will be encouraged in areas where there is an unsatisfied demand for yarn for handloom and powerlooms weavers and areas which have a cotton surplus keeping in view the objective of bringing about a better dispersal of spinning capacity to cater effectively to the needs of the weavers throughout the country. All applications recommended by the Rajasthan Government and satisfying the above criteria will be considered in the light of the aforesaid guidelines.

Government Undertakings with Foreign Collaboration

7598. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government undertakings which have financial or technical collaboration agreements with the foreign companies;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of each collaboration agreement;

(c) the names and description of the foreign collaborations in each case; and

(d) the total outflow of foreign exchange in the form of royalty and technical fees and profits on account of these collaboration agreements, year-wise, during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A list of public sector enterprises having foreign collaboration agreements is given in the Annexure.

(b) The terms and conditions of each agreement will depend upon the requirements of the case. Government have, however, issued certain guidelines in order to

protect the interests of the companies and the country. These guidelines deal *inter alia* with the following:

- (i) selection of parties;
- (ii) purpose and scope of the contract;
- (iii) supply of know-how;
- (iv) detailed working of drawings and specifications;
- (v) payment of know-how fees;
- (vi) schedule of equipments/components and stores to be used;
- (vii) item-wise price schedule for foreign equipments, components and stores;
- (viii) methods and sources for obtaining foreign equipments, components and stores;
- (ix) maximum utilization of indigenous equipments, components and stores;
- (x) inspection in the foreign country;
- (xi) remuneration for consultancy services;
- (xii) payment in foreign and Indian currency;
- (xiii) guarantee on performance and maintenance of quality;
- (xiv) price escalation clause; and
- (xv) avoidance of royalty payments for unduly long payments.

(c) and (d): The Committee on Public Undertakings is studying these aspects. It will not be worthwhile to collect the detailed information from all the companies separately.

Statement

List of Public Undertakings having Foreign Collaboration

1. Machine Tools Corpn. of India Ltd.
2. Richardson & Crudas (1972) Ltd.
3. Engineers' India Ltd.
4. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
5. National Coal Development Corporation.
6. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
7. Triveni Structural Ltd.

8. Lubrizol India Ltd.
9. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
10. Instrumentation Ltd.
11. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
12. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.
13. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
14. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
15. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
16. Indian Petrochemicals Ltd.
17. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
18. Praga Tools Ltd.
19. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
20. Madras Refineries Ltd.
21. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
22. Heavy Electricals India Ltd.
23. National Small Industries Corporation.
24. Coal Mines Authority Ltd.
25. Electronic Corporation of India.
26. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
27. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
28. Indian Tourism Development Corporation.
29. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
30. FACI (Engineering & Design Organisation Ltd)
31. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
32. Indo Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.
33. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.
34. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
35. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
36. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
37. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
38. Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Bhilai Steel Plant).
39. Modern Bakeries Ltd.
40. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
41. Bokaro Steel Ltd.
42. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (I) Ltd.
43. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.
44. Jessop & Co. Ltd.
45. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
46. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
47. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
48. Neyveli Lignite Corpn.

49. Bharat Heavy Electricals.
50. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Opening of Dum Dum Airport Hotel

7599. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

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

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been invited to a news item published in the Business Standard dated the 31st March, 1975, under the caption "Opening of airport hotel uncertain";

(b) whether the Dum Dum Airport Hotel was scheduled to open on the 1st March this year;

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementing the scheduled date for opening the hotel;

(d) whether carpets purchased worth several lakhs of rupees by the air hotel authority are rotting; and

(e) if so, the broad details of the enquiry made into the affairs and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): It was proposed to partially commission the hotel by 1st March, 1975. However, on trial running of various services, some improvements were found necessary. These have now been attended to and the hotel is expected to be partially commissioned shortly.

(d): No, Sir

(e): Does not arise.

Export of Pineapple through S.T.C.

7600. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Tripura has made any proposal for exporting pineapple through the State Trading Corporation;

- (b) if so, the main features thereof; and
(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

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

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

Construction of Tourist Hotel at Neermahal, Udaypur by I.T.D.C.

7601. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

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

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Government of Tripura for constructing tourist hotel at Neermahal, Udaypur by India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, its main features and action taken thereon;

(c) the particulars of tourist hotels in Eastern and North Eastern region States at present; and

(d) the broad outlines of the proposal under consideration for constructing tourist hotels in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH): (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation has not received any proposal from Government of Tripura for constructing a tourist hotel at Neermahal, Udaypur.

(c) In the Eastern and North Eastern region States, the Corporation at present has only Travellers' Lodges at Bodhgaya (12 rooms), Bhubaneswar (12 rooms) and Konarak (4 rooms).

(d) The Corporation is constructing a 156-room hotel at Dum Dum, Calcutta and a 50-room Reception Centre-cum-Motel at Patna. Besides, the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Corporation includes the following projects in these States:

1. Hotel at Puri.

2. Motels at:

Ranchi.

Siliguri.

Gauhati.

3. Expansion of Travellers' Lodge at Bodhgaya.

Bhubaneswar.

These projects will be taken up subject to feasibility and availability of resources.

Disparity in Credit Deposit Ratio in States

7602. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where there is greater disparity in the credit-deposit ratio;

(b) whether Government have identified the causes of this disparity; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The level of credit utilisation in different regions is linked with the level of economic activity, particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry which, in turn, is influenced by several factors such as availability of infrastructure facilities like power, transport and communications, availability of raw materials, size of available market and availability of local entrepreneurial talent. By and large, therefore, states like Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh, where the organised sectors of trade and industry do not yet constitute a significant segment of their economy, have relatively low credit-deposit ratios. Growth of large scale industry and trade can be brought about only through implementation of developmental programmes as part of the five year plans. However, the public sector banks, on their part, have been endeavouring to increase the flow of their credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors like Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Road Transport, Retail Trade etc. The small scale of credit required by such borrowers, does not enable the public sector banks to make a decisive impact on the credit-deposit ratio in these underdeveloped States, although such an approach does ensure that benefits of the reoriented lending policies reach the smaller borrowers.

Payment to Air India Employees during Lock-out

7603. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the lock-out period in Air India some employees of the Corporation were over-paid; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Goods Imported from Bangladesh

7604. SHRI D. P. JADEJA.

SHRI ARVIND M. PATIL.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and quantity of goods and raw materials imported from Bangladesh during the year 1974-75; and

(b) the value of these articles:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement showing quantity and value of goods imported from Bangladesh during the year 1974-75 (upto Nov. 74) is laid on the table of the House import data beyond Nov. 74 is not yet available.

Statement

Statement showing Qty. & Value of goods imported from Bangladesh during 1974-75 (upto Nov., 74).

S. No.	ITEMS	Value in Rs. thousands.	
		Qty. in tonne	Value
1.	Fish and fish preparations	2157	14855

S. No.	ITEMS	Qty.	Value
2.	Waste of synthetic or regenerated fibres not carded or combed	70	343
3.	Jute raw (excl. Bimlipatam and mesta)	10580	16646
4.	Glycerol and glycerol lyes	36	255
5.	News print paper	7531	26285
6.	Cellulose plastic waste (e.g. cellulose acetate or nitrate film scrap)	30	152
7.	Other articles	..	1277
TOTAL			59818

NOTE:—Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source:—"Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Vol-II Import" brought out by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

Credit Given by Banks to Food Corporation of India

7605. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consortium of banks financing public food procurement operations have given an additional credit of Rs. 212 crores to the Food Corporation of India to pay for recently imported foodgrains, and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the bank credit given for public food procurement operations to FCI and State Governments and their agencies during 1973-74 and 1974-75?

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

(b) Particulars of outstanding advances of the consortium of banks financing public

food procurement operations during 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows:

As on	(Rs. in crores)			Total
	Amount outstanding in the account of FCI	S/Govts.	other Agencies	
28th Dec., 1973	309.2	28.5	14.5	352.2
29th March, 1974	293.4	43.3	30.1	366.8
28th June, 1974	321.8	98.2	103.4	523.4
27th Dec., 1974	82.3	49.6	83.6	215.5
15th April 1975	367.3	93.9	105.0	566.2

(Provisional)

Advances by Dena Bank

7606. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dena Bank is faced with the prospect of losing several lakhs of rupees through bad advances;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been instituted into this matter to detect the responsible officials; and

(d) if so, the nature of further action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Under Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under it, read with Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1970, the nationalised banks are enjoined upon not to divulge information regarding provisions for bad and doubtful debts or regarding the affairs of their constituents.

However, all advances which are considered bad or doubtful are kept under close watch and remedial action as warranted by each case is being taken. All nationalised banks including the Dena Bank make adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts out of their annual profits on the advice and to the satisfaction of their independent statutory auditors.

(c) and (d) The banks are sometimes faced with irregular features developing in certain accounts endangering the realisation

of the dues. The banks look into the reasons for such irregularities as also the causes for default. They make necessary enquiries departmentally and wherever considered necessary, take the help of other Governmental agencies for investigation into cases of suspected malafides and appropriate action is taken against persons found guilty. The adequacy or otherwise of the necessary built-in-safeguards, checks and balances in their various procedures are looked into by the banks themselves as also during the course of audit by the Auditors and inspections conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. All the banks, including Dena Bank, are following this procedure.

Moves of E.E.C. to restrict Import of Cotton Textiles from India

7607. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what line of action is being taken to counter the reported moves of E.E.C. to restrict the imports of cotton textiles from India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Imports of all cotton textiles from India into EEC have hitherto been subjected to quantitative restrictions according to bilateral agreement. We entered into negotiations with the EEC for a new arrangement, with a view to securing a less restrictive regime, which have been concluded last week.

Charges of Smuggling against Shareholders of Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

7608. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the share holders or Directors of the Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd. were arrested on charge of smuggling;

(b) if so, the names of such persons; and

(c) the nature of charges and the incriminating articles recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) From the information available with the major Custom Houses, it is ascertained that none of the Directors of the Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd., were arrested on charges of smuggling.

The total number of Share holders in this Company as on 12/1975 was more than 15,400. These share-holders are spread all over the country. The information regarding the Share-holders arrested so far on charges of smuggling will therefore, have to be collected from the field formations 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. However, if the Honourable Member desires to have information about any particular Share-holder(s), the same can be collected and laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Recipients of Ex-gratia Compensation for Enemy Properties

7609. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) break-up of the figures of the number of recipients of ex-gratia compensation for properties declared as enemy properties in former Pakistan separately for (i) West Pakistan and (ii) East Pakistan Claimants for each year (separately), for the year 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) names of the (i) persons and (ii) concerns of West Pakistan and East Pakistan who received above two lakhs for each year;

(c) names of the (i) persons and (ii) concerns of each wing of Pakistan separately who received ex-gratia compensation above ten lakhs, and

(d) the names of the (i) persons and (ii) concerns of each wing separately who received Rs. 25 lakhs and above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Activities of Grindlays Bank

7610 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Grindlays Bank has been recently linked up with the National City Bank of U.S.A., which had admitted having provided the C.I.A. several million dollars for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) In 1969, 40 per cent of the shareholding of the National and Grindlays Bank was acquired by the First National City Bank of New York.

The National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. (now Grindlays Bank Ltd.) had also entered into an agreement with the First National City Bank in terms of which the latter bank had agreed to render to the former bank technical services with respect to training programme, operating practice, credit policy, administration, expansion and development of business. The agreement came into effect from 1st April, 1969 and was valid for a period of 5 years i.e., upto 31st March, 1974. As this was a matter on which the Reserve Bank felt that it should exercise its control, the Reserve Bank issued a directive in November 1972 according to which no banking institution or company shall without the approval of the Reserve

Bank, appoint or employ, *inter alia*, any banking institution or company incorporated outside India, or any branch or office in India of such banking institution or company as its adviser for giving it any technical or management advice in regard to the business in India of such banking company or any part of such business in pursuance of this directive the Indian branches of foreign banks and the foreign banks operating in India are now required to furnish a certificate with their applications for remittance of profits certifying that no part of the income included in the amount to be remitted as profits has arisen out of any appointment as technical/management adviser to a banking company in India accepted without the approval of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has since reported that the portions of the Technical Services Agreement entered into by the National & Grindlays Bank Ltd with the First National City Bank, affecting branches of the former bank in India had lapsed on 31st March 1974.

Financial Aid given by I R C to Orissa

7611 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any financial aid was given to sick/closed undertakings in Orissa by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India or Government of India during the last year, and

(b) if so, the figures thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Neither the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India nor the Government of India has provided assistance to any sick/closed industrial undertakings in Orissa during the last year.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches

7612 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Marine and Preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate seized 18 packages containing smuggled watches valued at Rs. 18 lakhs from a country craft at Haji Ali in Central Bombay

(b) if so, whether there was any armed encounter with the smugglers; and

(c) whether the smugglers have been arrested?

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

(b) and (c) The suspect craft was given a warning to stop, by shouting. Subsequently three rounds were fired on the front side of the craft as the crew members did not yield. They then jumped into the sea and escaped. Consequently there have been no arrests.

Payments by Hindustan Lever Ltd. in case of Foreign Visitors

7613 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
SHRI H N MUKERJEE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act foreign visitors are required to settle their hotel bills and make other payments in foreign currency

(b) whether Hindustan Lever Ltd. a subsidiary of Unilevers, London is receiving scores of foreign visitors simply for the purpose of sight seeing,

(c) whether the bills of these visitors are being settled by M/s Hindustan Lever Limited in Indian rupee,

(d) whether it amounts to a loss of foreign exchange to the country and

(e) if so the loss suffered thereby during the last three years and the action taken by Government to save this loss of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Under a scheme introduced by the Government with effect from 1-11-1972, foreign visitors are required to settle their hotel bills and make other payments in foreign exchange in the form of sterling or dollars or traveller's cheques expressed in those currencies or in any other convertible currencies. However payments in Indian Rupees could also be

accepted from or on behalf of foreigners who belong to certain exempted categories or on whose behalf special permission for hosting has been obtained by an Indian company from the Government of India or from the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) to (d) Hindustan Lever Ltd., has been occasionally applying to the Reserve Bank of India seeking permission for meeting the hotel bills of some of their officials belonging to their principals viz. M/s. Unilever Ltd., London on the ground that the services of these officials are essential for conducting research activities or for imparting special training to their executives in India. Such applications are considered on merits and permission granted to the firm to defray local expenses on such executives upto reasonable amounts.

Inasmuch as exemptions of this nature are stipulated in the scheme under reference, it does not amount to loss of foreign exchange to the country.

(c) Does not arise

Investment in Constructing Pragati Maidan

7611 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total investment in constructing the Pragati Maidan for Asia '72, the total number of persons employed there in 1972 and their numbers at present, the income derived from various exhibitions and fairs held there till now; and

(b) whether any proposal for the profitable use of Pragati Maidan by holding specialised/commodity trade fairs is under consideration and if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total investment of the Fair Organisation in constructing the Pragati Maidan for Asia '72 has been about Rs. 7.40 crores. This does not include investment by other Central Government Departments, Export Promotion Councils, Public Sector Undertakings, State Governments and other participants. The total number of persons employed in gazetted and non-gazetted posts of the Fair

Organisation at the time of ASIA '72 was nearly 1100. The number of such employees now is 160. The total income derived from ASIA '72 and other exhibitions and fairs held since then in the Pragati Maidan is approximately Rs. 2.40 crores.

(b) Proposals for the profitable use of Pragati Maidan by holding specialised/commodity trade fairs are under consideration. Details will be worked out when the proposals are finalised.

Executive Pilots of Indian Airlines

7615 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the reports appearing in newspapers regarding the Executive Pilots of the Indian Airlines being put on duty continuously without giving rest to them; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main point made in the press report is that the executive pilots are violating the flight and duty time limitations applicable to line pilots. The correct position is that executive pilots are not governed by the flight and duty time limitations applicable to the pilots under the agreement executed by the Management of Indian Airlines with the Indian Commercial Pilots Association. Nonetheless the requirements of safety of operations, as specified in the Aircraft Act, are duly kept in view even when executive pilots undertake flight duties.

Meeting of Indo-Nepal Joint Review Committee

7616 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL - SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal Joint Review Committee met during the last month in

order to accelerate measures regarding joint trade interests; and

(b) if so, what are the major decisions taken in the above context?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Joint Review Committee met from 24th to 26th March, 1975 to review the progress of trade between India and Nepal

(b) After the Review Committee meeting referred to in reply to Part (a) of the Question, an Agreement was reached on the various measures to be adopted to ensure speedier movement of Nepalese goods in transit and to avoid congestion at ports. Ceilings were also fixed in respect of certain essential commodities up to which supplies from India to Nepal will be made during 1975-76. Problems relating to deflection of trade were also considered. Separately, it has been decided that the prices of essential goods exported to Nepal are to be settled afresh by the contracting parties. These prices are to be as per prices of similar articles at which exports are made to friendly neighbouring countries.

Sale of Smuggled Goods

7617 **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL**
SHRI M. C DAGA
SHRI R. S PANDEY
SHRI N K SANGHI:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SO
KHI.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that the smuggled goods have again started appearing in the Bombay markets and streets in large quantities;

(b) if so, whether the application and use of MISA, COFEPOSA has proved to be ineffective or has been slackened for that reason; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such sudden spurt of contraband articles at such a scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB

KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Government has seen some Press reports to the effect that smuggled goods have again started appearing in some markets in the country. The intelligence reports also indicate that there are again signs of activities by smugglers. However, the preventive detention of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers and other measures taken by the Government have considerably restrained the smuggling activities and reduced the open display and sale of goods in large quantities.

There has been no slackening of effort and the situation is kept under constant watch. Town raids are carried out extensively in sensitive areas, and frequent patrolling in speed boats are also undertaken. More staff for anti-smuggling work has been recruited and the vulnerable points are being covered.

Export of Indian Transistors

7618 **SHRI D D DESAI**

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI
BHATTIA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the export of Indian Transistors during the current financial year has gone up as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the countries to which the Transistors have been exported; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The export of Indian Transistor Radios has gone up during the year 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74.

(b) The exports were mainly to the following countries:

1. U. K.
2. Holland.
3. ARE.
4. Nigeria.
5. Dahomey.
6. Ethiopia.

7. Czechoslovakia.
8. Bangladesh.
9. Singapore.
10. Malaysia.
11. United Arab Emirates.
12. Zambia.
13. Sri Lanka and
14. Switzerland

(c) 1973-74. Rs. 165.22 lakhs.
1974-75. Rs. 210.00 lakhs (Estimated)

Giant of Separate Credit to Cotton Mills

7619 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been mooted at official levels to grant separate credit outside the current limits to the cotton mills to enable them to purchase Pakistani cotton

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much Government have sanctioned to these cotton mills during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Available data relating to scheduled commercial banks' outstanding advances to cotton mills (including processing units) against the security of cotton and kapas for the months of August to November, 1974, along with comparable data for 1973 are set out below.

Month wise outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to cotton mills against the security of cotton and kapas

Last week of	(Rs. lakhs)	
	1973	1974
August	126,33	154,06
September	112,65	148,82
October	119,83	143,02
November	108,03	140,38

Production of Tea

7620 SHRI IHA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total production of tea in India during the last three years, year-wise and State wise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The production of tea during 1971, 1972 and 1973 according to States is as under

(In thousand kgs.)

States	1971	1972	1973
Assam	223,665	239,206	251,825
West Bengal	104,087	108,576	110,489
Bihar	41	23	23
Tripura	2,960	3,011	3,857
Uttar Pradesh	690	113	840
Himachal Pradesh	888	1,258	1,127
Tamil Nadu	57,531	55,099	56,020
Karnataka	2,877	3,307	2,873
Kerala	42,729	44,903	44,898

Figures for the year 1974 are not yet available.

Proposal to Set-up Airport near Rameshwaram

7622. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an airport near Rameshwaram by renovating the existing airport at Uchi Puli; and

(b) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to develop the existing fair weather airstrip at Uchi Puli (near Ramnad) as the Indian Airlines have at present no plans to airlink Rameswaram.

Decision on Higher Cotton Support Price for Long Staple Cotton

7623. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on higher cotton supporting price for long staple cotton in view of the sharp fall in the open market price; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of Government for increasing the support price for long staple cotton.

(b) Does not arise.

Provident Fund Account Statements of Central Information Service Offices

7624. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund Accounts Statements of Central Information Service Offices maintained by Individual Running Ledger Accounts (AGCR) are not being sent to the officers concerned for a number of years; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same and what remedial steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Provident Fund Account Statements upto 1971-72 of Central Information Service Officers were sent to them by the end of November, 1973. The statements for 1972-73 are expected to be issued in May 1975 and those for 1973-74 by the end of September, 1975.

(b) The delay is partly due to late receipt of printed ledger forms from Printing and Stationery Department and partly to the time taken to overtake accumulated arrears. Steps have however been taken to complete the work upto 1973-74 by September, 1975.

Demand of Yarn from Punjab

7625. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand from Punjab for different counts of yarn during the last quarter;

(b) if so, the total demand;

(c) whether a good number of small weavers and factories in Punjab have not been able to get the required quantity during 1974-75; and

(d) the steps taken by the Centre in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Issuing of Commonman's Version of Budget

7626. SHRI R. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to issue a commonman's version of the budget

inclusive of Plan budgets for each State in vernacular; and

(b) if so, when this easily intelligible budget will be available? -

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

smugglers' connections with Politicians, Magistrates and Legal Luminaries.

7627. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of state for finance in his press conference of 18th August, 1974 and statements in Lok Sabha in reply to Calling Attention of 22nd August, 1974 mentioned that the leading smugglers had political connections; got the help of legal luminaries and were lightly let off by Magistrates;

(b) what are the names of these political connections, legal luminaries and magistrates;

(c) whether the former Chief Minister Shri Sukhadia appeared in public and at breakfast with Nainmal Punjaji Shah in 1966;

(d) whether Shri Yashpal Kapur M.P. also had many interviews with Coolie Mastani;

(e) whether the Prime Minister spoke in meeting called in support of the Daman M.I.A. who is brother-in-law of Sukan Naran Bakhia in the 1972 elections; and

(f) whether any penal or administrative action has been taken against the people named in reply to part (b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) In the press handout issued by the then Minister of State for Finance during the press conference on 18-8-1974, there was no mention about the alleged political connections of smugglers. He had, in the debates in reply to the Calling Attention Notice of

22-8-74, mentioned only that the smugglers were very powerful persons owning property and all that went with it, whether it is a question of patronage or influence etc. The Speaker had, thereon, observed that this was just a simple observation and the Honourable Members should not add their own meaning into it. The erstwhile Minister of State for Finance had also mentioned that when these persons are sent for prosecution, they are let out lightly by the Magistrates because of various factors. The Minister had further observed that these persons were also in a position to get the best legal luminaries available in the country.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question of names of political connections does not arise. As regards names of magistrates and lawyers, collection of information would require going through voluminous records of past several years, of field formations all over the country. This would involve considerable effort and time. It may however be mentioned with reference to the Judgements of Magistrates, the Department prefers appeals in all cases where it is considered necessary.

(c) and (d) The Government have no specific information.

(e) During pre-election period in 1972 the Prime Minister had visited Daman as part of her schedule for election campaign and had addressed a public meeting at Daman.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Payment of Commissions to Bank Managers/ Employees in Nationalised Banks by Nationalised General Insurance Companies.

7628. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communications in March, 1974 and thereafter about the payment by nationalised general insurance companies of commissions to Bank Managers or employees in the nationalised banks;

(b) whether the practice of appointing Bank Managers or employees of nationalised banks as insurance agents will be discontinued; and

(c) if so, whether 'Benami' transactions of this kind will also be prohibited?

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

(b) Instructions were issued in 1972 prohibiting the bank employees from holding an insurance agency. Further, all the nationalised banks were asked to place insurance business in respect of their own properties directly with the insurance companies and not through agents.

(c) In case a bank employee maintains an insurance agency in his own or some other name or receives any part of commission from an agent of any insurance company appropriate necessary action would be taken against him and the concerned agent.

Disposal of Accumulated Stocks of Imported Non-Ferrous Metals with M.M.T.C.

7629. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been able to dispose of its accumulated stocks of imported non-ferrous metals since announcing reduction in prices and other concessions;

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

(c) the main features of the new policy of imports to avoid such a sad experience in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The off-take of non-ferrous metals has recorded significant improvement in the first quarter of 1975 and the stocks are expected to come down to normal level in the next few months.

(b) Improvement in off take of these metals may be noted from the statistics:—

Off take of non-ferrous metals) Quantity in M.T.)

Period	Copper	Zinc	Lead
October-December, 1974.	3719	9432	5725
January-March, 1975.	6656	14739	7872

The stocks held by the Corporation as on the 31st March, 1975 were as follows:—

	Tonnes
Copper	20,147
Zinc	29,061
Lead	15,174

(c) Imports have been suitably regulated after re-assessing the import requirements and taking into account stocks of different non-ferrous metals held by the Corporation. Allottees are also now required to deposit earnest money at the time of registration of their Release Order.

Export Target for 1975-76

7630. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export target for 1975-76 will be much lower than the estimated 23 per cent increase in value of exports in the current year; and

(b) if so, the actual figures decided upon and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The export target for 1975-76 has not yet been finalised. While fixing the target all factors like the past export performance, the domestic availability of goods and international trading conditions etc. will be taken into account.

Funds given to States for Administrative Requirement and Social Service

7631. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which were given funds in 1974 and 1975 on the recommendation of the Finance Commission under article 275(1) of the Constitution for administrative requirement and for social services as backward States indicating the amount given to each of them, year-wise and

(b) the points taken into account by his Ministry before giving this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The following amounts of grant in aid under article 275(1) of the Constitution, as recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission were paid to State Governments in 1974-75 and are payable in 1975-76—

Name of State	Amount paid in 1974-75	Amount payable in 1975-76
Andhra Pradesh	42 83	43 47
Assam	49 66	51 33
Bihar	18 78	23 97
Himachal Pradesh	31 72	37 02
Jammu & Kashmir	34 57	34 65
Kerala	43 85	43 46
Manipur	21 05	21 97
Meghalaya	13 61	14 23
Nagaland	23 77	24 68
Orissa	56 97	60 11
Rajasthan	19 30	48 57
Tripura	20 66	21 53
Uttar Pradesh	21 61	33 91
West Bengal	53 29	49 27

While recommending the above amounts of grant in aid the Finance Commission took into account the requirements of funds for administrative and social services. The criteria adopted by the Commission for determining the assistance needed by each State are indicated in Chapter XII of its Report which was laid on the Table of the House in December 1973.

देश में हथकरघों की संख्या

7632 श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय देश में चल रहे हथकरघों की राज्यवार कुल संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हथकरघा उद्योग को सहायता करने के निम्ने विद्युत ऊर्जा उद्योग को कम प्रोत्साहन देना का है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) एक विवरण मलगन है।

(ख) जबकि हथकरघा क्षेत्र को कुछ प्राथमिकता तथा विशेष न्यायत दी जा रही है शक्ति आलित करघा क्षेत्र को भी सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से विकास करने की अनुमति है ताकि वह वस्त्र उद्योग में अपनी सही भूमिका अदा कर सके।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य तथा राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	हथकरघों की संख्या
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5,97,000
2	असम	5,90,480
3	बिहार	2,00,820
4	गुजरात	34,069
5	हरियाणा	8,991
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,136
7	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	उपलब्ध नहीं है
8	केरल	71,325
9	मध्य प्रदेश	52,738
10	महाराष्ट्र	1,85,000
11	मणिपर	2,00,259
12	मैसूर (कर्नाटक)	1,37,000
13	नागालैंड	50
14	पंजाब	18,000
15	राजस्थान	1,41,750
16	उड़ीसा	87,281
17	तमिलनाडु	5,50,000
18	त्रिपुरा	10,000
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,09,400
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,60,030
21	बादरा तथा नगर हुवेली	

क्रमांक	राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रका नाम	हस्ताकरियों की संख्या
22	दिल्ली	2 800
23	गोवा	187
24	पांडीचेरी	1,047
योग		35,63,363

सब्जियों और फलों का आयात

7633 श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973, 1974 और 1975 में देश में कितने-कितने मूल्य के, कौन-कौन से फलों और सब्जियों का किन-किन देशों में आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विस्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) आयातों पर पचास वर्षों का जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष का आधार पर विदेश व्यापार आकड़े वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा एक मकलन के महानिदेशक कलकत्ता द्वारा संकलित किये जा रहे हैं। फिर भी, एक विवरण सभापत्य पर रखा जाता है। (मंत्रालय के रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 9523/75) जिसमें वर्ष 1972-73 में 1974-75 के दौरान आयातित फलों तथा सब्जियों के मूल्य तथा जिन प्रमुख देशों में उनका आयात किया गया उनके नाम दशाये गये हैं। नवम्बर 1974 के बाद के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to S. C. and Tribal Applicants of Orissa

7634 SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Scheduled Caste and Tribal Applicants of Orissa State during the year 1974, and

(b) the number of applications pending as at the end of March, 1975?

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

Since nationalisation is part of the accepted policy banks particularly the public sector banks have been endeavouring to reach in an increasing measure small borrowers in the various priority sectors of agriculture small scale industries, transport operators self employed etc. The banks are also extending assistance at a concessional interest rate of 4 per cent to the weaker among the weak in as many as 275 districts/areas, which are classified as industrially backward or where SFDA/MFAI programmes are under implementation. The bulk of the advances to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members will figure under loans to small borrowers in the hitherto neglected sectors and under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme. The details of the outstanding advances of public sector banks (including nationalised banks) to these sectors as at the end of December, 1975 in Orissa are set out in the Annexure.

Statement

Public Sector Banks' advances to Agriculture, Retail Trade, Transport Services, Differential Interest Rate etc. in the State of Orissa

(As on the last Friday of December, 1973)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

Occupation	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1. Agricultural and allied activities	23,290	29,802
Of which:		
(a) Direct Finance	22,338	24,741
(b) Indirect Finance	399	3,824
(c) Allied activities	486	1,176
2. Transport, storage and communication	1,431	28,132
3. Retail Trade	3,962	25,483
4. Personal and Professional Services	1,499	5,791
(a) Professional services	350	836
(b) Artisans and craftsmen	470	998
(c) Other services	679	3,957
5. Rural industries projects	477	756
6. Differential Interest Rate Scheme	2,855	601
7. Small Scale Industry	1,382	48,832
Total credit of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Orissa	56,521	5,59,279

Smugglers Evading Arrests

7635. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise how many smugglers, against whom there are warrants of arrests under the provisions of amended MISA, are still at large;

(b) names, addresses and particulars of the smugglers who have been evading arrests; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Orders of detention issued under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 as amended by Ordinance No. 11 of 1974, in so far as they relate to smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers lapsed when the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act 1974 came into force on 19-12-1974. However, the State-wise break-up of the number of persons against whom orders of detention were

issued under the new Act but who have not yet been detained or are absconding as on 12-4-1975 is as follows:

State/Union Territory	No.
Andhra Pradesh	9
Bihar	8
Chandigarh (Union Territory)	1
Delhi (Union Territory)	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	8
Gujarat	19
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	7
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	67
Punjab	2
Tamil Nadu	26
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	83

(b) Persons who have been ordered to be detained but who have not been detained/are absconding are from all over India. It would, therefore, be difficult to compile information regarding their names, addresses and particulars accurately as required by the Honourable Member within a reasonable time. If the Honourable Member desires to have information about any particular person/persons, the same will be collected and furnished.

(c) In a number of cases, action under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 have been initiated. Further, the field formations have been instructed to trace and detain persons evading arrest, with the assistance of State Government authorities.

Smuggling of Goods

7636 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an assessment made in a conference of Customs and Excise Collectors recently, presided over by a Member of the Central Board of Revenue, even now goods worth about Rs. 5 crores are smuggled into the country daily along the Western coast alone.

(b) whether according to a semi official estimate, essential consumer items worth Rs. 1 crore a day are even now smuggled out of the country;

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government is not aware of any such official estimates. However, as a result of the anti-smuggling drive smuggling activities have been considerably restrained.

(b) The Government is not aware of any such semi official estimate.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Report of Parliamentary Study Group on Tea Industry

7637. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Parliamentary Study Group on Tea Industry was constituted;

(b) if so, who were its members and how the Group was constituted;

(c) whether the Group has submitted its Report and if so, its findings thereof;

(d) whether according to the Study Group, concentration of buying power in the hands of a few international buyers is one of the causes for sagging tea prices, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) An informal group of the following Members of Congress Party in Parliament who were interested in study of Indian Plantations Industry, prepared a Report on Tea Industry—

- 1 Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya, Chairman
2. Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Convenor.
3. Shri Bipin Pal Das.
4. Shri B. K. Das Choudhury.
5. Shri R. K. Sinha.
6. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
7. Shri Tarun Gogol.
8. Shri Nripati Choudhary.
9. Sardar Amjad Ali.
10. Shri Sat Pal Kapoor.
11. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri.
12. Shri K. Lakappa.
13. Shri C. Gowda.

A copy of the Report was received in the Ministry during March, 1975. The Group's "Suggestions for improvement" annexured in the Report are as per statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Report of the Parliamentarians' Plantations Study Group on Tea Industry inter-alia has observed that concentration of buying power in the hands of a few international buyers who control more than 50% of the world tea trade and despatches of Tea to London auction are some of the causes for sagging tea prices.

There has been a declining trend in the despatches of Indian teas to London auction and the price of Indian tea in various auction centres in India and abroad has increased over the last one year. However, the Government is examining the Report in consultation with the Tea Board.

Statement

Suggestions for improvements:

The Tea Industry is guided and controlled by the Tea Board since its creation by the Tea Act of 1953 under the Ministry of Commerce in a manner which needs thorough reorientation to uproot many of its deep-rooted malady and many of its evils. A first look into the Constitution of the Tea Board will reveal that the big business-interests in tea are having a super-most position on the Tea Board. Its members are mostly elected from big tea-houses. Therefore, the Tea Board should be reconstituted at the earliest by amending the present Tea Act. There should be more representations from labour leaders and persons having sufficient knowledge on tea and its problems.

Suggested Measures:

- (1) Tea Board should be reconstituted with more representations from and amongst the Members of Parliament, Labour leaders, persons bearing sufficient knowledge on tea industry, export economists, and representatives from small and marginal tea gardens. Representatives from big tea houses should be curtailed.
- (2) Tea export should be channelised in a progressive manner by the Tea Trading Corporation and it should also take upon the duties of making packet tea and other measures, as necessary.

- (3) In extreme cases and on consideration of social responsibility, sick and uneconomic tea gardens be taken over by the Government.
- (4) Marketing can be greatly improved if a new Auction System is introduced where buyers will be guided by their impulse to purchase. It may be the 'Dutch System' or any other system evolved after serious consideration.
- (5) Technical advice from Research Institutes should be readily available free of cost.
- (6) Tea saplings should be supplied free, for replanting, infilling and extension.
- (7) Government should charge a cess based on per kg. production and take over the responsibility for education, medical aid, subsidised supply of food and housing for labour.
- (8) Levy of excise on ad valorem basis with a maximum ceiling should be charged at the point of sale and on the basis of bills made.
- (9) Excise rebate granted to the exporter is unjustified when such duty is paid by producer. Excise cannot be linked to export promotion. Every part of excise rebate should come back to producer who has made the exportable tea.

Goods purchased by USSR and Resold to other Countries

7638. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a study has been made as to the quantity of goods purchased by USSR in India and re-sold to other countries; and
- (b) if so, the types of goods re-sold in this regard and the names of the countries to which the goods were resold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The trade protocols between India and USSR enjoin on these

countries that the goods exported from each other are not meant for re-export to third countries. No instances of violation of this understanding by USSR have come to our notice.

Insured deposits and liability of Nationalised Banks

7689. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits upto Rs. 10,000 in nationalised banks are insured;

(b) the object of this insurance;

(c) whether the liability of the nationalised banks is not unlimited; and

(d) whether Government are not liable to the loss incurred by the nationalised banks beyond the share capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Deposits up to Rs. 10,000 from a single depositor in respect of deposits held by him in the same right and capacity, in a nationalised bank are insured by the Deposit Insurance Corporation. The object of insurance of deposits of "insured banks" by the Corporation, set up long before the nationalisation of the 14 banks, is to give a measure of protection to depositors, particularly small depositors, from the risk of loss of the deposits in the event of an insured bank's inability to meet its liabilities.

(c) and (d) The liability of every nationalised bank to meet its debts and obligations in accordance with their respective rights and interests is limited by the assets of the bank concerned. Each of the nationalised banks is a body corporate under the Statute under which it is constituted and the Statute does not limit in any manner the obligation of the Central Government, its sole shareholder, to meet any liability/loss incurred by the bank beyond its share capital.

Procedure for disbursement of Pensions to Government Employees

7640. SHRI R. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to simplify the procedure for disbursement of pensions to Government employees;

(b) the reasons for not disbursing pensions of all pensioners through post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Under the existing arrangements, pensioners of the P. & T. Department draw their pensions from the post offices. Certain nominated post offices also disburse military pensions. In other cases, a pensioner can, at his option, receive payment at his residence through a postal money order and the Government bear the commission charges if the pension amount does not exceed Rs. 100 per month. Improvements in the existing procedures to cater to the greater convenience of the pensioners are considered by the Government from time to time.

Export of All Varieties of Yarn

7641. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow export of all varieties of yarn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) After an assessment of the production and requirements of cotton yarn in the country, it was found that some surplus yarn was available for exports. Yarn exports are accordingly being permitted, subject to an overall quantitative ceiling.

Guidelines under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act

7642. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain guidelines have been issued for the implementation of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974;

(b) whether cases of persons who had been originally detained under the MISA for offences relating to the conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and were redetained immediately under the new Act before the issue of the guidelines have been

reviewed with reference to the said guidelines;

(c) whether such review is conducted by the Central Government or by the State Government under whose orders such persons were detained; and

(d) whether necessary instructions have been issued to the State Governments concerned in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Cases of persons who had been originally detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 for offences relating to conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and were detained immediately under the new Act before the issue of guidelines, wherein there is any wide deviation from the general principles, have been taken up for consideration by the Central Government.

(d) In the light of the examination referred to above, the issue of instructions where necessary would be considered.

Punishment for Economic Offences

7643. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been prosecuted/convicted for economic offences during the last three financial years;

(b) whether Government have taken any preventive measures in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the steps taken; and

(d) whether adequate publicity is given to the various steps taken as also to highlight the punishments awarded to those found guilty of the commission of these crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lead Bank Scheme

7644. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lead Bank Scheme has now entered a new phase with the formulation and implementation of district credit plans on an experimental basis in four districts, namely Gorakhpur and Raebareilly in U.P. and Seoni and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the criteria for choosing two districts in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the proposals about other districts and their lead bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) Having completed the survey of districts allotted to them, and established suitable machinery for coordination, Lead Banks, together with other development agencies, are now devoting attention to activating growth potential in the areas of their lead responsibility. The lead banks are endeavouring to achieve this objective by identifying viable programmes and formulating specific credit schemes for financing them. Towards this end, a large number of in depth studies of selected blocks and industries have been undertaken by the lead banks. Formulation of district credit plans is also being attempted by the banks on an experimental basis—a beginning having been made with two districts each in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in pursuance of the recommendation of the Regional Consultative Committee for nationalised banks for the Central Region. Other banks are also taking up one lead district each for formulating district credit plans. With the development of the necessary expertise and in the light of the experience gained in the process, the lead banks are expected to take up, in due course, the work of formulating district credit plan for their other lead districts as well.

Profit Earned by I.T.D.C. Hotels

7645. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation, which has 16 public sector hotels in the country, has earned a net profit of Rs. 38.16 lakhs during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the reasons for this low profits when the hotels in the private sector are having huge profits, and

(c) whether any appreciable amount of foreign exchange was also earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation earned a net profit of Rs 38.16 lakhs in 1973-74. The Corporation operated 12 hotels during this year including 2 commissioned in the year and 4 commissioned in the year 1972-73.

(b) While precise information regarding profitability of private sector hotels is not available it would not be correct to say that the India Tourism Development Corporation hotels have earned low profits while hotels in the private sector are having huge profits. It is to be noted that of the 12-6 hotels are new, such new units usually have gestation period of a few years before they start earning profits.

(c) The Corporation earned foreign exchange of the value of Rs 194.72 lakhs (including Rs 126.21 lakhs on account of board and lodging etc.) during 1973-74.

Goods finding favour with the Japanese Importers

7646 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Japan has become the single largest importer of Indian goods,

(b) if so, whether to maintain that position Japan has extended a total financial assistance of Rs 888.9 crores to India till February this year and

(c) the description of the goods which find favour with the Japanese importers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir, in 1973-74 Japan was the single largest importer of Indian goods.

(b) Japan has extended financial assistance to India for India's economic development and not for maintaining her position as importer of Indian goods and raw

materials. This assistance stood at Rs 888.9 crores on 31-1-1975.

(c) Main commodities exported to Japan in 1973-74 are given below—

- 1 Iron ore & concentrates
- 2 Fish & Fish preparation
- 3 Raw cotton (Bengal Desi)
- 4 Feeding stuff for animals
- 5 Cotton manufactures excluding yarn & thread
- 6 Leather
- 7 Jute manufactures excluding twist & yarn
- 8 Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones
- 9 Wood, lumber & cork
- 10 Iron and Steel
- 11 Ores and concentrates of manganese
- 12 Ores & concentrates of chromium
- 13 Ores & minerals, n.e.s.
- 14 Fruits & vegetables.
- 15 Tobacco unmanufactures
- 16 Crude vegetable material, n.e.s.
- 17 Machinery other than electrical
- 18 Crude animal material, n.e.s.
- 19 Iron & steel scrap
- 20 Handicrafts, n.e.s.
- 21 Textile yarn & thread
- 22 Cotton sweeping and yellow pickings
- 23 Spices
- 24 Silk
- 25 Tube
- 26 Textile fabrics woven, other than cotton & jute

Trade with Oil-rich West Asian Countries

7647 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a special feature of next year's export policy would be concerted effort by those in the field to capture the expanding consumers demand in oil-rich countries of West Asia and take advantage of the price boom in the world markets of some commodities like sugar;

(b) whether our trade with oil-rich West Asian countries is gradually increasing; and

(c) since when this trend has been observed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRAGAP SINGH): (a) Export potential of all regions (including oil-rich West Asian countries) and commodities will be fully taken into account before deciding the export policy for the current year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India's exports to oil-rich countries of West Asia have shown an upward trend since 1973-74.

