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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 22, 1978/Pausa 1,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 470.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Sir, I may submit that for the first
time in 20 months, the ballot has
brought my question to the top of the
list. I hope, therefore, you will allow
me three supplementaries to celeb-
rate the occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

Display of Price Lists

*470. SHRI HARI VISHNU KA-
MATH: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shop-
keepers are not obliged to display
price lists of each of the various
goods and articles available for sale
in their shops;

(b) whether they have been ex-
empted from the duty and obligation
to display such price lists;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether such absence of price
lists has given rise to malpractices
and considerable inconvenience to
customers; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be
taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION, SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GO-
YAL): (a) to (c). In exercise of

powers delegated to them by the Cen-
tral Govt. under the Essential Com-
modities Act, 1955, the State Govern-
ments/Union Territory Administra-
tions have issued Prices and
Stocks Display Orders. Under
these Orders, the dealers are
required to exhibit at prominent place
in their business premises during
business hours lists showing stocks and
sale prices of goods and articles avail-
able for sale in their shops. Enforce-
ment of these Orders is the responsi-
bility of the State Governments. The
Standards of Weights and Measures
(Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977
also provide for display of the quanti-
ty and sale price of each packaged
commodity. According to information
with us, no exemption from such
Price Display Orders has been given.

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

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the
statement made by the Minister, the
answer given by the Minister, the Cen-
tral Government seems to have washed
themselves completely of their respon-
sibility in this matter, because the
enforcement of these orders is suppos-
ed to be the responsibility of the State
Governments; but as regards Union
Territories, I suppose the Union Gov-
ernment still has got some responsi-
bility if not the entire responsibility. In
spite of all that is stated here, accord-
ing to information with us, no exemp-
tion from such display has been given,
has at least the Government got in-
formation about complaints, innume-
rable complaints, complaints galore,
from consumers in various parts of the
country, the States as well as the
Union Territories, with regard to ab-
sence of price lists in various shops
selling these commodities? If that is
so, what action has been taken with
regard to those complaints of consu-
mers?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जब कमी भी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आती हैं कि किसी स्टेट में या यूनियन टैरिटरी में इस ब्रांडर की कम्प्लायन्स नहीं हो रही है और साप-कीपर्स इसको स्ट्रिकटली फालो नहीं कर रहे हैं तो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कन्सर्ड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और यूनियन टैरिटोरियों को बार बार इस तरह के ब्रांडर जाते हैं कि उनके द्वारा जो ऐसेंशियल कमाडिटोज एक्ट के ब्रांडसे जारी तहत किये गये हैं उनको स्ट्रिकटली लागू करें ।

श्री कृष्ण कामत : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला । मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या प्रिविनिव (preventive) एक्शन लिया गया ? सीनियर मिनिस्टर बतायें कि क्या एक्शन लिया गया, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I entirely share the concern of the hon. Member. It is true that so far as Union Territories are concerned, including Delhi, naturally the Central Government can play a more effective role. Wherever these complaints were made to us, we told the Administration or the Executive Councillors, personally we discussed with them to take action and, Sir, in several areas actions have been taken. For the information of the House, from January to September 1978, the number of cases detected for violation of orders is 7,195, the number of persons prosecuted is 4,068; the number of persons convicted, because some prosecutions are still before the court, is 543. Then, besides foodgrains, the quantity of other commodities seized is 1,54,727 quintals. Summary trial cases fined are 3,124, the number of cases of conviction in summary trial cases is 477. There is a wrong impression that nothing is being done and no prosecutions are being launched.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What about the nature of sentence or punishment?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: They vary. But again here I have instructed my officers that if there is any leniency

shown while convicting the persons, then in that case we shall go to the appropriate authorities for conviction.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: As a corrective measure, I would like to remind the Minister of what he stated in the House some weeks ago in response to the question raised by my hon. friend, Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar, what he said in respect of the Resolution moved by her about the public distribution system. That would have been a very fine corrective measure with regard to this matter, but that seems to have practically broken down or may be still-born. That scheme seems to have been still-born. In the absence of that, I would like to know whether the Government is going to pursue that matter more vigorously and whether the public distribution system will be set up in the very near future. If that cannot be enforced, if that cannot be brought about, if that cannot be set up, then, will the Government at least promote the consumers' resistance movement in this country so as to keep the prices in check and prevent harassment of the consumers. At least that should be done.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have already clarified in this House, as regards the public distribution system, it was assured by me that we shall prepare our own scheme, the whole scheme has been prepared and it has been approved by the Cabinet. But, for the implementation of this scheme, as it involves several operations, right from production to distribution