विमानों के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के कारण हुई हानि

7648. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या पर्याटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इंडिया के विमानों के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :-

एयर-इंडिया

1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 मार्च, 1975 की अवधि के दौरान एक बोइंग-707 विमान हांग कांग में 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ था। दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप हुई क्षति की मरम्मत पर 70.64 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये जिसमें से दुर्घटना बीमा करार के अन्तर्गत 65.64 लाख रुपये की क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त हुई। एयर-इंडिया द्वारा शेष 5 लाख रुपये की अदायगी की गई।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स

1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 मार्च, 1975 की अवधि के दौरान दो बड़ी

दुर्घटनायें हुईं जिनमें किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

पहली दुर्घटना बंगलौर में 18 फरवरी, 1975 को एक बोइंग-737 विमान की हुई थी। दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप विमान को जो क्षति हुई है उसकी मरम्मत पर 75 लाख रुपये का व्यय आने की संभावना है। इसमें से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को जनरल इन्वोरेन्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से 71.25 लाख रुपये प्राप्त होंगे। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को 3.75 लाख रुपये का खर्च उठाना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी दुर्घटना राजकोट में 7 मार्च 1975 को एक एच० एस-748 विमान की हुई थी। दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप विमान को जो क्षति हुई है उसकी मरम्मत पर 35 लाख रुपये का व्यय आने की संभावना है इसमें से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को जनरल इन्वोरेन्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से 34.10 लाख रुपये प्राप्त होंगे। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को 90,000 रुपये का खर्च उठाना पड़ेगा।

अफीम उत्पादक संघ से ज्ञापन

7649. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विस्तृत मंत्री अफीम उत्पादक संघ से ज्ञापन के बारे में 7 मार्च, 1975 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सख्या 2734 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम उत्पादक संघ, प्रतापगढ़ और अफीम संघर्ष समिति, नीमच द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापनों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर का सक्षिप्त ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभाष कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) अफीम उत्पादक संघ चित्तौड़गढ़ और अफीम संघर्ष समिति, नीमच के ज्ञापन में दी गई मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार थीं

(I) अफीम उत्पादक संघ प्रतापगढ़

(1) कृषि उत्पादन तथा उसके उत्पादों की लागत और वितरण मूल्य के बीच 1:2 का अनुपात होना चाहिए,

(2) नाकॉटिक्स विभाग के अधिकारियों को तथा कथित तस्कर-व्यापारियों के बारे में सामान्यतया पता होता है किन्तु अपने स्वार्थपूर्ण कारणों से वे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करते,

(3) कृषि के लिए उर्वरकों, दवाइयों और बिजली का वितरण वाणिज्यिक आधार पर किया जा रहा है जो सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता। इस कार्य में लाभ कमाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए,

(4) उर्वरकों का निर्माण करने वाले छोटे-छोटे कारखाने सभी जिला केन्द्रों में खोले जाने चाहिए और इन्हें उत्पादक-गुल्ब से छूट मिलनी चाहिए,

(5) सिंचाई योजनाओं का संचालन पंचायत या स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए,

(6) अफीम तथा अफीम की डोड़ियों को खरीदने और उनके वितरण का अधिकार एक ही और उसी विभाग में निहित होना चाहिए न कि भिन्न-भिन्न विभागों में, अर्थात् केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों में,

(7) अफीम का वर्गीकरण और प्रमाणन काश्तकार की उपस्थिति में किया

जाना चाहिए और इसे अन्तिम माना जाना चाहिए;

(II) अफीम संघर्ष समिति, नीमच.

(1) अफीम का न्यूनतम मूल्य 200 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम रखा जाय क्योंकि उर्वरकों की कीमत श्रेमिकों आदि की मजदूरी बढ़ गयी है,

(2) लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्तों में परिवर्तन किया जाय। इस समय लाइसेंस ऐसे भूमिस्वामी को मजूर किया जाता है जो सयुक्त परिवार में नहीं रह रहा है। उन सभी काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस दिये जाय जिनके पास भूमि हो।

(3) अफीम में घनत्व मीके पर ही निर्धारित कर दिया जाय और काश्तकारों को उसी आधार पर उनकी अफीम की कीमत अदा की जाय,

(4) दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण जिन काश्तकारों द्वारा औसत उपज कम हो जाती है उनके लाइसेंस रोके न जाय, और

(5) काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस स्थायी आधार पर या पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दिये जाय,

(ख) अफीम उत्पादक संघ, चित्तौड़गढ़ के ज्ञापन में दिये गये मुख्य-मुख्य प्रश्नों कि विचार कर लिया गया है और संघ की शीघ्र ही उत्तर भेजे दिये जायगा। अफीम संघर्ष समिति, नीमच को भेजे गये उत्तर का सारांश नीचे दिये अनुसार है -

(1) चालू मौसम, अर्थात् 1974-75 में पोस्त के काश्तकारों को देय अफीम के मूल्य में बहुत अधिक अर्थात् 60 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि की गई है। 1973-74 में प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य 60

₹० से 100 ₹० तक वे जबकि चालू मौसम, अर्थात् 1974-75 में वे मूल्य प्रति किलोग्राम 100 ₹० से 160 ₹० तक नियत किये गये हैं जो काश्तकार द्वारा अफीम की प्रति हेक्टेयर दी गई उपज पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ii) सरकार की नीति यह है कि पोस्त की काश्त का लाइसेंस ऐसी भूमि के लिए दिया जाय जिसपर कोई विवाह नहीं हो और जो वास्तविक रूप से काश्तकार के कब्जे में हो।

(iii) चूँकि प्रत्येक दिन लगभग 300 से 400 तक काश्तकारों का उत्पादन तोला जाता है और अफीम के प्रत्येक नमूने का वर्गीकरण निर्धारित करने में काफी समय लगता है इसलिए काश्तकारों को तौल के समय मौके पर ही पूरी अदायगी करना संभव नहीं है।

(iv) सरकार की यह नीति है कि हर वर्ष लाइसेंस देने के सिद्धान्त बनाने समय, दैवी प्रकोपों के कारण पोस्त की खेती की हुई क्षति को ध्यान में रखा जाय और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो राहत मंजूर की जाती है।

(v) इस बात को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं है कि लाइसेंस स्थायी आधार पर या पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए मंजूर किये जाय; लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी नीति, हर वर्ष परिस्थितियों में होने वाली फेर-बदल को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनाई जाती है।

13-1 LSS/ND/75

भारतीय हाकी टीम के सदस्यों द्वारा लाई गई वस्तुओं पर सीमाशुल्क:

7650. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह:

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी:

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मलेशिया से लौट कर भारत आये भारतीय हाकी टीम के कई सदस्यों के पाम मद्राम हवाई अड्डे पर बड़ी मात्रा में ऐसी वस्तुएँ पाई गई थीं जिनका लाना वर्जित था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय हाकी टीम के किस सदस्य के पास क्या क्या ऐसी वस्तुएँ थीं और उनका मूल्य क्या था; और

(ग) क्या सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने उन से शुल्क के रूप में रुपये वसूल किये थे और यदि हाँ, तो टीम के किन किन सदस्यों ने शुल्क अदा किया और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितने रुपये वसूल किये गये ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभाष कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) से (ग): भारतीय हाकी टीम के सदस्यों के असबाब की जांच करने पर, यह पाया गया है कि उन्होंने अनुमत्य छूट से अधिक मूल्य की वस्तुएँ आयात की थीं। वे कैमरा, स्टेरिओस, कार-रेडियो, रिबाल्वर्स टैपरिकाइड्स आदि वस्तुएँ लायें।

टीम के सदस्यों के नाम, उनके द्वारा आयात किये गये माल का कुल मूल्य और प्रत्येक के द्वारा अदा किये गये शुल्क की रकम को दसनिवाला एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है।

बिबरण

भारतीय हाकी टीम के सदस्यों द्वारा आयात किये गये माल, जिस पर सीमाशुल्क वसूल किया गया, का ब्यौरा दशनिवाला बिबरण-पत्र ।

क्र०सं०	नाम	आयात किये गये माल का कुल मूल्य	वसूल किया गया शुल्क
	सर्वश्री	₹०	₹०
1	हरचरण सिंह	2780	2840
2.	गोविन्दा	4500	4800
3.	हरभिन्दरजीत सिंह	2175	2134
4.	एम० किन्डो	2250	2109
5.	पी० ई० कालिया	1845	1697
6.	ओंकार सिंह	1540	1602
7.	सुन्दर सिंह गिल	3500	3600
8.	सुरजीत सिंह	2400	2280
9.	एल० फर्नांडीज	1930	1716
10.	अजीत पाल सिंह	2750	2856
11.	फिलिप्स	1750	1500
12.	गुरचरणसिंह	3800	3960
13.	पवार	2150	1980
14.	महेन्द्र सिंह	2000	1800
15.	बलबीर सिंह	1650	1380
16.	असलम शेर खाँ	2200	2040
17.	राजिन्द्र कालड़ा	1650	1380
18.	ए० दीवान	1500	1200
19.	वीरेन्द्र सिंह	1020	676
20.	असोक कुमार	1000	600
21.	एम० ए० एम० रावस्वामी	5050	5524

(हाकी संघ के अध्यक्ष, 18-3-75 को पहुंचे)

Closure of Belvedere Jute Mill at Sankrail, District Howrah (W.B.)

7651. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Belvedere Jute Mill at Sankrail, Howrah District, has been closed since 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that the closure was due to Government's refusal to permit the management to import necessary spare parts for machinery, as alleged by the company;

(c) whether 12,000 workers have been rendered unemployed as a result; and

(d) whether there was a proposal to reopen the mill in the public or joint sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Belvedere Jute Mill was closed down in 1961 on its amalgamation, sanctioned by the Calcutta High Court, with Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd. with effect from 30-11-1961

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Consequent upon the amalgamation, the productive capacity and the workmen were transferred to Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Speed Boats by Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

7652. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no firm orders have been placed with the Garden Reach Workshop for manufacture of fibre-glass speed boats required for anti-smuggling operations;

(b) if so, reasons for the delay despite the workshop's offer to deliver 80 speed boats in 2½ years; and

(c) whether the two boats acquired from Norway, viz., "Durga" and "Kali" are still out of operation due to suspected sabotage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): It was decided to place an order with M/s. Garden Reach Workshops initially for 10 craft of "SM 43 India" type, 20 of which have been imported from Norway. Accordingly they were requested to quote the price for the same and furnish a draft contract. This has not been done by M/s. Garden Reach Workshops so far.

(c) "Durga" is operational but "Kali" has been non-operational for sometime because a portion of the fibre-glass hull had peeled off. The matter had to be taken up with the suppliers in Norway for guaranteed repairs. Repairs have since been completed and the boat is expected to be operational within a few days. There has, however, been no sabotage of these boats; they became non-operational due to technical defects.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Nepal

7653 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to supply coal, cement, steel and some other essential commodities to Nepal during 1975-76;

(b) if so, the quantities of each proposed to be supplied; and

(c) whether the transaction will be at international or domestic prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): According to agreement reached in the Joint Review Committee meeting held last month, the following rollings have been agreed upon for export of essential items to Nepal during 1975-76.

1. Iron & Steel Products	20,600 M/T
2. Cement	30,000 M/T
3. G.I. Pipes	2,00,000 Metres
4. Aluminium Ingots	75 M/T

So far coal is concerned, it has been agreed that this will be exported to Nepal as and when demands are received from Nepalese Consulate General, Calcutta from time to time.

(c) Separately, it has been decided that the prices of essential goods exported to Nepal are to be settled by the contracting parties as per current prices of current exports of similar articles to friendly neighbouring countries. Until now, domestic prices were being charged.

Credit Granted by Chairman and Managing Director of Bank of Baroda in Bombay

7654. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Bank of Baroda have granted credit limits recently without specific approval of the Board of Directors to certain parties in Bombay;

(b) if so, the names of such parties to whom these credits have been granted;

(c) whether some employees of the Bank have also protested to the Managing Director against this decision; and

(d) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b): Bank of Baroda has reported that, during the period from October, 1974 to date, its Chairman and Managing Director has sanctioned certain credit limits to five parties in Bombay. Of these, two were sanctioned by the Chairman and Managing Director within his discretionary lending powers while the remaining three which were beyond his powers were confirmed by the Board of Directors subsequently. As the information sought relates to the accounts of the constituents 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 statute governing the nationalised banks.

(c) The Bank of Baroda has reported that no protest from its employees against the decision to sanction the above mentioned credit limits has been received by the bank's management.

(d) Does not arise.

Re-organisation of S.T.C.

7655. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to reorganise the State Trading Corporation;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

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

Minting of Coins by Mints in Bombay, Hyderabad and Alipore

7656. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1973-74 not a single one paise coin was minted at any of the mints in Bombay, Hyderabad or Alipore;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of one-paise coins minted during 1974-75;

(d) whether there was a proposal of Government to print currency notes of Rs. 50 denomination; and

(e) if so, what happened to that end when 50 rupees note is likely to be issued to the public?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As transactions in this denomination hardly take place, the coins in this denomination already in circulation totalling 5,862 million pieces, were considered adequate.

(c) No one paise coins were minted by any of the mints during the year 1974-75 also, for the reason mentioned at (b) above.

(d) and (e) The design, form etc. of the fifty rupees notes have been finalised and they are expected to be issued to the public shortly.

Purchase of raw jute by J.C.I.

7637. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India could purchase less than 10% of the total raw jute crop during July-March, last which would meet less than one month's requirements of the mills;

(b) the main reasons therefor and whether it is due to a poorer than expected crop or due to inadequate credit facilities by the Reserve Bank;

(c) the ceiling fixed by the Reserve Bank in this case; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to improve the situation.

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

(c) and (d): The credit limit when the arrivals were at the maximum was fixed at Rs. 17 crores but the limit was later raised to Rs. 20.50 crores on the request of Government.

Compensatory assistance for promotion of exports

7658. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give compensatory assistance for promotion of exports; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Apart from the Scheme of compensatory support announced on 16-8-1966 and modified from time to time, Government are not contemplating any new scheme for compensatory assistance for promotion of exports.

Import of tanning material

7659. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given blanket permission for the import of tanning material; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and conditions attached with the permission, if any.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Import of the following items required in tanning industry is allowed under the Open General Licence upto 31-3-76:—

(i) Wattle extracts;

(ii) Wattle bark;

(iii) Bark for tanning excluding wattle bark.

The import of these items is being allowed under Open General Licence since June 1966. Even prior to 1966, the import of these items was being allowed on a liberal basis.

The import under the Open General Licence is subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The goods have not been produced or manufactured in the Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, Pakistan or Tibet region of China; and

(ii) The goods are shipped on through consignment to India on or before 31-3-76 without any grace period whatsoever.

Indexing of new savings

7660. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proposal of the Chief Economic Adviser that Government should go in for a system of indexing new savings after the Brazilian manner;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether there is any proposal to pay Government employee's Dearness Allowance in such indexed savings bonds; and

(d) whether this Scheme is expected to greatly stimulate savings and help control inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government are not considering any scheme for the indexation of savings.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

Grant of import licences to Rammamm Koshatkinn, Najafgarh, Delhi

7661. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of import licences for stainless steel granted in favour of Rammamm Koshatkinn, 52 Industrial Area, Najafgarh during the last three years;

(b) whether in one case the firm was originally granted an import licence worth Rs. 42 lakhs for Alloy Steel but later on it was converted into stainless steel, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the end product for which licences have been granted and whether the whole of the imported material had been sold in black market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The details of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. Copies of the said publication are available in the Parliamentary Library.

(b) Against an application for Rs. 42 lakhs, licence for Rs. 30.10 lakhs was issued to the firm in October, 1968. Subsequently the licence was amended to allow import of stainless steel strips and sheets also.

(c) The licence was issued for the manufacture of Auto Ancillaries. There was an allegation of misuse of imported stainless steel which was investigated by the

CBI. The matter is pending in a Court of Law.

Misuse of Import Licences

7662. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the parties with details of advance import licences issued in their favour against export orders which have failed to comply with the export obligation in stipulated time during the period 1972 to 1974; and

(b) action taken in the matter?

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.

Grant of Licences/Letters of Authority and custom clearance permits to parties against claims

7663. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the parties in whose favour import licences/letters of authority and C.C.P. were granted to import Polyester Fibre, Polyester Filament and other goods against their claims of funds lying blocked in Burma since the year 1971-72;

(b) whether the claims have been got verified from the Reserve Bank of India before the issuance of licences and if so, the comments of R.B.I;

(c) the dates of original applications of the parties filed with the Office of CCI & E and the comments of CCI & E in this respect; and

(d) whether the conditions imposed with the licences have been flouted, if so, the action taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A CCP dated 25-4-1971 was issued to S.T.C. with Letter of Authority in favour of Subhakaran Durgadutt, a repatriate from Burma for the import of Nylon Yarn/Polyester Filament Yarn for Rs. 18 lakhs which the party claimed as due to them from a Japanese firm.

(b) The claim was admitted in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) The party had made their claim to the CCI&E in their letter dated 31st August, 1965, which was examined in consultation with other Ministries concerned before the CCP was issued.

(d) This matter is under investigation.

Issue of import licences to M/s. S. S. Subramaniya Chettiar & Bros. and M/s. T. Obliswana Chettiar

7664. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. S. S. Subramaniya Chettiar & Bros., and M/s. T. Obliswana Chettiar were granted import licence/letter of authority/C.C.P. for polyester fibre on 15th April, 1971 against their export of Zari;

(b) whether the schemes of import entitlement against export of Zari was discontinued in 1969; and

(c) whether the C.B.I. had established a case of black marketing of goods imported previously by the firms before the grant of licence, if so, the reasons and the details in the matter?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The C.B.I. had made enquiries into the alleged misuse of imported yarn by these firms against licences obtained in 1969.

मूल्यों में गिरावट

7665. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:
श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनारायण:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 की अन्तिम तिमाही में मूल्यों में जो गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति देखी गई थी अब वह फिर से वृद्धि की ओर है और मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी शुरू हो गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वर्ष 1974 की अन्तिम तिमाही में धोक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत गिरावट आई थी और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख) धोक मूल्यों के सामान्य सूचकांक में 28 सितम्बर और 28 दिसम्बर 1974 के बीच 4.2 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आयी। पांच अप्रैल, 1975 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में 3.1 प्रतिशत की और गिरावट आयी है।

ब्याज की दरों में वृद्धि का बैंकों के कार्य पर प्रभाव

7666. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों द्वारा ब्याज की दरें बढ़ाये जाने के कारण बैंकों के कार्य पर विपरीत असर पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या इससे बाजार में ऋण माँग पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य विवेचनार्थ क्या है ?

किसत संतुलन में उच्च मंडी (बीबीसी सुशीला रोहिलानी): (क) से (ग) अर्थव्यवस्था में कुल भाग और कुल पूर्ति के बीच बेहतर संतुलन बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से, रिजर्व बैंक ने मई, 1973 से बाणिज्यिक बैंक-श्रृण के विस्तार को नियंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से मौद्रिक उपायों की एक शृंखला लागू की है जिसमें कि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा निर्यात के आवश्यक उत्पादन की केवल तात्कालिक न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। इन उपायों में, और बातों के साथ-साथ, श्रृण-भाग को प्रतिबन्धित करने की दृष्टि से, श्रृण पर ब्याज दर में वृद्धि करना भी शामिल है। इसके मानने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि किसी भी प्रकार से इन उपायों द्वारा बैंक कारोबार पर वा अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन और वितरण की उचित आवश्यकताओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

पश्चिम जर्मनी को निर्यात और वहां से आयात

7667 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में, दोनों देशों के बीच हुए व्यापार समझौते के अन्तर्गत, पश्चिम जर्मनी द्वारा भारत से माल आयात किया गया वह भारत में पश्चिम जर्मनी से किए गये आयात की तुलना में कम है;

(ख) क्या इससे दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार संतुलन बिपड़ गया है;

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

(घ) व्यापार संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

बाणिज्यमंत्री का जवाब (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) जी हां। संघीय जर्मनी के संघीय गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार करार इस प्रकार का नहीं है जिसमें कि दोनों देशों के बीच किसी संतुलित आयात पर वस्तु धिनियम निर्यात/आयात की व्यवस्था हो।

(ख) और (ग): भारत से जर्मनी के संघीय गणराज्य को हुए निर्यातों की अपेक्षा जर्मनी के संघीय गणराज्य से अधिक आयात होने की वजह से भारत के लिए व्यापार संतुलन प्रतिबन्धित रहा है। लोह-हस्ताण भदों, उर्वरकों, रासायनिक तंतु तथा योजिक के भारतीय आयात सभी में 1974-75 के दौरान तेजी से वृद्धि हुई।

(घ) व्यापार संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही में ये शामिल हैं मेलो प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेकर भारत से होने वाले निर्यातों का तेजी से विस्तार विजिधीकरण विक्री देलों का प्रायोजन करना, बाणिज्यिक विकास कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन, बहु धिभागीय भंडारों के संघर्षन आदि के आयोजन के लिए प्रस्था-पना।

सोवियत संघ से रई का आयात

7668. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में सोवियत संघ से रई का आयात किया गया और यदि हां, तो उसकी कीमत क्या थी ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी मात्रा में रई को देश में खरीदारों/उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं बेचा गया तथा उसकी कीमत कितनी थी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1973-76 में रूस तथा अन्य देशों से और अधिक मात्रा में रई का आयात करने का है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) 1975 के लिए भारत-सोवियत संघ व्यापार योजना में रई के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अलावा, पाकिस्तान द्वारा मध्यम रेशे वाली रई की 2 लाख गांठों की मलाई किए जाने के लिए 31-1-75 को भारतीय रई निगम तथा पाकिस्तानी रई निर्यात निगम के मध्य एक संबिदा पर हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे।

महाराष्ट्र में बरामद किया गया कासा धन

7669. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में काले धन की कितनी राशि बरामद की गई ,

(ख) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों की दण्डित किया गया ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रबुध कुमार मुन्शी): (क) और (ख).

आयकर विभाग द्वारा तलाशी और भाल पकड़ने की जो कार्यवाही की जाती है उसके सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े राज्य-वार नहीं रखे जाते। बम्बई नगर, बम्बई (सेक्टर), पूना, 14-1 LSS/ND/75

बिदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में पांच महीनों अर्थात् नवम्बर 1974 से मार्च 1975 तक की अवधि में आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा ली गई तलाशियों की संख्या और उनमें पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है:—

तलाशियों की संख्या 199

पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का

मूल्य 202

लाख रुपए

(ग) उपर्युक्त आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में जिन व्यक्तियों का कर-निर्धारण होता है, उनमें से दो मामलों में, नवम्बर 1974 से मार्च 1975 की अवधि में, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 277 और 278 के अन्तर्गत अपराधों के लिए अभियोग चलाये गये थे। उक्त अवधि में अथवा तत्पूर्व अवधि में दायर किए गए किसी भी मामले में न्यायालय के अन्तिम आदेश इस अवधि में प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

नेशनल रेयन कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई, द्वारा बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों से लिये गये ऋण की राशि

7670. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल रेयन कम्पनी लिमिटेड बम्बई द्वारा वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 के दौरान कितना-कितना वित्तीय निषर्गों, संस्थाओं तथा बैंकों से कितना-कितना ऋण पर कितना-कितना ऋण लिया गया और

(ख) क्या इन ऋणों के भुगतान किए जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त-संभालय में-उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रेहतगी): (क) और (ख). सम्भवत मान-नीय सदस्य के ध्यान में नेशनल रेयन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड बम्बई का मामला है। अखिल भारतीय दीर्घकालीन वित्तीय संस्थाओं में से केवल भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम ने इस कम्पनी को 1973-74 और 1974-75 में क्रमश 40 लाख रुपये और 9 लाख रुपये ऋण मजूर किये हैं। 1973-74 में मजूर किये गये 40 लाख रुपये के ऋण पर ब्याज की दर 9½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक है और यह ऋण एक बैंक की गारण्टी पर दिया गया है। उसकी वापसी अक्टूबर 1975 से आरम्भ होकर अक्टूबर 1982 तक 15 छ माही किश्तों में की जानी है। 1974-75 में मजूर किये गये 9 लाख रुपये के ऋण पर ब्याज की दर 10½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक है और यह ऋण भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम के ऋणपत्र को गिरवी रखकर दिया गया है। इस ऋण की वापसी अप्रैल, 1979 से आरम्भ होकर 6 छ माही किश्तों में की जानी है। भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम तो यह शका करने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि ब्याज अथवा किश्त की अदायगी समय पर नहीं की जायेगी। जहाँ तक बैंको द्वारा इस कम्पनी को मजूर किये गये ऋण का प्रश्न है, बैंको में प्रचलित प्रथा और व्यवहार के अनुसार तथा जिन वैधानिक उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको की स्थापना की गई है उनके अनुसार बैंको के किसी घटक (कस्टोडियन) के कार्यकलाप संबंधी सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जाती है।

देश में वेधशालाएं

7671 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय देश में कितनी वेधशालाएँ हैं तथा वे कहा-कहाँ स्थित हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक वेधशाला में कार्य कर रहे स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) प्रत्येक वेधशाला पर अनुमानत प्रति माह कितनी धनराशि खर्च होती है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी गई सूची में दी गयी है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी देखिये संख्या LT/9524/75)।

(ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभी पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Loss in Production of Jute

7672 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether faced with steep fall in demand and high inventory costs the jute mills in the country have decided to cut back their production,

(b) if so the actual loss in production that has been effected as a result thereof

(c) whether the Bose Mullick delegation after its tour to America has recommended to Government that export duty on primary and secondary carpet backing be abolished to make our goods competitive to our best buyers, and

(d) if so, whether the suggestion has been accepted and if not, the steps contemplated to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) and (b) - Enquiries made of the Indian Jute Mills Association revealed that the Member Mills have not been advised to cut back their production.

(c) and (d). Bose-Mullick delegation had emphasised the need to make Indian jute goods competitive pricewise with their synthetic substitutes and necessary follow up action on the suggestion is being taken.

Extension of services of chairmen of Nationalised Banks

7673. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have extended the services of Chairmen of five nationalised banks recently;

(b) if so, the names of the incumbents and the banks to which they belong; and

(c) what are the guidelines or criteria which are to be fulfilled before such extensions are permitted and in what way these essentials have been fulfilled in these five cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, have re-appointed up to and inclusive of 30th April, 1975 the following Chairmen and Managing Directors of six nationalised banks whose term was due to expire on 31st March, 1975:

- (1) Shri D. V. Taneja. Central Bank of India.
- (2) Shri V. D. Thakkar. Bank of Baroda.
- (3) Shri V. R. Desai. United Commercial Bank.
- (4) K. K. Pai. Syndicate Bank.
- (5) Shri P. F. Gutta. Union Bank of India.
- (6) Shri G. Lakshminarayanan. Indian Bank.

(c) In terms of clause 3(a) read with clauses 5 and 8(1) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Chairman and Managing Director of a nationalised bank is appointed for a specified term by

Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The person selected should be either from within that bank/banking industry or a person outside the banking industry having special knowledge and practical experience of financial, economic or business administration. Besides the special knowledge and practical experience, the person selected should possess qualities of leadership and be, in the judgment of the Government, the most suitable to head that bank.

बुक बांड और लिपटन चाय कम्पनियाँ

7674. श्री रामबलार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बुक बांड और लिपटन चाय कम्पनियाँ प्रत्येक वर्ष चाय की बिक्री से भारी मुनाफा कमाती है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो दोनों कम्पनियों के पिछले तीन वर्षों के मुनाफों का अलग-अलग वर्ष-वार ब्यौग क्या है;

(ग) उन कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों में भेजी गयी मुनाफे की राशि का वार्षिक ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार उनके मुनाफे को विदेशों में भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री विश्व नाथ प्रतापसिंह: (क) और (ख) : मैसर्स बुक बांड इंडिया लि० विदेशी कम्पनी की अनुषंगी है जबकि मैसर्स लिपटन (इंडिया) लि०, कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 591 के अन्तर्गत यथा परिभाषित भारत से बाहर स्थित निगमित कम्पनी की श्राद्धा

है। गत तीन वर्षों में इन में से प्रत्येक के लाभ निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(हजार रु० में)

निम्नोक्त अवधि तक	कराधान पूर्व लाभ	कर पश्चात् लाभ
मैसर्स ब्रुक बाउ (इंडिया) लि० जुलाई, 1971	4,59,22	1,88,20
जुलाई, 1972	4,90,45	1,83,45
जून, 1973	5,12,37	2,04,37
मैसर्स लिपटन (इंडिया) लि० 2-1-1971	1,16,56	33,04
1-1-1972	80,71	17,41
31-12-1972	1,06,75	17,96

(ग) दि ब्रुक बाउ और लिपटन कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में कोई लाभ विदेश नहीं भेजा लेकिन इन दो वर्षों में ब्रुक बाउ ने क्रमशः 151.05 लाख रु० और 74.64 लाख रु० का लाभ भेजा। 1973-74 में सम्बन्धित आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार की यह नीति है कि विदेशियों द्वारा उनके निवेश उपाजित लाभ स्वदेश भेजने में नहीं रोका जाए बशर्ते कि उस पर भारतीय करों का भुगतान कर दिया गया हो। कतिपय विशेष परिस्थितियों से निपटने के लिए हाल ही में कतिपय प्रतिबन्ध लगाए गए हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29 के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए उनके कार्य के स्वरूप पर निर्भर रहते हुए 26 प्रतिशत से 60 प्रतिशत तक भारतीय भागीदारी रखना जरूरी है। इस प्रकार के भारतीय भागीदारी के माहौल से अन्ततः विदेश धन भेजने के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा का बाहर जाना कम हो जाएगा।

Amount paid by Indian Airlines and Air India for stay of their Employees in various Hotels

7075 SHRI RAM PRAKASHI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the broad details regarding the amount paid annually by the Indian Airlines and Air India on account of the stay of their employees in various hotels in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta during 1974-75, and

(b) whether Government propose to curtail this expenditure or have already issued instructions in view of the economy campaign launched by Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राष्ट्रीयकुल बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की प्रक्रिया के बारे में भाल इंडिया बैंक एम्पाइस एंशोसिएशन का प्रस्ताव

7676. श्री रामचतार सास्त्री क्या क्लिप्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आज इण्डिया बैंक एम्पाइस एंशोसिएशन ने राष्ट्रीय हितों को

ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र का दिए जाने वाले ऋणों की प्रतिक्रिया की व्याख्या करते हुए उसमें सुधार लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने रखा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित सुधार का व्यौरा क्या है; और।

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी:

(क) सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी सघ द्वारा नवम्बर, 1974 में जारी किए गए "नेशनल पालिसीफार एग््रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट इन नेशनल इण्टरेस्ट" (राष्ट्रीय हित में कृषि संबंधी ऋणों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति) शीर्षकपत्रक (पैम्प्लेट) को देखा है।

(ख) इस पत्रक में सुझाव दिया गया है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, बहु-उद्देशीय सेवा सहकारी समितियों द्वारा, एक सघन ढंग से, कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना चाहिए; ग्रामीण शाखाओं को किसानों और अन्य ग्रामीण उत्पादकों को अल्प एवं दीर्घ कालिक सभी प्रकार के ऋणों का विस्तार करना चाहिए; भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कृषि ऋण विभाग कृषि वित्त निगम और कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम के संसाधनों का उपयोग वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) इनमें से बहुत से सुझाव उन बातों से मिलते जुलते हैं जिन्हें सरकार पहले ही स्वीकार कर चुकी है और सभी सम्बद्ध निकायों के परामर्श से उसी आधार पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जा रही है। सुसंयोजित, काम, बहु-उद्देशीय सेवा सहकारी समितियों को, कृषि ऋणों का

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिया जाना कृषि विकास के लिए संस्थागत ऋण के क्षेत्र में एक स्वीकृत और अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम बन चुका है। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ग्रामीण शाखायें किसानों तथा अन्य ग्रामीण ऋणकर्ताओं को अल्प व दीर्घ कालिक दोनों ही प्रकार के ऋण बराबर देती रही है। वाणिज्यिक बैंक कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम से सघन (कॉम्पैक्ट) क्षेत्रों में परियोजना आधार पर अपने सावधिक ऋण-निवेशों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त करते रहे हैं। फिर भी, कृषि वित्त निगम अपने सदस्य बैंकों के लिए केवल परामर्शों (कन्सलटेंसी) संस्था है और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का कृषि-ऋण विभाग भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम की विशिष्ट व्यवस्थाओं के अधीन केवल राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ही रियायती शर्तों पर सहायता प्रदान करता है।

Temporary posts of Class I, II, III and IV in the Ministry of Finance.

7677. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) the total number of Class I, II, III and Class IV temporary posts in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974 which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) So far as the Ministry proper is concerned, the information is given below:—

Class I	60
Class II	86
Class III	101
Class IV	12

The information in respect of the attached and subordinate offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The main reasons are —

(i) Under the existing instructions, only 80% of such temporary posts can be converted into permanent ones. The position is reviewed from time to time and action for conversion taken.

(ii) Certain posts of Director and above are not to be made permanent in accordance with the existing instructions.

(iii) The question of recognition of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the light of the recommendations of the Action Committee on Public Enterprises is under consideration and as soon as a decision on the revised set up is known the action to declare the temporary posts into permanent ones will be taken.

(iv) The recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit which conducted the work study of one of the Departments are awaited.

12 00 Hrs

Mr Speaker Papers to be laid

श्री मधु लिनये (बाका) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं आप से एक प्रार्थना करना
चाहता हूँ .

Mr Speaker I am not calling any gentleman Order please. Please sit down.
Papers to be laid

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (PUBLICATION OF NAMES) RULES 1975

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Publication of Names) Rules 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 417 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March 1975 under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 [PLACED IN LIBRARY SEE NO IT 9514/75]

TEA (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of COMMERCE (Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 154 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act 1953 [PLACED IN LIBRARY SEE NO IT 9515/75]

12 01 Hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY THIRD AND SIXTY FOURTH REPORTS & MINUTES

SHRI NAWAI KISHORE SHARMA (DAUSA) I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings

(i) (a) Sixty third Report on the National Textile Corporation Limited

(b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

(ii) (a) Sixty fourth Report on the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

(b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

12 02 Hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH, HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINTH & HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (DIAMOND HARBOUR) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee —

(i) Hundred and fifty ninth Report on Paragraph 27 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil) relating to the

Department of Food-Purchase of Milo from abroad.

- (2) Hundred and forty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and sixteenth Report on the paragraphs contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Vol. I, Indirect Taxes—Sales Tax Receipts of Union Territory of Delhi.
- (3) Hundred and sixtieth Report on Paragraph 42 regarding Indian Agent's Commission of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73 Union Government (Civil), Department of Supply.

12.03 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 28th April, 1975, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper
- (2) Submission to the vote of the House of outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76 at 6.00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1975.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1975.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have the list of Members who want to make submissions. It is becoming very popular now. It is on the increase.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (KUMBakonam): How many?

MR. SPEAKER: So many of them. I have to apply the ballot some day to this also. The day is coming very soon when

I will be compelled to do so. I respect this right. Previously, we had confined it only to strictly relevant matters. Now, we have gone a bit further. I may also remind those Members who have not mentioned the subject on which they wanted to speak that they should do it in future.

Mr. Ismail, your name is not there.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—अभी चार-पांच दिन पहले वेस्ट-बंगाल में जो घटना घटी है उस को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वेस्ट बंगाल की लेबर एडवाइजरी कमेटी में पिछले अक्तूबर में यूनैनिमसली यह तय हुआ था कि जो वर्कर्स काम पर जाना चाहते हैं और गुण्डे अगर उन को रोकते हैं तो पुलिस उन की मदद करेगी। वहाँ 21 आदमी पुलिस को इन्फार्म कर के काम पर गये। दो-ढाई सौ गुण्डों ने उन को रोका: जब छुट्टी हुई और वे बाहर आये तो उन को भारा-पीटा गया, तीन आदमी जखमी हुए जिन को पुलिस खूद उठा कर ले गई, लेकिन उन गुण्डों को पुलिस ने ऐरेस्ट नहीं किया। मैं एम०डी०ओ० और एडीशनल एम०पी० में भी मिला, लेकिन पुलिस भी उन से डरती है और उन को नहीं रोकती है। यह हालत दहा की ला एण्ड आर्डर की है।

MR. SPEAKER: I may remind members that under this item no State matters be brought in.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): It is with a very heavy heart that I would like to mention about the sad plight of 40,000 textile workers and 1,000 workers of JK Rayon, Kanpur, who are being very shabbily treated intentionally and consciously by the employers of Kanpur mills. Out of these mills, two Muir Mills and Victoria Mills, are fortunately run by the National Textile Corporation. With great difficulty, these mills were taken over from the clutches of those sharks and they are being run efficiently.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Now nearly 40,000 textile workers and about 1,000 workers of JK Rayon, Kanpur, are just on the streets because of the closure of some of the textile mills and JK Rayon under various pretexts ranging from power shortage, shortage of coal, shortage of cotton, shortage of financial resources, industrial unrest and accumulation of 50,000 bales worth Rs. 15 crores.

As I said, two of these mills, Muir Mills and Victoria Mills are under the NTC. I am happy that SHRI B. P. MAURYA and SHRI PAI have taken steps to go into the question of shortage of cotton in these two mills. These mills should start running immediately.

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, which is the biggest in Asia, employing 11,000 workers has been closed down. They increased the workload, the workers resisted and they have closed down the mill. Then there is the Elgin Mills, one of the units of the British India Corporation with majority shareholding of Government. This has also closed down. Another mill is the Atherton West Mill where mismanagement took place which is facing closure and where the workers are working without salary for the last two months.

Then here is the Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills. In respect of this mill, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry have jointly investigated and recommended its takeover. The Chief Minister, SHRI BAHUGUNA, has agreed to it. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to take into consideration the sad plight of these mills. I would request him to use the DIR even on these mills and, if necessary, arrest the employers under DIR. They are playing with the lives of 40,000 workers. Tomorrow there is going to be a strike throughout Kanpur. But I have requested them to wait because the hon. Minister, SHRI PAI, and SHRI B. P. MAURYA are sympathetic. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement at least on Monday to save these workers from starvation which they are facing. A law and order situation is developing there. I would request him to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You are not aware of the procedure. You note down the points. You can reply later.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If he wants, let him make a statement now.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a long list. I will not be able to give more than two minutes to each member. The normal practice should be that the Minister should keep the reply for some other occasion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want him to make a statement now. Let him say that he will make a statement on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to leave it to the Minister to reply at the end.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to hear from the Minister . . .

MR. SPEAKER: At the end. The list is a long list. I won't be able to finish even if I give two minutes each.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान विजय बैंक लिमिटेड में जो घोटाले चल रहे हैं उन की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। विजय बैंक लिमिटेड यह निजी क्षेत्र का बैंक है, इस में 81 करोड़ ६० के डिपॉजिट्स हैं और इस के द्वारा तकरीबन 53 करोड़ ६० के ऐडवर्सिज दिए गए हैं। इस बैंक को आशीर्वाद माननीय टी०ए० पाई का भी है, इन की ओर चव्हाण साहब की नस्बीर है और इस बैंक में फ्रिक्टिंग्स नामों पर हजारों अकाउन्ट्स खोले गए हैं और एक एक आदमी इस तरह से बोगस 15, 20 अकाउन्ट्स को चलाता है। नियम है सरकार का कि अगर 400 ६० से अधिक इंटेरेस्ट किसी भी अकाउन्ट में दिया जाता है तो उस की जानकारी इन्कम टैक्स विभाग को देनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बैंक के पास काले बाजार और फेक करेन्सी नोट्स का तकरीबन 12 करोड़ ६० जमा है। और इन्कम टैक्स वालों की सूचना मिलने के

बाद रेड्स हुए हैं। कोयम्बटूर और बंगलौर में 38 लाख रु० के बैंक अकाउन्ट्स इन्कम टैक्स वालों ने पकड़े हैं, जो बोगस अकाउन्ट्स हैं। कलकत्ते में 60 लाख रु० के अकाउन्ट्स मिले हैं इन्कम टैक्स वालों को और दिल्ली में 25 लाख रु० के मिले हैं। तो 10, 12 करोड़ रु० के फ्रेंक करेन्सी नोट्स परिचालित करने का विजय बैंक एक साधन बन गया है। इस विजय बैंक लिमिटेड के सुन्दर राम शेट्टी चियरमैन हैं, यह अबदुल्ला जैसे कुख्यात स्मगलर के साथ मिलते हैं। इन की तस्वीर है मेरे पास। जब मंत्री लोग इस तरह के लोगों के कार्यक्रमों में जायेंगे, आप स्टाफ कालेज का उद्घाटन करने के लिए गये थे और माननीय चव्हाण की भी तस्वीर है, जब इस तरह के डिस्आनेस्ट बिजनेसमैनो के कार्यक्रमों में मंत्री लोग जायेंगे तो देश के ऊपर क्या असर होगा? और इसीलिए सुन्दर राम शेट्टी की हिम्मत हो रही है कि 10, 12 करोड़ रु० के बैंक और फ्रेंक करेन्सी नोट्स इस बैंक से परिचालित हो रहे हैं। इस में दो इन के साथी हैं जिन के नाम बता कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। एक अध्यक्ष महोदय, नान-जुन्डन हैं जो कोयम्बटूर के उद्योगपति हैं और दूसरें जी० कृष्णन हैं जो काउन्टर-फीट करेन्सी का रेकेटीयर है। तो बिना जानकारी हासिल किए यह लोग कार्यक्रमों में जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मोदी रबर का उद्घाटन करने के लिए, जिम पर मैं ने गम्भीर आरोप लगाए हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी जा रहे हैं इन्हीं लोगों की सलाह पर। क्या इन को राष्ट्रपति जी को नहीं रोकना चाहिए? वह शक्त सलाह देते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सफाई चाहता हूँ, और माननीय टी०ए० पाई साहब बैठे

हुए हैं, जब 50 हजार एम्प्लूयों की बात करेंगे तो वह इस का भी खुलासा करें कि जो लोग इस तरह के रेकेटीयर्स हैं उन के बैंक के स्टाफ कालेज के उद्घाटन के लिए आप क्यों जाते हैं?

श्री खन्विका प्रसाद (बलिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा जनपद बलिया बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। और बंगल में बिहार के जिलों में लेवी की वसूली नहीं हो रही है, तो हमारे साथ क्यों भेदभाव किया जा रहा है? हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की घटनायें बहुत हुई हैं। विशेषकर बलिया में हरिजन लड़ती के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है जो मर गई है। उस पर मैं गृह मंत्री का बयान चाहता हूँ। आग लगने की घटनायें हमारे जिले में बहुत हुई हैं और खून, कल भी हुए हैं। इस पर भी गृह मंत्री का बयान आना चाहिए। स्टेट बैंक के कर्मचारी निकाले जा रहे हैं इस पर वित्त मंत्री का बयान आना चाहिए।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (CONIAI): Sir, I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask the Education Minister to make a statement in regard to the memorandum submitted to the Government for the formation of the Vidyasagar University in Midnapore in Memory of the late Pandit Lwal Chandra Vidyasagar on his 155th birthday. The Government constituted a UGC Committee which submitted a report on 15th April, 1974. The report said:

'A new university in West Bengal may be set up at Midnapore. If a new university is at all to be set up in the State of West Bengal, the district of Midnapore would have a strong claim to it. In addition to having a compact area and a manageable number of colleges and enrolment, it would have the great advantage of cooperation with the IIT, Kharagpur. It should then be able to develop on lines suited to the needs of this backward area.'

[Shri Samar Guha]

In the memorandum it has been said that this shall be a new type of job oriented university, about which Government also is making announcements from time to time I quote from the memorandum

'The new University at Midnapore will be a university with a difference not a carbon copy of old ones It is to be given a different bias than that obtained in the existing universities in the State Studies in Agro Industries Cottage Industries Rural Co-operatives and Developments, Agricultural Farming and similar subjects having an objective of expansion of the potentiality of self employment in the district itself will be given special importance'

In reply to that memorandum and the letter of mine to the Education Minister and Chairman of UGC the Minister of Education said—also in reply to one of my questions—that the matter will be taken up by the Government when the West Bengal Government gives its consideration to the report of the UGC On 11th April 1975 the West Bengal Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution that the recommendation of the UGC Expert Committee for setting up a new type of special university at Midnapore in the name of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar should be accepted I therefore request the Education Minister to come forward with the Government's reaction to the resolution that has been adopted by the West Bengal Assembly I hope it will be a central university under the guidance of the Central Government particularly because it will be a new experiment in job oriented education about which Government is speaking a lot nowadays

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने श्री भोगेन्द्र झा का अनियत दिन वाला प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है। वह प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सदस्य, श्री राम नाथ गोयन्का, से संबंधित है। आप ने इसे स्वीकार किया है, इसलिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही मैं उस प्रस्ताव को यहां पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं। ऐसा न कीजिए। अभी मुझको पता नहीं क्या स्वीकार किया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

MR SPEAKER No, I am not allowing it

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री बुलेटिन सूची सख्या 10 में वह छपा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

MR SPEAKER May I tell him that it is not good practice? By mere admission you cannot just quote it and then start discussing it No I am not allowing it

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्यों नहीं अलाऊ कीजियेगा? किस नियम के अर्धीन ऐसा कर रहे हैं? अगर स्वीकार नहीं किया होता तब तो बात दूसरी थी। लेकिन जब आप ने स्वीकार किया है और आप के बुलेटिन में छपा है इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय बुलेटिन में छपा है तो क्या हुआ। But you cannot raise it unless the House is seized of it

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री सरकार इस पर बहस के लिए अगले सप्ताह समय निश्चित करे।

मैं इसको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। अगर आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया होता तो मैं नहीं पढ़ता। मुझे आप इजाजत दीजिए कि इसको मैं पढ़ दूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस की आप इजाजत दें। गम्भीर आरोप लगाए गए हैं और यह बात साबित हो चुकी है कि एक्सप्रेस ट्रेडर्स के रूप में उन्होंने

किस तरह से केरफ्ट प्रेक्टिस की है, बातों की छिपाया है, गलत रूप से उनको प्रस्तुत किया है। यह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा का और मर्यादा का सवाल है। इसलिए जो प्रस्ताव आपने श्री आर एन गोनिका के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकार किया है उस पर अगले सप्ताह जरूर बहस हो। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। तुलसीदास राम के मामले पर हम बहस कर सकते हैं तो इस पर क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। स्टैंडर्ड एक होना चाहिए। उनके बारे में आपने उठाने दिया और ऐसा करके आपने ठीक ही किया लेकिन इनके बारे में सवाल उठाने आपको देना चाहिए। यही मैं आपसे मांग कर रहा हूँ।

एक दूसरी बात है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक हो गया है अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: गौहाटी मेल पांच पांच गंटे लेट चल रही है। न उस में बिजली रहती है, न पानी रहता है और न पंखें रहते हैं। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। इससे लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। रेल मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें—

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगली बार ऐसा मत करियेगा। आप हर बात ऐसा करते हैं।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (AHMEDA-BAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, yesterday made a hurried one-day tour of some of the worst-hit pockets in Gujarat which are ravaged by terrible drought conditions. In yesterday's *Economic Times* probably you would have seen a despatch by the Ahmedabad Staff correspondent of that paper under the heading "Worst ever drought in 75 years".

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कब तक आप इसकी करेंगे? चुनाव तो होगा ही—

श्री पी जी मावलंकर: चुनाव तो होते रहेंगे। गवर्नमेंट ने फरवरी मास में चुनाव नहीं कराए, इसलिए अब करवा रही है।

Anyway, my point is that in the months of May and June, particularly in the month of May, the effect of the severe drought will be absolutely terrible. The report says that as many as 12,740 villages are hit and lakhs of people are in distress. I am raising this point because when the Prime Minister was there yesterday, she herself has said that she is not bothered about the election prospects this way or that way, but she is bothered about giving relief and comfort to the people of Gujarat. In view of that, I demand that relief works be carried out much more vigorously and in an adequate and effective way.

One more point before I sit down. Several poor people are suffering and dying in parts of Saurashtra and South Gujarat. The press reports tell us that some of them had gone mad because they ate some kind of bad food-stuff. Some of them went mad, some of them died. Already, this House knew a few weeks back how nearly hundred Adivasi died in Panchmahals District because they ate bad food. Therefore, when these poor people are working for eight hours and more in the scorching heat, at least the foodstuff given to them should be of a decent and proper quality. I would like, therefore, that the State administration who are suffering from inadequate finances should be given immediate financial assistance from the Centre, and the Prime Minister should come out with a statement before this House next week giving her personal assessment of the unprecedented drought she saw with her own eyes in Surendernagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Ahmedabad districts and assure us that Government will not fail in coming out with statement, indeed a commitment, that the necessary financial assistance will be given to the Gujarat people irrespective of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

I say this because you yourself mentioned about the elections. Elections come and go, democratic processes cannot stop, but the people's difficulties found there on such a gigantic scale have to be met effectively and

[Shri P. G Mavalankar]

urgently by the administration I hope the Central Government will give all the necessary financial assistance and particularly see that cattle is not allowed to die as it is being allowed to die in vast numbers This is my request, and I hope the Prime Minister will come out with a statement next week

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर)

भोपाल के हेड्री इलेक्ट्रिकलज मे कारपोरेट प्लान के लागू किए जाने से लगभग दस हजार कर्मचारियों का वहा से स्थानांतरण सम्भावित है। कारपोरेट प्लान वहा लागू होते ही जो साथ मे लगे हुए एसिलरीज है या दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और उन मे जो कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं उनपर भी इसका भारी असर पड़ेगा और उनकी आजीविका समाप्त हो जाएगा। इस दृष्टि से इस प्लान पर फिर से विचार करना आवश्यक है और देखना आवश्यक है कि उसे लागू किया जाए या नहीं? वहा पर इसके बारे मे कर्म-चारियों के साथ बैठ कर उनकी राय नहीं ली गई है, उन से सहमति प्राप्त नहीं की गई। वहा भारी असन्तोष इस कारण से व्याप्त है। भोपाल का जो विस्तार इस समय हो रहा है और साथ ही मध्य प्रदेश का जिस तरह से इसके विस्तार होने लगा था इस प्लान के लागू किए जाने से वह रुक जाएगा। साथ ही कर्मचारियों का भविष्य इससे बिगडने की सम्भावना है। इस प्लान को जिस प्रकार से लागू किया जाना है उसके अनुसार किसी मशीन का एक भाग एक स्थान पर बनेगा, दूसरा दूसरे स्थान पर और तीसरे स्थान पर जा कर और फिर वे असेम्बल होंगे। इससे किसी एक वस्तु के निर्माण मे समय भी काफी अधिक लगेगा और खर्चा भी काफी बढ जाएगा। इस वास्ते सारे कोपोरेट प्लान का लागू किया जाना तुरन्त रोका जाए और इस

बारे में फिर से विस्तारपूर्वक विचार किया जाए। मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट आश्वासन देने की कृपा करें इस के बारे में। यह एक दो व्यक्तियों का सबाल नहीं है। लगभग दस हजार कर्मचारियों का, जिनका ट्रांसफर सम्भावित है, उनका सबाल है और ऐसे ही दस बीस हजार दूसरे लोगों का भी है जो एसिलरीज मे लगे हुए हैं। उनके जीवन भरण का प्रश्न उनकी आजीविका का प्रश्न इस मे सम्निहित है।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा): सताईस साल के शासन मे सभी प्रान्तो मे पेय जल की पूर्ण रूपेण व्यवस्था यह सरकार नहीं कर सकी है। मैं बुन्देलखंड अथवा अपने जिले बादा की चर्चा नहीं करता चाहता हूँ

12 28 Hrs

[SHRI VASANTH SAIHE in the chair]

स्टेटसमेन मे छपी एक खबर मे आपके सामने पढ देना चाहता हूँ। इसकी सुन कर आपके रागटे खडे हो जाएंगे। यह बादा या बुन्देलखंड की बात नहीं है। भारतवर्ष के तीसरे नम्बर के शहर मद्रास की बात है।

Drinking Water in Madras in Three Days—The three million people of Madras City who have been experiencing acute water scarcity, seem to be in for the worst water famine in the coming weeks, reports UNI

'Lack of protected water is already posing a threat to the health of the vulnerable sections. Doctors report increasing cases of jaundice, diarrhoea and typhoid. Despite the massive anti cholera vaccination campaign, the danger of an epidemic breaking out persists as the majority uses un-protected brackish water.

'The Red Hills Lake, the only live source of water supply to the city is fast drying up forcing the Municipal Corporation authorities to cut

down the supply to once in three days from May 1.

"This lake is at present getting 10 million gallons of ground water pumped from the nearby Panjett and Tamarapakkam areas. The authorities claim that 36 million gallons of water is being supplied to the city on alternative days but the actual flow is much less."

श्रीमन, मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मद्रास शहर के पानी के गंभीर संकट को देखते हुए क्या वे वारफुटिंग पर रेलवे द्वारा, एयरोप्लेन या हेलीकोप्टर द्वारा वहां पर पानी पहुंचाये ताकि वहां तरह-तरह की बीमारियां न फैलें और लोगों की पानी के अभाव के कारण मृत्यु न हो ?

SHRI K. MALLANNA (MADHUGIRI): Sir, there is a strike in the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. in Karnataka. There are about 12,000 workers involved in the strike from 31st March, 1975. This is the 25th day of the strike. About 2,000 workers in Jatha are to meet the Chief Minister of Karnataka. They are in great trouble and hardship. Their salaries were not drawn. The Managing Director has not taken any interest in the matter. There are so many complaints against him. If he had taken any interest or any action to settle the matter earlier, the strike would not have reached this stage. So, I would request the hon. Ministers of Labour and Mines to intervene and settle the matter.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : समापति जी, निवेदन यह है कि 1974 के मई महीने में महालेखाकार कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे के लोगों की हमदर्दी में हड़ताल की थी। रेलवे के लोगों की ब्रेक-इन-सर्विस माफ कर दी गई और दूसरे कई आरोप खत्म कर दिये गये। लेकिन आज भी महालेखाकार कार्यालय के 6 हजार कर्मचारी हैं, जिनको ब्रेक-इन-सर्विस चालू है और वे सस्पेंडेड हैं। डी० आई० आर० के कैबिनेट विचन्द्रम, ब्वालियर और

राजकोट में कई जगहों पर चल रहे हैं।

हमारे इलाहाबाद के ए० जी० आफीस में वहां के प्रदरहुड के सैक्रेटरी सस्पेंडेड हैं। वे दफ्तर के भीतर नहीं जा सकते। कई दिनों से आन्दोलन चल रहा है।

महालेखाकार कार्यालय एक स्वायत्त संस्था है लेकिन फिर भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय से मैं एक वक्रव्य चाहुंगा कि वह बतायें कि इन कर्मचारियों को कितने दिन तक इंतजार करनी पड़ेगी। जिन लोगों की हमदर्दी में इन लोगों ने हड़ताल की, उनके खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही खत्म हो गई लेकिन अभी तक ये बेचारे फंस हुए हैं।

हमारे यहां इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन का चुनाव हुआ था जिसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी का सफाया हो गया। लेकिन उसके बाद भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के लड़कों को जितवाने के लिये गोली चलवाई गई।

समापति महोदय : जो प्वाइन्ट आपने लिखकर भेजा है, उसी पर बोलिये। उसमें दूसरा प्वाइन्ट और न जोड़िये।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैंने जो लिखकर भेजा है उसमें दो प्वाइन्ट लिखे हैं। मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है आप उसको देखिये। हमने जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में, जहां सत्तारूढ़ दल चुनाव हार गया है, लिखा है कि आज भी कोड-आफ कंडक्ट के बारे में वहां तनाव की स्थिति है। यही हालत इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में चल रही है। वहां हालत इतनी बिगड़ी है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर, जो इलाहाबाद के रहने वाले हैं, अपनी सालगिरह के दिन यू० पी० भर में रिवोल्यूशन है

[श्री जनैश्वर सिन्धु]

मनवा रहे हैं। कल स्पेनिस्पलिटी का मेम्बर भी अपने जन्म दिन पर बगावत का दिन मनवाया करेगा।

सत्पापति गहोबय : देखिये यह नाजायज है। Do not take undue advantage of my leniency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (ALIPORE): I may be allowed to mention two points.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair.]

First, it is now almost three weeks since the Hathi Committee on drugs and pharmaceuticals submitted its final report to the Government. Next week being the penultimate week of this Lok Sabha Session, I would insist strongly that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should convey to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that the Hathi Committee's report should be laid on the Table of the House. I want to know why Government is not laying it on the Table of the House. This is an item which will not take up any time. It is only a question of laying it on the Table. A week after that, the House will adjourn and there will be a long recess and we will not be any the wiser, as to what are the contents of the report. Four Members of Parliament have been members of that Committee. Mr. Hathi himself, at the time when the Committee appointed, was also a Member of Parliament. Five Members have been associated with that Committee. The report has been submitted and various press reports have appeared alleging to be a summary account of what is contained in that Committee's report. Only this House is not allowed to know what is contained in the Committee's report. I would, through him, remind the Minister of Petroleum that, when he chaired the Committee, some time ago, to report to the Government on the restructuring of the ONGC, that report also was not laid on the Table for months together and at that time Mr. Malaviya himself was very much aggrieved as to why the report of that Committee which he had chaired was not being laid on the Table of the House. Now Mr. Malaviya is doing the

same thing. Now he is a Minister. It is very important that, before this House adjourns and preferably next week, so that we get a little time to see the report, that must be laid on the Table of the House. All big pharmaceutical manufacturers and foreign firms are sending their representatives to Delhi every day to lobby the Government. We are hearing about it every day. Only the sovereign Parliament of India is prevented from knowing what are the contents of that Hathi Committee's report.

The second point I wrote to you was—I am glad the hon. Minister for Industries is there—this. We read in the papers that the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister of West Bengal . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Only one point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Generally I never speak at this time. I seek your indulgence.

There is a serious crisis facing three or four industries in West Bengal or a threat of recession, whatever you may call it, or a threat of large scale unemployment, lay-off and retrenchment of workers. One is Hindustan Motors which have already laid off 4,000 people; another is the jute industry where they are saying that they are going to curtail production and lay off workers. Then, in the engineering industry also they say that they are not getting the wagons from the railways and, therefore, they will have to curtail the production and lay off workers. The nationalised textile mills in West Bengal are also facing an acute crisis. I want a statement from him if possible today or next week as to what is the outcome of the deliberations they had with the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister of West Bengal and whether any ways and means have been devised so that this crisis can be staved off and a large scale problem of unemployment does not confront us in West Bengal.

SHRI B. V. Naik (KANARA): For the past two Sessions I have been urging upon the Government as well as your good self to permit a discussion in depth regarding the public sector undertakings. In your wisdom you had once suggested that, in regard to the public sector undertakings, the area of differences between the findings

of the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Government should be narrowed down and only these might be discussed. I think, it has become extremely important for us to discuss the public sector. I shall quote some of the questions which have been put in this document. The question is how valid the argument is that a mixed economy is a *sine quo non* of democracy?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (GAUHATI): What is that document?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have got only two minutes.

(2) Would the disappearance of the private sector automatically lead to a totalitarian economy?

(3) Why, once we have an efficient and autonomous public sector, could we need private enterprise at all?

(4) Why could not a totally State-owned economy co-exist with political democracy?

These four questions I am quoting from a document called, 'Why Mixed Economy' and it is the key-note address delivered by Mr. J. R. D. Tata at a symposium on 'Responsibility of the industry and the Government in our mixed economy' organized by the Associated Chamber of Commerce.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (DIAMOND HARBOUR): It is all *Garibi Hatao*.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In this respect, I think we have still certain capitalists in this country who are nationalists first and capitalists next. Of course, there are also some varieties with which my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is familiar, who are the reverse of this. Why I am saying is: coming as it does from a responsible industrialist who has said that the time for a decision has come now, I would, therefore, place before this august House that the time has now come for a decision on the four questions which he has posed in his key-note address. He has also said that there is not much time left.....I think I have not registered my impact because the hon. Minister for Industry is laughing.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): It is not for me; it is for the House.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: So the time has come now for this House to discuss in detail the role of the public sector before we furnish an answer as well as the decisions which the Government should take so that the pertinent questions, the topical questions put by an industrialist like Mr. J. R. D. Tata are adequately answered.

I request that time be found. Time and again we have been requesting and this has become a wailing wall with no results. I request this matter should be discussed during this session itself.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय (मुरेना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने अगले सप्ताह के लिए जो कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है, उस के सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन ने 1964 में सिंगार बीड़ी बिल पास किया था, लेकिन आज उस कानून की धज्जियाँ उड़ाई जा रही हैं और उस को लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। बीड़ी उद्योग एक लघु उद्योग है, जो गांव-गांव और घर-घर में फैला हुआ है, और करीब दस लाख लोग उस धंधे में लगे हुए हैं। वह उद्योग आज बहुत संकट में है। काफ़ी बीड़ी मालिक मध्य प्रदेश शासन में मंत्री हैं। उन के बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं। उन्होंने सारा धंधा समेट कर इस उद्योग को संकट में डाल दिया है। उस कानून के मातहत बीड़ी मजदूरों को जितना पैसा देना चाहिए, आज वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन लोगों से बह धंधा छीन लिया गया है। बीड़ी मालिक अन्य प्रान्तों में कम मजदूरी दे कर अपना काम करवा रहे हैं। इस के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग दस लाख मजदूर बेरोज़गार हो गये हैं। उद्योग मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह यह व्यवस्था करें कि वह उद्योग न मरे, इस को फिर से ज़िन्दा किया जाये, और जिन लोगों से धंधा छीना गया है, उन को वापिस दिलवाया जाये।

[श्री हुकूम चन्ध कछवाह]

इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये कि बीबी मजदूरी को पूरी मजदूरी दी जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति है, उस की रिपोर्ट मगवा कर इस धंधे को पुनः चालू किया जाये। इस कानून को पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया जाये, ताकि मजदूरी को उस का फायदा हो। सरकार इस को अपना कर्तव्य समझ कर उन लोगों को पूरी मजदूरी दिलवाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आईन्दा माननीय सदस्य अपना पायट भी लिखा करे। उन्होंने अपना नाम भेज दिया है, और मुझे पता नहीं कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री शरद याबच (जबलपुर). अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज मध्य प्रदेश के भूख के सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात में चुनाव हो रहे हैं। इस लिए वहाँ कह दिया कि अकाल है। वहाँ नमाम इन्तजाम इस लिए किया जा रहा है कि जो लोग भूख से मरने वाले हैं, वे वोट दे कर मरें। मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ और जबलपुर में अकाल जलूस और भूख जलूस निकल रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में भूख से लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं। वहाँ सब से गम्भीर घटना, जो मानवीय अवमूल्यन की घटना मानी जायेगी, यह हुई है कि एक मा ने भूख के कारण अपने दो बच्चों को बेच डाला। केन्द्र की ओर से उस क्षेत्र की दशा पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। भूख की स्थिति का सिंहावलोकन करने के लिए यहाँ से एक समिति छत्तीसगढ़ गई थी। मध्य प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा थोपा हुआ है। इस लिए केन्द्र जो कुछ कहता है, मुख्य मंत्री उस को मान लेता है। केन्द्र की ओर से कहा गया कि वहाँ भूख से कोई मृत्यु

नहीं हुई है। तो मुख्य मंत्री ने कीरन आकर कह दिया कि वहाँ भूख से कोई नहीं मर रहा है।

तहसील सिहोरा में खमतारा और पहसआ में और जबलपुर के आस-पास बधराजी और कुडम आदि इलाकों में भूख से पच्चीसों लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। इस सरकार की मजिनीरी और अफतरशाही जनता के पैसे से चलती है। लेकिन आज वह क्या कर रही है? आज उस का काम केवल भूख की समस्या और भूख से होने वाली मौतों के समाचार को दबाने का रह गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ के इलाके में पिछले तीन या चार महीने से लोग लगातार कह रहे हैं कि वहाँ भूख की जबदस्त समस्या है। जब मैं जेल में बन्द था, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने भूख का सिंहावलोकन करने के लिए वहाँ जाना था। लेकिन वह वहाँ नहीं पधारी। वह वहाँ पधारी, जहाँ चुनाव हो रहा था, ताकि लोग वोट दे कर मरें। चूँकि छत्तीसगढ़ में चुनाव की सम्भावना नहीं है, इसलिए उस की निरन्तर उपेक्षा की जा रही है। जबलपुर की किसी भी समस्या के बारे में ठीक ढंग से फैसला नहीं होता है। अगर मैं मध्य प्रदेश के किसी घपले का मामला यहाँ उठाता हूँ, तो लोग गाली बकते हैं। मैंने चुनौती दे कर आरोप लगाया है, लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं प्रमाण दे कर सिद्ध करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश की जिस प्रकार उपेक्षा की जा रही है, अगर उस के कारण वहाँ बशाबत की स्थिति पैदा हो जाये, तो कोई ताज्जुब नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ और जबलपुर की भूख की समस्या को जल्दी से जल्दी दुरुस्त न किया, तो फिर हम लोग

गुजरात के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में वहां जा कर बतायेंगे कि वहां कुछ इन्तज़ाम इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि वहां चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं, जब कि हमारे क्षेत्र में भूख की समस्या की उपेक्षा इस लिए की जा रही है कि वहां कोई चुनाव नहीं हो रहे हैं।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कम से कम खाद्य मंत्री से इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिलवायें। हमारे यहां लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार अपने नौकरों से कह रही है कि वे केवल भूख से हुई मौतों के समाचार की दवायें और कोई अन्य काम न करें।

SHRI TRIDIP CHAUDHURI (BERHAMPORE): Sir, I would be very brief. Mr. S. M. Banerjee has already made a statement about the hapless situation in the textile industry in Kanpur. I would draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to only one matter. I have written to Mr. Maurya about the situation that has developed in the Elgin Mill. A very minor issue over a long standing grievance of the workers has been allowed to develop into a major industrial strife. Therefore, something should be done from here because this Elgin Mill No. 2 is run by the BIC, where, Majority of the shares are held by the Government of India. Therefore, something should be done about it immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my first point is that the jute mill owners in West Bengal have initially cut down production by 12½%. As a result, 7,500 workers have been laid off and more are facing retrenchment and lay off.

The other item is, it seems Shri Balyogeshwar, who, it is told, is a minor is being used by a foreign intelligence agency for anti India activities. He has come to India on 6th April, 1975. Since then, he is roving from place to place. He is a sort of a prisoner in the hands of some American nationals, namely, Bob Mishler and Ron Colleta. It is reported that these persons are connected with the foreign agency. It is also reported that they have accumulated arms in Jhumari Talaiya near Hazaribagh

and are in possession of a lot of un-declared foreign currency. Since, it is reported that he is a minor, his custody should be restored to his mother before he leaves the country tomorrow.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (BHIWANDI): I would like to draw the attention of Government and the House to a grave situation in spinning mills in the co-operative sector in Maharashtra and other States. Some mills have already closed down and others are on the verge of closure due to credit squeeze and inflationary trends. The situation is very grave and I would like to have it included in the next week's agenda for discussion, or at least let the Government come out with a statement.

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं कल जो मेरे साथ एक दुर्घटना घटी उस ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। कल भगवान महावीर की जयंती मनाई गई। उस के साथ साद ही बसई दारापुर तवर मार्ग पर जहां मजदूर रहते हैं राजस्थान के वहां पर बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की जयंती मनाई गई। उस में उन्होंने मुझे बुलाया। मुझे यह मालूम नहीं था कि वह जमीन किस की है किस की नहीं है, वह जमीन डी डी ए की है या कारपोरेशन की है, मुझे मालूम नहीं। लेकिन ज्यों ही मैं ने वहां भाषण शुरू किया एक कृष्ण गोपाल नाम का जवान आया और मेरी स्टेज पर आ कर मुझे खींचने लगा। मैं ने उस से हाथ जोड़ा कि कि भाई, मैं तो यहां बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए आया हूं। लेकिन उस ने कहा कि तुम भाग जाओ, तुम गुन्डे हो, अनेक प्रकार की बातें उस ने कहीं जिन को मैं यहां कहना नहीं चाहता। फिर उस ने घूल फेंकना शुरू किया तो वहां जो लोग थे उन्होंने उसे घकेल कर बाहर निकाल दिया। उस ने घर जाकर अपनी रिपोर्ट दी तो उस के बाद उस की मां लट्ट

ले कर आई और उस के साथ उसका बाघ जेली ले कर के आया। और कई आदमी लट्ठ ले कर के आए। उस आदमी ने ज्यों ही आ कर के जेली से मेरे ऊपर वार किया, वार करते ही मेरे आदमी पीछे थे, उन्होंने पकड़ लिया। अगर वह नहीं पकड़ते तो मेरा पता नहीं क्या हाल होता। फिर मैं तो भाग कर नीचे चला गया। लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने क्या किया कि वहां पर तीन बड़े बड़े चित्र लगे हुए थे, बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का, गांधीजी का, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी का और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का चित्र वहां लगा हुआ था। उन्होंने उन चित्रों को लाठी से मार मार कर फाड़ दिया, तीनों फोटू उन्होंने लाठियों से मार मार कर तोड़ दिए और ट्यूब लाइट फोड़ दी। सारी स्टेज की बरबाद कर दिया। मैं आप से यह कहता हूँ कि अगर वहां के लोग मुझे न बचाते तो वह मुझे जान से मार देते। मैं पुलिस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि 7 मिनट के अन्दर पुलिस वहां आ गई। पुलिस अधिकारी ने आ कर के स्थिति को संभाला। लेकिन एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के लोगों को उन आदमियों से खतरा है। सरकार उन के जीवन-रक्षा के लिए इंतजाम करें। मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि जिस जमीन पर ये मजदूर रह रहे हैं उस जमीन का मुआवजा उस जमींदार ने जिस का नाम रघुनाथ बताते हैं, ले लिया है। एक तरफ उस ने मुआवजा ले लिया है दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों से टैक्स भी लेता है। तो मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही बुरी बात है। जिस वक्त में मैं ने लाठियों से मार मार कर गांधी जी और जवाहर लाल जी तथा बाबा साहब की फोटुओं का तोड़ते देखा मेरी आंखों

से आंमू आ गए। अगर यही कदर देश के अंदर हमारे राष्ट्र के नेताओं के प्रति रही तो यह बहुत ही खराब बात है। इसलिए मैंने आप का ध्यान दिलाया। गृह मंत्री महोदय वहां पर जो मजदूर रहते हैं उन की जान माल की रक्षा करने का इंतजाम करें।

MR. SPEAKER: I should request the hon. Members to raise matters which are strictly in connection with the business of the House. We shall take up the next item now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about Mr. Pai's statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to reply today or on Monday?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am prepared to reply today. But I am afraid that some other Members would also like to make a reference to that. I should like to know whether I should confine myself to Mr. Banerjee's remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to make a statement off hand, just now, it is all right. But if it is a prepared statement, which you are about to read, a copy should be sent to me. That is the technical difficulty for me. But do not come in the way if you are prepared now; I can waive that requirement for the time being.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I suggest that he replies to Mr. Banerjee's statement which is pending; for the rest he can do so on some other day.

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I also referred to a matter. If he does not want to reply today, I do not mind but he should make a statement on that matter also when he makes a statement next week.

MR. SPEAKER: I leave it to him. My difficulty is procedural.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If Mr. Banerjee has no objection, I shall make it on Monday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From Mouday onwards the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry will start. If he makes a statement later in the day, it will help.

MR. SPEAKER: Why not now? Let him make it now.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, Hon. Shri S. M. Banerjee has drawn attention to the serious situation prevailing in the textile mills situated in Kanpur. Of the several textile units in the city of Kanpur only two viz. Muir Mills and new Victoria Mills are nationalised mills now under the management of National Textile Corporation (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd., a subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation. The number of workers who can be employed on full three shift working in these two mills is approximately 5,400 and 5,000 respectively. Neither of these two mills has been closed. Although the number of persons actually in employment in these two mills has varied during 1974 between 3,100 and 3,900, this has essentially been due to the power cut imposed on these two mills.

It is no doubt true that the functioning of both Muir and New Victoria Mills has been, to some extent, affected on account of shortage of working capital. Efforts continue to be made to obtain adequate finances from banks and financial institutions to meet working capital requirements. However, the liquidity position of these two mills has suffered, far more, on account of sluggishness in market demand for finished goods. In the case of Muir Mills, stocks worth more than Rs. 1 crores have accumulated with the consequence of the working capital of the mills getting locked up substantially in this manner. Similarly in the case of New Victoria Mills cloth and yarn of the value of approximately Rs. 1.35 crores has accumulated on account of the difficult market conditions. It may be added that National Textile Corporation (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd., which is responsible for the management of these two mills, has been asked to take energetic steps for liquidation of the stock.

That position with regard to shortage of power for running these textile mills in Uttar Pradesh has been very grave. The extent of power cut since August, 1972 has ranged from 25 to 70%. Similarly, the power availability has varied from a mini-

imum of one shift for four days in a week to two shifts in a week (with one weekly holiday). With additional power available to the extent of 10% of the requirements from self-generation, the shortage of power still remains at the level of 45 to 50%. The generating sets available with the mills are old and therefore, full working is not possible. It is on account of this acute shortage of power that employment could be sustained only at the level of 3,100 to 3,900 persons against the full working strength, on three shift basis, of about 5,000 workers in New Victoria Mills and 5,400 workers in Muir Mills.

The Elgin Mill, under the management of the British India Corporation, has also had to resort to partial lay-off on account of power shortage. One of the two units of the Mills has closed down on 15th April due to a labour dispute.

We are conscious of the difficulties being experienced by the textile industry and the workers in the mills situated in Uttar Pradesh and I should like to assure Hon'ble Members that all possible efforts are being made to ensure that the mills under the management of National Textile Corporation attain an optimum level of operational efficiency and the present state of affairs is remedied, so that employment is provided at the normal level.

As for the other mills mentioned by the hon. Member, since they belong to the private sector of the textile industry I should request my colleague, Minister of Commerce to apprise the House of the situation prevailing in those mills. However, as far as Laxmirattan Cotton Mills is concerned, I may state that an Investigation Committee has been appointed to look into its affairs on 24th January, 1975. Further action in the matter will be taken after the Report has been submitted by the Investigation Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I request him to make a statement next week about the West Bengal situation?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think I shall be covering most of the points during the debate. If the hon. member wants a statement, I shall certainly make it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Mr. I have raised the point about a bank which has its principal

[Shri B. V. Naik]

operations in my State of Karnataka-Vijaya Bank Ltd. During the course of next week, a statement must be made by the Minister of Finance about it because it is affecting the deposits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: J. K. Rayon Corporation and Swadeshi Cotton Mills, which is producing 80% of its articles for defence also come under his ministry. I would request him or Mr. Chattopadhyaya to take note of it. If the owners do not open them, they should be arrested under DIR and sent to prison as third class prisoners. Why are we alone arrested every time?

13.03 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 24th April, 1975, from the District Magistrate, Lucknow:

"Reference Radiogram dated the 23rd instant regarding arrest of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Members of Parliament, under section 107/116/151 Cr. P. C. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee detained in District Jail, Lucknow, has been transferred to the Central Jail, Naini, Allahabad, and has been detained there, while Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar has been finally released."

13.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 1975-76—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. 1 hour is left. How much time does the minister want?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. CHATTOPADHYAYA): About 45 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: The time may be extended.

MR. SPEAKER: This 1 hour I will give to the members. The time taken by the Minister for replying will be extra.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I request I may be given 5 minutes to speak on these demands.

MR. SPEAKER: I will note it down here. Shri Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्रालय में दो नवयुवक मन्त्री हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मन्त्रालय के पास कोई इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान नहीं है, जिस से इस देश में कामर्स का विकास हो और देश का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके। मैं ऐसा क्यों कहता हूँ? इस लिय कहता हूँ कि हमारे इलाके में जूट की पैदावार होती है। और चट्टोपाध्याय साहब के इलाके में भी जूट की पैदावार बहुत होती है। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है—जूट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन खुला हुआ है, लेकिन वह जूट नहीं खरीदता है। मेरे अपने इलाके में जूट मार्केटिंग सेन्टर है, चम्पारन, चकिया में, जहाँ लाखों मन जूट बड़े बड़े सेठ लोग खरीद कर बाहर भेज रहे हैं। वहाँ पर जूट कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी हैं, लेकिन जब ग्राँडर जूट लेकर आता है तो वे उस से नहीं खरीदते हैं, सेठ लोग खरीदते हैं, सस्ते दामों पर खरीद कर बाहर भेजते हैं। जिस की वजह से ग्राँडर बहुत परेशानी में हैं। उन की माँग है कि कम से कम 200 रुपया क्विंटल उन को जूट का दाम मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन आप के अधिकारी वर्ग की अकर्मण्यता और लापरवाही की वजह से ग्राँडर का जूट सरकार द्वारा नहीं खरीदा जाता और सेठ लोगों को इस का लाभ मिल रहा है। बल्कि आप की कारपोरेशन उन सेठ लोगों से मंहगे दामों पर खरीदती है। जूट का दाम इस वक्त काफी बढ़

चुका है, लेकिन प्रोअर्स को जूट का बड़ा हुआ दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जूट की पैदावार में कमी होने लगी है।

यदि आप चाहते हैं कि जूट का व्यवसाय देश में बढ़े, उस का एक्सपोर्ट हो सके, तो जरूरी है कि आप ऐसी योजना बनायें जिस में जूट-प्रोअर्स को उचित दाम मिल सके। अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने भी माग किया है कि प्रोअर्स को कम से कम 200 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम मिलना चाहिए और आप की इच्छा भी है कि जूट प्रोअर्स को इस का लाभ मिले, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप चम्पारन, चकिया में पना लगायें कि वहाँ के अधिनागी क्या कर रहे हैं।

आप के यहाँ कोई इन्टीग्रेटेड प्लान न होने का एक और उदाहरण देखिये-आज देश में चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिये, इस में देश को बहुत मुनाफा ही मकना है। लेकिन हो रहा है-हम चीनी मिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मवाल उठाते हैं—आप कहेंगे कि यह मामला हमारे मवाल का नहीं है—लेकिन मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि आप इस में कोई योजना बनायें। आज अखिल भारतीय केन प्रोअर्स की माग है, यहाँ के 357 एम० पीज ने एक मेमोरेण्डम प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी दिया कि तमाम चीनी मिलों का, जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में है, राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, ताकि केन प्रोअर्स को उस से फायदा हो सके, उन को उचित दाम मिल सके। इस से गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, हमारे यहाँ चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा और चीनी बाहर भेजी जा सकेगी। अगर आप इस ग्लाइड सोल्ड का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं

तो जरूरी है कि इस के लिये एक योजना बनाइये, दूसरे मन्त्रालयों के साथ मिल कर बनायें कि हम कैसे चीनी की पैदावार देश में बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस के लिए यह लाजमी बात हो गई है कि जब तक चीनी मिला का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा तब तक उन का विकास होनेवाला नहीं है, इस समय उन का विकास अवसद्ध है और वे पीछे की ओर जा रही हैं।

हमारे बिहार में एक्सपोर्ट का बहुत सामान पैदा होता है, जैसे शेलक, माइका आदि, इस के लिये दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ विशेष फलों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बैतिया, महिषी, चकिया, दरभंगा में आम और लीची बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पैदा होती है और आप जानते हैं कि आम और लीची विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट हो सकती है। आप कहेंगे कि थ पैरिशबिल गुडम है। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज के माइन्टिफिक ज्ञान में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है जिस के जरिये वे पैरिशबिल न रहे उन को प्रोमिस कर के एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है। खाम कर लीची एक्सपोर्ट होनी बहुत जरूरी है, हमारे इलाक की लीची स्पेशल लीची होती है।

हमारे महिषी में सीप के बटन बनते हैं, 300 के लगभग छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हैं जो सीप के बटन बनाते हैं, लेकिन आज कल वे तमाम कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं, क्यों कि एस० टी० सी० उन को नहीं खरीदती। एक लाख में अधिक का माल वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन एस० टी० सी० नहीं खरीद रही है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि तमाम काम बन्द हो गये हैं, हजारों

[श्री कमली मिश्र मधुकर]

मजदूर जा इस काम में लगे हुए थे, उन को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। इस लिय मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन शीप के बटनों को खरीदने की जल्दी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, वहाँ के लोग भी यहाँ आय हुए हैं। इस समस्या का तुरन्त हल किया जाय ताकि जो हज़ारों मजदूरों बेकार हो गये हैं, उन को काम मिल सके। यह अपने किसम की एक रेअर-वैराइटी है, हमारे यहाँ या गुजरात में हाती है, दूसरी जगह नहीं होती है। शीप के कटन कुर्ते में लगाये जाते हैं। इसलिय जरूरी है कि आप शीप बटन उद्योग की तरफ ध्यान दें और एस० टी० सी० को कहें कि जो भाल वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है उस को खरीदे।

आप की पैलिमी में गड़बड़ी है। यह ठीक है कि आप सोशलिस्ट देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ा रहे हैं, फिर भी आप के पेमेन्ट की व्यवस्था अभी भी पाउन्ड और डालर के आधार पर चलती है जिस का कुपरिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उन कैपिटलिस्ट देशों में जो आर्थिक संकट आया हुआ है उस संकट को वह देश डेवलपिंग देशों पर लादना चाहते हैं और उस का फल भारत भी भोग रहा है। इसलिये आप को गौर करना चाहिये कि कैसे इस संकट से दूर हो सकते हैं? मेरी राय में यह तभी हो सकता है जब आप रुपी पेमेन्ट की व्यवस्था चलायों। ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जहाँ पर रुपी पेमेन्ट में व्यवसाय हो सकता है। आप को ऐसे नवोदित देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहिये अन्यथा। नतीजा यह होगा कि कैपिटलिस्ट वर्ल्ड में जो आर्थिक संकट है उस का असर भारत पर आ रहा है और आगे भी आता रहेगा। आप को कैपिटलिस्ट वर्ल्ड के घेरे से

निकलना चाहिये। जो अरब मुल्क हैं उन में टेक्नोलॉजिकल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, उन देशों से व्यवसाय बढ़ाया जाय जिस से हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट वहाँ जा सके और साथ साथ तेल का जो संकट है उस को भी हल करने में सहायता मिल सके। इसलिय जरूरी है कि अरब देशों के साथ व्यवसाय बढ़ायें इसी प्रकार कम्बोडिया, लाओस उत्तरी और दक्षिणी वियतनाम ऐसे देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहिये। आप को पी० आर० जी० सरकार को तुरन्त मान्यता देनी चाहिये। आप अफ्रीकन और लेटिन अमरीकन देशों के साथ भी व्यवसाय बढ़ा सकते हैं जिस से आप का निर्यात बढ़ेगा। मुझे आशा है कि आप इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और रुपी पेमेन्ट पद्धति के आधार पर व्यवसाय बढ़ायेंगे।

नेशनल वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड की तरफ से मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आयी जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिस से पता लगेगा कि वीवर्स को जो यान दिया जाता है, एक स्टेट में आप के अधिकारियों द्वारा 9,000 रु० से अधिक का ब्लैक किया जा रहा है:

"It was alleged that the Jupiter Mills No. 2, run by the Government and the Mills authorities, through their mediators, was accepting money from the Weavers and this amount was paid to the Yarn Sales Manager of the Mills, Sri Amritlal.

Shri Alvi Sahab, who was the higher authority of the Jupiter Mills and Shri Amritlal was serving as Yarn Sales Manager and one Raj Kumar Ram Prasad who was the mediator for selling yarn. Our Weavers who were purchasing yarn have paid Rs. 19,500 for each sizing set and the invoice was prepared for Rs. 10,500, it means that the weaver paid Rs. 9,000 excess for the purchase of sized yarn on beams."

बताइये ऐमे थोटासे चल रहे है तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। इसलिये इन गलतियों को दूर कीजिये। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि आप की कितनी ही मद्दइच्छा हो कि व्यवसाय बढ़े, वह नहीं बढ सकता है। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री जी से अपील करता हू कि आप ऐसी कल्पना से काम ली जिये जिस से अपना निर्यात बढ सके। जो मुझसे मैं ने दिये है उन की जाच कीजिये और पता लगाइये कि सही है या नहीं। अगर सही हों तो उन पर कार्यवाही कीजिये।

मैं पुन निवेदन करता हू कि सरकार को व्यवसाय के मामलों में पूजीवादी मार्केट में अपने सम्बन्धों का तोड़ना चाहिये और रुपी पेमेन्ट के साथ जोड़ना चाहिये। मॉनोलीस्ट कन्ट्रीज के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाना चाहिये। यह लाजिमी है सभी देश की तरक्की हा सकनी है। बहुत से सदस्य इस हाउस में है जिन को अमरिका से प्रेम है और वह मॉनोलीस्ट कन्ट्रीज से व्यापार बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं है। लेकिन कॅपिटलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से क्या व्यापार बढ रहा है वह भी हम देख रहे है। समय आ गया है जब आप को पूरी व्यवसाय नीति को बदलना चाहिये और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को देखने हुए नये बाजारों को देखिये और फिर अपने देश का व्यवसाय बढ़ाया जाय इस से देश का भला होगा।

जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है, हमारे इलाके में नीची और आम काफी होता है। इन चीजों का आप निर्यात कर सकते है कि नहीं इस की खोज की जानी चाहिये हमारे यहा बहुत अच्छी बैरामटी का आप होता है, जो माननीय उप-मंत्री के हलाके से अच्छा होता है, उस को एम्पसपोर्ट कीजिये जिस से हमारा पिछडा हुआ इलाका आगे बढ़सके। मुझे

आशा है कि आप इन बातों पर विचार कर के अवश्य कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत मन्त्रालय की मांगा का संयोजन करने हुए यह कहना पडेगा कि देश पिछले दो सालों में बड़े मकटकाल में गजरग है। किसी भाग में सूखा, किसी भाग में बाढ और कहीं बिजली का मकर रहा जिस के कारण उत्पादन कम हुआ और इस वजह से आयात ज्यादा हुआ। लेकिन जब से हमारे मन्त्री जी ने निर्यात को सम्भाला है और जिस ढंग से उसको चलाया है उस के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र है। जिस देश का निर्यात बढ़ता है वह देश समृद्धशाली होता है। निर्यात बढ़ाना तथा आयात कम करना, यह मन्त्रालय के कार्यकर्ताओं पर उन के चिन्तन पर और क्रम-बद्ध योजना के अनुसार काम करने पर निर्भर करता है।

हमारे देश में जो निर्यात करने वाली वस्तुएं है, विशेष कर हमारे क्षेत्र में, उस में चीनी का प्रमुख स्थान है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में काफी चीनी मिले है, प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम दो, तीन मिले आप को मिलेगी। अगर योजना के गुताबिक आप को निर्यात बढ़ाना है, विदेशी मुत्रा कमाना है, इस की कैसे प्पानिग हो कि यह बढ़े, तो जैसा हमारे माथी ने कहा वह ठीक ही कहा कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए था। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ, और वह ठीक में चल भी नहीं रही है, मिल मालिकों ने उन को जक बना कर रख दिया है जिस से हमारे पिछडे क्षेत्र के लोगों को नुकसान हुआ और देश को विदेशी मुद्रा भी नहीं मिल रही है। तो शासन को देखना चाहिए कि चीनी मिलें अच्छे ढंग में चलें।

[श्री चण्डिका प्रसाद]

अगर गवर्नमेंट उनको लेकर चला नहीं सकती है तो कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर में आप उनको चलाएँ। गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ सके इसके लिए किसानों को औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अथवा दूसरी संस्थाओं या मंत्रालय में ऋण और सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे क्षेत्र में शूगर फैक्टरी सहकारी क्षेत्र में खुली है। वहाँ शूगर उत्पादन की क्षमता बहुत अधिक है। वहाँ दस मील के रेडियस में गन्ना बोने की व्यवस्था अगर हो सके और इसके लिए अगर उनको सहायता दी जाए, उन्नत बीज दिए जाए तो जो उत्पादन होगा वह मिलों को मिल जाएगा वरना ये मिलें चल नहीं पाएंगी। इनकी क्षमता बहुत ज्यादा है और उम्र क्षमता का उस अवस्था में पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाएगा। इस वास्ते यह बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा आपने नहीं किया तो 55 लाख रुपए का फारेन एम्प्लॉयमेंट का आपको घाटा होगा। तीन करोड़ रुपया उनकी सहायता के लिए इस काम में आपको देना चाहिए ताकि वे उन्नत बीज, औजार आदि की व्यवस्था कर सकें। यह गांधी औद्योगिक विकास बैंक या मंत्रालय या किसी दूसरी संस्था से आप दिला सकते हैं। आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर आदि में भी कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर में ये खुल रही है, सारे ईस्टर्न यू पी में खुल रही है। इन की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इसका प्रारंभ प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। यहाँ कार्यकुशलता बढ़े इसकी और भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। इससे वह अचल सम्पत्तिवाली बनेगा और देश को लाभ होगा।

13.19 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY—SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में जो कृषि प्रधान है इस साल आलू की कलस बहुत

बढ़िया हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश की कृषि मंत्री श्री वर्मा ने बताया है की पिछले साल की तुलना में तिगना अर्थात् पच्चीस लाख टन उत्पादन वहाँ हुआ है। इस में से साढ़े छः लाख टन की खपत हो जाएगी और साढ़े छः लाख टन कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जा सकेगा, इतनी ही उनकी क्षमता है। बाकी जो बारह लाख टन के खरीब बचता है उसको बाहर भेजने की आप कोशिश कर सकते हैं। इस बार किसान को बहुत कम मूल्य आलू का मिला है और वह तबाह हो गया है। बाहर भेजने की इसकी व्यवस्था आपने नहीं की है। स्विटजरलैंड ने आलू की माग भी की थी। उसको तथा दूसरे देशों को आपको आलू का निर्यात करना चाहिए था। वह आपने अभी तक नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वजिने उल्लिखित रहे हैं और आपने भी उनकी उपेक्षा ही की है। इस तरह से प्याज लहसुन, मक्का आदि का वहाँ उत्पादन होता है। इनके निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का भी आपको पता लगाना चाहिए। हमारे तौजवान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से आने हैं। उनको मालूम है कि कितनी वहाँ गम्भीर स्थिति है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में काफी चमड़े की खालें होती हैं। एक सर्वे टीम भी वहाँ गई थी। वहाँ जूते का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। किम हंग में औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की मार्फत या किसी दूसरी संस्था की मार्फत उनकी इस काम के लिए पैसा मिल सकता है और किम तरह से उनका एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस ओर आपको ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान जाए।

कंटील का कपड़ा जो एक रूपए गज पर बिकता है और जिस में धोती वगैरह होती है और जिसे मिलें बनाती हैं वह पहनने लायक नहीं होता है। और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। सिक मिलें जो आपने अपने हाथ में ली हैं उन से आप या तो यह काम करवाएं या जो प्राइवेट मिल मालिक हैं उन पर आप अंकुश रखें ताकि वे गरीबों के साथ जो खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं वे न कर सकें और अच्छी किस्म का कपड़ा बनाएं।

गाजीपुर में अफीम फैक्टरी है। वहां अफीम की बहुत ज्यादा खेती होती है। यह निर्यात होती है। इसकी विश्व में हमारे पास मोनोपोली है। इस ओर भी आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है। पंद्रह करोड़ की पिछले साल अफीम एक्सपोर्ट हुई थी। इसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हमारे किसान को आप जो कीमत देते हैं वह तीस रुपया क्विंटल देते हैं जबकि बाहर इसकी कीमत तीन चार सौ रूपए हैं और उस कीमत पर आप भेजते भी हैं। किसानों को आपको ज्यादा कीमत देनी चाहिए। अफसरों को आप इस काम के लिए फोरन भेजते हैं। वे होटलों में जा कर ठहरते हैं और दुनिया भर की सैर करके आ जाते हैं। ऐयाशी करके वापिस आ जाते हैं। इधर उनका ध्यान नहीं जाता है कि कैसे इसका निर्यात बढ़ सकता है। आपको चाहिए कि आप इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

आपका एक प्रवर्धनी विभाग है। दुनिया भर की शिकायतें इस विभाग के बारे में सुनने को मिलती हैं। इस में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। राजदूतों ने भी इसके बारे में लिखा है। हमारे मंत्रीगण उतना बाहर नहीं गए हैं जितना इस विभाग का एक एक अफसर गया

है। बाहर स्टाल लगाए जाते हैं मेलों में और उनको डिस्मैटल कर दिया जाता है। इनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं होता है। कितना पैसा इन में लगा, कितना खर्चा हुआ, कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है। अगर इसकी जांच की जाए तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वीसियों पांडी-चेरी स्कैंडल इस में निकलेंगे और पकड़े जाएंगे। विदेशों में आपके कमर्शियल अटैची है। क्यों नहीं उनके जिम्मे इस काम को लगा दिया जाता है। क्यों अफसरों को भेज कर इस तरह के स्कैंडल करवाए जाते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो एक एकाउंटेंट रखा जाए जो खर्च की छानबीन करे और बैंक खर्च पर रखे। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। एक ज्वायंट डायरेक्टर इस विभाग में है जो एक महीने में रिटायर होने जा रहे हैं। उनको फारेन भेजा जा रहा है। इसकी क्या जरूरत है। इंटर-नेशनल ट्रेड फेयर के एक डायरेक्टर है जिन का दफ्तर बम्बई में है। उनके खिलाफ बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। उनके बारे में श्री यूनुस सलीम जो सेक्रेटरी थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की नॉटिंग को देखा जाए तो इनको आज जेल में होना चाहिए था। लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई कारवाई नहीं हुई है।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के दो विभाग हैं एक कमर्शियल और दूसरा प्रवर्धनी। इन दोनों का डायरेक्टर एक ही है जबकि इन दोनों के डायरेक्टर अलग अलग होने चाहिए। इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I wish to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce mainly with a view to drawing the Government's attention to the problems in two fields: the problems of the Kandla Free Trade Zone area and the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

problems connected with international fairs and exhibitions that are held in various countries.

But, before I speak on those two aspects of the matter, may I say at the outset that the report of the Ministry of Commerce this year, encouraging as it is in terms of export promotion, leaves certain unfilled gaps? In respect of tea, coffee and even handicrafts, to take three items from the different types of commodities which can bring us a lot of export earnings in terms of foreign exchange, the report does not make a very encouraging reading. It says about certain stepping up in certain areas. I hope the hon. Minister will tell us as to why some of the traditionally well-established commodities for exports are not being properly and intelligently planned, so that we can not only continue to earn this foreign exchange but also try to earn more foreign exchange by exploring newer markets in various parts of the world.

Having said that, I wish to invite the Minister's attention to the affairs at the Kandla Free Trade Zone. He will recall my even asking from time to time a number of questions and raising various points on this matter. If the Kandla Free Trade Zone was established, as it was, in 1965, then surely it was established with a view to encouraging and promoting exports and also with a view to seeing that additional facilities were made available for the development of the major port of Kandla in Kutch. The Kandla Port was set up in 1955; it is now 20 years since it was set up. The KFTZ came to being ten years back; it is now one decade old. Has not the time come when Government should really go into the whole question of assessment of the working of the Kandla Free Trade Zone and the development of the Kandla Port? Although it is an important and a major port—it has been accepted so by the Government of India themselves—you will be surprised to know that a number of obviously necessary facilities and conditions are not available at Kandla. Until almost last few years, there was hardly a broad-gauge railway connection. Even now there is no air connection between Kandla and Bombay. If you want a port to be developed as a major port, surely some of these important channels of communications are to be set up pretty soon; otherwise, they

come, again and again, in the way of proper development. Naturally, merchants and exporters go to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, because there is lack of communication facilities, speedy transport, inadequacy or even absence of air transport at Kandla. I understand that the Safari Airways was operating an air service between Kandla and Bombay, but even that is no longer available now. If you want the Kandla Free Trade Zone as also the Kandla Port to develop properly, I would ask pointedly two questions. Do Government really feel that the Zone is having all the necessary infrastructure, not only for industries to be developed and strengthened there but also for the persons living there, the officers and other experts who have to work there in that area—there are problems of inadequate housing, problems of lack of educational facilities.

These problems of lack of educational facilities, I understand, are also there in other areas, apart from the Kandla free trade zone, and people are not going to those areas in spite of several hundreds of rupees being offered as extra allowances as these facilities are not there. I am only saying that the Government should look into this problem.

Secondly, I want to know whether the facilities obtaining at Kandla free trade zone are on par with such facilities that are available in similar free trade zone areas in the world. If not, you must see that it is remedied.

Thirdly and finally I want to say a word about the Trade Development Authority which is, I believe, a part of the Commerce Ministry. I want to know whether the Trade Development Authority has suggested through some committee the setting up of a free port like Hong Kong in the Andamans and Nicobar island area. I understand that the committee has already submitted a report and the feasibility report is now under the consideration of the Government. Will they please tell us when this will be implemented? Because my information is that if this free port in the Andamans and Nicobar is developed, then 25% of the entire foreign exchange will be earned over a period of 20 years from now onwards at that port alone and it can stand a very good competition with Hong Kong.

Finally, I want to say a word about the Exhibition Department of the Commerce Ministry. A number of Indian pavilions are being set up by our government and on this pretext a number of officers are living abroad who are supposed to be experts. Now, I ask: is it not possible for this particular job to be handled by the commercial section in our Consulates and Embassies abroad? We have Embassies and High Commissions and Consulates in many countries of the world. Why not they do this job instead of sending people who go there and stay for weeks together? And there are also charges that not only they are indulging in corruption but they are indulging in making a lot of incomes from this which is highly irregular and illegal. I want the Minister to give a definite assurance in this regard that this is not happening or if it is happening, it is being checked because India's image abroad is not only through our Ambassadors and Embassies as also from our own working in this country, but also through the kinds of commodities that we display in these exhibitions.

I have no time to go into the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. But there are some adverse reports about the functioning of the IIFT. I understand some of the reports or the market research surveys are not really the result of their own independent research and quite a few people have left that institute in disgust. Whether it is a fact, I want to know.

Apart from the question of the Cotton Corporation, I hope the Minister will also consider the question of quality control. But, then, I have no time to go into these and other matters.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and I would make certain suggestions.

This is a very vast Ministry consisting of so many organizations and corporations dealing with internal trade and external trade. I congratulate the Minister for adopting a new dynamic import policy. This policy will go a long way to help the small scale industries to import goods. Automatic licensing, 50% bank guarantee and so many other facilities he has mentioned,

I hope, will go a long way in helping the small scale industry.

This year our exports have touched Rs. 3100 crores from Rs. 1600 crores in 1971-72 and this record export performance has made it possible to liberalise the licensing policy. If you go through this, you will find that tea, engineering articles, textile machinery and so many items can be exported. There is a wide market but there is a further need to improve and strengthen our market intelligence keeping in view the growth of industries in the country and the export potential for Indian products. I think the Commerce Ministry will bear this in mind.

The STC has performed very well. During this year they have reached nearly Rs. 553 crores. The main items are sugar and other canalised items. If we leave out the canalised items, then we will find that it is hardly Rs. 2 crores increase than the preceding year. However, STC has done well. In view of the challenging task ahead, it is good that the STC is seeking the co-operation of the private trade to avail of the experience of the established exporters in select areas. It is, however, imperative to make the STC more dynamic by re-orienting its structure.

If you want to export more, then we have to increase the industrial production in our country. For that, we have to give certain facilities and concessions to the industry just like energy, power and raw material.

In the case of synthetic yarn and fibre industry, we feel that justice has not been done to them. The synthetic yarn, the nylon yarn and the rayon yarn, have been taxed heavily at different stages. The prices have gone up. The price of synthetic yarn in our country is nearly Rs. 130 per kilo whereas the same denier of yarn is available at Rs. 18 per kilo in foreign countries. Naturally, this will encourage smuggling in this country and there will be evasion of excise and evasion of income-tax. All these malpractices will grow. I know this does not come under the Ministry of Commerce. But I would urge on the Commerce Minister to take up this matter with the Finance Ministry and see that the synthetic yarn and fibre industry is not ruined. Stocks of caprolactum and DMT, worth crores of rupees, are lying unlifted for the last two or three months.

[Shri Dhamankar]

because the spinners are not in a position to buy them because of high prices and the weavers are not in a position to buy the yarn because of high prices. I hope the Commerce Ministry will look into this and see that the rates do not go up. In the interest of developing the synthetic textile industry, which is among the more dynamic industries in our country, I would request the Government to re-examine the imposition of heavy levies on synthetic textiles as the very existence of the small scale units is in peril.

The cycle tyre and tube industry has a great potential in our country, but it is not fully utilised nor is it well planned. Small units are allowed to grow in a mushroom way. Export of cycle tyres and tubes needs to be planned carefully as there is a good scope for earning valuable foreign exchange. In this connection I would like to make the following suggestions: allow imports of natural rubbers against export of cycle tyres and tubes; fix promptly the rate of drawback of duties on export of cycle tyres and tubes, increase the cash assistance to 25 per cent as against 10 per cent as at present. These would go a long way in effecting improvement in the production of cycle tyres and tubes and for exporting abroad a substantial quantum.

I would now come to powerlooms. Last week the Commerce Minister was kind enough to say, while answering a Starred Question, that Government was thinking of re-examining the high compounded levy imposed on powerlooms. I hope the hon. Minister will come out with the necessary relief.

I want to give one more suggestion on standard cloth. Mills are not supplying the standard cloth, either in the required quantity or of the required quality. The other day, hon. Member, Shri Ram Singh Bhai Verma gave this House a very clear picture, the useless quality that they are supplying. It is not being lifted for months together. Mills are saying that the standard cloth is not being lifted, while the consumers say that they do not get the standard cloth. I would urge on the Commerce Minister to re-examine whether the standard cloth can be manufactured in the decentralised powerloom sector.

Lastly, I come to regularisation of powerlooms. There are thousands of powerlooms which are not regularised and which are working illegally. The fee for regularisation is Rs. 100 per powerloom. People have to approach the Textile Commissioner's office for regularisation only through a broker. If you send your papers in the normal course for regularisation to be done, even after paying the fee, the papers will lie there in that office for months together. But if you send them through the broker, who has approach everywhere in the Textile Commissioner's office, then within a week all the formalities are completed and home-delivery is done at the weaver's house. Corruption is rampant in the Textile Commissioner's office. I do not mean to say that all are corrupt. The corrupt people continue to be there and the honest people are shifted away from that office. It is very necessary for the Commerce Minister to see that the Textile Commissioner's office is clean and fool-proof.

Hon. Member, Shri Madhukar, has said that when weavers have to buy size-beams, they have to go through the brokers and *dalals*, they take a premium, unaccounted money, to the extent of Rs. 9,000 per set of beams. This has been going on for the last two years, even in the nationalised textile mills. This must be stopped because this is a stigma on the policy of nationalisation.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce.

श्री नरु लिखवे (बाँका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से सब से पहले यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि वह वर्तमान आयात नीति पर मौलिक ढंग से पुनर्विचार करें, क्योंकि यह नीति बेईमानी, बचना तथा घूसखोरी को बढ़ावा देती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आयात नीति और निर्यात नीति ऐसी हो, जिस से उत्पादन और निर्यात व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन मिले, और बाज जो बेईमानी चल रही है, उस पर रोक लग सके।

आयात नीति में विभिन्न वस्तुओं का जो वर्णन है, उस को जान-बूझ कर गलत करना-मिस-डेसक्रिप्शन आफ आइटम्स, यह बर्दाश्तपूर्ण या बिजिनेसमैन का एक हथियार होता है। इसके कई उदाहरण हैं, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ दो उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि एक असें से आइडनरी ओवर-ग्रुप विह्स्की, कानसेन्ट्रेट विह्स्की और कानसेन्ट्रेट ब्रांडी के नाम पर शराब मगाई जाती है। इस के कई कानसाइनमेंट्स आए और कस्टम्स ने पास किए। अन्त में जब इस के बारे में मैं ने पत्र-व्यवहार शुरू किया, तो उन कानसाइनमेंट्स को रोका गया। उस के बाद फ्लेवोरिंग एसेंस आफ विह्स्की और फ्लेवोरिंग एसेंस आफ ब्रांडी के नाम पर यह आयात शुरू हुआ। मिस-डेसक्रिप्शन, गलत वर्णन, का यह एक उदाहरण है।

पालियेस्टर फाइबर के आयात पर रोक थी; उम का भी गलत वर्णन कर के पालियेस्टर रेजिन मगाया गया। इस बारे में कई दिन पहले मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा। वह केवल उस की स्वीकृति भेजते हैं और कहते हैं कि विचार चल रहा है, जोरो में विचार चल रहा है, सत्रिय विचार चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग गलत वर्णन दे कर माल मंगाते हैं, उन में और स्मगलरो में फर्क क्या है। स्मगलर सीधे माल मंगवाते हैं और ये लोग सरकार को बेवकूफ बना कर माल मंगवाते हैं। इस लिए स्मगलरों और इस तरह के लोगों के द्वारा जो आयात किया जाता है, उस में फर्क नहीं करना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय रिप्लेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस की नीति पर भी पुनर्विचार करें।

मेरी समझ में यह बात आती है कि विशिष्ट बिजिनेसमैन कोई माल पैदा करता है, जिस के लिए उस को कुछ आयात की हुई चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है, और निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उम को उन चीजों को आयात करने का लाइसेंस दिया जाए। लेकिन यहाँ विचित्र बात हो रही है। सरकार ऐसे आइटम्स को मंगवाने की छूट देती है, जिन का निर्यात किए जाने वाले माल के उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि काले बाजार में उन आइटम्स की जबदस्त मांग है और उन पर दो सौ, तीन सौ और चार सौ परसेंट तक का प्रीमियम है, और इसी लिए वह उन का आयात करने की छूट देने है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब सरकार अपनी आयात नीति के द्वारा करो की चोरी और ब्लैक मार्केट को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है, तो वह उद्योगपतियों या बिजिनेसमैन को कैसे दोष दे सकती है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इम्पोर्ट एनटाइटलमेंट, एक्सपोर्ट इन्सेन्टिव और रिप्लेनिशमेंट लाइसेंस के नाम पर यह जो घोषणा-पट्टी चल रही है, उस को बन्द किया जाए।

मंत्री महोदय के सामने मैं ने जो चार मिसालें रखी थी, उन में स्पेक्ट्रल एक्सपोर्ट का भी मामला था। चूकि सरकार उस में पचास प्रतिशत आयात की छूट दे रही थी, इस लिए बीगस एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ने लगे - एक्सपोर्ट्स तीन गुना और चार गुना बढ़ने लगे। जब यह मामला पकड़ा गया, तो अब एक्सपोर्ट्स तेजी से गिर रहे हैं। सरकार इस तरह से बीगस एक्सपोर्ट्स फिगरें दिखा कर सदन और देश को बेवकूफ बनाना चाहती है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को इन मामलों में गहराई में जाना चाहिए और आयात के मामले में यह जो डकौसला खड़ा किया गया है, उस को बन्द करना चाहिए।

जहां तक तस्करी का सवाल है, एक असें से मैं सरकार से कह रहा हूं कि तस्करों का जो माल पकड़ा जाता है, उस माल का क्या किया जाएगा। इस संबंध में मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जब इस तरह का माल पकड़ा जाता है, तो सरकार ऐसा जबरदस्त फ़ाइन लगाए कि इस तरह के ट्रांजेक्शन्स से उन लोगों का फ़ायदा न हो सके। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि इस तरह का पकड़ा हुआ माल स्माल लाट्स में नीलाम कर के छोटे लोगों को बेचा जाए। असहयोग के जमाने में— मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय उस समय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में थे या नहीं; मैं उस समय पैदा भी नहीं हुआ था—स्वदेशी आन्दोलन में विदेशी कपड़ों की होली की जाती थी। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कपड़ा बनरह इस तरह का विदेशी माल पकड़ा जाता है, सबसे बढ़िया तो यह होगा कि सब लोगों के सामने उस की होली जलाई जाए। मंत्री महोदय को इन तीन सुझावों में से जो भी पसन्द हो, वह उस को कार्यान्वित करें। जहां तक विदेशी कपड़े का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे तो तीसरा सुझाव ही पसन्द है।

आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि व्यापार मंत्रालय के हाथ में कितने अधिकार दिए गए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया उस के हाथ में है। जूट कार्पोरेशन इस लिए बनाया गया कि जूट पैदा करने वाले

काश्तकार को उचित दाम मिल सके। लेकिन बिगत दू-बर्षों में सरकार इस में पूरी तरह असफल रही है, और कलकत्ता स्थित जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया किसानों की रक्षा नहीं कर पाया है।

इसी तरह काटन कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया भी इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है। सरकार अमीरों को बढ़िया कपड़े पहनाने के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों में लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये की सम्बन्ध धागे की कपास हर साल मंगानी रही है। मैं औसत बता रहा हूं। सरकार का कहना है कि वह हमारे देश में पैदा नहीं होती है। चूकि हमारे किसानों को कुछ अच्छे दाम मिलने लगे, इस लिए उन्होंने इस साल अतिरिक्त पैदावार कर के हमारी आवश्यकता से भी अधिक कपास पैदा की है? लेकिन उन की तारीफ़ करने के बजाए सरकार उनको सजा दिलवा रही है। यह विचित्र देश है। इस देश में जो अच्छा काम करेगा, उस को दंडित किया जाता है और जो गंदा काम करेगा, या अकार्य-क्षमता दिखाएगा, उस को सरकार प्रोत्साहन और बढ़ावा देती है।

श्री एस० एम बनर्जी: राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बनाया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये: इस लिए जूट कार्पोरेशन और काटन कार्पोरेशन की नीतियों में बुनियादी परिवर्तन की जरूरत है।

जब मैं ने रफ़ डायमेंड्स के आयात का प्रश्न उठाया था, तो मंत्री महोदय ने मुझे लाबी में यह आश्वासन दिया था— मैं ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि सरकार साउथ अफ्रीकन मानोपली कम्पनी, साउथ अफ्रीकन डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, के साथ करार करने जा रही है।— कि यह आउट आफ़

कवेश्वरन है, आप क्यों बबराते हैं, ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा। मैं ने फिर उन को चिट्ठी लिखी और उस के जवाब में उन्होंने कुबूल किया कि इस तरह के कोलैबोरेशन एग््रीमेंट की चर्चा चल रही है। एम० एम० टी० सी० के डायमंड डिविजन के जैनरल-मैनेजर ने उन के पाम रिपोर्ट भेजी थी और उस में कहा था कि अगर आप साउथ अफ्रीकन मानोपली कम्पनी को यहां दफ्तर दे देंगे, तो वे जासूसी करने का काम करेंगे।

साउथ अफ्रीकन कम्पनी इस देश की मित्र नहीं है। वह इजराइल को फेवर करना चाहती है और दामों में भी हमारे देश के साथ विषम व्यवहार करती है। फिर भी सरकार उस के साथ मित्रता बढ़ा रही है। हम लोग साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ टेबल टेनिस या हाकी नहीं खेलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार इस तरह का काम करने वाली कम्पनी के गले लग कर उस के साथ कोलैबोरेशन करना चाहती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार की नीति क्या है। विदेश मंत्री पाकिस्तान की बुराई करते हैं कि वह साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार कर रहा है। सरकार अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से बही गंदा काम कर रही है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि अफ्रीका में घाना आदि देशों में जो प्राइमरी सोसिज हैं, उन को डेवेलप करने का काम किया जाए। मैं ने सुना है कि पब्लिक अडॉप्टेकिंगज कमेटी ने एम० एम० टी० सी० की अयोग्यता पर कोई नई रिपोर्ट पेश की है। मैंने तो उस को नहीं पढ़ा है। लेकिन अगर ऐसी बात है, तो सरकार एक ऐसा सेल बनाए, जिस में इस उद्योग का अनुभव रखने वाले विशेषज्ञ हों, और आज प्राइमरी सोसिज

को डेवेलप करने के लिए जिस कूटनीति की आवश्यकता है, उस का भी थोड़ा बहुत ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्ति उस में हो, और ऐसे लोगों की मदद से सरकार प्राइमरी सोसिज की डेवेलप करने का काम करे।

डाइमंड ट्रेड में बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है। हमारे यहां मजदूरी बहुत कम है। अगर इस इंडस्ट्री को आप ठीक ढंग से बढ़ाएंगे तो हम लोग करोड़ों करोड़ रुपए का निर्यात पालिइड डायमंड के जरिए कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार के पास मैं एक नीति, दिशा और ड्राइव का अभाव देख रहा हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे द्वारा जो बातें रखी गई हैं उन पर थोड़ा गौर फरमाएंगे।

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry is dealing with the textile and handloom industry. Mostly, we are expanding the textile and handloom industry. It must be through powerlooms. Where are the powerlooms located? Mostly in areas where weavers do not exist. There are villages inhabited by the weavers, where there are 50 or 60 or 100 families. Those families are dying because they are not getting proper yarn. The weavers are not getting looms. If the powerlooms are located in the weavers' villages, the weavers will get proper employment and the powerlooms can be properly utilised. I have the experience in my own State. Powerlooms are in the co-operative sector. But, they are not located in the weavers' villages. Therefore, they are lying idle and they are not being properly utilised. Moreover, as I said, weavers are not getting sufficient yarn. Their looms are lying idle and they are not getting work. Therefore, there should be coordination. Powerlooms should be located, mostly located, in the weavers' villages and they should get work.

Regarding handloom, I understand that you are going to set up a research centre for handloom. Sir, I have been trying to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister, about Sambalpur Tie and Dye.

[Shri Banamalai Patnaik]

They are not getting proper designs and they are not able to capture the foreign markets. Whatever orders they get, they are not able to fulfil because, it is not according to the design. Therefore the design centre should be located in that area. Sambalpur Tie and Dye is very famous in that area. The Tie and Dye sarees and cotton are very famous in that area. But they are not able to fulfil the orders because they are not getting proper designs. Therefore this should be looked into by the Ministry. This research and design centre should be located in that area as it is a very famous area for Tie and Dye saree and cloth.

In regard to handicrafts they are not also getting proper orders. There is a village called Pipili in my constituency. Once I was going through that area. There were also some tourists. They got down, they saw those shamanas and the sandias and they ordered for goods worth Rs. 5 lakhs. But, those artisans did not understand. There should be some coordination by this Ministry so that they get proper orders. Steps should be taken so that these poor artisans are able to get a market for their goods and that they are able to supply the goods. Therefore it is the duty of the Handicrafts Board to see that there is coordination so that these artisans get proper help and proper designs according to their own satisfaction.

Sir, this Ministry is also dealing with the Jute Corporation of India. I come from a State, which is a jute growing area. For the last two years we have been trying to see that the jute growers get a proper price. But unfortunately the Jute Corporation of India is not getting enough funds. Without funds they cannot purchase jute. Therefore the jute growers are suffering. Recently last year, when the Chairman of the Jute Corporation of India visited our State, I have shown him those areas and I have explained to him how it is difficult for them to purchase. They have appointed such people who do not know grading. They must appoint such people who know grading—top, bottom and medium quality. A proper price should be paid. The Jute Corporation of India should expand its activities. There should be proper training of the staff so that they know about the grading and quality and the pro-

ducer or the cultivator is able to get a proper price.

Then in regard to the Jute Commissioner, there is some difficulty. Of course a jute mill is going to be established in the joint sector, by the Jute Corporation of India, along with the IPCI. This will enable the jute growers to get a proper price. In regard to jute twine factories the Orissa Government recommended about four factories. But, the Jute Commissioner approved only one factory at Rupsa. There is another industrial centre namely Parlakimedi. The distance between these two places is 400 miles. But the Jute Commissioner is sitting tight in regard to the establishment of another factory at Parlakimedi. There is somebody in the Jute Commissioner's Office, who wants to help the jute mill owners in Nallimala so that these mill owners are able to sell their goods at cheaper rates. Therefore the Jute Commissioner is not giving licence to the second factory at Parlakimedi.

Therefore I brought this to the notice of that office but nothing could be done.

With regard to oilseeds we are concerned about oilseeds and edible oil. But we want more of non-edible oils. There is enough of non-edible oil which can be got from seeds without any effort. There is sal oil. It has a very good foreign market. For the last 20 years a professor had done research on this with the assistance of the CSIR. He has produced sal oil in Orissa. It has a very good export market. But unfortunately that poor man who has done so much research is never recognised. There are potentialities of this sal oil in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other adjoining areas which produce sal. Therefore this must be looked into. This activity must be extended so that without any effort we can have non-edible oil which is also required for our purposes. It will not only help our export trade but will also be useful to the tribal people and those who inhabit the jungle areas.

There is another thing. This is about viscose filament yarn. This is supplied to weavers. There is a non-official committee over which Government has no control. Unfortunately Orissa is suffering because this

central committee dealing with viscose filament yarn is located in Bombay and it never cares for Orissa. They are only supplying this yarn to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other States. When we wrote to them, they said: 'Yes, let there be a society'. There are societies and there are weavers. But unfortunately, since Government has no control and they have left it to the non-official committee, this is not available to our weavers. This viscose filament yarn is utilised by a large number of weavers in Orissa. So this should be looked into and proper arrangements made for supply of this yarn to weavers in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both Shri Banerjee and Shri Ramavtar Shastri are there. One of you can speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want to rise above party and speak.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं केवल दो मिनट लूंगा। इन को तो स्पीकर साहब ने इजाजत दी है और मैं ने आप से इजाजत मांगी है। केवल दो मिनट। अगर मैं कुछ गलत बोलू तो आप मुझे बैठा दीजिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way to run this House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He will speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Do not interfere now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall confine myself to two or three items. This morning when I raised the question of textile mills in Kanpur, the hon. Minister of Industry, Shri Pai, answered about those textile mills which are under the NTC. He said that since the other mills are in private hands, the hon. Minister of Commerce would like to speak about it. In Kanpur, there are 11 textile mills. Today it is most unfortunate that 40,000 textile workers are just on the streets and about 1,000 workers of JK Rayon are facing starvation since the last one month. This Government and the Government of my State headed by

Shri Bahuguna are silent spectators of the sorrow of these workers.

It was heartening to hear Shri Pai that as regards the mills under the NTC, he would deal with them with a firm hand. May I request Prof. Chattopadhyaya to get a report from Kanpur about what is happening to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills which is the biggest in Asia and which is employing more than 11,000 workers? Then what about Elgin Mills No. 1 and No. 2 which are under the BIC where Government have got majority shares through the LIC? Then about the Atherton West Cotton Mills, an investigation was held and their recommendation was to take over this mill. What has happened to that?

There is an alarming news which is being spread by the millowners. They say that 50,000 bales worth Rs. 15 crores have piled up and there is no market either in India or outside for medium and coarse cloth. They want to beat the workers by starving them and force Government to give some rebate on medium and coarse cloth. They are aiming a double-barrelled gun, one at the chest of the workers and the other at the chest of Government.

I want the hon. Minister to take note of it and ask the State Government to open these mills under DIR. Whether it is Mr. Jaipuria or Mr. Singhania or any other—they may help you in election, but that does not matter, the elections are only in 1976—they may be arrested and put in prison under DIR or MISA which has been used against everyone including political leaders. The mills should start running.

As for the JK Rayon, they want to get rid of 500—600 workers. Since the workers do not agree to the retrenchment of these people, they say they will not start the mills.

I was very happy to read in today's newspapers—you must have also read it—in banner headlines 'Some relief likely in tax proposals'; It says:

"The Finance Ministry is examining representations of various interests affected by the new budget levies including those on khandsari, synthetic fibre, hidi and powerlooms".

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Synthetic fibre and powerlooms come under the Commerce Ministry. The Finance Minister did not think proper to inform the House that he is considering it. Powerlooms have closed down. The duty has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. This is exactly what has happened to synthetic fibre. I would request the hon. Minister to request the Finance Minister to see that this Rs. 200 levy is not there, that it should be restricted to Rs. 20.

In all fairness, I would ask the Finance Minister to see that the handloom and powerloom industry which is the main economic mainstay of the eastern districts of UP is saved.

Then I wish to know whether it is a fact that Government is agreeable to do away with the export duty on jute goods, particularly carpet-backing. I do not know why Government is doing it. Will it not deprive the exchequer to the tune of crores of rupees? It is definitely known that through under-invoicing and over-invoicing these exporters are earning fabulous amounts. So I want to know whether there is any truth in it. Is it not a fact that the so-called suffering of these mills like the Kinisson Jute Mills, Kharda Jute Mills and Kamarhati Jute Mills, is due to mismanagement and nothing else? In reply to a question, he said that investigations are going on. I want a clear reply as to what has happened to these mills, whether the export duty is going to be removed. With these words, I would request the Minister to answer the points I have made. I also thank you for giving me permission to speak.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो व्यापार का अन्दर है, मैं उस के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। आयात-निर्यात व्यापार का यह अन्तर एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का है और जो पैसा हमें देना है, डेढ़ है, वह 7 हजार करोड़ रुपया है। अगर यह अन्तर कायम रहा है तो इस का यह मतलब है कि हर साल हमारे देश पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपए का टैक्स बढ़ता जायगा। यह अन्तर जल्द से जल्द खत्म किया जाना चाहिए और एक हजार

करोड़ रुपए का हमारे यहाँ हर साल निर्यात में इजाफ़ा होना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारी समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

इस के बारे में मैं दोतीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—पहली बात तो यह है कि आनेवाले साल में हमारे यहाँ खाद्यान्न में निर्यात करने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, इस तरह से 500 करोड़ रुपए का जो बार हमारे देश पर है, वह चला जायगा। अब जो बाकी का 500 करोड़ रुपया रहता है, उस के लिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास शक्कर का स्टॉक काफ़ी जमा हो गया है, उस में से हमें कम से कम 500 करोड़ रुपए की शक्कर निर्यात करनी चाहिए...

श्री बि० बि० नारायण (कनारा): बाज़ार में क्यों नहीं मिलती ?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: बाज़ार में बहुत मिलती है। इस साल चीनी मिलों के पास 30 लाख टन शक्कर का स्टॉक रह गया है। अगर इस को निर्यात नहीं किया गया तो उन के ऊपर इन्टरेस्ट का भार बहुत ज्यादा पड़ेगा, इस लिए मेहरबानी कर के 10 लाख टन चीनी जल्द से जल्द निर्यात करें।

लेकिन यहाँ मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ पोर्ट्स पर लॉडिंग और शिपिंग का इन्तज़ाम ठीक नहीं है, जिस की वजह से हम चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन्तज़ाम ठीक न होने से बाहर नहीं जा पाती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए मंत्री जी क्या करनेवाले हैं ?

तीसरी बात—हमारे पास आयरन और भी बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन उस का एक्सपोर्ट भी ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। उस का भाव ज्यादा आना चाहिए।

जिस तरह से अरेबियन कन्ट्रीज ने पेट्रोल का भाव बढ़ा कर अपने देश की हालत को सुधार किया है उसी तरह से हम को भी आयरन-ओर की कीमत बढ़ा कर देश की हालत को सुधारना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है तो इस में बहुत ताज्जुब और अफसोस की बात है—इस तरह खास ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात में काटन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—हर साल हम 100 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा खर्च कर के लांग स्टेपल काटन मंगाया करते थे। इस साल हमारे यहाँ लांग स्टेपल काटन सर्प्लस हो गया है और उस की कीमतें बहुत गिर गई हैं। हमारी पालिसी कुछ इस तरह की है कि एक साल कपास मार्केट से गायब हो जाता है और दूसरे साल बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है। इस साल जिस तरह से दाम गिर रहे हैं—अगर यहीं परिस्थिति रही तो आइन्दा जून में कोई भी काग्तकार कपास नहीं बोएगा। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आइन्दा साल फिर आप को कपास नहीं मिलेगी और आप को फिर आयात करना पड़ेगा। ऐसी पोलिसी नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब हम हर साल 100 करोड़ का कपास खरीद कर के बाहर से मंगाने थे, तो क्या इस साल 5—10 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए खर्च नहीं कर सकते।

चूँकि इस साल लांग स्टेपल काटन हमारे पास ज्यादा हो गया है—इस लिए सुना गया है कि मोटा कपड़ा तैयार करने में भी लांग स्टेपल काटन इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है। अगर ऐसा हो सकता है तो फिर ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस में कुछ भाव का अन्तर पड़ेगा, क्या गवर्नमेंट इतना भी बरदास्त नहीं कर

सकती है, किसानों को राहत देने के लिए उसे ऐसा जरूर करना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अगर आप कपास के भावों के बारे में फौरन कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो इस से देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होनेवाला है। मैं जानता हूँ आप थोड़ा-बहुत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मजबूत बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। दवा आप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बीमारी बढ़ती जा रही है, कीमतें गिरती ही जा रही हैं। 1000 रुपए से गिर कर भाव 300 रुपए हो गए हैं—ऐसी हालत में किसान कैसे अपनी पैदावार को कायम रख सकता है।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारे निर्यात में 33 परसेन्ट का इजाफ़ा हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतों के बढ़ने से इजाफ़ा हुआ है या क्वान्टिटी ज्यादा बढ़ी है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ यह इजाफ़ा कीमतों के बढ़ने से हुआ है, क्वान्टिटी नहीं बढ़ी है। इस लिए क्वान्टिटी-वाइज एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए आप मेरे इन सुझावों पर गौर कर के कार्यवाही करें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Our hon. friend Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was just now telling us that there were three million tonnes of sugar in stock and therefore it needs to be exported. If the free sale sugar made available to the affluent sections is exported and if those people can dispense with this, assuming the proposition of the hon. Member is true, if that free sale part of the sugar is exported abroad, we have no objection. But we see in the mandis and markets controlled sugar is not available to the full satisfaction of the people. Secondly, I request Mr. Reddy to see the rate at which it is being exported. The unit cost per tonne of sugar in 1972-73 was Rs. 1267 and in 1973-74 it was Rs. 1687; in 1975 it was more or less 1264. Mr. Reddy is a sugar magnate as we understand him; but are we able to supply sugar to Indian masses at Rs. 1.26 per kg?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We get Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per kg. in foreign markets.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Subsequently, it had been raised, but in 1973-74 it was Rs. 1.26 when we were buying sugar at Rs. 4 or 5 per kg. in our country. I should request Mr. Reddy to be a little more kind at least in regard to the controlled part of the commodity is concerned. I appreciate there is a rise in the price of sugar in the international market. Is it because the international markets are so low that our commodities do not bring in any money at all. I should like to go in Connaught Circus or even a small village, to get a pair of shoes. The latest variety is sold at Rs. 9.40 per pair of shoes? In which part of this country is it available for that price, for Rs. 10? We have to pay Rs. 40 or Rs. 50.

Is it because we are simply selling as distress sales in the foreign markets, some of our prized commodities? Or is it because our exporters, through whom exports are canalised, are selling them at higher prices but under-invoicing our exports showing a low price and putting the money in their respective bank accounts in Swiss or other banks? What are those commodities in regard to which we are creating hidden reserves abroad which is another form of black money? In regard to fish, one of our principal commodities for exports, their selling cost works out to Rs. 15, 16, 17 or 18 per kg. It is with regard to shrimps. I do not know about lobsters. I come from the shrimp growing area. Within five minutes I cannot go into the depths of these things. Why is it that our exporters, the merchant class and affluent sections are trying to create reserves abroad? Is it because, when they go abroad quite a few times in a year, they want money to go on a spending spree and therefore they are storing money? Or do they think that a time will come to this country, as it has come to Cambodia and Vietnam and those people want to feel secure outside the shores of this country? I can appreciate, human nature being what it is, funds for frolic or enjoyment; I can understand human weaknesses.

I can understand if a few thousand dollars are kept abroad for having a spin in the

continent. But if they are holding accounts in foreign currency for the doomsday to come, they are enemies No. 1 of India. What steps are being taken by the Commerce Ministry in conjunction with Finance Ministry to unearth these bank accounts? In a famous case, we have seen that it is possible to go into these things and find out the names of the account-holders abroad. Some positive action must be taken. You can carry out an investigation by the CBI and make a study in depth about the piling up of accounts abroad, because over and above smuggling, black market and bank lockers this is one of the most respectable sources of storing as well as using black money abroad.

Once I tried for about two years to put a man from my coastal constituency in the Coir Board. Ultimately I found it was not possible to get across the Udyog Bhavan here and get a single man interested in coir nominated on the Board. There are Boards and Boards under the other ministries. But we see some Brigadier or some retired gentleman on them. I hope our two new young ministers would try to investigate the nature of the formation of these Boards and constitute them in such a way that they represent the various trade, commerce and other professional interests in this behalf. Don't try to substitute the old bureaucracy of the civil service by a new bureaucracy which you are building up in the public sector undertakings. We do not know how they come and go. I would request the minister to pay some attention to this.

Regarding the Marine Products Export Corporation, with due deference to Shri L. N. Mishra, I had requested for its headquarters to be located in one of the areas where marine products are grown in abundance. But he said, "No; we will give the Chairman's post." But the Chairman's post went to a Keralite. The Managing Director's post went to a Keralite. There are certain vested interests which have developed in various ministries and some areas like yours, Sir, in the north-east and mine in the south-west go absolutely unrepresented. I would request the Minister to pay some attention to this matter also.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाणिज्य मंत्रालय
की मांगों के समाधान में खाड़ा हुआ हूँ।

में बिहार के उस क्षेत्र से आ रहा है जो मुख्यतः पटसन पैदा करता है। बिहार के पूर्वी क्षेत्र सहरसा और पूर्णिया में एक मात्र पटसन ही नगदी फसल है और कोई दूसरी नकदी फसल नहीं होती है। मैं शुद्ध मेंहो यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि पटसन के किसानों के साथ जो अन्याय आज तक होता रहा है प्रारम्भ से, गुलामी के समय से लेकर आज तक जितनी उनकी उपेक्षा होती रही है शायद दूसरे किसी वर्ग के साथ ऐसा नहीं होता होगा। पटसन पैदा करने में किसानों को जो मेहनत और खर्चा पड़ता है उस की तुलना में उसे जो कीमत मिलती है वह बहुत ही कम और अलाभ प्रद है। उचित मूल्य की बात तो जाने दीजिए, लागत खर्च भी उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। यही कारण है कि पटसन की खेती करना लोगों ने करीब करीब छोड़ दिया है। प्रमाणस्वरूप में इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से ही बताता हूँ कि जहाँ इसमें कहा गया है कि 1973-74 में 78 लाख गांठ पटसन का उत्पादन हुआ था वहाँ इस साल आपका अनुमान है कि सिर्फ 50 लाख गांठ ही हो सकेगा। इस मंत्रालय ने निर्णय किया है कि पटसन निगम इसकी एक तिहाई यानी कम से कम पंद्रह लाख गांठ पटसन ख़ुद खरीद करेगा। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में ही यह भी कहा है कि अभी तक केवल पांच लाख गांठ की खरीद ही हो सकी है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि पटसन की बहुत कमी है। इसलिए लक्ष्य के मुताबिक पटसन निगम खरीद नहीं कर सका है। कारण यही है कि किसान को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता, इसलिए उसने पटसन का खेती करने छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह किसान की निरंतर उपेक्षा होती रही है। पटसन हमारे यहाँ किसान की एक मात्र नकदी फसल है। इस तरह उसको जो नुकसान, परेशानी और क्षति होती रहती है

वह तो होती ही है। दूसरे यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति भी है क्योंकि इसके माध्यम से बहुत ज्यादा हम विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करते हैं।

1971 में भारतीय पटसन निगम की स्थापना की गयी थी और इस मंशा से इस की स्थापना की गयी थी कि किसान को पटसन का उचित मूल्य मिले और बिचौलिये जो किसानों को परेशान करते हैं उन से उनकी रक्षा हो। लेकिन "मजं बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की।" निगम की स्थापना की बाद भी किसान के हितों की रक्षा की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। बिचौलिये आज भी किसान का पहले की तरह से ही शोषण कर रहे हैं। पहले वे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इनके हित पर प्रहार करते थे, उनका शोषण करते थे और आज वे पटसन निगम के माध्यम से, उसका मखौटा लगा कर, उसका एक ब्राह्मण ले कर इन लोगों का शोषण कर रहे हैं। अनेक बार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया भी गया है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो पाया है।

मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन में जहाँ श्रृण संस्थाओं और निवेश सामग्री सप्लाई अभिकरण की कमजोरी पटसन संबंधी गवेषणा में कोई महत्वपूर्ण सफलता नहीं प्राप्त करना तथा बाढ़ और सूखा को पटसन की पैदावार की कमी होने के लिए प्रमुख कारण बताया गया है वहाँ इस प्रतिवेदन में यह स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है कि सर्वाधिक प्रमुख कारण किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं दे पाना है। इस संबंध में कृषि मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन का एक अंश पढ़ कर मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस में स्पष्ट कहा गया है :

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

“गल वर्ष की तुलना में 1974-75 के पटसन संबंधी अधिकार भारतीय प्रथम अनुमान से पता चलता है कि पटसन की बुवाई के क्षेत्र में 26 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। क्षेत्रफल में हुई इस कमी का कारण भी मुख्यतः चावल की तुलना में पटसन के अलाभप्रद मूल्यों का होना ही था। अतः चालू वर्ष के दौरान पटसन के उत्पादन की सम्भावनायें बहुत नहीं हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस चीज को आपका मंत्रालय समझे कि दर असल में और जो भी कारण रहे हों लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि किसान को यह विश्वास नहीं रह गया है कि उसको अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल सकेगा और यही कारण है कि हर जगह पटसन के उत्पादन में कमी हुई, इसकी खेती में कमी हुई है।

पटसन निगम ने असम बाटम का मूल्य 125 रुपए प्रति किबंटल निर्धारित किया है। यद्यपि यह मूल्य बहुत ही कम है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह मूल्य भी किसान को देहात में मिल पाता है क्या? नहीं मिल पाता है। आपने प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा है कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने की संज्ञा न ही इस बार निगम ने 92 खरीद केन्द्र खोल दिए हैं और सहयोग समितियों के 126 केन्द्रों के द्वारा खरीद की जा रही है। जब पटसन का कही पता ही नहीं है, उसका उत्पादन ही नहीं हुआ है तो आप कितने भी केन्द्र खोलें क्या फर्क पड़ता है। इसकी बुवाई और इसका उत्पादन बढ़े इसकी आप व्यवस्था करें और इस के लिए जब आप किसान की

पटसन का उचित मूल्य देने लगे तो स्वतः पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी और जिन लोगों ने पटसन की खेती करना छोड़ दिया है, वे पुनः उत्साह के साथ उसे प्रारम्भ कर देंगे।

मैं एक मुख्य बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा है कि निगम सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से खरीद करता है: सहकारी समितियों को यह सिकायत है कि उनकी ओर से किसानों को उचित मूल्य दे कर जो पटसन की खरीद की जा रही है पटसन निगम उसे उसका कम पैसे देता है बनिस्पत उन व्यापारियों और बिचालियों के जो उसी किस्म का पटसन कम मूल्य पर किसानों से खरीद कर निगम के हाथ भेज देता है। इस तरह निगम सहकारी समितियों का बिचालियों के मुकाबले में कम कीमत देता है एक ही किस्म के पटसन के लिए इस तरह से इन लोगों को व्यापारियों के साथ की मिली भगत है। किसान को उचित मूल्य न मिले, इस तरह की व्यवस्था एक कर रहे हैं। इसमें आभूल सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पटसन की कीमत कम से कम दो सौ रुपए किबंटल तय की जानी चाहिए। सात ही निगम में ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाना चाहिए जो किसान के हिमायती हों, किसान के दुख दर्द को समझने वाले हों, उस वर्ग से आने वाले हों।

सब से बड़ी गलती जो होती है वह पटसन के प्रेषित किस्म के निर्धारण में होती है। इसके माध्यम से तो बुरी तरह किसान लूटा जाता है। सहयोग समितियों के लोगों को पटसन की किस्म के निर्धारण के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इनको इस कार्य के लिए निगम के अधिकारियों पर

निर्भर न रहना पड़े और ये उन्हें बरगला न सकें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज का सहरसा और पूणिया जिलों में एक मात्र खेती ही जो बिकोपार्जन का साधन है और एक भाग पटसन ही नकदी फसल है। वहाँ कोई उद्योग भी स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है। अतः लोग कृषि पर ही आधारित हैं और यही उनका मुख्य धंधा है। इस वास्ते वहाँ पर किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की जाए, उस पर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):

मैं केवल एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। उस सवाल को कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया भी है। आम का निर्यात हमारे देश से बड़ी मात्रा में होता है और उससे हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होती है। इसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आम की खेती पूरे भारत में होती है, हमारे बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा होती है। हमारे देश का आम जगत प्रसिद्ध है। इसकी बड़ी चर्चा है। हमारे देश का जो आम विदेशों को जाता है उसको वहाँ बहुत पसन्द किया जाता है। बिहार में मालदह आम बड़ा ही मशहूर आम है। आपने इसको ख़ाया भी होगा और आपको पता ही होगा कि कितना स्वादिष्ट यह आम है। उसकी खेती बढ़ाने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि उसकी खेती धीरे धीरे ख़त्म होती जा रही है, उसको कम किया जा रहा है।

आप जानते हैं कि पटना में सहायक आन्ध्र दीर्घा के आसपास दुनिया में सबसे बढ़िया मालदह आम होता है। वह आम भी विदेशों में जाता है जिससे हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है।

लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि बिहार सरकार की बदूरबगिता और बड़े लोगों को बसाने की नीति के नाम पर वहाँ के बगीचे को काटा जा रहा है। वहाँ के बाग़िन्दों को, अमीरों को बसाने के लिए उजाड़ा जा रहा है।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि उस आम की फसल को कायम रखा जाये उसकी पैदावार ख़त्म न हो। इसलिए आप बिहार सरकार से अनुरोध करें कि वहाँ उस ज़मीन का एक्वीजीशन न किया जाए बड़े लोगों को बसाने के लिए ताकि वहाँ आम फलता रहे और हम सब खाते रहें और विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाते रहें।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been very carefully listening to the fruitful discussions and suggestions made by the hon. Members, and we are grateful for both criticisms, comments and support extended to our budget proposals and Demands for Grants.

Many points have been made, some of which have been responded to already by my colleague. To save the time of the House, I do not like to repeat all that. I will touch upon only those major points, which are very important, relatively important, and if I cannot touch some other points, it should not be taken as if we do not attach any importance to them. We do but, because of the time constraint, it will not be possible to deal with them.

Almost all speakers have referred, and rightly so, to the difficult balance of payments position of the country. It is well known that our export earning, though otherwise impressive, is not very assuring in the context of our high import bill, highest till the year. In the year 1974-75 our provisional export earnings, though we have not finalised the calculation, appears to be around Rs. 5,200 crores. In the last three years our export earning has gone up almost by hundred per cent. As I was saying, it is otherwise a good performance.

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

but it is not good enough in the context of our requirements of the country to foot the very high import bill, particularly, for food, fuel and fertilizers which three taken together account for almost 60 per cent of our total foreign exchange expenditure. Our deficit this year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores. It may be taken to be a frightening thing; it may be taken also as a challenging one.

Some critics, whose criticism is well taken, have made out that we are high-lighting our export performance in terms of figures, in terms of their value-wise performance. Criticisms and statistics, if blended together, even an impressive performance could be made out to be a very depressing one. We do not like to brag from the housetops that we have done exceedingly well. I would only humbly submit we have done what could be possibly done under the very difficult situation, particularly bearing in mind the difficulty in the production front.

As you will kindly appreciate, export production is mainly, I do not say exclusively, a function of production. Our home market being very big and domestic consumption being very big, it is not easy to export quantity-wise something very extraordinary, because of the difficult situations within and also the inflationary situation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): In the case of sugar you are doing it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: For export earning we have to do certain things and we have to choose only those things where we can deny ourselves a little. As I have said, as in the last three years our increase in the export front has gone up nearly by 100 per cent, it will not be a very easy thing to increase our export earnings over this very broad base in a very significant manner in the next year. So, our projections for the next year must be very realistic. As you know, statistics are near approximations and cannot be very definitive, but we think that we should be able to export some 5 per cent more than what we have been able to export this year. This is what we propose to call a realistic target, but given good luck, better production and denying ourselves some

things, it may be pushed up a little higher and it is possible, it is feasible, to set a target of an 8 per cent rise over what we have done this year.

Critics have pointed out that the increase in our export earnings is mainly in value terms, i.e., higher unit value realisation, and quantity-wise we have not done anything very significant. I have already said that in a world market where there is commodity boom, every nation should take advantage of it as much as possible, and we are perhaps not wrong in doing the same, but in certain commodities we have achieved quantity-wise increase also. And the items where our export has increased not only value-wise but also volume-wise are: tea, iron-ore, sugar, leather and leather manufactures, engineering goods, rice, cement, coke and coal. The most important point perhaps from the point of view of export is, as is well known and mentioned by many Hon. Members, increased production for export. Unless export production is increased in a very significant manner, no amount of strategy, tactics, negotiations and exhibitions, which are in themselves very important, taken together or blended in the most wonderful or imaginative way, can be a substitute for more export production or exportable surplus.

We have taken some unconventional decisions, and those unconventional decisions have to be appreciated in the context of our difficult balance of payments position. We have liberalised our import policy. Some people have appreciated it, some have offered critical comments. As I said, import policy is not meant for allowing some people to make more profits as it has been alleged by some friends. This liberalised import policy, if carefully looked into and scanned, will be found to be the best manner of increasing exportable surplus so that more money could be earned for the country.

The other unconventional strategy that we have adopted is to allow for the time being different industrial units to exceed their licensed capacity provided that excess capacity is farmed out of the country for export earnings. I hope you will agree with me that we have to take some non-text-book decisions to meet an emergency situation.

Our performance would have been impressing both quantity-wise and quality-wise but for the happenings of the last two years. Particularly I am referring to the higher oil prices. If the price paid for our oil imports had been at the level of 1973-74, then even this year's earnings would have left a full Rs. 100 crores favourable balance. If the oil price had been at the level of last year, even then this year we would have had a favourable balance of Rs. 100 crores. These are conditional statements, but they will give an indication that our foreign exchange earnings position is not that bad as it would appear looking at the Rs. 1000 crores adverse balance.

So, besides these two unconventional decisions that I have referred to, we are also exploiting and exploring intensively some areas which have already been exploited before and also new areas. We are harnessing our resources for export purposes particularly from the agricultural sector. Sugar we have never been exporting in a big way. Commodity markets from year to year change and, therefore, having in view the changing demands of the world market, we have to change our strategy also. There are some other agricultural products like potatoes and onions; may be in shale oil there is a possibility. Some other agricultural products which we have not thought off before could be exported enabling us to earn foreign exchange.

We have been advised by some friends that in the matter of foreign trade we should be very realistic. We should de-link foreign trade attitude and policy together from ideological consideration. It is perhaps Mr. Salve who suggested these things. I would like to assure you and through you the Hon. Members that we do not inject ideological consideration into our business deals unless ideology is consistent with our self-interest.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): About Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores worth of sugar is a distinct export possibility and on top of it Mr. Chattopadhyaya can easily make up his short-fall by exporting long staple cotton of about Rs. 100 crores this year, Rs. 200 crores next year and Rs. 300 crores thereafter. If he makes an announcement before the monsoon, export can take place and at a very fast rate and this would help our growers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question should come at the end.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Since he mentioned about agricultural products, I said this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was trying to make out that he is being pragmatic in his approach. Am I correct?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, precisely.

I would only like to submit that I would like to take up this point later on. It is an important point.

So far as higher unit value realisation is concerned, we have tried another area in our deals with every country or group of countries. We have re-negotiated our old contracts or iron ore with different countries like Japan and we have been able to get a higher price. We have formed, for example, an iron ore association. Formally it has not been formed as yet, but all preliminary steps have been taken and this is another area where we have thought that if different iron ore producing countries come together, that will ensure all of us higher earnings.

The paper community has been formed. For example, the tea-producing countries are also coming together. We are in touch and in intimate consultation with Ceylon, Kenya and Indonesia which would enable us to secure higher unit value. So, the higher unit value realisation is another plank of our export strategy.

In the last two years, we have been meeting the Commercial representatives of our country posted abroad. We have organised meeting in East Europe, South-East Asia, Gulf area, North America and we will follow it up by having West European conference. We have found that from the desk of New Delhi we cannot get always a very clear picture of the potentiality of our products, of our projects, abroad. Therefore, we have found that it is by going there and talking to our people there and the people of those countries that we can get a clear picture. We have been doing it and the result is very happy.

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

Another plank is that we are setting up more and more export processing zones or free trading zones or dry ports, things like that. A reference was made about the difficulties of Kandla free trading zone. I would like to say that the problems are being looked into. It is not a traditional answer that it is being looked into. We are looking into it; the result is there and the export earning from Kandla free trading zone is going up. The hon. Member, Mr. Mavalankar, asked as to whether the air-link could be established with Kandla. The negotiation is going on and I am still hoping a good result.

In Dum Dum, a free trading zone is being processed. A dry port at Delhi has also been considered and a decision has been taken in principle that a dry port will be established in Delhi. We are now trying to decide about the location of the dry port because there are different considerations weighing for and against setting it up in Delhi. So, somewhere around Delhi, we are looking for a suitable location. The Planning Commission's export body is looking into it. A decision has been taken that a dry port will be set up somewhere around Delhi.

A mention has been made about the possibility of a sort of free port in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We have with us an elaborate, a detailed study, made in this respect by the Trade Development Authority. We are considering it. May be, we have to think of establishing other free trading zones in areas like Mangalore, Cochin and Madras in the next few years. We believe that free trading zones properly organised and executed would give a boost to our foreign exchange earnings.

I have already mentioned in one particular meeting yesterday that our foreign exchange earnings could come up if our business community take care to know the detailed information under G.S.P., General Scheme of Preference, provided by the E.E.C. countries. We are not fully utilising our quota there. I think, the G.S.P. advantages should be fully taken care of.

A reference has been made that the S.T.C. and the MMTC are de-canalising some items and that it is a disturbing trend. I have already said that while I am all for efficient handling of exports/imports by the

public sector undertakings, I do not like to make it a fetish. Therefore, we have de-canalised some items because there is no particular plus point in canalising those things. Rather, they are creating certain difficulties. So, we have de-canalised some 15 or 16 or may be 18 items. But the percentage of the de-canalised items is less than 1 per cent of all canalised items and it is just half per cent of the value of our total canalised items. We are still handling 210 items and, if and when necessary, we change the list, we may add to the list or we may subtract from the list. I can assure you that we will see that the main purpose of canalisation is fulfilled.

A suggestion has been made by some hon. Members whether we are thinking of nationalising entirely export-import trade. I would submit that there is no such proposal under the Government's consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At present.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Of course, at present I am replying to the debate on the Demands of my Ministry for the year 1975-76.

I have already said that our foreign trade is based on the principle of enlightened self-interest and enlightened self-interest is a dynamic consideration. We have to change from time to time. For example, we are now developing special relationship with the neighbouring countries. It is one of the aspects of our foreign trade that with our neighbours, like, Iran, Nepal, Bangladesh, Ceylon and Burma with whom we have good relations, we are trying to develop better relations. There are difficulties. We are trying to remove them and also, for mutual benefit and advantage, we are trying to promote our relations with these countries.

Another aspect is that with the Middle-East countries, particularly with the oil producing countries, we are developing very close relations and our trade turn-over with these countries has significantly increased in the last two years.

With the South-East Asian countries also, our trade is going to be very significant. As I have said already, we are trying to switch over more and more from the exclusive product export to product export and also

project export. In South-East Asian countries, Indian projects, Indian exports, are much in demand. Therefore, in the last few years, we could export some projects enabling us to earn and also to help our neighbours in the process.

Some hon. Members have referred to the problem of cotton growers and also the difficulties of the textile industry, etc. I must first congratulate our cotton growers who have grown those varieties of cotton which we did not have in our country before and for which we have to pay a huge sum of money in foreign exchange for importing those cottons from countries like Sudan and Egypt. The point is that we want to help our cotton growers and try to give them a fair price, as far as possible. The requirement of cotton in the country is nearly 72 to 74 lakh bales. Of these, we have produced during this year nearly 64 lakh bales. So far as the category-wise break-up of cotton is concerned, the position is that we need nearly 8 lakh bales of long staple and extra-long staple cotton. We require nearly 68 lakh bales of medium and short-staple cotton. Because of agricultural research and also because of the initiative of our farmers, our production has grown phenomenally in the higher categories, in the long staple and extra long staple cotton, and some lands which in the past were being used for growing medium and short staple cotton are now increasingly used for growing long staple and extra long staple cotton. There is a sort of varietal imbalance. The situation is seemingly anomalous. We must appreciate that before we try to understand the Government's policy.

So far as medium and short staple cotton is concerned, the shortage is nearly 8 to 10 lakh bales. The price of medium staple cotton in the country is good, better than what it was in the past; never have the prices of the medium staple and short staple cotton been so good. I mention this point because it is not generally known. Of the 64 lakh bales of cotton grown in the country, so far as 50 lakh bales of cotton are concerned, there is no problem or clamour or cry, but there is problem so far as 14 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton are concerned. Of these 14 lakh bales of long staple and extra long staple cotton, the market can absorb economically some eight lakh bales, the surplus

is six lakh bales; I say 'surplus' because at the moment our production capacity is not of that order, particularly for fine and super-fine varieties of textiles; we cannot produce that much of fine and super-fine varieties. This is only an explanation; this is no justification why our growers should suffer.

First, I would like to say that we have to reconcile the three interests connected with the textile industry—the growers' interests, the consumers' interests and the export angle. I must say that it is in the interest of the cloth consumers, so that they get cloth at reasonable prices, that we have to see that the cotton price does not go up very high. I would like to submit that our cotton price, particularly of the medium staple and long staple variety of cotton of our country, is higher than anywhere in the world, as a result of which we had to import some two lakh bales from Pakistan. Even with the freight, the landed cost of the Pakistan cotton is considerably cheaper than our internal cotton price. This is the factual position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is because of the strong cotton lobby.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would not mind if the jute growers or cotton growers get good prices. But I am telling you the factual position.

The shortage in the middle staple and short staple categories is nearly eight to ten lakh bales; we have imported only two lakh bales so that the market does not depress very much.

So far as long staple is concerned, we do not like that those who produce long staple cotton should suffer. (*Interruptions*) The price of long staple cotton has fallen. This is very sad thing, but it is unavoidable in the circumstances. We are trying to do two things. We have already agreed to the export of long staple cotton . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The mill-owners have opposed that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: They may oppose. That does not mean that Government will listen to what the mill-owners say. Let it be clear. We will

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

export whatever we think is necessary and we are going to do it. A formal decision will be announced very quickly, as soon as possible . . .

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It is not implemented. No policy announcement has come.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am saying this on the floor of the House.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has stated on the floor of the House. This is more than an announcement.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Please see that the export is allowed to be made by anybody and to any destination. We do not want the policy to be defeated.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I think, the policy is defeated by some of our friends. Whether it is jute or cotton, they go on talking and make the officers also talk. By this, the purpose that we have in view is defeated. *(Interruptions)*.

The export of long staple and extra long staple cotton is one aspect. The other aspect is the technological aspect. Mr. Sathe and some other friends have suggested whether we could use long staple cotton for production of the textile for which ordinarily medium staple variety is used. Apart from the economic problems and the technological thing which we will look into, if it could be done, it would solve the problem in a very big way.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about ready-made garments? *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The unit cost of our ready-made garments is likely to be higher than in other countries. We cannot mechanize our textile production. The handstitched variety is alright. But in the case of mechanized production, we cannot compete with Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong because they are capital-intensive and, therefore, they are at an advantage in respect of cost. We have to think of the employment angle here. The problem of retrenchment has been referred to by the hon. Members. If we want to be very competitive in some areas of textile exports,

we will have an adverse impact on the employment situation here. We have to think of these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have a decentralised sector which is employment-oriented. Let the garments be produced there. They will be much cheaper than what they are in Taiwan or anywhere in the world and sell them outside. It is not necessary to have only mechanized stitching.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I thank him for this suggestion. I will look into it.

A point has been made that the standard cloth is sometimes very unsatisfactory, of substandard quality. I agree. I have found that the standard is extremely distressing, not even unsatisfactory. We have taken some decision and new specifications for the production of standard cloth have been given to the industry. And accordingly production has started from the 1st of March and I hope in the near future improved types of standard cloth will be available.

One point I would like to make. We want also the handloom and the powerloom sector to be involved in the production of standard cloth. That would give some bene- fit to these otherwise relatively weaker sections . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about reservation of sarees for handlooms?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The reservation is already there, but, here and there, there are violations.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You know it is difficult. It is very unpleasant for me to enter into a debate or crossing swords with my friend. But I am really unhappy. Please do something for this handloom and powerloom sector. To implement the reports of the Asoka Mehta Committee and the Sivaraman Committee, nothing is being done . . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why attack him? Why not attack the Finance Minister?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that we are trying to help the weaker sectors. The Sivaraman Committee report has been gone into.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Two crores of people live in handlooms. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know it in your region.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the new expansion of the textile mills which has been allowed, has been allowed, mainly to benefit the handloom sector. It is that type of yarn which the handloom and powerloom sectors need will be produced. If you look at the textile expansion scheme, it will be very clear that it is mainly to benefit that sector and not for the composite mill that the scheme has been introduced. It is not that the Sivaraman Committee's findings are not implemented but a comprehensive decision is necessary and that decision is being contested and criticized, as Mr. Sathe himself knows, by some other sectors. So, we are processing it and we will come to certain decisions as soon as possible.

श्री मधु लिखते : मैंने कई दफ्ता कहा है कि एक को मालिक बनायें—टैक्सटाइल पालिसी के लिये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Either you have it or let Mr. Pai have it, but do something about it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We are having the best of co-ordination.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let anybody have it, but it should not be a pie in the sky.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Reference has been made to the problems of the jute industry also and also the jute-growers' difficulties. I must say that like a section of the cotton-growers, the jute-growers are also in difficulties. But there is some inherent difficulty in this section because 65% of our jute manufactures . . .

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Unless he declares the policy with regard to jute or cotton before the sowing starts, this plight will continue year after year. The policy should be declared in advance.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): The jute-growers are dying.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Last year and the year before that, as you

know, our APC price of 1973-74 was Rs. 114 per quintal . . .

AN HON MEMBER: What is the difficulty about the declaration rates for jute before sowing?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Last year it was made Rs. 125. This year we are soon going to declare the price but we have to make certain intra-governmental consultations before finalising it. As soon as it is finalised—and it will be very soon finalised—we will announce it. I would have been happy if I could announce it earlier but, as I said some intra-governmental consultations are taking place. It is in the final stage and we hope to announce it very soon.

The problems of jute manufactures are two-fold. This is an industry where unlike cotton we are almost entirely dependent on foreign consumption. Of our total textile production only 8% is exported. So, 92% of the production is consumed in this country. Unlike the textile industry, in the jute industry, 65% of the jute industry's production has to be sold abroad. As our hon. Members are suggesting that we should be hard-headed, we must be ruthless, we must be realistic in our foreign trade, so also, the foreign buyers are also being told by their MPs and public representatives, 'You should be hard-headed' and there are consumer preferences in USA and FEC. In jute, 65% of our production has to be sold abroad and of that 65%, if our goods are uncompetitive and the degree of un-competitiveness year after year increases, what can we do?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We must divert the acreage of jute to some other crops.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I seek your protection. This is the fifth time the hon. Member is rising.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has gone wrong with you? Normally, he is a very sober member. What happened to him today? Intervention once or twice is all in the nature of parliamentary practice but not too often.

श्री मधु लिखते : भाप हर इंडस्ट्री के लिए कह रहे हैं कि कम्पटीटिव नहीं है। तो केवल उसी की सूची में जो कम्पटीटिव है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said. You were not there at that time . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have conveyed it to him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You please say something about the corrupt practices of the jute products exporters.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Will it help you or the exporters? . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. We have only 15 minutes before 5.30. I hope you will finish your speech by then.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If you give me full protection.

I must say that though the situation is difficult, Government are taking definite steps. One step as I have said, in 1975-74, 1974-75 and also in 1975-76 I may anticipate, the minimum support price is increasing. This is one important thing. The Second important thing is that the Jute Corporation of India has been formed. It is for the first time that this Corporation has been formed to help the jute-growers.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: But without money. The Government is not giving money. The Reserve Bank is not giving money.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The point is that we have opened 92 departmental purchasing centres so that we can reach the primary growers. That is our objective. Because of the tight credit policy of the Government and even the priority sectors are not getting money, there may be some difficulties.

Sir, even in the agricultural sector, except the food sector, no other trading sector is getting sufficient money. Even the food sector is not getting sufficient money because of the priority and the limitations of credit, to fight inflation. This is well known to Mr. Madhu Limaye and other friends who know economics very well. The Jute Corporation of India is not getting money. We had our establishment, our infra-structure. We appointed staff and we opened centres, but, because of the credit difficulties, we

cannot..... But, in a year or so, we will cross the hump. We have the infra-structure. We have set-up 92 departmental centres. We have also recruited the technical personnel and the grading personnel, as has been rightly mentioned. They will be optimally utilised. Our intention, as I said, is to see that we reach the primary growers. We have received certain complaints that sometimes, our own officers do not purchase. (Interruptions). I would only say that we want to benefit primary growers. We have received one or two complaints, one by an MP of this House that some of our officers are not purchasing from the primary growers, but, from some other people. We have instituted enquiries. Officers have been found guilty. They have been dismissed. If there are some specific charges and they are brought to my notice, the matter will be properly dealt with and not leniently. I have already mentioned about the difficulty of funds.

Sir, there are some other points which have been made out. (Interruptions). Sir, the other point is about improving the health of the jute industry. I must say, the industry is not investing minimum necessary funds for research and development. Therefore, lighter fabrics are not there. There is a lot of competitiveness. Government has taken a decision to raise cess money and a legislation to this effect will be brought before the House so that cess money for development and research in jute fabrics is raised and properly used. We are also trying to form a sort of a jute buffer to avoid wide fluctuations with the help of some world agencies like the World Bank. With Bangladesh, we are forming a sort of a buffer and that will help the growers and our industry also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the abolition of export duty? Are you reviewing it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, this is one of the things which it will not be appropriate to deal with on the floor of the House. This will not help either the growers or the industry. But, I must say.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Now, that the elections are coming, it should be done.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA: I must say that the genuine difficulties of the industry and the growers will be looked after. But, specific decisions, I think, should be left to the Government and should not be pressed on the floor of the House.

Mention has been made about the performance of MMTC and STC. Sir, we should be proud of our public sector undertakings. If there is something wrong, certainly, we should criticise and if there are specific points, we should bring them to the notice of the Government. But, I think, it will not be in any way helpful to improve the efficiency of the MMTC or the STC or any other public sector undertaking if we criticise them harshly, unduly and in a rather light manner.

Sir, a point has been made that the inventory of MMTC is very high. Sir, there have been references to MMTC in regard to their stock position, and also their handling of ferro-alloys export. Before I go into these points, let me give a brief account of their performance in 1974-75. According to quick estimates of their turnover, they have done business worth over Rs. 750 crores, including the export of their subsidiary, the Mica Trading Corporation. They have managed this entire business with about Rs. 85 crores of working capital, and the ratio of working capital to business turnover must be considered very satisfactory. Their total payments of interest are only Rs. 3 crores and the net profit after taxation is Rs. 13 crores. The general picture of the high inventory must be viewed in the perspective of the general conditions prevailing in the country in the latter half of the year. The canalising agencies are charged with the duty of servicing many thousands of industrial units, and any delay in supply of raw materials would mean stoppage of work and lay off of labour. The canalising agencies are, therefore, desired to keep two or three months' inventories for servicing the units promptly and without any delay. It was the common experience two or three years back that there was a time lag between the registration of release order with MMTC and the release of the material. They have been working towards an 'off-the-shelf' policy and I am glad to say that they have succeeded in it. To some extent, it has

also resulted in provisioning according to demand forecast certified by all concerned authorities like the Ministry of Industrial Development. Sir, last year, the off-take of metals, particularly, copper, lead and zinc was only half of the forecast. The MMTC has covered only 60% of the original demand forecast by long-term contracts. There is a mistaken impression that long-term contracts are disadvantageous, most probably because people think that they are fixed price contracts. On the other hand, these contracts take into account the market fluctuations and are based on the London Metal Exchange prices as averaged from month to month at the time of delivery. The fulfilment of the long-term contracts in the latter half of the year when the prices fell was, therefore, advantageous to the nation. The MMTC entirely stopped all spot buying and have since staggered also supplies under these contracts. Even if we take the inventory figures in the very peculiar circumstances, it is only Rs. 85 crores as on 31st March—a figure which is rapidly going down. According to their performance budget for 1975-76, MMTC hope to have a turnover of Rs. 214 crores in non-ferrous metals. It is not unlikely that the inventory level will come down to about two months sales within the next three or four months.

Sir, Mr Salve made some points. He is not here therefore, I will not go to the other points raised by him in regard to ferro alloys and ferro silicon. I must say (*Interruptions*) Like the MMTC, I would also submit that the inventory of the STC, because of the circumstances, peculiar circumstances, is not very high. Sir, I must say that MMTC and STC have done commendable work in difficult circumstances. The inventory that they are holding, because of the circumstances explained and the requirements of the small scale industries, in particular, is not very high or unwarranted. A point has been made about STC's inventory. As the proportion of overall turnover of STC is Rs. 755 crores for the year 1974-75, the stocks of Rs. 46.52 amount to a little over 6% which in the case of a Corporation of the magnitude of STC cannot be considered too large an inventory.

Sir, mention has been made about the difficulties of Wig India. Sir, I would like to say that this was found to be a very

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

unworkable and uneconomical unit, but, keeping in view the difficulties of the employees and also to see that the capacity is utilised in a different way—this Wig India is still functioning—we will see that the production is diversified.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It is not functioning. It has been closed.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I know the difficulties. We are re-examining it, whether by diversifying production, we can use it for some other purpose and see that employment is provided.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): He has not mentioned about the Cotton Corporation.

(Interruptions)

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have assured you that I would like to fulfil the assurance that I will finish my speech today.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What are you going to do about Wig India Ltd.?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will see that it is opened. We are looking into the matter. It is a very complex thing.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): What about the tea excise?

SHRI VASANT SAIHE: What hair do they use in this wig?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hair from Tirupati.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Reference has been made to MMTIC having some relations with a South African company. I would like to say one word here in clarification that we do not have any direct link with any South African company. But it must be known to this House that 90 per cent of the rough diamonds of the world is controlled by South African companies. Whether it is India or any other country, whether they have good relations or bad relations with Israel or with South Africa, they are obliged by objective constraint to deal with South Africa. But we are not dealing directly with South

Africa. We are in relations with a Bermuda-based company to help us in the matter. We should, as I say, take a sort of non-dogmatic view. This is a question of the employment of lakhs of people spread over in thousands of villages in West India. We have to consider this. Therefore, I would say that we have no direct link; secondly, 90 per cent of the diamonds being controlled by South Africa, we cannot altogether go out of it. But we are having no direct relations with them.

There are many other points. I have already said in the beginning that we have taken due note of them, but because of shortage of time, I do not personally propose to touch upon all those points now.

Once again I must express my gratitude to hon members for support as well as for constructive criticism.

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not shutting out anybody. But listen to me first. We have reached 5-30 and we should take up private members' business. Now I really do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are all private members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That way everybody is private. I would like to draw your attention to this that we have 30 sets of Demands. This is the fourth set of Demands we have discussed and on Tuesday all the other Demands would be guillotined. Giving grants to the Government is the most important job of this House. This is the special job of this House. Out of 30 grants, if you are going to guillotine about 25 or 26, are we doing our job?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The credit goes to Shri Raghuramaiah.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, let us be very restrained. Let us finish it up here. Let me put the *rut* motions to vote so that next Monday we are able to take up at least another set of Demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We agree. Our suggestion is this. About those questions

which were raised by us which, unfortunately, he could not reply to for lack of time...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him write to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have referred to the serious crisis in the textile industry in Kanpur. He should either write a letter to us or reply.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him write to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Something should have been said. All those capitalists and those sharks are interested in his not saying anything.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are making a speech. You have made the point. I have requested the Minister that he should attend to all those points and write to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Forty thousand men are on the streets.

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो व्यवस्था के सवाल हैं।

आप अगर समय बचाना चाहते हैं तो आप मंत्री महोदय को यह आदेश दें कि जिन मुद्दों का जवाब वह नहीं दे पाये हैं, उनके बारे में एक बयान सदन के सामने रखें। क्योंकि जो सवाल बनर्जी साहब ने उठाया है, उसमें मुझे भी दिलचस्पी है, और दूसरे कई सदस्यों को भी दिलचस्पी हो सकती है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, सब को छिट्ठी लिखेंगे? एक तो आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिये।

दूसरे, यह जो 29 तारीख को गिल्लोटीन लगाने की बात आपने कही है, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि 5 वॉकिंग डेज मार्च के अन्त में और अप्रैल की 7 तारीख तक हमारे चले गये और महावीर खवन्ती का कल का एक दिन और खना गया, तो इसकी पूर्ति कौन करेगा?

मेरा यह सुझाव है, आप इस पर व्यवस्था दीजिये, कि फाइनेन्स बिल पास होने के बाद कम-से-कम हमको इन मिनिस्ट्रीज के बारे में अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। सदन को आगे बढ़ाने की क्या बात है, मुझे पता नहीं। अगर 5,6 दिन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमको अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। वोट तो होने दीजिये लेकिन हमें बहुसंख्यक का मौका मिलना चाहिये। आपने कहा कि यह सबसे बड़ा हमारा काम है। मेरा कहना है कि वोट लेना चाहते हैं तो वोट ले लें लेकिन बाद में चर्चा करने का मौका दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the same time...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has happened to you?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For ten days we did not work at all.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): One of the observations made by Shri Limaye has called for my intervention. He referred to the possibility of a number of Demands being guillotined. It is most unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a possibility; it is a certainty.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I am using parliamentary language.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to learn parliamentary language from you!

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Government no less regret that this has happened. But as you will appreciate, it is nobody's fault. We had some holidays and then we had so many discussions and so on. It was also decided at the meeting which I had informally with the Leaders of the Opposition that later on, whatever Ministries are left out, if there is time, we will find some time to discuss some of

[Shri K. Raghuramaiah]
those things relatively important
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is becoming a debate

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No debate. A request was made by Shri Limaye that at least those grants which were not discussed, important grants, should be discussed. Now tomorrow is Saturday. Why cannot we sit on Saturday?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a different question

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now many members are present. But sometimes hardly five or six are present. Those members can always be present. At least ten members will be present. Let us discuss the Labour Ministry's Demands on Saturday. Labour and Education should be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Home, Information, Labour and Education

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not as parliamentary as Mr. Raghuramaiah is, but I am just a plain man of common sense. If we are to take up the Ministry of Commerce, that is a very big Ministry, on Monday, I see very slim chance of even the Home Ministry being discussed.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: It is also a parliamentary expression—slim chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me carry on with the business. There are a number of cut motions.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have not given a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ruling on what?

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा कि यह विचार करने के लिये तैयार है। (व्यवधान) टाइम का मतलब क्या है, बाप 9 के बाद क्या करना चाहते हैं, 9 को समाप्त करने वाले हैं। अगर

एकसेटड करना है हाउस को तो अभी ऐलान करना चाहिये, हम लोगों को अपना कार्यक्रम बनाना है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a ruling.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: You are encroaching on the rights of women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not being very parliamentary. I think, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has become extra-parliamentary, what he wants to do and in what way he wants to discuss this, is for him. As far as I am concerned, there is a time limit which this House has imposed, the Finance Bill has to be passed by a certain time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is so sacrosanct about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That has been decided.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can change it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know about that. There is some kind of financial limitation. I will not go into more details now. The Business Advisory Committee and this House have agreed on certain things because of certain financial compulsions, I cannot lay my hands on all those things now. This is the parliamentary practice, that before the Finance Bill is taken up and passed, all the grants would have been given. Any other discussion after the Finance Bill has been passed which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to have with you, any grants that he wants to get from you and any grants that you may give, that is for you, that is not for the Chair. I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Please put Nos. 26, 30, 33 and 51 separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 26, 30, 33 and 51 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 26, 30, 33 and 51 were put and negatived.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Tichur): 34 and 36 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 34 and 36 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 34 and 36 were put and negatived.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Cut motions Nos. 62 and 65 might be put to vote separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 62 and 65 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 62 and 65 were put and negatived.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: 66, 70 and 71 might be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions 66, 70 and 71 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 66, 70 and 71 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put cut rest of the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not think there can be any point of order when the question is being put. I will be committing a disorder myself if I allow a point of order when the question is being put to the House. Now the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 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 Rs. 1,66,43,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,38,96,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you allow me now to make a submission? My submission is this. This practice of moving cut motions came into existence with our parliamentary system. At that time things were cheaper; it was only one rupee or Rs. 100. Still it continues to be one rupee or Rs. 100. It should be raised to some 100 or 200 rupees. This is most unfair. Even one rupee cut is not accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You bring in a motion to change the rules. We take up Private Members' Business.

15.42 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI A. M. CHELLACHAMI (Tenkasi):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd April, 1975."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd April, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES TO
REMOVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IN-
JUSTICES TO WOMEN—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before we take Private Members' business and resume discussion on the Resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta, I should like to go on record with regard to the Order of Business here. A very unusual thing has taken place; these are unusual times and perhaps we also sometimes behave unusually. There are two Resolutions under discussion; it has never happened before. (*Interruption*). It is my duty and the duty of the Chair to point out if any irregularity had been committed so that we save ourselves trouble in the future. It happened this way. The resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta was under discussion. It is quite in order to say that the discussion on that Resolution should be adjourned. But on that day, we not only decided to adjourn that discussion on that Resolution but we also

suspended the rule in order to see that Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution must be taken up the next day; it should not have happened. Another motion was allowed that another resolution should be discussed while the first was under discussion. The result is: we have two resolutions under discussion, a thing that has never happened before.

I would like to say that this will hold for today, but it should not be repeated, even to say that it is not a precedent. If somebody else would say, "That has been a precedent, but this will not be a precedent" time and again, where will we land ourselves? I would like to go on record that this sort of thing should not happen again.

The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). Sir, I am not intervening as Prime Minister but as a member of the biggest oppressed minority in the world.

An Hon. Member: Minority?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I believe the female population is just a little less than the male population.

Some philosophers, poets and hon. Members of Parliament also have spoken soft words and said good things about women but these are outweighed by those who have maligned women through the ages. Women have been and are the most exploited of any section. If a woman is called 'able', as she is in our country, it is not because she is weak in herself but because she is so handicapped from birth by customs and social attitudes that she has no chance of developing her innate strength. If Harijans are persecuted who suffers the most? It is their womenfolk.

If there is poverty or shortage, it is the women who go without, in order to be able to feed their children, their husbands and the other menfolk in the family. If there

is war, the heaviest burden falls on women. In the family, the wife is usually the cook and servant, doctor and nurse and teacher. In societies where men go to war, women have looked after the farming, the business and other activities. She has borne the most onerous burdens and shouldered the greatest responsibilities. In affluent societies also, she is exploited. She is often regarded as an object to play with or to decorate and display the husband's wealth and status. She may be surrounded by luxury, but she does not have the opportunity to fully develop her personality and she is largely deprived of the fulfilment that comes from participation and effort.

However, Sir, I have not got up to criticise or complain nor to demand that women should attain high positions, but to assert that in asking for equality of opportunity and a more respected status in society, women are thinking not of themselves but of all mankind. In 1923, Kamal Ata Turk said.

"The lack of success of our social structure is due to the contempt in which we have held our women. Destiny metes out our span of life, but to live is to be active. And if only some of the members of a social organism are active, whilst the others are inactive, that organism becomes paralysed. If a social organism is to work and succeed in life, it must satisfy the required conditions and give itself every chance. If, then, our society needs science and technology, men and women must gain them equally. Who does not know that division of labour dominates life, as it does all fields of endeavour? Within this general division of labour, women must carry out the tasks falling to them, but among these tasks is participation in the general activities essential to the common prosperity and happiness of all."

But he goes on to say and I do not agree with his next sentence:

"Housework is but the least and the least important, of women's duties."

I believe the significance of home-making should not be decried, for the home is the very foundation of society. What sort of home-life a child has, influences the rest of his life, his development and

attitudes. Home-making is important enough to demand the attention of both parents. At the same time, to confine women to the kitchen is harmful to the future of the race. A woman with limited interests and capacity cannot be a good housewife, a good mother or a good companion.

In the early ninth century, there was a synod in Europe to debate whether women were human at all, and now in the 20th century, the world has woken up to consider the role of women in contemporary society! Let us use this year to find out where we have failed so far as laws or their implementation are concerned, to activate existing programmes and, if possible, to initiate new ones for women's health and education, for their employment and better conditions of work. But above all, this is an occasion for re-thinking about problems of human relationships within societies, within nations and also internationally and to change the long entrenched attitudes of mind and behaviour. These attitudes affect the behaviour towards the condition of women and our behaviour to other castes and other races, and finally in the larger scheme of things people's behaviour to those who are generally less developed, whether they are countries or groups.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Why not make some specific suggestions in the context of India? You are being much too general.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Certain specific suggestions have been made in this resolution. As part of the celebrations of the International Women's Year, certain programmes have been initiated. When the axe falls on any kind of financial commitment, it is usually on such programmes. I do not know exactly what the Education Minister is going to say in reply to this resolution. But we are trying to coordinate the work done by various voluntary agencies with governmental programmes. Obviously, the work cannot end in a year. It can only be a beginning. I sincerely hope that some good programmes in all regions with regard to health, prevention of disease, literacy and so on will be undertaken. Some have in fact already been initiated, but as I said earlier,

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

the greatest stumbling blok is the mental attitude not only of men but of large numbers of women themselves because they are so conditioned by their families and by society around them. I am sure if my hon. friend, Shyam Babu and other hon. members of the House will make up their mind to change their own attitudes, the attitude of Parliament and the attitude of society, it will be of great help.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. I think Mr. Indrajit Gupta is yet to adopt an attitude before he changes it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)
May I know through you whether she is supporting my resolution or not?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI I support the spirit of the resolution. As I said, we have started many of these programmes. Exactly what attitude the Minister of Education is taking, I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I will also try to make it a women's day. I have three lady members in the list in a row.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They should be there in the panel of chairmen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER May be it was an oversight. It would be corrected later on.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): It should not have happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say that it would be corrected.

श्रीमती राजा देशपांडे (बम्बई मध्य): यह बहुत ख़ुशी की बात है कि सदियों के बाद यह साल महिलाओं के नाम से मनाया जा रहा है और सोचा जा रहा है कि जिन महिलाओं को हम ने इतना पिछड़ा रखा उन के लिए क्या किया जाय। बहुत ख़ुशी की बात है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के बाद हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसे कोई सुझाव रखेंगे, सिर्फ यह मानवतावादी प्रस्ताव

पास करने से आप हमारी कोई मदद नहीं करेंगे, यह आप पक्का ध्यान में रखिए, यह रेजोल्यूशन पास करेंगे, हाथ उठाएंगे और बाद में आप सब भूल जाएंगे, तो यह नहीं होना चाहिए और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब भी ऐसे कोई सुझाव लाएं जिस से हमारी भारतीय महिलाओं की मदद हो। इस रेजोल्यूशन का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

औरतों के बारे में हम सोचते हैं कि आज वह बन्धन में है, वह आज पूरी तरह स्वतंत्र नहीं है। लेकिन यह भी उस समय सोचना चाहिए कि औरत इस हालत में कब पहुंची और क्यों पहुंची? क्या कोई ऐसी अवस्था थी या नहीं कि जब औरत पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र थी? इस समाज की प्रगति में या जब यह समाज बढ़ता गया, एक समय ऐसा था जब औरत पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र थी और उस को मदद के साथ समान अधिकार भी थे बल्कि मातृसत्ता पद्धति जो हमारे देश में थी उस से यह दिखाई देता है कि उस का स्थान बहुत ऊंचा था। आज भी अगर आप ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में देखेंगे तो वहां औरतों के लिए ऊंचा स्थान है और उन को समान हक बाकी औरतों से भी ज्यादा मिले हैं। लेकिन इस समान अवस्था की औरत गुलाम कैसे बनी वह भी हम को देखना चाहिए। अगर हम महाभारत को सुनें या पढ़ें तो उस में लिखा गया है कि जब धर्म भीष्म के पास जाता है और पूछता है कि यह राजा, राज्य से सब कब पैदा हो गए और ये अपने भाइयों से क्यों लड़ रहे हैं तो भीष्म कहते हैं कि एक अवस्था ऐसी थी कि :

न ने राज्यं न राजा आसीन

न च दण्डो न शिष्टिकः ॥

15.59 Hrs.

[SHRI DINESHCHANDRA GOSWAMI in the
chair]

तब राजा नहीं थे, राज्य नहीं था। कोई दण्ड देने वाला भी नहीं था और न कोई दण्ड भुगतने वाला था। जब समाज ऐसी अवस्था में था तब दण्ड यह होता था कि धिक्कार करो। आज धिक्कार करने का कोई मतलब रहा ही नहीं। आप धिक्कार करें, जिस को चोरी करना है वह चोरी करता जायगा लेकिन एक समय ऐसा था कि जब धिक्कार करो, तब भी लोगों को डर लगता था। यह उस समय की बात है कि जब हमारे समाज में जाति और वर्ग कोई नहीं था। कोई एक वर्ग ऐसा नहीं था कि जो दूसरों की जान के ऊपर या दूसरों के श्रमों के ऊपर रहता था और अपना खुद घर में बैठे खाता था। यह नहीं था। उस अवस्था में क्लास और कास्ट नहीं थी। तब औरत पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र थी। जब यह वर्ग और जाति हमारे देश में आई, इस मानव समाज में आई तब से औरत गुलामी में धकेली गई।

गुलामी में बांधी गई हैं, इस तरह से फ्यूडलिज्म हुआ। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि समाजवाद में ही औरतें पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र हो सकती हैं और होती रहेंगी। हम चाहे कितना भी सोचें, लेकिन इस अवस्था में, भाषणबलशाही में, कपिटलिज्म में औरतों को कभी भी असली स्वतन्त्रता नहीं मिल सकती, क्योंकि वे उसी समाज की एक भाग हैं जिस में सदियों से उन को लगातार दबाया गया है। एक समय था जब कि परिवार घर की चारदीवारी में सीमित था, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे इण्डस्ट्री बड़ी, इण्डस्ट्री के बढ़ने के बाद जब वर्ग का निर्माण हुआ, तब तक औरतें अपनी स्वतन्त्रता गंवा चुकी थी।

16.00 Hrs

किस हद तक औरतें गुलाम थी, मैं उस का एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ—यह उदाहरण भी महाभारत से है। एक शिष्य अपने गुरु के पास शिक्षा ग्रहण करता था, जब उस की शिक्षा पूर्ण हुई और गुरुदक्षिणा का समय आया तो उम ने गुरु से पूछा कि मैं क्या गुरु दक्षिणा दूँ। गुरु ने कहा कि मुझ को पांच सौ गाय ला कर दो। उस के पास इतनी गायें नहीं थीं। वह वहाँ के राजा के पास गया, राजा ने कहा कि मेरे पास इतना धन नहीं है, तुम मेरी लड़की को ले जाओ। उसकी लड़की को लेकर वह शिष्य दूसरे राजाओं के पास गया। तीन राजाओं से उस लड़की को बन्चे हुए, तब उन राजाओं ने उस शिष्य को लड़की के बदले धन दिया, गायें दीं। वह शिष्य उस लड़की को लेकर वापस लौटा, उम के बाप को उस लड़की को लौटा दिया और वह धन और गायें गुरु को दीं। उस समय में एक औरत का गाय जैसा उपयोग होता था, पशुओं जैसा व्यवहार होता था। आज भी औरतें पूरी तरह से स्वतन्त्र नहीं हैं और हम सोच रहे हैं कि उन को किस तरह से मुक्त किया जाय, स्वतन्त्रता दी जाय।

क्या एक औरत की स्वतन्त्रता केवल इतनी सी बात में है कि वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से पूरी तरह से स्वतन्त्र हो? आप उस की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें, आप उस को फैमिली प्लानिंग सिखायें या उस को बहुत सारे कल्चरल चीजें दिखायें, लेकिन जब तक वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं रहती है तब तक वह पूरी तरह से स्वतन्त्र नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये मैं सदन से यह कहूँगी.....

* श्री श्यामलानन्दन मिश्र : इस संसद् भवन में आप क्या आजादी चाहती हैं।

जीवती रोज़ा देशपाण्डे : क्यामबाबू आप सुनिये। मैं इन को बताना चाहती हूँ कि हम किस अवस्था में थे और आप ने हम को किस तरह से बांध कर रखा है। सिर्फ हमारी ग्राहम मिनिस्टर एक औरत है, इस से हमारे देश की पूरी औरतों को स्वतन्त्रता नहीं हो सकती है। जब आप इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने के बारे में सोचें। हम को इक्वल अपार्चुनिटीज चाहिये। मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूँ—क्या हम को इक्वल अपार्चुनिटीज मिलती हैं। 27 साल की आजादी के बाद भी फार्मस्यूटिकल इण्डस्ट्री में—अगर कोई औरत शादी कर लेती थी तो उस को कहा जाता था कि तुम जीव से रिजाइन कर के भाग जाओ। हम लोग इस के लिये बम्बई में लड़े। आप सब लोग उस समय भी इस सदन में बैठते थे, क्या आप से उस बकल कुछ सोचा था, किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा था। हम लोग 30 हजार औरतों का जन्म निकाल कर लड़े—लेकिन आप लोगों ने कभी नहीं सोचा कि इस तरह का जन्म औरतों पर होता है।

इक्वल अपार्चुनिटीज का हमारा मतलब यह है कि हम को हर जगह नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। इस के लिये जो रकाबट है उनको दूर कीजिये। यह काम सिर्फ समाजवाद में ही हो सकता है। आप देखिये मुझे रमात्रिया में एक से भिन्नार में भाग लेने का मौका मिला, जहाँ हर जगह की, हर देश की औरतें आई थी। हम ने वहाँ देखा कि जो औरतें समाजवादी मुक्तों में रहती हैं, सोसलिस्ट देशों की जो औरतें थीं, उन को हर जगह काम करने के अवसर मिलते थे, लेकिन जो कैपिटलिस्ट मुक्त हैं, जाण्डबलगाही देश हैं वहाँ ऐसी सुविधायें नहीं मिलतीं। अभी भी प्रॉस और

इंग्लैंड में इक्वलिटी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहूंगी कि इस सदन में ऐसा कोई सुझाव रखें कि जिस से हमारी औरतों को शिक्षा भी मिले, ट्रेनिंग भी मिले। हमारे यहाँ ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स हैं, बोकीशनल ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स हैं, लेकिन सब कामज पर हैं। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब और प्रधान मंत्री जी कृपा कर मेरी बात को सुनें। मैं जास्त के बारे में कह रही हूँ—हमारे यहाँ ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स हैं, लेकिन सब कामज पर हैं, महाराष्ट्र में वे फंक्शन नहीं कर रहे हैं, मैं चाहती हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम सही तरीके से हो ताकि उन को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले।

दूसरी बात—बहुत-सी जगहों पर औरतें पब्लिक सेक्टर्स में काम कर रही हैं। इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में काफी प्रगति हुई है—औरतें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में टीचर्स के रूप में काम कर रही हैं, गवर्नमेन्ट सर्विस में हैं—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन ऐसी कई इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं जहाँ उन को जगह नहीं मिलती है, खास कर ट्रेडीशनल इण्डस्ट्रीज में, जैसे टेक्सटाइल, जूट, फार्मस्यूटिकल, केमिकल, इन्जीनियरिंग, ऐसी और भी बहुत सी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं जहाँ से औरतों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है। टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री में—मैं बम्बई शहर के बारे में बतला रही हूँ—जहाँ पहले 40 हजार औरतें काम करती थीं, अब शायद पांच हजार भी नहीं बची हैं। क्या आप ऐसा रिकमेंड नहीं कर सकते कि हर एक इण्डस्ट्री में औरतों को नौकरियाँ दी जायें। टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री में 20 परसेंट औरतें रहनी ही चाहिये। केमिकल, फार्मस्यूटिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज में 20 से 25 परसेंट औरतें रहनी ही चाहिये। यदि आप हम को पूरी तरह से स्वतन्त्र करना चाहते हैं तो आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखिये कि काफ़ी दृष्टि से

हमें सब से पहले भवन्वना मिलनी चाहिये।

दुमरी बात जैसे हमारे यहां महिलायें टीचर्स हैं, उन को रमोई घर से थोड़ी छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिये। आप चाहते हैं कि हम को नये नये काम सीखना चाहिये। लेकिन किस तरह से सीखें। आप बम्बई शहर में ही चल कर देखिये—आधा दिन औरतो का रमोई घर में ही निकल जाता है। हमारे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं पहले जब बरुशा जी यहां पर ये, मैंने तब भी उन से कहा था और आज मालवीय जी ने कह रहीं हैं। आप गैस को डिब्बे में भर कर बेचते हैं, जो पहले वैट जाती थी उस का दाम आप क्यों नहीं करने, नाकि वे दो घंटे में अपना काम खत्म कर सकें और बाकी समय बचा कर बाहर जाकर कुछ काम कर सकें, कुछ सीख सकें। लेकिन पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर इस बात का मनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, दाम कम होने-वाला नहीं है। हमारी महिलाओं का थोड़ा मुविधा दीजिये उन का नोकरी करने का अधिकार दीजिये हमारे बच्चों का थोड़ा क्यान दीजिये।

जहां तक बच्चों का सम्बंध है—आप देखिये, जहां महिलायें काम करती हैं, उन के बच्चों के लिये कोई फ्रेश की व्यवस्था नहीं है। चाहे लेबर खाते में काम करती हों, किसी कारखाने में काम करती हों, कहीं भी उन के बच्चों की देखभाल की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यहां तक कि बीड़ी उद्योग में बहुत सी महिलायें काम करती हैं, वहां उन के बच्चे तम्बाकू के बरतों में ही पड़े रहते हैं, उन के लिये किसी फ्रेश की व्यवस्था नहीं है। गवर्न-मेण्ट आफिसिंग में बहुत सी महिलायें काम करती हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिये

कोई कैंच की मुविधा नहीं है। इस लिये हम लोग ब्रेसिकली यह माग करना चाहते हैं कि अगर असली मायनों में हम को रवतन्त्र होना है तो उस के पहले आर्थिक दृष्टि में हम को स्वतन्त्र बनाने की कोशिश की जाय।

इस के लिए मैं एक माग जरूर रखूंगी कि औरता को हर एक इडस्ट्री में, आप एक परमेटज रखिये जिस के मताधिक उन को हर एक इडस्ट्री में नोकरी दी जाय। एजकेशन मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह मरी बात को जरा मूनें। और जो इडस्ट्रीज आज नेशनलाइज्ड हो गई हैं उन में तो एसा करना सरकार के लिए बहुत ही जरूरी है।

आप यह रिजोल्यूशन सिर्फ पाम ही न कीजिये और यह न समाप्तिये कि दिसम्बर 1974 तक यह खत्म हो जाय, वरन्कि यह शुरुवात रहे।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी मॅन्स ईयर्स तो हजारों सालों में हो रहे हैं।

श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस प्रस्ताव को पाम कर के कुछ असली ठोस कदम उठाये जायें। वस मझे यही कहना है।

MR CHAIRMAN Actually two hours and 40 minutes were allotted for this discussion but even before the first speaker started today we had already taken 2 hours and 32 minutes and still I have a large number of requests from speakers

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) At least two Ministers have to intervene before the final reply. There are also a number of Members desiring to speak. May I suggest that we extend the time, so that the debate may conclude at 5.30

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) Not only ladies, but some good-looking men should also be allowed. Then we are prepared to sit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told the Minister will take 20 minutes and there is another Minister to intervene, apart from a number of lady speakers and a number of good-looking males also:

AN HON. MEMBER: Including yourself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, may I request the Members to confine their speeches to five or seven minutes and not more. You can speak a lot in five minutes. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): We have got two fortunate things. The first fortunate thing is that today at last in Parliament we are having an opportunity to participate in the International Women's Year. The other very fortunate thing is that it is quite historic that it is a bachelor who has come forward with the resolution on this subject. I must thank our bachelor colleague for being so concerned about the women of our country and for coming forward with this resolution.

Unfortunately, we find that the term "International Women's Year" is becoming a very hackneyed term and, I think, we should get away from it. We have to do something in concrete terms. Today, as we look back after 27 years of Independence, what we see is that our Government, our people, have failed even in implementing the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Whatever is mentioned in the Resolution here is nothing new. It is something to which our Government, our people, have committed themselves to.

Now, I would like to remind the hon. Minister, because, I think, he needs to be reminded, of the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Article 39 says:

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

x x x x x

(d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;"

If we review what has been done in the last 27 years, we find we are nowhere nearer to implementing the Directive Principles, nearer to what the position was at the time when these were first drawn up. There are very noble words in the Directive principles. But all that is talked about is sheer sanctimonious humbuggery.

In this Resolution, we are demanding the implementation of the Directive Principles. Really, concrete beginning has to be made in this direction in this year, International Women's year. If the United Nations adopted this Resolution, it was not just for the fun of it. It was because they wanted that countries like ours should be seized of it where one-third of the working population in the world today are women. They should be enabled to come forward and the rest of the women should also be enabled to come forward to rouse the conscience of women and men and to change their mentality. I am not one of those who would cry and weep about the oppression of women. If women are oppressed today, it is because of the mentality of women and men.

Women have played their part in achieving the freedom of the country and in seeing to it that these Directive Principles of the Constitution were framed. Therefore, women have also got to come forward today to rouse the conscience of women and men, particularly, change the mentality of men, in order to see that the Government and the Parliament is faced to see that these Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution are achieved and implemented.

This is what we have to aim at. I find the hon. Education Minister smiling in a benign manner. I know, he will come forward and say that crores of rupees have been given for social welfare. What is social welfare? There is nothing social about it nor welfare about it. It is not to be seen in any concrete form. Say, for example, taking shape in more places for girls in schools and colleges. We are not seeing any change in the employment oppor-

tunities for women in this country. There are so many jobs for which you read advertisements, day after day—the monopoly press is making money on the advertisements—including those of the public sector, and where you find that only men are to apply, not women. Why? These jobs are not for women.

In the socialist countries, we see women working in all fields, participating in everything. Our country is supposed to have socialistic pattern of society, socialism, whatever you may call it. This is the most abused term when it is talked of by the ruling party. You do not find that women are being given equal opportunities. In the Soviet Union, even girls of 18 years' age are operating cranes weighing tonnes and tonnes. They are taking part in building operations. Can you conceive of it here? Not at all. Here, we are told, "You are a woman. Can you do this?". Why not? This is the attitude that has to be changed in our country. It is no good talking in very generalised terms unless and until we have something concrete before us, such as, a legislation on equal pay for equal work.

You are in great haste over and over again, in one State after another State, trying to implement one of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, that is, Prohibition. You fail in it. You give rise to bootlegging. All kinds of things happen. But no concrete effort is being made to implement Directive Principles affecting women.

Even for the ratification of the Convention of the I.L.O. on equal work, the trade union movement in this country had to conduct a sustained battle. Today, we are nowhere nearer to achieving it yet. What about a legislation on equal pay for equal work? A few days ago, I gave a Question on that. I have been told, "It is under consideration." It is not yet even under "active consideration." It is a shameful thing that even in Governmental agricultural farms, there is discrimination in respect of wages to men and women. When you pride yourself and say that you have got a woman Prime Minister, when you pride yourself and say that you have got such talented persons, like, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi in the Cabinet, when you pride yourself

and say that you have got a woman Chief Minister, yet in Government Agricultural Farms, in State Agricultural Farms, you find discrimination in wages paid to men and women. Instead of having a legislation that agricultural workers should get a minimum wage and that it should be an equal wage for both men and women, you find discrimination in wages to men and women even in State Agricultural Farms. I was horrified when a woman leader of one of the Women's organisation in this country told me that she employs women labour in her farm because she has to pay them a lesser wage and, therefore, she earns more.

This is the mentality. That has to be changed in our country. It is not a question of law alone. You have got a law on dowry. It is not being implemented because the attitude of society is not changing. I for one do not like that attitude. I do not subscribe to that attitude. It is for all of us together as social revolutionaries to come forward so that we achieve what has been achieved in the Soviet Union where 49 per cent of the persons working in industry are women, where 85 per cent of those working in the health services are women, where 73 per cent of those working in the field of education and culture are women—the hon. Education Minister should take note of that—and where 49 per cent of those working in the field of science and auxiliary scientific services are women. That is why in the Soviet Union, you could have a woman like Valentina Tereshkov going into space. Here, we are still having women in primitive conditions of oppression, in feudal conditions of oppression, and they are being given a discriminatory treatment everywhere, in industry and in other fields also.

Still more, there are conditions in this country where women are being driven out of employment in the textile industry, in the jute industry and in other industries on the plea that women handle sophisticated machinery, sophisticated instruments. Do you think we do not have potential Valentina Tereshkovs? We have got hundreds of them because ours is a country where women, like, Sarojini Naidu took a lead in the fight for freedom, and equalled men.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

Today, if we are to pay homage to those women, homage to the martyrs of our national liberation movement, we can only pay homage in concrete terms by accepting this Resolution and by concretely doing something much more than having the programmes that the Prime Minister referred to. Those programmes are only high-sounding ideas, Symposiums, Seminars and the like. Nothing more than that. I ask: What is there concrete that you are going to do so that women can take place, side by side with men, in our society as a whole. That cannot be done unless we make a beginning by having a concrete programme of having a legislation on equal pay for equal work, unless we have a legislation which will ensure that women will have equality of opportunity in employment, unless we have a legislation that will ensure that women in employment will be safeguarded and will be given vocational training, maternity benefits and so on.

Sir, you have been rather liberal to me in giving me this much time. I do not want to deprive other Members of an opportunity to speak on this very important Resolution. So, I conclude by saying that human conscience in our country can never reconcile itself with the fact that women are subjected to various kinds of discrimination, that human conscience has got to prevail and all discrimination, all discriminatory practices and all discriminatory attitudes whether on the part of women or on the part of men have got to be eradicated once for all. If our country with its glorious heritage and glorious culture is to march forward towards the glorious future that is awaiting it, it cannot be achieved if women are cut out from achieving the glorious future of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Savitri Shyam. Before she starts, I want to inform the House that she has given notice of an amendment to this Resolution. Strictly speaking, the amendment ought to have been given earlier. This being a very important occasion, I would like to know from the House whether they have any objection to her moving it now . . .

SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH: I have already spoken to the leaders of the parties

and they have agreed. They have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House has no objection, and particularly because the amendment has been given notice of by a lady member, I cannot stand in the way. She may move her amendment and continue her speech.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM (Aonla):
I move:

That in the Resolution,—

- (i) after "at removing" insert "as far as possible"
- (ii) omit "particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws, dowry customs, maternity and child welfare in the rural areas, unequal pay for equal work, educational and employment opportunities, vocational training and facilities for working mothers" (4)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलहाबाद):
यह जो संशोधन है इससे महिला की तरफ से महिलाओं के साथ अन्याय होगा। कोई भी ऐसा संशोधन नहीं आना चाहिये जो मूल प्रस्ताव के नैगेशन में जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has only moved the Resolution. It does not mean that it has been accepted by the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): They could have asked a male member to move this amendment. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: She had given notice of an amendment. The House agreed that she could move that amendment. And she has moved it. It does not mean that it has been passed. The debate will continue. We shall see how things develop at the end.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (वांदा): इसको मूव करने के पहले रघुरामैया साहब ने जब बात की थी तब हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे थे कि उनको इस लेट स्टज पर एमेंडमेंट मूव करने की स्वीकृति

दे दें। हम समझते थे कि इस एमेंडमेंट में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं होगी जो अच्छी न हो। लेकिन इस एमेंडमेंट के बाद तो इस प्रस्ताव में कुछ रह ही नहीं गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise this when I put the amendment to the vote of the House, not at this stage. Now the amendment has been moved. We should not enter into a debate on this at this stage.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): How can we speak at the time of voting? When you put the amendment to the vote, we have only to say 'aye' or 'no'; we cannot speak at that point. The Minister gave us to understand . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not drag the Chair here. If there is any understanding between the members and the Minister, you can talk to the Minister.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want the Minister to clarify as to how it comes from a private member and not from the Government.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I have only said that, so far as moving the amendment is concerned, the leaders on the Opposition have no objection. I have not committed you to any voting on it, this way or that way. As to the reason why the hon. lady Member is moving this amendment, she will explain, and I am sure the Minister also will clarify.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की बड़ी आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने कई राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषयों में व्यवस्त रहने के बाद भी एक प्रस्ताव लाकर इस सदन, सरकार और समाज का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित किया है कि स्त्रियों के साथ अब तक जो अन्याय होता रहा है और उनके साथ जो असमानता बरती जा रही है, उसको इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में दूर किया जाये। मैंने अपने इस संशोधन

में कोई नई बात नहीं कही है। मूवर महोदय ने अपने प्रस्ताव में काफी डिटेल्स दी हैं, जैसे मैरिज, ईक्वलस पे फार ईक्वल वर्क और एम्प्लायमेंट आदि। इन डिटेल्स के बारे में अलग से डिस्कशन किया जा सकता है और अलग-अलग कानून बनाये जा सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई और पारसी आदि कई जातियाँ हैं और उनके अलग-अलग परसनल लाज हैं। जब तक उन सब के लिये एक यूनिफार्म ला न हो तब तक इस प्रस्ताव को उसकी वर्तमान हालत में स्वीकार करने से बहुत सी कानूनी कठिनाइयाँ और पेचीदगियाँ पैदा हो जायेंगी। जब तक सब परसनल लाज को खत्म नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक मैरिज और डाइवर्स आदि के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रस्ताव को पास करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता कि इस प्रस्ताव में, जिसकी भावना से मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ, ऐसा संशोधन किया जाये, जिससे यह सब के लिये एकसैटेवल हो जाये।

स्टेट्स आफ वीमन कमेटी के साथ दौरा करते हुए, मुझे सभी क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं को देखने और उनसे बात करने का अवसर मिला। हमने देखा कि जो महिलाएं सर्विसेज में प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर आती हैं उनको छोड़कर सभी क्षेत्रों में उनके साथ असमानता का व्यवहार किया जाता है। खेतों, चाय के बगीचों, बीड़ी उद्योग और हार्टिकल्चर आदि में काम करने वाली स्त्रियों को पुरुषों के बराबर वेतन नहीं मिलता है। यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में ईक्वल पे फार ईक्वल वर्क की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जाये। इसको किस तरह

[श्रीमति सावित्री श्याम]

से कानून की शकल दी जाये, इस पर सम-ज-कल्याण मंत्री विचार करें।

जहां तक कानून का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी कोई कमी नहीं है। आजादी से पहले भी और उसके बाद भी बहुत कानून बन। हमारे नेताओं पर रूस की क्रांति और लेनिन तथा महात्मा गांधी के महिलाओं के बारे में विचारों की बहुत गहरी छाप थी, जिनका कहना था कि मानवता के नाने पसने लिटो के नाने स्त्रियां और पुरुषों का बराबर का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। यही कारण था कि जब हमारा संविधान बना तो उसमें आर्टिकल 14, 15 और 16 आदि ईक्वलिटी के सम्बन्ध में रखे गये। आर्टिकल 15 (3) में कहा गया है कि स्त्रियों और बच्चा व लिये कानून में विशेष व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि अब तक इस बात की अवहेलना की जाती रही है कि जब स्त्रियां पुरुषों के बराबर काम करती हैं तो फिर उनको बराबर वेतन क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है। हमने तो यह भी देखा है कि कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज में स्त्रियों की आउट-पुट पुरुषों से बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि टेक्स्टाइल और इजीनियरिंग आदि आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में माहनाइजेशन और स्पेशलाइजेशन के नाम पर स्त्रियों का बराबर रि-ट्रैन्समिट होता रहा है। जैसा कि श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने बताया है टेक्स्टाइल में 1961 में स्त्रियों की संख्या 20 हजार थी, जबकि 1971 में वह घटकर 5 हजार रह गई है। दूसरे उद्योगों में भी स्त्रियों की संख्या में कमी होती रही है।

जहां तक बेरी अमीडमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, उसका उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि मूल प्रस्ताव को इग्नोर किया जाये।

मैं प्रस्ताव की भावना से 100 फीसदी सहमत हूँ। मैंने यह अमीडमेंट इसलिए रखा है ताकि सरकार को इसे स्वीकार करने में किसी कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े।

इस चर्चा में डाउरी का जिक्र किया गया है। डाउरी खत्म होने के बजाय बढ़ती चली जा रही है। दहेज बँलक मनी को छिपाने का एक माध्यम बन गया है। हमारी कमेटी ने कहा है कि इसको काम्प्लीटली ऑफिस बना दिया जाये। डा० सरोजिनी महिषी ने 4, 5 दिन पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि यह एक्ट 1961 में पास हुआ, लेकिन उसके मातहत आज तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमने इस कानून को सीरियसली नहीं लिया है।

मैं 20 अप्रैल के अखबार में पढ़ कि एक पिता ने अपनी बेटी के विवाह लिये बड़े आदमियाँ से 10 हजार रुपये इकट्ठे किये। इसमें लड़की को बहुत दुख हुआ और उसने सुसाइड कर लिया, और वह पैसा उसके फ्युनरल पर खर्च किया गया। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि दहेज आदि जो क्रूरतियाँ हमारे समाज के लिए अभिशाप बनी हुई हैं, उनका हटाया जाये। डाउरी एक्ट में अमीडमेंट कर के इसको काम्प्लीटली ऑफिस बनाना चाहिए। मैं तो प्रोजेक्शन के भी खिलाफ हूँ। जितना बँलक-मनी उसके द्वारा छिपाया जाता है, उतना और कितनी ढग से नहीं छिपाया जाता है।

जब हिन्दू सक्सेशन एक्ट 1956 में पास हुआ, पंडित जी ने कहा था— अगर मैं ब्राइस मिनिस्टर रहा तो महिलाओं को प्रोपर्टी में अधिकार जरूर दिलाकर रहूँगा। लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है? हिन्दू सक्सेशन एक्ट में बहिष्त को अपने

भाई के बराबर हक प्राप्त नहीं है। चूँकि वह प्रापर्टी में डिवीजन नहीं माग सकती है, इसलिए न वह उसको एलीमिनेट कर सकती है और न ही सैल कर सकती है। क्या इसको प्रापर्टी में अधिकार कहा जा सकता है? पुरुषों की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि यह मेरी सैल्फ एक्वायर्ड प्रापर्टी है, यह मेरा कमाया हुआ धन है, इस पर मेरा अधिकार है। जब कोई डाइवोर्स या सैपरेशन होता है तो वह स्त्री को मेन्डीनेन्स देने से भी शरारत है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि जो पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ है, वह स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों के सहयोग से इकट्ठा हुआ है। स्त्री ने घर का काम कर के, बच्चों का पालकर और काम खर्च कर के पसा बचाने में सहायता दी है। इसलिए उस धन पर केवल पुरुष का अधिकार कैसे हो सकता है? इसलिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि एक परिवार के पास जो धन जमा है चाहे वह बैंक में हो और चाहे किसी अन्य रूप में, उस पर स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों का बराबर अधिकार होना चाहिये और डाइवोर्स या सैपरेशन के समय दोनों में बराबर बटवारा होना चाहिये।

यह एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है। इसके अन्दर इनने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। मैंने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है। यह भावना की बात है, मैं अब भी कहती हूँ कि मैं भावना से सहमत होकर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लार्ड हूँ जिसमें कि यह रिजेक्ट न हो क्योंकि मैं इस भावना से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। अनेकों ऐक्ट जो बने हुए हैं आज्ञादी के पहले के या आज्ञादी के बाद के उनका अध्ययन किया जाय तो लाजिमी लगता है कि सभी में संशोधन करने की आज आवश्यकता है।

श्री सैयद अहमद अगमा - सभापति महादय, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने इस बात या आवरमाइंट कहा उसको मैं ओवरलक करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। बात यह है कि मैं खोस्ट हूँ हिल पीपुल कानफ्रेंस का उस कायेम्ब्रिज्जिममें प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहिबा बोली जा अथवा यहाँ में उठकर चली गई और मुझको यहाँ मजबूरन रुकना पडा क्योंकि मैं चन्द जमले डममे पहले अर्ज कर चुका था।

मैं इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता के करारदात की तारीफ करता हूँ और उनकी तकरीर की भी तारीफ करता हूँ। आज हमारे समाज में तीन तबके हैं। एक निचला तबका है जिसको अवाभ कहते हैं या प्रोलिटेरियट कहते हैं। वह तबका मेहनतकरता है, मजदूरी करता है, खेती में काम करता है। और एक तबका वह है जिसे ऊचा तबका कहते हैं। उसमें मगरबियत बहुत है। उन्हें किसी की फिक्र नहीं है। वह सैल्फ सैटर्ड हैं और उस क्लास को बिलाग करने हैं जो एक्सप्लायटर हैं। एक तबका जो रहता है वह दरमियानी तबका है। हमेशा इसी दरमियानी तबके में लीडरशिप उभरी है। उस दरमियानी तबके के लिए कह रहा था एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर से, कि उन्होंने जो अपने स्कूलों के दरवाजे लडकियों के लिए बन्द कर दिये हैं, को-एजूकेशन के लिए वे तैयार नहीं हैं यह एक बहुत बड़ा जल्म उनके साथ है। क्योंकि अगर वह लडकियों को पढ़ने का मौका देगे, वह पड़ेगी तो तमाम जल्म के खिलाफ बाबेला करेगी जो उन पर होते हैं और अवाभ की रहबरी करेगी। अगर एक कान्वेंट स्कूल में या एक प्रडिबेट स्कूल में को-एजूकेशन हो सकती है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि उनकी क्यों हेसिटेशन होती है, वे क्यों इससे शरारते

[श्री सैयद अहमद भागा]

हैं? इन स्कूलों के दरवाजे लड़कियों के लिए क्यों नहीं खोलने? यह बात में इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि डमी तबके की लड़कियों पर बंदाज जुल्म है। ये हो बुरे रसूमात की शिकार हैं, तहमान की शिकार हैं, यही कदासन पमन्दा की शिकार है और उन्ही को बेकार और बेअमन किया जाता है। इसी तबके में यह रस्म है कि लड़की का जब व्याह्रा जाता है तब उसको गोद में लेकर डोली में रखा जाता है। यानी वह भी एक बण्डल है और उसका भी यह अहमदा करारा जाता है कि तुम एक बण्डल हो। वह यही समझती है कि मैं भी एक बण्डल हूँ और मेरा नाम सिबाय गलामी के और कोई नहीं है। यह एक एटीट्यूड है। हावानीन की बात तो अलग है, यह एक एटीट्यूड भी है। एक जमाना ऐसा था हमारे मुल्क में, जिस जमान में लड़की को बर्तों में रखा जाता था। अब ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जब हमने आर्यभट्ट फजा में भेजा है तब ऊट के सबारों के जमाने को नहीं लौट सकते। यह उस जमाने की बात है जब ऊट पर सबारी की जाती थी। सब वह जमाना फिर लौट कर आए ऐसी बात सोचना गलत होगा। मुझे याद आता है आज में सो वर्ष पहले कश्मीर में लड़की थी उसका नाम मोनकेमरी था। सो वर्ष पहले उसने यह खाहिश की थी कि वह चांद पर जाएगी। उसने बड़ी कोशिश की, बड़ी लगन में चांद की पुकारती रही मांकह कर के वह जाना चाहती थी लेकिन वह बेचारी नहीं गई। पर आज वह जमाना आ गया है जब हमने आर्यभट्ट को स्पेस में भेज दिया और एक वक्त आएगा कि जब हम

चांद पर भी जाएंगे। तो वह तो नहीं जा सकती, मगर उसके ख्वाब को हम पूरा करेंगे।

मबाल यह है कि आज भी जब शादी होती है उसके साथ जो डाबरी दी जाती है वह एक कबोलियत की वीमत होती है कि तुम इसको कबूल करो और इसकी वीमत हम तुमको देने हैं इसको कबूल करने के लिए। यह एक बहुत बड़ा जुल्म है कि इसलिए यह डाबरी दी जाय कि यह लड़की कबूल होगी और बहा रहेगी। इसमें बड़ कर और गोई जुल्म नहीं हो सकता है। एक लड़की की शादी हुई उसमें मुई-घागा नहीं दिया तो कुछ दिनों के बाद उसमें यह कहा गया कि यह तो मुई-घागा भी अपने साथ नहीं ला सकी। फिर उसका जो ह्यूमिलियेशन हुआ सिर्फ इस कारण कि वह मुई-घागा नहीं ला सकी यह कितने बड़े जुल्म की बात है। कश्मीर की एक और लड़की का हाल मुनिग सबके लिए खाना पका, मछली बनी, उसकी मास ने एक कच्ची मछली के टुकड़े को उसकी थाली में रख दिया। वह गौर से देखने लगी कि मैं इस कच्ची मछली का कैसे खाऊंगी तो उसकी मास ने कहा तू इसको कैसे नहीं निगल सकती? मैं तुझको कैसे निगल गई? मैं तो तुझे बिना डाबरी के निगल गई। तू इसको क्यों नहीं निगल सकती? तो यह है उनके ऊपर जुल्म की कहाती। जो जुल्म उनके ऊपर होने रहे हैं।

(अध्यास)

Sir, this is something very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are running against time. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA
Sir, this House has not got a Muslim woman
to represent the case of Muslim women.

He is representing the case of so many millions of women. Therefore, please allow him more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aga, please be brief.

श्री सैयद अहमद आगा : मैं महर की बात करने जा रहा था। आज से सैंकड़ों वर्ष पहले या सदियों पहले महर होता था कि दम-बाराह रूप औरत को दे दिए और उसमें कहा कि यह तो और तुम जाओ। दम रूप एकड़ाया और तलाक दे दिया। यूनीलिटर्सल डाइवार्स यह होता है। आज दम-बाराह रूप के कोर्ट माने नहीं है। इसकी दो मुश्किलें हैं— एक तो उस कदर उन-गडिकेट है कि इसके कांटे माने नहीं हैं, एक मुझे मान्य है कि कश्मीर में इसकी एक दूसरी किस्म भी है और शायद हो सकता है पंजाब में भी हों जिन में कि इतना इम्पामिन्सिल रख दिया जाता था कि वह अदा ही नहीं हो सके। यानी या तो महर उस कदर कम है कि वह बेमानी है और या इतना मुश्किल है कि उसे अदा करना नामु-सकिल है। अगर महर, मिमाल के तौर पर, मच्छर की हड्डी एक पाव हों, तो यह महर अदा नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि एक पाव मच्छर की हड्डी तो लार्ड नहीं जा सकती।

इसलिए खारिन्द तलाक के वक्त यह कहेगा कि तुम पड़ी रहो तुम एक काम कर सकती हो, तुम गुलाम रह सकती हो। तुम मेहनत करो, गुलामी करो और हम दूसरी शादी कर लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) इस्लाम में भी जानता हूँ और इस्लाम की स्प्रिट को जानता हूँ। चार शादियों की बात जो कही जा रहे हो वह कब

कही गई? जब अनशिनन शादियों होती थी तब उस पर एक पाबन्धी लया दी गई कि चार शादी तक तुम कर सकते हो। यह एक हद हो गई जैसे शराब पीना बहुत पीने से ना शराब के लिए एक हद लया दी कि चार प्याले तक पी सकते हो। ऐसे ही चार शादी के हद लगाई गई कि वह भी उस कदर पर कि तुमको सभी का यकमा एफवागन देना होगा लेकिन चकि यकमा एफकेशन देना पामिन्सिल नहीं इसलिए चार शादी का संवाल नहीं पेश करना। अगर कोई माहब यह कहते हैं कि उस्लाम इसकी इजाजत देता है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं देता ये वि-युल नहीं देता है। तुम यह एक बहाना करने हो अपनी खारिन्स तो पूरा करने लिए। और एक ओर डावरी बसुल करने के लिए तुम एक बहाना बनाने हो। तुम आज एक डावरी लेने हो, कल एक और डावरी देना चाहते हो। यह निजार्न है एक्सप्लायेटेगन है। यह भी यहा होता रहा है कि एक हफने के बाद तलाक दिए जाने रहे है।

मैंने कुछ देर पहले इसी किस्म की बाने एक फोरम में रती थी, वहा लोगो ने कपटे फासन गरु कर दिए, मेरे खिलाफ लिखना गरु कर दिया। कुछ आर्टिकल्स मेरे खिलाफ रीन-ट्रान्शर में निकले, मैं उस को मुजमलवाजी ही कह सकता हूँ। ये लोग शायद किताब को पढ़ पाए ह, लेकिन किताब को समझ नहीं सके -- वे किताब-खवाह हैं, माहिबे किताब नहीं हैं।

मैं यहा पर काश्मीर की एक लडकी का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ —

[श्री सैयद अहमद आगा]

उस का नाम था — लालईशबरी या लालवेत। उस पर बहुत जुल्म हुआ, उसको जिस कटोरे में खाना दिया जाता था, उस में पत्थर रख कर उस पर चावल के चन्द दाने छिड़क दिए जाते थे, उम की मदर-इन-ला उसपर इतना जुल्म करती थी। लेकिन वह बेचारी उस को बरदाश्त करती थी और पत्थर को भी साफ कर के रखती थी। एक दफा उस की महिलियो ने कहा कि तुम पत्थर को क्यों साफ करती हो। उस लड़की ने जवाब दिया कि तो वह एक खाम चीज़ है, जा मेरे कटोरे में रखी जाती है, उस के ऊपर चावल के दाने छिड़के जाते हैं, 12 वर्ष से यही खाती आ रही हू, इस लिए मुझे उसका साफ रखना जरूरी है। उस का फादर-इन-ला बड़ी पीछे मुन रहा था। उम ने भी उस बात को सुना। जब वह घर में आया तो उम ने देखा कि बाकई उम के कटोरे में पत्थर रखा जाना था। मैं उसको एक कपलेट की शकल में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू और खास तौर से उन किताब-खवा लोगों को सुनाना चाहता हू ताकि आप की मारफत यह बात उन तक पहुँच जाय। वह कपलेट इस तरह से है —

'The thoughtless read the holy books
as parrots in their cage recite
their reading is like churning water
fruitless effort, ridiculous concert'

मैंने "रिडिकुलस कन्सीट" का जिक्र इस लिए किया कि इस के नेह्त उन्होंने मेरे खिलाफ मजामीन-बाजी शुरू कर दी।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि पोलिगेमी ट्यूनीसिया में बन्द कर दी गई है। इस किसम के रिफार्मज़ तुर्की, ईरान, इराक और सिरिया में भी हो चुके हैं। पाकिस्थान में भी जब यहाँ के लोग बर्हा गए, हमारे ही भाई-बंद थे, उन्होंने भी 1961 में "फैमिली ला आडिनन्स" के नेह्त पोलिगेमी पर रोक लगाई, बिना जूडीशियल सैक्शन के खाबिन्द के इस इस्तियार पर भी पाबन्दी लगाई गई कि वह यूनीलेटरल तलाक दे सके। हमारे यहाँ भी मैं देखना हूँ कि बम्बई और पूना में कुछ थोड़ी बहुत जाग्रति है। लेकिन इस तरफ नहीं है। मैंने बहा देखा कि शरीफ तैयब जी और जनाब ए० ए० फौजी साहब इस मामले में बहुत काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह तरीका इस्लाम के लाफ है। मैं उन मौलवी साहबान को भी यह कहना चाहता हू जो यह कहते हैं कि यह उन का पर्सनल-ला है, जब वे इस मामले में इतना शौर मचाते हैं तो मैं उन से पूछता हू कि वे "यूजरी" के मुताल्लिक क्यों नहीं कहते, वह भी तो इस्लाम में मन्ये किया है, मूसानियत की है, इस के खिलाफ भी तो उन को आवाज उठानी चाहिए। आज स्मॉगिंग क्यों जारी है, इस्लाम इस को इजाजत देता।

ला-आफ-मोजेज में एडल्ट्री की सजा संगसारी (स्टोन-टू-डेथ) रखी गई थी। बाद में हज़रत ईसा के वक्त में हदिसा में इस को बदल दिया गया था।

उस वस्तु एक औरत को समझारो के
मौके पर हजरत ईसा के अलफ़ाज
आप को याद होंगे।

"Sin no more lady, sin no more Where
are the accusers?"

लेकिन उस के बाद जब इस्लाम आया
तो इस की सजा "फलोंगिय" रखी
गई। लेकिन खलीफये अब्बल आगे
तो उन्होंने महसूस किया कि इस की
सजा और ज्यादा मस्त होनी चाहिए,
इस लिए उन्होंने फिर ला-आफ-मोजेज
को लागू किया। इस लिए मेरा कहना
है कि इस में तब्दीली लाई जा
सकती है, मजहब के साथ इस का
कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

मैं यह बात कह कर कन्कलूड
करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ लोअर
क्लास में बंजेज यकमा होनी चाहिए।
"महर" की रकम इतनी एडिक्वेट
होनी चाहिए ताकि अगर कोई अपनी
औरत को तलाक दे दे और वह
बेआसरा हो तो वह इस पैसे से कमा
कर अपना गुजारा कर सके, अपने आप
को पैरो पर खड़ा कर सके।

मैं यहाँ खलील जिब्रान के एक
कोटेशन के साथ कन्कलूड करता हूँ—

"Thus the Christian Bishop and the
Muslim Imam and the Brahmin priest
became like sea reptiles who clutch their
prey with many tentacles and suck their
blood with numerous mouths".

I cannot do better than conclude with
this sentence

شری سد محمد آغا : سہا سی
مہودے۔ ڈنٹی سکر صاحب نے
اس بات کو اور سائٹ کہا اس کو
میں اور لک کرے کے لئے نار نہیں
ہوں۔ بات نہ ہے کہ میں ہوس
ہوں ہے نبول کنفرنس کا۔ اس
کانفرنس کا جس میں برائے
منسٹر دامتہ ہیں اٹھ کر حلی
کس پر مہم آ رہا ہے وہاں محورا
رکنا برا۔ لیونکہ میں حد حملے
اس سے پہلے عرض کر چکا تھا۔

میں اندر حب لیا کے وارداد
کی سائٹ کر رہا ہوں۔ آج شمارے
سماج میں سے طبعی عن اک
بھلا طبع ہے جس کو عوام کہے
ہیں۔ نا برائے کہے جس
وہ طبع محبت کرنا ہے۔ مردوری
کرنا ہے کہی میں کام کرنا ہے۔
اور ایک طبع وہ ہے جس میں
معرسہ بہت ہے۔ انہیں کسی کا
فکر نہیں ہے۔ وہ سب سٹریڈ
ہیں۔ اور اس ٹلاس کو بلانگ
کرتے ہیں جو انکسٹرائٹ ہیں۔
یک طبع جو رہا ہے وہ درساہ
طبع ہے۔ ہمیشہ اسی درسانے
طبع سے لیدر سب انہری ہے۔
اس درسانے طبع کے لئے میں
کہہ رہا تھا انکو کس منسٹر

[سہی سہی د اہماد آااا:]

سے ۔ کہ انہوں نے جو اپنے سکولوں کے دروازے لڑکیوں کے لئے کیوں بند کر ڈئے ہیں۔ کو ایجوکیشن کے لئے وہ تیار نہیں ہیں۔ یہ ایک بہت بڑا ظلم ان کے ساتھ ہے۔ کیونکہ اگر وہ لڑکی لڑکیوں کو بڑھنے کا موقعہ دینگے تو تمام ظلم کے خلاف واویلہ کریں گیں جو ان پر ہوتا ہے۔ اور عوام کی رعیرہ ٹرننگیں۔ اگر ایک کانونٹ سکول میں با انک پرائیوٹ سکول میں نو ایجوکیشن ہو سکی ہے تو میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ ان کو کیوں ہمچیشن ہونا ہے۔ وہ کیوں اس سے لہرانے ہیں۔ ان سکولوں کے دروازے لڑکیوں کے لئے کیوں نہیں لہولتے۔ بہ بات میں اس لئے لہ رہا ہوں کہ اس طیفے کی لڑکیوں پر بے انداز ظلم ہوتے ہیں۔ بہ ہی بے رسومات کی سکار ہیں۔ رسومات کی سکار ہیں۔ بہیں رسومات بسندی کی سکار ہیں۔ اور انہیں کو ع کار اور بے عمل لہا جانا ہے۔ اس طیفے میں یہ رسم ہے کہ لڑکی کو جب پیاہا جانا ہے تب اس کو کود میں لیکر ڈولی میں رلہا جاتا ہے۔ یعنی وہ بھی انک بندل ہے اور اس کو بھی یہی احساس کرایا جانا

ہے کہ تم ایک بندل ہو۔ وہ یہی سمجھتی ہے۔ کہ میں بھی ایک بندل ہوں اور میرا کام سوائے غلامی کے اور ٹوٹی نہیں ہے۔ یہ ایک ایٹیٹیوٹ ہے۔ قانون کی بات الگ ہے۔ یہ ایک ایٹیٹیوٹ بھی ہے۔ ایک زمانہ ایسا تھا کہ ہمارے ملک میں جس زمانے میں لڑکی کو برقعہ میں رلہا جانا تھا۔ اب ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ جب ہم نے آریہ بھٹ فضا میں بھجوا ہے۔ سب اونٹ کی سواری کے زمانے کو نہیں ٹوٹ سکتے۔ نہ اس زمانے کی بات ہے جب اونٹ پر سواری کی جانی تھی۔ اب وہ زمانہ بھر لوٹ کر آئے ابسی بات سوچنا غلط ہوگا۔ مجھے یاد آتا ہے آج سے سو برس پہلے کشمیر میں لڑکی بھی اس کا نام سون کیسری تھا۔ سو برس پہلے اس نے یہ خواہش کی تھی کہ وہ چاند پر جائیگی اس نے بڑی کونشن کی۔ لکن سے چاند کو پکارتی تھی۔ ماں کہہ کے۔ وہ جانا چاہتی تھی۔ لیکن وہ بیچاری نہیں گئی۔ پر آج وہ زمانہ آ گیا ہے۔ جب ہم نے آریہ بھٹ کو سپیس میں بھیج دیا۔ اور ایک وقت آئیگا کہ جب ہم چاند پر بھی جائینگے تو وہ تو

نہیں جا سکی مگر اس کے خواب
کو ہم پورا کرینگے۔

سوال یہ ہے کہ آج بھی جب
شادی ہوتی ہے، اس کے ساتھ جوڑا
وری دی جاتی ہے وہ ایک قبولیت
کی قیمت ہوتی ہے۔ کہ تم اس کو
قبول کرو اور اتنی قیمت ہم تم کو
دیتے ہیں اس کو قبول کرنے
کے لئے۔ یہ ایک بہت بڑا ظلم

ہے۔ کہ اس لئے یہ ڈاوری دی
جائے کہ یہ لڑکی قبول ہوئی اور
وہاں رہے گی۔ اس سے بڑھکر کوئی
اور ظلم نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ ایک لڑکی
کی شادی ہوئی۔ اس میں سوئی دھاگا

نہیں دیا تو کچھ دنوں کے بعد اس
سے یہ کہا گیا کہ یہ تو سوئی
دھاگا بھی اپنے ساتھ نہیں لا
سکی۔ اس کو جو ہیومیلیشن ہوا
صرف اس کارن کہ وہ سوئی دھاگا
نہیں لا سکی۔ یہ کتنے بڑے ظلم
کی بات ہے۔ کشمیر کی ایک اور
لڑکی کا حال سننے سب کے لئے
کہانا پکا مچھلی بنی اس کی ساس
نے ایک کچی مچھلی کے ٹکڑے
کو اس کی تھالی میں رکھ دیا۔ وہ
غور سے دیکھنے لگی۔ کہ میں
اس کچی مچھلی کو کیسے
کھاؤنگی۔ تو اس کی ساس نے

کہا کہ تو اس کو کیسے نہیں نکل
سکتی۔ میں تو تجھ کو کیسے
نکل گئی۔ میں تو تجھے
بنا ڈاوری کے نکل گئی۔
تو اس کو کیوں نہیں نکل سکتی۔
تو یہ ہے ان کے اوپر ظلم کی
کہانی۔ جو ظلم ان کے اوپر ہوتے
رہے ہیں۔

Sir, this is something very important.

Mr. Chairman: We are running against
time, please conclude.

Shrimati T. Lakshminakthamma: Sir, this
House has not got a Muslim woman to re-
present the case of muslim women. He is
representing the case of so many millions
of women. Therefore, please allow him
more time.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Aga, please be brief.

شری سید احمد آغا : میں مہر کی
بات کرنے جا رہا تھا۔ آج سے
سینکڑوں برس پہلے یا صدیوں
پہلے مہر ہوتا تھا کہ دس ہارہ
روپے عورت کو دے دئے اور
اس سے کہا یہ او اور تم جاؤ،
دس روپے پکڑائے اور طلاق
دے دیا۔ یونیورسٹی ڈائریورس
یہ ہوتا ہے۔ آج دس ہارہ روپے
کے کوئی معنی نہیں ہیں۔ اس کی
دو صورتیں ہیں۔ ایک تو اس قدر
ان ایڈیکویٹ ہے کہ اس کے کوئی

[شہی سید احمد آغا:]

معنی نہیں ہیں۔ اور ایک مجھے معلوم ہے کشمیر میں اس کا ایک دوسرا قسم بھی ہے۔ اور شاید ہو سکتا ہے پنجاب میں بھی ہو۔ جس نے کہ اتنا امبوسیل رکھ دیا جانا تھا۔ کہ وہ ادا ہی نہ ہو سکے یعنی نا تو سہرا اس قدر کم ہے کہ وہ بے معنی ہے نا اتنا مشکل ہے کہ اس کو ادا کرنا ناممکن ہے۔ سال کے طور پر تو بھی ہے کہ سہرا مجھ کی عزی کا ایک ماؤ درج ہو تو نہ سہرا ادا نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کیونکہ ایک ماؤ مجھ کی عزی و لائی نہیں جا سکتی اس لئے خاوند طلاؤ کے وقت بہ لہبگا کہ ہم بڑی رعہ۔ ہم کام کر۔ کسی عہ۔ تم غلام رہ سکتی ہو۔ ہم غلامی کرو۔ اور ہم دوسری شادی کرو۔ نینگے۔

اسلام میں بھی جانتا ہوں۔ اور اسلام کی سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے شادیوں کی بات نہیں جا رہی ہے وہ کب کہی گئی۔ جب ان کثرت شادیاں ہوسی تیں۔ تب اس کے ایک پابندی لادی گئی۔ کہ چار شادی تک نہ کر سکتے ہو۔ یہ ایک حد ہو گئی جسے شراب لوگ بہت پیتے تھے۔ تو شراب کی ایک حد لگا دی کہ پچار پیائے

تک ہی سکتے ہیں۔ اپنے ہی چار شادی کی حد لگائی گئی۔ وہ بھی اس شرط پر کہ سہری کو یکساں افیکشن دینا ہوگا لیکن چونکہ یکساں افیکشن دینا ناممکن نہیں۔ اس لئے چار شادی کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ اگر کوئی صاحب یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اسلام اس کی اجازت دیتا ہے تو سہرا کہہ رہا ہے کہ نہیں دیتا ہے۔ بالکل نہیں دیتا ہے۔ تم نہ ایک بہانہ لڑے۔ اپنی خواہش کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اور ایک اور ڈاوری وصول کرنے کے لئے ایک بہانہ بنانا چاہتے ہو۔ ہم آج ایک ڈاوری لیے ہو تو کل ایک اور ڈاوری لیا جاہنے ہو۔ نہ تجارت ہے۔ ایک انکسپائینس ہے۔ وہ بھی یہاں ہونا رہا ہے۔ کہ ایک ہفتے کے بعد طلاؤ دے دینے جاتے رہے ہیں۔

میں نے کچھ دیر پہلے اس قسم کی باتیں ایک فورم میں کہی تھیں تو لوگوں نے کہنے لگے یہاں شروع کر دینے ہیں۔ میرے خلاف لکھنا شروع کر دیا۔ کچھ آرٹیکل میرے خلاف دین دنیا میں نکلے ہیں اس کو مضمون بنانی ہی کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ وہ لوگ شاید کتاب کو

پڑھہ ہائے میں لیکن کتاب کو
سمجھ نہیں سکے۔ وہ کتاب
خواہاں میں۔ صاحب کتاب نہیں
ہیں۔

میں نہیں پر کشمیر کی انگ
لڑکی کا ذکر کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس
کا نام تھا لال اسوری نال رسد
اس نر دہم ظلم ہوا۔ اس کو جس
نورے میں لٹانا دیا جانا تھا۔
اس میں بھر رکھ کر اس پر
حاول کے حند دئے چھڑک
دئے جاتے تھے۔ اس کی مدر۔ ا۔ ا۔
اس نر انا ظلم کر رہی تھی
لیکن وہ دجاری اس نر بدداس
کری تھی۔ اور بھر کو تھنی
صاف گھر کے رکھی تھی۔ ایک دفعہ
اس کی مہیلوں کے کہا۔ کہ ہم
بھر تو تون صاف کر رہی ہو۔
اس لڑکی نے جواب دیا کہ وہ
انک خاص جسے جو میرے کٹورے
میں رکھی جاتی ہے اس کے اوپر
حاول کے دئے چھڑکے جاتے
ہیں۔ بارہ برس سے یہی لٹھائی
ارہی ہوں۔ اس لئے مجھے اس کو
صاف رکھنا ضروری ہے۔ اس کا
مادر۔ ا۔ ا۔ وہیں بچھے سن رہا تھا۔
اس نے بھی اس کی بات کو
سنا۔ جب وہ گھر میں آنا تو اس

نے دیکھا کہ واقعی اس کے
کٹورے میں بھر رکھا جانا تھا۔
میں اس کا انک کلمت اب کے
سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں اور
خاص طور سے ان کتاب خواہاں
اوکوں کو سنانا چاہتا ہوں۔ تاکہ
آب کی معرفت نہ بات ان لوگوں
نک نہج جائے۔ وہ کلمت
ا۔ طرح سے ہے۔

'The thoughtless read the holy books
as parrots in their cage recite
their reading is like churning water
fruitless efforts, ridiculous conceit'

میں نے ریڈنگس کسٹ کا
ذکر اس لئے کیا کہ اس کے
بہت ادبوں نے میرے خلاف
مضامین ازی شروع کر دی ہے۔
میں نہ بھی عرصہ کرا چاہتا
ہوں کہ بولگیمی۔ ٹیسوسا میں
مد کر دی گئی ہے۔ اس دسم کے
رفورس برکی۔ اراں اور عراف اور
سپرہ میں بھی ہو چکے ہیں۔
باکسوں میں بھی جہاں نہیں کے
لوگ ہی لئے ہیں۔ ہمارے تھائی
مد تھے۔ ادبوں نے بھی ۱۹۶۱
میں عملی لا اردنسیس کے تحت
بولگیمی نر روک لگائی۔ سا
جوڈنشل سکشن کے ماوند کے اس

اخصار پر بھی باندھی لگائی گئی کہ وہ یونیلٹرال طلاق دے سکے۔ ہمارے یہاں بھی اس میں دیکھا ہوں کہ نسئی اور بونہ میں کچھ تہوڑی بہت جا کرنی ہے۔ لیکن اس طرف بہت ہے۔ میں نے وہاں دیکھا کہ سرعہ سے ہی اور حساب اے اے میں صاحب اس معاملے میں بہت کاہ کر رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ طرہ اسلام کے خلاف ہے۔ میں ان مالوی صاحبان سے یہ کہا جا رہا ہوں کہ وہ جو کہے ہیں۔ یہ ان ۵۔ ۵ میل لا

ہے۔ جب وہ اس معاملے میں اس سور مجاہے ہیں تو میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہ یورزی کے متعلق کدوں نہیں کہتے۔ وہ بھی تو اسلام نے منع کیا ہے۔ ممانت کی ہے۔ اس کے خلاف بھی تو ان کو آوار اٹھایا چاہئے۔ آج سمگاننگ آدوں ہو رہی ہے۔ اسلام اس یورزی کی اجازت نہیں دیتا۔

لا آف موزنز میں ایڈلٹری کی سزا سنگساری (سٹون ٹل ڈیٹھ) رکھی گئی تھی۔ بعد میں حضرت عیسا کے وہب میں اس کو بدل دیا گیا تھا۔ اس وقت تک عورت کو سنگساری کے موقع پر حضرت عیسا کے الفاظ آپ کو یاد ہونگے۔

“Sin no more lady, sin no more Where are the accusers?”

لیکن اس کے بعد جب اسلام آیا۔ تو اس کی سزا فلاگنگ رکھی گئی۔ لیکن خیفہ اول آئے تو انہوں نے محسوس کیا کہ اس کی سزا اور زیادہ سخت ہونی چاہئے۔ اس نے انہوں نے بھر لا آف موزیز کو لاگو کیا۔ اس لئے سرا کہنا ہے۔ کہ اس میں تبدیلی لائی جا سکتی ہے۔ مذہب کے ساتھ اس کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔

میں یہ اب کہہ کر کنکلوڈ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے یہاں لوئر کلاس میں ورجز نکساں ہونی چاہیں مہر کی رقم بھی انڈیکوٹ ہونی چاہئے۔ تاکہ اگر کوئی اپنی عورت کو طلاق دے دے تو مہر لیا ہو کہ وہ اس سے سے کہا کر لیا درازا کر سکے۔ اور اپنے آج لو ابے پیروں پر کھڑا کر سکے

میں یہاں خلیل زمران کے ایک کوٹیشن کے ساتھ کنکلوڈ کرنا ہوں۔

“Thus the Christian Bishop and the Muslim Imam and the Brahmin priest became like sea reptiles who clutch their prey with many tentacles and suck their blood with numerous mouths”

I cannot do better than conclude with this sentence.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (NOMINATED-ANGLO-INDIANS): I rise to support the Resolution brought forward by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I suppose, as has been said, being a bachelor he is in a bet or position to bring this Resolution for removing economic and social injustices to women because I suppose he is not tied down to any one woman but he can speak for all women.

Let me begin at the beginning. When a baby is born in a family and it is a girl, the family members are very disappointed because, she will not be of any help to the family when she grows up because in the old society, girls were not permitted to go out and work. So when a girl is born in a family, she should have the same right as a boy to earn and she should get as much place as a boy gets. These old customs die hard. I would really like our society, particularly menfolk to bring it home to women that a girl baby is just as important as a boy.

Seeing a girl, the dowry question crops up in the family. So far as a boy is concerned, the educational qualification that he should have is decided against the dowry that he can get. A boy is educated in our country because he has to secure a good dowry when he gets married, not as a matter of an educated status nor as a matter of pride for the family, but in terms of how much he will get if he is a B.A., how much he will get if he is a B.Sc., how much he will get if he is a Doctor, how much he will get if he is an Engineer. On these standards, the family educates the male members. I think this is a wrong concept which should be wiped out from the minds of people.

Many a girl of a very poor family has no prospect of marriage because the parents cannot afford dowry. This causes a lot of frustration in the minds, particularly of young girls. They feel they could not get husbands. Naturally in frustration many of our girls are seeking other undesirable professions. I would like parents who are really responsible for this to wipe this out from the minds of their girls when they are growing up. Whether they have a dowry or not, if they get a man they should get married. I see many girls who feel they cannot get a good man because

their fathers have no dowry to give. Naturally they try to enter some other profession where they can perhaps earn their living. This is a wrong idea. I would like not only the ladies but particularly our gentlemen-folk to take note of this. I request that in this International Women's Year, one of our programmes of legislations should be that this dowry system should be completely wiped out.

17.00 hrs.

I would request the Minister of Education and Culture to make education for girls compulsory and free even in the higher standards so that our poor girls can get education even without their parents having to spend for them and having to grumble about it.

Regarding the marriage life of the girls, when she is married she takes the husband to be a master and God. In our Indian society, the husband is a God to them. They are not only bound to him by a social bond but are bound to him as if he were God. Whether they are treated as spouses or as a women, they have to be tied down to the men they marry (*Interruptions*). That is the trouble, but the husband does not treat her as a Goddess. This is a very strange position. I would rather like the husband to treat the wife as companion and as equal to him.

Then there is the mother-in-law menace. The mother-in-law feels that she has to put some force on her daughter-in-law. Otherwise, the mother-in-law thinks that she is not a real mother-in-law. I think this concept must also be taken away from the minds of our womenfolk. The mothers-in-law feel that unless they are after these poor girls, they are not doing the work of mother-in-law. So many a girl comes to feel that she has to be a slave in the House and she has got to be dominated by her mother-in-law; whether the mother-in-law is educated or illiterate, she has got to fall at the feet of the mother-in-law every morning, every day; she has to fall at the feet of the husband every day. This kind of customs must be wiped out, particularly in this International Women's Year.

[Shrimati M. Godfrey]

I would not like to advocate the law of divorce, but to free certain women who are bound down to these old customs, because old customs die hard, I would rather like the law of divorce to be brought in this International Women's Year. But make it an enabling law so that those who feel that they would be free by taking divorce may find that it is better that they live a simple life rather than be tyrannised and be living in a 'prison', all their lives in hardship and difficulties.

I would stress one point. Our Prime Minister has very kindly said that during this International Women's Year so many crores of rupees or whatever it is has been sanctioned for seminars and other things. Instead of seminars which go only in the air—making speeches and doing nothing—I would rather like something concrete to be done in every State for the women of our country like homes for working women which are very scarce in our country. When they go from one State to another, they have no place to stay. Then there may be some industrial centres where our drop-out girls, those girls who drop out of high schools, because they are not fit enough for the high school, can take up some sort of work like stitching, shorthand and typewriting and so on. Not that we want them to divorce their husbands, but in case anything should happen to the husband, the girl can find a job for herself.

I make an appeal to men that they should respect women and treat them as their equals. I have read a very distressing news this morning in the papers. What I want to bring to the notice of the House is that women are being mortgaged. This is the heading of a news item 'Harijans mortgage women'. Shall I read it, if you do not mind? It is in *Hindustan Times*. It has happened in Rajasthan. I was really very much perturbed. If you agree, we should have a short discussion on this.

This is from Jaipur:

"Starving Harijans mortgage women—Jaipur, April 24. With the mercury rising sharply, the drought situation is getting worse in the desert areas of Rajasthan. More reports about star-

vation deaths, in addition to those from Doongarpur and Udaipur have come in from Churu and Jhunjhunu districts. Scheduled caste poor women were being mortgaged to contractors of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi, a group of newsmen which recently visited the drought-hit areas of Datarangarh tehsil of Sikar district was told. The newsmen were informed that several thousand drought-affected Harijans went across the Rajasthan border last month in search of work. Some contractors in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi exploited their misery so much so that the poor men were compelled to mortgage their young wives, sisters and daughters to them. The Harijans now find it difficult to get back their womenfolk because they can't pay back the debts. The Jhunjhunu zila pramukh Mr. Sheesh Ram Ola has reported a few starvation deaths in his district. According to him the situation is getting out of control."

With this kind of mortgage of young girls and wives and sisters, I think the country should do something. What are we coming to if we are going to mortgage women like this? Mrs. Roza Deshpande said that women were given for the sake of a cow some years ago. Now things are becoming worse and I think we should do something about it.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Reference was made to the provisions of the Constitution. Some of the Members mentioned Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the Constitution. I need not repeat them here again. Reference was also made to the I.O convention 100 concerning equal remuneration for women for work of equal value. May I inform the hon. House that this Convention had been ratified by our country sometime back. The Labour Minister's conference had also taken a decision to take such steps as would be necessary to put an end to the disparity that exists between women and men with regard to their work and equal payment for equal work. The Government is seriously considering the introduction of legislation for the purpose of ensuring equal wage for similar job of equal value. I do hope that this

legislation would be introduced as early as possible, perhaps during the current session of Parliament.

With regard to protection from mothers-in-law, I would rather leave this subject to my distinguished friend, the Education Minister who perhaps is better qualified to deal with this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): While congratulating Shri Indrajit Gupta for bringing forward this resolution, I want to make only a few points. If we consider why women are in such a disadvantageous position, two major considerations arise. Basically the first is the economic consideration; she is not economically free. All the good sentiments that you express here would really not be able to liberate women from the clutches of tyranny in which she finds herself. The second thing is this. Unless a fundamental change in the approach to relationship between man and women is there, improvement will not come about. It is a very delicate factor. For thousands of years we had learnt to look upon this relationship in a particular way. I recall my visit to the Soviet Union in 1961. In a textile factory I was told that out of 210 women workers—the general manager of the factory was a woman—nearly 160 were unmarried mothers. With all my progressiveness I felt a little shocked and surprised and I asked: what do you mean? She gave me the reason: during the last war nearly two crores of young men were killed and they had to face this problem. The girls who would have got them as husbands could not get them but our society had to grow; what can we do? In Western European countries also they had to face it and the reasons for the growth of the hippy cult lies in that. Nature being what it is, only a woman can become a mother. Women who became mothers out of wedlock were considered illegitimate mothers and their children were also considered illegitimate. The result was that those children were on the streets. They rebelled against society. They were without love, affection and a home. In Russia they said: we do not want our girls to go on the streets. They said: it is your fundamental and natural right to be a mother; the whole society, the whole State will be the father of the children; do not worry; you can

have a child and we will look after them; they are our real future generation and they are going to build the country. This was their approach. When society grew and the balance was restored in the male-female ratio, they are getting married. Home is a necessity, they said. Let us not think that in the context of equality there is any attempt to destroy the home. At the same time a sense of equality in the matter of sex and motherhood will have to be taken into consideration. When you say that among the tribals there is greater freedom or equality, it is basically because of this concept of sex. When you consider the question of equality, our whole approach has to change. We were just now talking of dowry. If you want to make any change in matters relating to dowry, divorce, etc. I do not think we should bring amendments. In my humble opinion the amendment by Shrimati Savitri Shyam should not be brought. Let us not unnecessarily touch the sentiments of certain sections relating to personal law. This is the only reason on which this thing is being put forward. Shri Aga had spoken just now; Mrs. Godfrey also had spoken; she is not here just now. What is the personal law of Christians relating to family planning? Can a Christian woman, a poor woman afford to have ten children? She cannot maintain even two. Are we going to compel her and say: no, you are a Catholic; you must have ten children. It is all non-sense. But we do not want to hurt their sentiments. The same is the case with Muslim women. I know so many countries where Islam is being practised including Turkey under Kamal Ata Tark, which have brought about reforms in the personal laws of women. But in this country we fight shy of even touching it, saying it is Muslim personal law.

An amendment has been given for inserting the words "as far as possible" after the words "measures aimed at removing". Nobody says you are going to remove them immediately. You want to dilute it further by saying "measures aimed at removing as far as possible"! Has it got any meaning? I really do not know who advised this amendment. I am sure the Leader of the House has not advised it.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: She has done it.

SHRI VASANT SATHI: I request the Education Minister and Shrimati Savitri Shyam to reconsider this amendment. If at all anybody is so sensitive, you can remove the words "particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws". But what about dowry customs? Is it a personal law? Don't you want the words "maternity or child welfare"? Then it says "unequal pay for equal work", "educational and employment opportunities", and "vocational training and facilities for working mothers". Don't you want these things? All these are enshrined in the directive principles of our Constitution. Don't you want in the International Women's Year at least to adopt a resolution for once again dedicating ourselves to this cause? Why do we make light of this? If you have any reservation, you can delete "particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws", but otherwise, this resolution is perfectly all-right and this House should unanimously adopt it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Sir, I am extremely happy that the whole House has become aware of the legal, social, economic and other disabilities of women in our country. The UN Resolution also says that this is the International Women's Year and efforts should be made to bring about radical changes for the uplift of women. It is mainly with a view to creating better facilities and raising the status of women in all fields that this thing has been brought at the UN level. In our country, conditions do differ. Hon. members have spoken about the past glory, present difficulties and what the future should be for women. We always had the greatest reverence and regard for women in our country:

यत्र नारयस्तु पूज्यन्ते रम्यते तत्र
देवता :

"Wherever women are worshipped, Gods rejoice"! They may continue to be worshipped, but the question is, are they treated as human beings? They must have been treated as goddesses. But goddesses do not demand anything, whereas human beings demand certain things. They have certain needs and aspirations.

There have been many great women in this country who were writers in Rig Veda, but at the same time, there were people who said, women do not have the authority of reading vedas! In the name of protecting society and having a patriarchal system, the law-makers were unkind to women. The birth of a son was rejoiced while the birth of a girl was considered to be a liability to the family. The veda says:

पुत्रेण दुहिता समा

"Daughter should be considered on par with a son" There have been great women like Gargi, Maitreyi and Sulabha who could participate in discussions on Upanishads and philosophic matters. But in the later period, the law-makers became unkind to women. They said, woman does not even deserve a share in her father's property. She could have a little amount of *stridhan*, which was described by Yajnavalkya as "the present given by mother, brother or father at the time of the marriage, with the bride and bridegroom sitting before nuptial fire":

भ्रातृमातृपितुर्दत्तं अद्यग्निं उपाहृतम् ।
अधिवेदनिकायं व स्वीधनं परि-
कीर्तितम् ॥

Later on this *stridhan* was to be used by the husband when there was an emergency in the family. It was left to the discretion of the husband to say whether there was an emergency or not. Poets have described woman as incarnation of beauty, her gait as the gait of a swan, her eyes as the eyes of a deer and so on. Some economists put them together and said, the whole value of the deer, swan, lotus etc. put together would not exceed a small amount! The poets described her as the embodiment of beauty. The Hindi poet said:

अबला जीवन, हाथ तेरी यही कहानी,
आंचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी ।

Some people quote Tulsidas out of context. He said:

ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी,
ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी ।

Quoting it out of context, some people say that women also should be given physical punishment. There were days when physical punishment was given. She was thrown into the background economically, socially and legally. I ask; can the position of a woman be substituted by any commodity? The great Sanskrit poet of the 7th century, Bhavabhuti describes the conversation between the silvan deity and the ladies. The silvan deity asks:

किमारंभः स राजा संप्रति ?

“What has the king started now?”

तेन राजा क्रतुरश्वमेधः संप्राप्तः

“That king has started a horse sacrifice.”

किं परिणीतमपि ?

“Has he married again? He has banished Sita”.

शान्तं पापं, शान्तं पापम्

“God forbid”.

का तस्य सहधर्मचारिणी यजे ?

“Who is his *Sahadharmacharini*?”

हिरण्यमयी सीता प्रतिकृतिः

“A golden image of Sita”.

Rama is described as a very great and magnanimous soul, harder than *vajra* but softer than flower petals. Who indeed can understand the mind of the great people?

वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि
लोकोत्तराणां चेतासि को हि विज्ञातु-
मर्हति ॥

Sita's place is being substituted by a golden image and the sacrifice is being carried on. Later on, we find the wife's position is being substituted by other commodities also. It was not necessary that she should participate in the sacrifice. She is thrown into the background as she is incapable of participation in religious rites because she has no education and she could not exercise her rights properly. Even though it is said by the Vedas मातृदेवो भव “Mother is

considered as God”, that right to be God was no longer there because she could not attend to the spiritual side. Looking only to the physical aspect could not solve the problem. She could not attend to the spiritual side because she has no education and no right to participate in these things. Let us forget the history of those bygone days. Even when Sita was performing the Sandhya Vandana Hanuman was saying:

संध्याकाल मनाः श्यामा ध्रुवमेप्यति
जानकी

नदी येषां शुभजलां संध्यार्थे वरवर्णिनी।

Women used to enjoy rights along with men but, in course of time, those rights were taken away.

When the joint family was there, there was a system called *Niyoga* under which when the husband died, the widow could raise an issue for the family with the help of the brother of the deceased husband. But when the family broke up all these customs and usages were thrown in the background.

Later on, in order to strengthen the patriarchal system of family, there used to be sons of different types—son born to oneself (*Auras*), adoption (*dattaka*), artificial (*krithvina*), born in a concealed way (*gudha*) and purchased (*kreetha*). All these sons were recognised, but daughters were not recognised.

In the International Women's Year we cannot remove all these things which have come by ages. But I do say that positive measures should be taken in the present circumstances to ameliorate the condition of women, to improve their status and also to give them better opportunities to lead the life of a good human being, not only in this country but throughout the world.

As late as 1937 we find a piece of legislation brought for women. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act was brought in the year 1937 when the British Government was there. But, at that time, a widow in the family could enjoy only limited estate in the property, and not absolute right in the property. After taking into consideration the pitiable position in

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

which the widow was placed, this piece of legislation was brought in force in India. Till then for a century women did not enjoy equal rights, they had legal disabilities. Therefore, how can you expect them to have development of the personality?

During the time of the rulers we find that art was being patronised, so also music and dance in the court. But there was no attempt at that time to give education to women. An agitation had to be made for the education of women. Even then there was hardly any response. It used to be believed that if a woman in a family learnt to read and write, some evil would befall that family. Today we have travelled a long distance from that. Now we think that if a woman does not know how to read and write, evil would befall that family. That is the long distance that we have covered.

Today the education of women is on the increase. It is encouraging that it is getting a good response. What is that good response. I leave it to the hon. Members to decide. Literacy among women has today reached the percentage of 14. Earlier it was 7; then it rose to 10, 12 and now it is 14; not more than that. While the general literacy programme has gone up to 40 per cent, we see that among women it is hardly 14 per cent. Therefore, I would say that in spite of all the legislation, all the economic measures, all the educational activities that are being carried on, the response from the women is not very encouraging. Why that is so, I would like to deal with shortly.

Whenever I have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the country, especially in the rural areas, I have noticed that women do not come to the forefront for attending the meetings. They stand behind the trees, behind the walls or in their houses. When I ask them to come and sit before, they would sit in front of me. But they would say:

जब तक आप यहाँ है, तब तक
हमारे मर्द चुप बैठे रहते हैं।
लेकिन जब आप चली जाती है,
तो कहते है कि आगे क्यों बैठे

हो। इसलिए पहले आप उन से
कहिए, और तब हम से कहिए।

Therefore, I do not know whether the men in our country have got to be educated to have their outlook changed, or the women have to be educated.

Women have got to be educated. The Directive Principles of State Policy, the provisions of the Constitution relating to the equal protection of the law and equality before the law are there. The question is how to translate them into action. The Child Marriage Restraint Act is there, the Caste Disabilities Prevention Act is there, the Bigamy Prevention Act is there, the Dowry Prohibition Act is there. Yet, hon. Members know that these social legislations have not been so effective? Why have they not been effective?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-
MA: The hon. Labour Minister assured the members that he would be bringing a legislation soon. In the same way, will the Law Minister assure the House that she will also bring some legislation instead of only making a general speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reason was perhaps that the hon. Labour Minister was a man!

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-
MA: Do you mean to say that men are more liberal than women?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-
MA: We will not be satisfied by a mere speech. Let her assure us of what the Government are going to do to remove discrimination.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: So many social legislations have been brought forward in this very House. Efforts are being made in the direction of making them very very effective. But, in spite of all these things, sometimes we find that the position could not be improved. If we make some of these things cognisable, there would be more of harassment. So, the change has to be brought about in a gradual way.

The Committee on the Status of Women has recommended that in the case of dowry both the person who offers and the receiver should be brought within the ambit of the Act and it should be made a cognisable offence. As it is, it is a non-cognisable offence. But there are difficulties in the way. As the hon. lady Member has said, there should be specific effort in this direction. I am one with the sentiments and feelings expressed in this House.

The hon. Member made a reference to the piece of legislation that is going to be introduced by the Labour Ministry. I may inform the hon. Member that it was approved by the Law Ministry. In addition to that, other efforts are also being made in that direction, continuous efforts. But the House should also be aware of the fact that social legislation can be effectively implemented only with an enlightened society, and so efforts for that enlightenment of the society have also got to be made.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: What about the discrimination in regard to property rights?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: There are a number of factors involved in this. The State Governments are there to implement many of the legislations. Continuous efforts are being made in that direction, as the Prime Minister assured the House. Hon. Members have expressed their keen desire to see all positive steps are being taken in that direction. The Law Ministry is not away from all these things. We will make positive efforts in this direction and give the fullest co-operation and coordination to all the Ministries which are bringing all these things. We will be eagerly co-operating in all the activities which the Education Minister or the Labour Minister will be undertaking.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): We have moved some amendments. Are you permitting us to participate in the debate? Is it not the practice that those who have given notice are given an opportunity?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The normal practice in this House has been that merely by giving a notice of amendment you are not asked to speak, unless you express your desire to speak.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Invariably such members are given an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not enter into a debate. The Minister was to have spoken at 5.15. Now it is already 5.35 p.m. I have with me a list of four or five speakers. I am completely at the disposal of the House. I think I should now call the hon. Minister.

Already the Deputy-Speaker has said that there has been some irregularity. Therefore, this debate should be concluded today at any cost. I have before me the names of Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Y. S. Mahajan, Shri Mohapatra. The half an hour discussion is not to be taken up. So, I will give five minutes each to these three Members and Shri B. V. Naik. The discussion will be over by 6.30.

180
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I am glad that this resolution urging the nation to improve the status of women has been brought forward by a male member of the House. I congratulate Mr. Indrajit Gupta on this resolution.

The United Nations, by declaring 1975 as the International Women's Year, has focussed attention on the vital problems which centre round women all the world over. In our country there has no doubt been considerable improvement in the status of women since the attainment of independence. We find that in the last century and a half, all the great social reformers fought for the emancipation of women, for removing their disabilities and freeing them from harmful social customs. Still, unfortunately it is true to say that in spite of the Constitutional provisions and other legal enactments passed by Parliament and the State Legislatures to protect the rights of women, improvements in their educational and cultural standards, the majority of women in the country still suffer from oppressive social customs, the absence of a uniform civil law and a feudal outlook on the part of men.

As a result of educational advance in our country, women have come to occupy responsible positions in all walks of life, in all professions and the administrative services. They have made a significant contribution, particularly in the educational

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

field and I find that there are 24,000 women teachers in our colleges and universities. The number of graduate women teachers in schools is about 94,000. We have over 20,000 women doctors with graduate or post-graduate degrees.

Though there are some of the high-lights of the economic and social progress made by women, we cannot but deplore the fact that only 18.7 per cent Indian women are literate though the percentage of literacy among men is not higher than 39.4. In my view, educational progress alone can ensure the all round progress of women, remove their difficulties in all walks of life, secure for them equality with men in economic and social life and particularly as regards marriage and divorce.

During this year the Government should make arrangements for making primary education compulsory all over the country and also secondary education for girls. It should also provide facilities for vocational and technical education in all the districts of the country.

This is a subject which has been discussed for years but during the last 25 years the Government has not been able to make primary and secondary education free and compulsory for girls in this country.

As regards inheritance of property, the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 confers upon a woman the right to inherit the property of her husband equally with a son, daughter and mother in case of intestacy. An unmarried woman, a widow or a divorced wife can now adopt a child. There are laws which provide also for equal pay for equal work with men. Women have also been heirs under Muslim laws for a limited amount of property. But the right of inheritance given to a daughter under the Hindu Succession Act is defeasible because a person by making a will can dispose of his property among his sons and leave nothing to his daughters.

There are a number of laws passed in this country, but most of them have not been properly implemented. If the Government had been determined to implement the laws

passed so far, we would have made great progress in improving the status of women in this country.

In the field of marriage and divorce, women suffer most from discriminatory practices, oppressive social customs, religious fanaticism and lack of legal protection. I will not again mention the legal provisions made so far, but there is one very great evil in this country, namely polygamy, and this is tolerated because a particular section of our community does not see the desirability of ending it. I think this is due to a wrong interpretation of the scriptures. I hope that this system will be terminated as soon as possible.

In the Report on the Status of Women made by the Committee, they say that most of the Muslim women who were asked to give evidence have said that they are against polygamy. Therefore, public opinion is against it, and it should be respected by the Government.

As regards dowry, much has been said about it. I am not going to wax eloquent on the evils of dowry, but, I believe, this system will continue till our society becomes enlightened. There is only one remedy for it, namely adult and love marriages. Dowry exists because the marriages of daughters and sons are arranged by their parents. When they arrange those marriages, they make arrangements for dowry also. If the arranged marriages or child marriages are stopped, and marriages take place on the basis of affection or love between intending partners, then only, I think, will the dowry system come to an end.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I join wholeheartedly all those who have preceded me in congratulating my esteemed friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, who has moved the resolution and who, while doing so a fortnight ago, made such a brilliant speech on his resolution.

A place of honour for Indian women in ancient India was no doubt very much assured and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Company Affairs and Law in her learned speech a little while ago also told us how Indian women in the past,

especially in ancient India, were respected and even worshipped and were treated on a par with men, how they were considered an integral part in all religious Pujas and other ceremonies. But, as custom became more and more strong, then unfortunately *roodhi* gave women lesser and lesser status and men became too powerful. The Shastra says one thing, and *roodhi* says another. *Roodhi* unfortunately began to prevail and it was the men who decided it in the rural and urban parts of India. Under the law the men decided that women should not have certain rights and privileges, certain places of honour. Therefore, I feel that we in this country are particularly fortunately placed in revising the earlier liberal attitude towards women.

As the Prime Minister rightly pointed out one should not look at the problem from the angle of a man or a woman, but from the angle of a human being. If you look at it from the angle of a human being, then women must be respected and treated with courtesy, consideration, fairness and equality.

I do not think it is right to say that women should be considered first as something less than men, something less than equal and then start going on giving consideration or showing mercy to them. Even they themselves will take an offence if such an attitude is to be shown to them. Therefore if you look at the problem, the problem is basically the problem of treating a certain climate of awareness. Are men really aware of the kind of problem that exist? Are women also equally aware of the kind of problems that exist? I say this because I do not know how many men, particularly in modern India, have really considered that the woman has not only an equal place but the woman has a personality and a dignity of her own which from the point of view of human personality, human development, is something valuable which they must cherish, protect and enhance. Therefore, fundamentally, it is a question of one's human attitude.

My next point is, if you combine both awareness and attitude, then, I feel that this is really a matter not so much of

legislation although legislation can play a significant part but it is more a matter of liberal education, not only in formal institutions but also in the families. It must start at home. How many of us, for example, as husbands, respect our wives? If we do not respect our wives, how many of our children will then respect woman as the mother? After all, it is a question of an almost invisible education that goes on in the family, that goes on in the schools and colleges and, in general, in every walk of life. Therefore, this attitude has to be changed. It can be changed. I do not say that it cannot be changed by a social legislation. But a social legislation must precede education and it must be liberal education, humanised education. Only that will really make the situation vastly different.

Then, I want to suggest, although it is a question of awareness and attitude, at root, the whole problem is largely though not fully and, certainly, not exclusively, the problem of economic opportunities, of economic situations. I come from Gujarat and it is one of our shames that our women-folk I suppose, that is not only true of Gujarat but I can speak with greater information about my own State of Gujarat-- that women in Gujarat are suffering from all kinds of social, economic, educational backwardness. For instance, the literacy percentage of women in Gujarat, in rural areas, is hardly 3 to 4 whereas, in the same State of Gujarat in urban areas, for women, it is as high as 20 to 25 per cent. Therefore, within the same State, between urban and rural areas, there is a vast difference.

Then, the number of suicides that are committed by women in Gujarat is something which makes me very much ashamed. Everyday, there are cases of a number of women committing suicide. Now whatever is reported in the press is less than what actually happens. These women feel suffocated, suppressed, downcast and down-hearted. They must be freed from all this. Therefore, if you want to get rid of this state of affairs, the women's independence must be achieved through certain economic rights and freedoms which must be made available to them. Unless women have a certain assurance of economic rights and

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

employment opportunities, not on an *ad hoc* basis but on a regular basis, I am afraid, women may not be able to have independence with a sense of exhilaration, with a sense of liberalisation of their personality or development, along with men-folk.

I also feel that about their education, we must do something very quickly—I hope, the Education Minister will reply to this aspect of the matter—with regard to the problem of women's education. I refer to my own State of Gujarat. We were among the first to make girls' education free right up to the S.S.C. I am glad to say that. I would like this process to be extended further. Gandhiji used to say, if you educate one girl, it is almost educating 10 boys, because a good educated girl in the family will make all the difference and the family will have a different attitude to the whole problem. The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust of which Mahatma Gandhi was the Chairman—his wife, Kasturba died in 1944—has been concentrating on this very question of women's education, particularly in rural areas. Its whole object is to go and work in villages, in rural areas, with less than 5000 population and concentrate particularly on women's education, on women of all ages.

Therefore, I feel that education is the true salvation ultimately. I would end by saying that 1975, the International Women's Year, should only mean a symbolic and significant beginning in the right direction. We should not stop on 31st December saying that now the Year has ended and all is over. What we should say is that this International Women's Year has given us a chance to make a significant beginning. And let us hope that in the years and decades to come, we shall make rapid strides in the desired direction. From that angle, I end, as I started, by saying that I warmly support and commend Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution. I hope the Government of India and the voluntary agencies and men and women, together, will look at the problems from a human angle—the problem of liberal education, the problem of awareness and attitude to be developed in the society at large.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this International Women's Year it is befitting that we discuss such a great problem as emancipation of women. I have a feeling, and I am convinced, that unless women occupy major assignments in our country, including a majority of the seats in Parliament and Assemblies, no such Resolution is going to give them better status in society. When socialism was ushered in in Soviet Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin saw to it that women had their places in every section of social life. He used to tell the secretaries of the party units that women who work shoulder to shoulder in the revolution should have their due places in the society. Krupps Kaya used to say that women should have their place in the party hierarchy as also in the Government. In India the fate of women is worse than anything. I must, in fact, say, that the fate of women in the whole world is also worse than anything. This is what the report of ILO says:

"The working women today may earn only half as much as a man in the same job."

I have seen myself in the tribal areas the tribal women working more than the men, but they are hardly paid half the wage a man gets.

What is the fate of Harijan women today in Rajasthan? I have tabled a call-attention notice on this. Women have been mortgaged. Harijan women have been mortgaged because the Harijan families wanted food. What a shame that this should happen in 1975, in the International Women's Year!

Now I come to polygamy. Are we to discuss polygamy even in this year—a man having three or four wives and being permitted by law to do so? Let him belong to any community, Hindu or Muslim or Parsi or Sikh. If you want to have socialism, it presupposes that everybody is equal. No man, whatever may be his position, Minister or Governor or Chief Minister or IAS officer or IPS officer, should have more than one wife. I feel that we cannot have a right to have more than one wife.

Dowry should be made a cognizable offence. The shape of dowry has changed now. If you want an IAS bridegroom or IFS bridegroom, the dowry to be given is Rs. 1 lakh—all sorts of electrical equipment, refrigerator, air-conditioner, Ambassador car which now costs Rs. 34,000. And everything taken together will be more than a lakh of rupees. Any handsome class I officer may demand nothing less than a lakh of rupees. So, Sir, taking on demanding dowry should be made a cognizable offence.

I want to say only one thing and then conclude. Can we not give dignity to our womenfolk? When I see journals, largely circulated weeklies depicting nude pictures or half nude pictures, journals calling themselves as progressive journals and editors proclaiming their leadership of the progressive world but publishing on the back page or the inside page nude pictures, can not our women revolt against this?

Can we not urge on our Information and Broadcasting Minister or our esteemed Prime Minister that such journals should be banned? Are these journals fit for our sisters and children? Then I see in some journals women giving the confessions of their lives, how easy their private life was, exclusive stories. Are we to see that our sisters should read them? If you want a Kolynos toothpaste, there is a Kolynos smile by a beautiful woman. If you want a hair oil you see the picture of a beautiful girl with her tresses spread upto her hips. Can we not stop this belittling the dignity of our womenfolk? . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want only the women to rise in revolt against it?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: No. Men also should join. The whole country should revolt. Unless the woman who is rightly called the center-hal is given a say in making our society a progressive one, and also in seeing that in every walk of life men and women enjoy equal rights, unless at every level right from the Prime Ministership of the country down to the lowest position in society the woman has her say, I do not think the women are going to have a better treatment in this society.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There is already a male resistance coming from Mr. Jagannatha Rao. I must confess with all regrets at my command that somehow the entire discussion has become extremely narrow.

First and foremost is the specific point of repetition about the bachelor-hood of Mr. Indrajit Gupta . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is it a point at all?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Whether there is any relevance about it or not but there is a sort of a drawing room conversation going on as to who should marry and when, an absolutely personal issue forgetting the larger issue which touches upon 30 crores of people. Whether Mr. Gupta marries to-day or tomorrow or does not marry at all—does it make any difference for him?

I want to challenge certain attitudes—even yours, Mr. Madhu Limaye, if I can. The issue is: do we know more about women to discuss the whole issue than a bachelor? Therefore, it is no question of any drawing room conversation or a social discussion. But I thought that some fundamental points were involved in it. The lady members here vied with one another to help the cause of women in the country. Now, I will have to give a compliment to our Speaker when he said that the Members who are here do not represent any sex and that we do not have a sex. Therefore, because this is a subject pertaining to women, do I abdicate my responsibility for representing in a very limited sense at least 50% of the women voters who come from my constituency? Is it an exclusive business of Shrimati Parvati Krishnan and other lady members to speak about it?

18.00 HRS.

Sir, the only handicap which I confess is that we do not know, the male Members do not know how to be a female and vice-versa. On similar counts, if we shut out our women Members saying that it does not pertain to you, and therefore, this will be meaningless, we will be going down a blind alley. Sir, I thought I had to put in a lot of work I discussed it, as far

[Shri B. V. Naik]

as possible, with a wide spectrum of opinion. But, I think, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, does not think very much about my own amendment nor does the hon. Minister. As far as I could make out, there were three points of view that were presented. One was presented by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Mrs. Roza Deshpande. The other one was presented by Mr. Jagannatharao Joshi, in a very learned speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

He is a bachelor.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Makes no difference. Bachelors may be knowing more about women than the so-called married men. No offence meant to Mr. Indrajit Gupta. The other one was presented by Mr. Jagannatharao Joshi and Dr. Sarojini Mahishi. The two view points, Sir, were very crystal clear. One said that the path of amelioration and liberation of women, on the basis of what has been observed in the developed parts of the world, is the socialist path.

The other one is by Mr. Joshi interspersed with a few quotations from Sanskrit language and an abundance of Sanskrit quotations by Dr. Mahishi, learned hon. Minister of State of Law, surfeit with quotations from history, mythology, pre-history and Sanskrit. Sir, does clarity of thought simply develop because it is quoted in a sort of a language like Sanskrit or for that reason our Minister may like to quote from Urdu or for that matter in Persian? Some may quote from Greek and Latin. I am quite sure that to the large masses of this country, these quotations will remain absolutely irrelevant. We do not know about the pre-historian mythology and history. Under the circumstances, I think, one of the banes of the Hindu society, in this country, has been the Sanskritisation of our society, has been the Brahmanisation of our society and when we think about the improvement of conditions in society, about improvement of India, when we speak about the representative Indian women, we speak about the class, the elite, the chosen few, which is absolutely irrelevant to the large masses in this country who remain outside the selected ken of people, who are standing on the very top of the pyramid of Indian society. Their

laws, their morals, their morse, their chores and their conduct are absolutely irrelevant for the 90% of the population. Therefore, if you want to make any law, whether for the masses of Muslims or for the masses of Christians or for the masses of Hindus or for the untouchables or for the Sudras or for the varied other classes who have not been born twice—we do not know how they are born twice: we have all been born once—for those people, if you want to make any law, kindly, Mr. hon. Minister, go to the root of the problem. They do not have their uppish attitude. They do not have their social morse and morals. Therefore, to make it relevant, I would like to take along with the undisputed practical results that have been quoted not only by our friend, Mr. Sathe, in regard to USSR but, in regard to other countries as well. What about Scandinavia, what about most of the socialist countries?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, you are no doubt making some points. But, we have to confine ourselves to the time schedule. Please conclude within a few minutes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like an admixture of this equality between men and women with an approach of humanism keeping the woman as the centre of all our development. In that case, I think the future would have to take into consideration the already existing cultural patterns in regard to our tribal culture, a sort of genuine native culture. I would not go into the details like a sociologist or anthropologist. But what I was trying to suggest is that until and unless we are able to build up framework in which women will be in a position to exercise as well as assert their rights, we will not be in a position to move forward.

Therefore, making a concrete suggestion, why not at least at the gram panchayat level keep a majority for the women members? They have not to go to a large number of other places. A lady MP may have to go upto Delhi, but in the villages at least you can reserve 50 or 51 per cent of the seats to women. In the town panchayats, in respect of other urban municipal organisations, these levers of power, these strategic positions, if they are afforded

to them, will help them to come up. I think the only way out is to create a sort of watchdog committee, a sort of committee which would take care of the interests of women not only in the International Women's Year but in the course of the decade.

I would not have been completing without reference to a very brilliant book which I read in parts. I do not know the validity of the thesis that has been presented there, but I have been struck with certain original thinking by what women's liberation leader, Miss Keith Millet in her *Sexual Politics*. She has tried to give an interpretation of the development of society . . . This is no laughing matter; this is not pornography. She has tried to give a sociological explanation for the male dominance in society over the centuries.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): You can give a few quotations from the book if you have it with you.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If even at your age, you are so much anxious about this . . .

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): This is the age.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who told you there is restriction of age?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is a serious matter. What I am trying to tell you is that the society cannot let women remain static. If we want to take some positive steps, the old attitudes and values will have to yield place to new ones.

In deference to the extreme earnestness with which the Mover of the Resolution has moved his Resolution, I withdraw my amendment, but at the same time kindly remove those words 'as far as possible'. If the whole of it cannot be accepted, particularly for the sake of other considerations, remove that 'as far as possible'; cut the Resolution into half, but for heaven's sake, kindly accept the Resolution in the name of women, in the name of our mothers and sisters and the millions that are in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Limaye wanted to speak. Shri Goswami who preceded me in the Chair made the statement that so

many speakers would be allowed. He named four with five minutes to each. We have to close the debate at 6.30.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Shri Limaye was not present at that time. Now he is here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know. The debate has to be closed after a given time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): We will adjourn at 6-30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may speak.

श्री मधु लिमये: सभापति महोदय, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के द्वारा जो संकल्प रखा गया है, मैं उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। जब प्रधानमंत्री जी बोल रही थीं, उस समय मैं सदन में मौजूद था, और बड़ी उत्सुकता के साथ मैं उनका भाषण सुन रहा था। मुझे आशा थी कि हम लोग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष मना रहे हैं, इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए वह आज कोई न कोई घोषणा करेंगी। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उन्होंने बहुत ही साधारण बातें कहीं और इस साल के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं बताया।

मैं सभी पहलुओं पर नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल शिक्षा की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि शिक्षा मंत्री जवाब देने वाले हैं। महिलाओं के स्टेटस के सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी सरकार ने बनाई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आई है और उसमें कई सुझाव दिये गये हैं। उन सुझावों में शिक्षा के बारे में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"In spite of the expansion of the formal system of education now covers only ten per cent of the total female population, less than 7 per cent of the 15-25 age group, less than 2 per cent of the 25 and above age group have received any formal education. The number of illiterate women has increased from 61 million in 1950-51 to 215 million in 1970-71."

कुल मिलाकर औरतो में निरक्षरों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज मंत्री महोदय केवल यही घोषणा करें कि हर गाँव में लड़कियों के लिये स्कूल खोला जायेगा और उनके लिये सैकेन्डरी एजुकेशन मुफ्त बना दी जायेगी। अगर मंत्री महोदय इतना भी कह देते हैं तो मैं समझूँगा—और सभी महिलाएँ भी यही समझेंगी—कि उन्होंने इस साल बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

अभी मेरे मित्र अनेक-पत्नी प्रणाली की चर्चा कर रहे थे। मैंने पिछले वृक्रवार को बताया था कि हालाँकि हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट के तहत इस पर पाबन्दी है, इस कमेटी ने कहा है कि हिन्दुओं में अनेक-पत्नी की प्रणाली मुसलमानों से भी ज्यादा है। मुसलमानों में ये कानूनी चीज है, जब कि हिन्दुओं में यह गैर-कानूनी है। कमेटी का कहना है कि हिन्दुओं में 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक अनेक-पत्नी वाले विवाह हो रहे हैं और मुसलमानों में इसके लिये छूट होते हुए भी 4 प्रतिशत के आसपास। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पहलू को भी सरकार अपने सामने रखे।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के बारे में आज वह जरूर घोषणा करें और कम-से-कम सैकेन्डरी एजुकेशन को मुफ्त बना दें, वरना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का मरकाज जो नाटक कर रही है,

उसका कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Sir, it amazes me that it has taken the present civilisation so long to realise the suffering of a human being. When I say a human being, I mean a woman because woman is as much a part of human beings as man. Only now one thinks that woman matters. We have talked of women's emancipation and passed laws for women. Since 1954 we have passed 10 or 12 Acts for women's amelioration, but what has actually happened? These Acts are not being implemented. We want them to be implemented. For instance, the Sharda Act is there, but in villages and even in cities, girls at the age of 12 or 13 are married and nobody takes any notice. When I say that women are suffering, I am talking not only of Indian women but women the world over. They have suffered a lot at the hands of men. I am sorry to say this, but this is very clear to all of us. Man has to be educated so that he may change his attitude towards woman. She is not to be treated as a door mat or a chattel or a bit of holdall which you can carry and throw away whenever you like. Man must change this attitude of "land lordism" towards woman. We have suffered for long and we do not want to suffer any more. I do feel that it is very important that the attitude of man towards woman has to be changed and the Acts passed should be implemented in letter and spirit.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, ने यह सकल्प ला कर इस सदन को महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित बहुत सी बातों पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया है, जिस के लिए मैं भी उन का आभारी हूँ।

मैंने श्री गुप्त के भाषण को बहुत गौर से सुना है। उन्होंने बहुत से मुद्दे उठाये हैं और बहुत से प्रश्न किये हैं, और साथ साथ उन के जवाब

भी उन्होंने दिये ह। कुछ प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा बहुत कहना चाहूंगा।

अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस संकल्प में रुचि ली है और महिलाओं के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। सभी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि वर्तमान समय में देश में महिलाओं की स्थिति सतोषप्रद नहीं है। किन्तु, जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, प्राचीन समय में जो स्थिति थी, उस में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है। इस के कारण बहुत से हो सकते हैं। जो ऐतिहासिक उतार-चढ़ाव हुए हैं, उन का असर भी हमारे समाज पर पड़ा है। श्री साठे ने कहा है कि महिलाओं के पिछड़ेपन के आर्थिक कारण भी हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी प्राचीन काल की तुलना में परिवर्तन हुआ है।

पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच बहुत सी असमानताएँ हैं और हम सब इस असमानता को दूर करने के बारे में कहते हैं और उस के लिए प्रयास करने सभी सदस्यों ने यह जोर दिया कि यह दूर होनी चाहिए। यह बात सही है। हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष मना रहे हैं और इस वर्ष में हम सब का प्रयास होना चाहिए। परन्तु अगर देखें तो यह जो आज महिलाओं की स्थिति है समाज में वह कोई चन्द्र वर्षों की बात नहीं है। यह कई हजार सालों से, सैकड़ों सालों से चलती चली आ रही है। तो एक दम परिवर्तन हो जाय यह तो बड़ा मुश्किल है। एक बात और भी कह देना चाहूंगा कि केवलमान लेजिस्लेशन से या कानून बनाने से हम समझते हैं कि यह चीज दूर हो जायेगी तो यह तो बहुत मुश्किल है। यह तो समाज का जो एटीट्यूड है, व्यवहार है, किस ढंग से वह इसकी अमल में लाते ह इस पर

अधिक निर्भर करना है। महिला समाज जो आज काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है उसका जो मुख्य कारण है वह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका शिक्षित नहीं होना है। इस संबंध में यह बात सही है कि शिक्षा किमी भी समाज में समानता जाने के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। बिना शिक्षा के कोई भी वगैरे पुरुष हो या महिला हो अपने अधिकार या कर्तव्य को समझने में असमर्थ रहता है। बहुत से सदस्यों ने शिक्षा के बहुत से आंकड़े दिये हैं। मैं विस्तार में उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। परन्तु जो साक्षरता कि बात है, निमये जी ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है, यह बात सही है कि जिस रफ्तार में जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है उस रफ्तार से हम साक्षरता नहीं बढ़ा पाये हैं। परन्तु पिछले दस सालों में साक्षरता की प्रतिशत को यदि हम देखें तो इससे पता चलेगा कि 1961 में 15.34 प्रतिशत साक्षरता था जब कि 1971 में वह 21.48 प्रतिशत है। यह 14 तक की एंज ग्रुप के बच्चों के आकड़े हैं। इस दश में 61 और 71 के बीच में साक्षरता की रफ्तार बढ़ी है परन्तु उस रफ्तार में नहीं बढ़ी है जिस रफ्तार से जनसंख्या बढ़ी है। शिक्षा के बारे में निमये जी ने भी कहा स्कूल शिक्षा में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा की स्थिति भी यदि हम 46-47 की देखें और अब की देखें तो चाहे प्राइमरी हो, सेकेंडरी हो या कानेज और यूनीवर्सिटी लेवल की शिक्षा हो सभी में काफी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है और इसके अलावा भी जो साइंस प्रोजेक्ट है, आर्ट्स प्रोजेक्ट है, डाक्टर, माडर्निस्ट, इंजीनियर, इनमें भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है। अगर आप पिछले दस या बीस साल के आंकड़ों को देखें। इसलिए ऐसी बात नहीं है कि शिक्षा की परसेंटेज

[श्री अरविन्द नेताम]

में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। वृद्धि हुई है परन्तु उस मात्रा में नहीं हुई है जिस मात्रा में होनी चाहिए या जिस मात्रा में जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा कि बहुत सारे स्कूलों में खास करके भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में को-एजुकेशन नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सेट्रल स्कूल जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के हैं उनमें को-एजुकेशन है। इसके अलावा भी और बहुत सी स्कीम हैं अपने मंत्रालय की ओर से या दूसरे भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों की ओर से जो शिक्षा को बढ़ाने में मदद कर रहे हैं उसमें को नान फार्मल एजुकेशन एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा चलाया जाता है या फकेशनल लिट्रेसी प्रोग्राम फार एडल्ट वूमन समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा दूसरे मंत्रालयों के जरिये कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं इन सब कार्यक्रमों में हमें बहुत कुछ लिट्रेसी के परसेन्टेज को बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी। नान-फार्मल एजुकेशन पिफ्य प्लान में 15 से 20 साल की एज की महिलाओं के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और कुछ वालंटरी आयोनाइजेशन की तरफ से करने जा रहे हैं और उम्मीद है इस पिफ्य प्लान में 200 लोकल मेटर्स खुल जायेंगे जिनमें 6000 महिलायें इस पाचवी योजना में फकर की जायेंगी। इसके साथ ही जो नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के यूथ कॉन्सल्टेन्ट हैं इनका भी सहयोग इसमें ले रहे हैं ताकि जो नान-फार्मल एजुकेशन है उसके जरिये लिट्रेसी में वृद्धि कर सकें। इसके अलावा जो फार्मल लिट्रेसी प्रोग्राम है 15 से 45 साल तक की महिलाओं के लिए उसमें 60 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं। इसमें होम केयर, चाइल्ड केयर आदि के संबंध

में हम महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करेंगे।

इस ढंग से और भी जो कार्यक्रम हैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के भी जो कार्यक्रम हैं खास कर लिट्रेसी के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ाने में उनसे मदद मिलेगी। इसके अलावा कुछ वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग या वोकेशनल स्कूलों के बारे में भी चर्चा की गई है। श्रीमती रोजा देशपाण्डे ने महाराष्ट्र के वोकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में कहा है। इस संबंध में मैं जरूर ध्यान दूंगा। श्रीमती रोजा देशपाण्डे ने कहा यह सब पेपर पर है, यह बात गलत है। खास कर गवर्नमेंट के जो पार्लियामेंट है उसमें 25 महिलाओं के लिए है मरि स्टेट सेक्टर में। इसके अलावा बहुत से जो पार्लियामेंट है उनमें बहुत से ऐसे क्लेब्स हैं जिनमें हम उनको प्रशिक्षित करने हैं। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ एम्प्लायमेंट एण्ड ट्रेनिंग के जरिये से बहुत सी महिलाओं को क्राफ्ट्समैन की ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। 45 इजोनियरिंग एण्ड नान-इजोनियरिंग ट्रेनिंग है इनमें इनको ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रोग्राम है। इन्स्टीट्यूट ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट में जो डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ एम्प्लायमेंट एण्ड ट्रेनिंग के माध्यम से होता है और हममें हरिब 7 मॉडल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट है जिनमें इन्स्ट्रक्टर हैं और उनमें बहुत से इन्स्ट्रक्टर केवल महिलाओं के लिए हैं। इस तरह हम बहुत सी स्कीमों में महिलाओं को वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग के लिए चला रहे हैं। डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ एम्प्लायमेंट एण्ड ट्रेनिंग अपने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्जैम्प्ले में महिलाओं के लिए विशेष रूप से अलग सेक्शन खोल रहे हैं ताकि महिलाओं को समस्याओं पर अलग से ध्यान दिया जा सके।

बहुत से सदस्यों ने चर्चा वीमनस होस्टल के बारे में भी जिक्र किया है

खास कर के मिसेज गोडफ्रे ने। इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल यानी फीर्थ प्लान के अन्त में हमने करीब 52 लाख रुपया 45 वर्किंग वीमैन्स होस्टल के लिए दिया है और करीब 60 लाख रुपया इस साल के लिए हमने रखा है। मोवाइल क्रिचेज के लिए भी हमने 5 लाख रुपया रखा है। फेमिली और चाइल्ड कैलफेयर के लिए भी 28 लाख रुपये हमने रखे हैं। इनके माध्यम से हम बहुत सी महिलाओं के जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनको मजबूत कर सकते हैं और उसमें थोड़ी बहुत सुविधा हम प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने सामाजिक कानूनों के बारे में अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। बहुत से जो सामाजिक कानून सरकार की ओर से बनाये गये हैं चाहे वह स्पेशल मैनेज ऐक्ट हो, मैरेज ऐक्ट हो, डावरी के बारे में हो या और भी जो बहुत से कानून हैं, यह बात सही है कि उनमें कुछ खामियां हो सकती हैं परन्तु यह कहना कि ये बिल्कुल बेकार हैं यह तो सही नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि आज तक उनका इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाया है यह बात सही है। बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा कि जो भी कानून बनाये गये हैं उनमें परिवर्तन और सुधार होना चाहिए परन्तु मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कुछ भी कानून आज है उन पर हम कहां तक अमल करने में सफल रहे हैं यह बहुत सोचने की बात है।... (व्यवधान) बहुत से सदस्यों ने जो कहा कि सशोधन होना चाहिए उसके संबंध में मैं कह रहा हूँ यह तभीसार्थक हो सकता है जब कि जो कानून गवर्नमेंट के हैं अभी भी उनको लागू करने में या उनको अमल में लाने में हम सफल हों। समाज अभी तक

उसके बारे में कांशस नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि जब तक किसी भी कानून के बारे में समाज जागृत या कांशस नहीं होगा तब तक उस कानून से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता।... (व्यवधान) यह इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि समाज की ओर से कानून के बारे में जब तक मांग न हो और समाज उसके बारे में जागृत न हो कि उसको बदला जाय तब तक उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आज जितने भी ऐक्ट हैं, डावरी ऐक्ट है या विवाह कानून है इनके लिए तो समाज को चाहिए.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

जो कानून बनाने वाले डावरी लेते हैं उनका क्या होगा ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। उनमें हम और आप सब शामिल हैं।

श्रीमती रोजा देशपाण्डे जी ने कहा कि आदिवासियों से बहुत सी अच्छी बातें हैं, खास कर विवाह, डावरी और तलाक के बारे में। समापति महोदय, सौभाग्य से मैं भी देश के एक बहुत बड़े आदिवासी समाज से आता हूँ....

श्रीमती रोजा देशपाण्डे : मैंने कहा है कि वहां औरतों को इक्वल स्टेटस मिलता है।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह बात सही है कि विवाह, डावरी और तलाक के बारे में आदिवासी समाज में दूसरे समाजों के मुकाबले बहुत अच्छी प्रथाएँ हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम हमारा शिक्षित समाज आदिवासी समाज के जो कस्टम्स हैं, प्रथाएँ हैं, उन से कुछ सीखे। केवल यह कह देना कि कानून बनाया जाय, कानून में परिवर्तन करना उतना सहायक नहीं होगा जितना हम सब को

[श्री अरविन्द नेताम]

मिलकर, चाहे बालद्वी आर्गेनिजेशन के माध्यम से या दूसरी सस्थाओं के माध्यम से, समाज में जाग्रति पैदा करने से हो सकता है। फिर भी जहां तक कानून की बात है, बहुत सी बातें इस समय कानून मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कुछ बातें नेशनल कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में कही हैं—डाबरी के बारे में, लीगल एड के बारे में, जिन पर इस सदन में पहले भी कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। क्रेचेंज के सम्बन्ध से भी पहले कह चुका हूँ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री कोई नई बात नहीं बोल रहे हैं। कुछ नई बात कहिये।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम नई बात तो आप लोगो ने भी नहीं कही है।

जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष का सम्बन्ध है—बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि कुछ ठोस कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये। इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी ठोस कार्यक्रम के बजाय अगर हम यह सोचें कि इस वर्ष में हम देश और समाज को जाग्रत करेंगे—तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होगी, ठोस कार्यक्रम के अलावा हम को इस तरह विशेष काम करना चाहिये।

MR CHAIRMAN The main question posed by the hon. Members who have spoken is: What are we going to do to create an awakening so that more effective implementation of the law can be made?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम इस सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय कमेटी बनाई गई है, प्रधान मंत्री जी उस की संरक्षक हैं। अलाव लेवल से लेकर नीचे के लेवल तक

के लिये कुछ कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किये गये हैं। हमारे मन्त्रालय की ओर से अन्तमन्त्रालय, इन्टर डिपार्टमेंटल कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनाई गई है। महिला वर्ष के अन्तर्गत जो कार्यक्रम होंगे, समय समय पर उन की प्रगति को देखेंगे।

श्रीमती टी. लक्ष्मीकामन्न्वा: सभा-पति महोदय, जो हमारे हक हैं, वे हम को दीजिये। इस में जाग्रति का क्या सवाल है। तलवु में एक कहावत है—
A man will not get married unless his madness is cured His madness will not be cured unless he is married

जब स्टेटस नहीं देते तो और क्या दे रहे हैं। जाग्रति कैसे आयेगी?
When the power is there, everybody respects and obeys and all that

श्री अरविन्द नेताम अन्त में, मैं माननीय सदस्य से, जिन्होंने इस मकल्प को पेश किया है, अनुरोध करता हूँ कि, उन के सकल्प की जो मशा है, सरकार उस से पूरी तरह से सहमत है, लेकिन जो सशोधन श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम जी ने पेश किया है, उस सशोधन के साथ सरकार इस को स्वीकार करता है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I know there is a lot of agitation going on in the official benches because some party meeting or something like that is to take place in the adjacent hall. However much I may have consideration for their anxiety to get away from here I am afraid I must exercise my right even if I do not take up too much time.

The point is that my purpose in moving this motion was a limited one, and that was to initiate a discussion for the first time on this issue particularly since this happens to be the International Women's Year. To that extent, my purpose has been more than served. The record shows that about 22 hon. Members have participated in the debate and I am extremely grateful

to them; I am particularly grateful because I find that, since we are normally accustomed to debate political issues and party issues here, we do not generally get an opportunity to speak and debate on issues of this type which cut across party lines. I am grateful to many members of the ruling Party who spoke here and who have shown that they are extremely serious, they are motivated by a sense of urgency on this issue of women's rights and they are not at all satisfied with the performance of their own government. That has been made clear by a number of speeches here. Particularly I would like to congratulate my friend, Mr. Aga, who made a very courageous speech on a delicate subject of this type.

I only want to say this that I am extremely disappointed over the response of the Government because this motion of mine was not brought just at any time, in a vacuum. It has been brought in the specific context of a Resolution adopted by the United Nations of which our country happens to be a member. And now I find that the amendment which has been proposed and which is being sponsored or supported by the Government is even less specific and more vague than the Resolution adopted by an international body like the United Nations. When an international body passes a Resolution, we expect that to be in more general terms or more vague terms, if you like to call it that way. But when member, countries are called upon to translate that into action, then their Resolutions or motions are supposed to be more specific and more concrete. On that aspect, I must say, I am most disappointed. I have put a few concrete things into the body of my Resolution and those are the things which the official amendment wants to delete.

Secondly, they want to inject this phrase 'as far as possible'. I do not think it is necessary because everybody knows that it is understood. By passing a Resolution here, all these things are not going to be accomplished in one year. Everybody knows that. This is a fight going on for centuries and may take a good many decades more. It is not going to be fought within the confines of this Chamber; it is an integral

part of the struggle for democracy and socialism—the struggle for women's rights. But I wanted a Resolution to be passed here which would at least give some encouragement, some hope, some sustenance, to those progressive forces who are fighting outside on this issue.

But, Sir, the use of this phrase 'as far as possible', which I had occasion to point out in my earlier speech, was a favourite phrase employed by the Indian delegates in the past at meetings of the United Nations' Sub Committees who went on moving amendments in the name of India saying in every proposal, "Put in the term 'as far as possible', 'as far as possible' ". But they could not get it passed in the United Nations; they had to withdraw those amendments ultimately. And here again that phrase is being put in. Mind you, I have chosen my words very carefully; I did not say in my Resolution, specific legislative and administrative measures for removing the economic and social injustices; I have only said 'aimed at removing'—whose outlook, whose perspective, is to move towards removing. But even there they say, "No; you must put in the phrase 'as far as possible' ". If you want to limit and qualify every thing in this way, it does not give us much confidence that the Government is serious about the matter.

The only thing that is specific and that has emerged in the debate is the assurance—I take it as an assurance—given by the hon. Minister for Labour that a Bill for giving legislative sanction to the principle of equal pay for equal work is going to be introduced, possibly, in this very session itself. Very good. That is a good thing, long over-due. But there are many other matters on which I had expected some specific assurance. That did not come. I was expecting Dr. Sarojini Mahishi to say that at least the recommendations made in the 59th Report of the Law Commission of India, where they themselves have recommended certain amendments to the Hindu Marriages Act and the Special Marriages Act, are under active consideration or will be given legislative shape or scope sometime or the other. Not a word was said about it. I do not know what the difficulty is. What is the difficulty? Why cruelty, for example, or separation should not be made an independent ground for divorce instead

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of being only a ground for legal separation? Why a husband and wife who by mutual consent want to have a divorce are compelled under the law to wait at least for one year before their petition is even heard? Why? What for? These things cannot be changed? They cannot be amended? What is the difficulty?

In a way I am disappointed at the total outlook of the Government. The Prime Minister came here. I am thankful to her. By intervening in the debate at least it will get some more publicity and some more people in the country will at least have some idea that the subject was debated in the House. She did not say anything specifically. She uttered some very good and noble sentiments. That is true. But we wanted some assurance from the Government. That has not been forthcoming at all.

I do not want to raise all these issues again—the question of employment opportunities for women, educational opportunities, vocational training, etc. My friend, Shri Arvind Netam, has tried his best. I know he is working within the constraints of certain financial allocations which the Prime Minister was good enough to point out and remind us that the axe will fall first and foremost on these things, on the allotment for these very social reform measures. So, we cannot expect much. There is no use talking about the Fifth Plan because the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has said that it is as good as dead. He made a statement only day before yesterday. We do not have much to look forward.

I am the last man to think that this struggle for the rights of women is to base itself primarily or to base its hopes and aspirations primarily on what the Government is going to do. I fully agree with Mr. Arvind Netam. It is not by looking just at the Government that we are going to solve this problem. It is a question of much wider awakening of the conscience and a much bigger sustained movement which has to be carried on and primarily this has to be carried on, if this is going to be the Government's attitude, by several other organizations outside, by mass organizations, by women's organizations, by social organizations and by political parties. Since we are at the moment engaged in a dia-

logue about electoral reforms which has been started the other day and which is continuing, I will remind the House again that my Party is going to insist on this provision that at least 15% of seats in the Parliament, in the Lok Sabha, must be reserved for women. Why not? I do not understand it. If out of 525 members, we cannot have even 70 or 75 women members what is the use of talking about this? . . .

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): May I just give a suggestion for the consideration of my hon. friend?

In Rajya Sabha, if all political parties decide that if there is any shortfall when we elect women members, my Party has tried to make up the quota. I think the other parties also will bear this in mind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Very well, very well. We will discuss the case about Rajya Sabha which, in any case, we want to abolish. That is a different matter. Our proposal is that it should be abolished.

I am faced with a choice. If I insist on my resolution as it is, then the Government, because the members are sitting in the hall waiting for a party meeting and you have to only press the bell and the majority will be summoned and my resolution will be defeated. I do not think it will be a good thing also for the world to know that by a majority vote the Indian Parliament defeated a resolution like mine.

I also do not want that in the International Women's Year people should know in other countries and the United Nations should know, that the sovereign Parliament of India dispersed after talking out this subject and failed to adopt any resolution at all. That also will not be a very good thing. Therefore, after much deliberation, Sir, I have come to the conclusion that although it is a very unpleasant thing for me, I am willing to accept this amendment at least as a preliminary commitment which is being forced on the Government by means of a unanimous resolution of this House. In that case, it will read as follows. If Mrs. Savitri Shyam's amendment is accepted by the entire House, it will read as follows:

"On the occasion of the declaration by the United Nations of 1975, as 'International Women's Year, this House urges upon the Prime Minister to initiate a comprehensive programme of specific legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing, as far as possible, the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discriminations to which Indian women continue to be subjected."

All the detailing out of it, according to this amendment should be deleted. Alright. But, at least this Resolution, if amended, will still bind the Government down to a programme.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why not request the Government to withdraw their own amendment?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have been trying. Mr. Mavalankar, for the last two hours.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the point of their accepting the spirit but not accepting the Resolution itself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, the only other alternative for me is to withdraw my Resolution and we all go home without anything, which I don't wish to do. It will get us bad odour, I can tell you, in the international community. It will be a confession of complete impotence of this Parliament, where the spirit in which so many Members have spoken is certainly in favour of my Resolution. Member after Member even of the Congress Party has said that there is nothing wrong with the Resolution and that it should be supported. What am I to do? (*Interruptions*). The only alternative is that we tell the world that we were incapable of passing any Resolution. Soon, 1975 will be over and we can all comfortably forget about International Women's Year and relapse back into our old centuries slumber. I want something to be done here which will go in the record that at least Government was committed to a programme of specific legislative measures and administrative measures. What are those specific measures, Government will have to tell us from time to time and we can catch them from time to time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You want them to commit to some pious wishes. They don't.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Better than not committing them to anything. At least, I believe that the movement outside is not going to go to sleep. People are not in the same condition as they were years ago. People are awake. They are awakening. They are going to fight. I know many members this side are equally as dissatisfied as I am. I have appealed to the Minister. I have appealed to the friends opposite. But, they say that there are difficulties; if the phrase 'as far as possible' is not included here, then, they do not know to what extent they will become committed. I do not understand this argument anyway. As for the rest, about marriage and divorce and all that, I understand, there may be some difficulties just now, because it may be mis-interpreted by some communities. We have to take society as it is and not as we would like to be.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM: Moreover, there will be a misunderstanding in the country that we have reservations as far as the rights of women are concerned, if this amendment is accepted. I would request Government once again to consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not think any reaction or response is going to come now. What is this Mr. Raghu Ramaiah? Your wife is a leader of women movement. If I go and tell her that you sat here, doing like this, you will get into trouble at home, I can tell you.

Without taking up further time, I accept the amendment which has been moved by Shrimati Savitri Shyam as the lesser evil, which I have to accept.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The amendment has come from a lady.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We know. I commend this Resolution, as amended, for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Resolution to vote, the amendments moved by Shri Naik and Shrimati Savitri Shyam have to be disposed of

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Where is the Mover?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Mover might have been convinced by Shri Gupta's speech and might like to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: No, no.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Mover is not here. She might have been convinced by Shri Gupta's speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once it is moved, it is the property of the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Still we would like to know whether the Mover would withdraw it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am not pressing my amendment. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in the Resolution,—

- (i) after "at removing" insert "as far as possible"
- (ii) omit "particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws, dowry customs, maternity and child welfare in the rural areas, unequal pay for equal work, educational and employment opportunities, vocational training and facilities for working mothers". (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put the main Resolution as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"On the occasion of the declaration by the United Nations of 1975, as 'International Women's Year', this House urges upon the Prime Minister to initiate a comprehensive programme of specific legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing, as far as possible, the economic and social in-

justices, disabilities and discriminations to which Indian women continue to be subjected".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolution, as amended, is adopted unanimously.

18.53 Hrs.

RESOLUTION REL. REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF NETHAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha on the 11th April 1975:

"This House strongly deprecates all the slanderous remarks made against Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Report of the 'One-man Commission of Inquiry into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose', particularly on pages 7, 16, 30, 31, 37, 124 and 125, by Justice G. D. Khosla, as its Chairman, and urges upon the Government to expunge these disparaging, distorted, factually incorrect and unwarranted observations, before the Report is made available for public circulation as they militate the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and further, in resonance of our national feeling in this regard, this highest forum of the Will of the Indian people once again affirms nation's solemn homage to the greatest revolutionary pilgrim of our motherland, who played the historic role, like an epic hero, in the war of liberation of United India".

Shri Samar Guha may continue his speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I have already moved the Resolution. I will resume my speech on the next occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. on Monday, 28th April, 1975.

18.55 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 28, 1975/Vaisakha 8, 1897 (Saka).

© 1975 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Edition) and printed by the Manager,
Government of India Press, Comptroller-641019.
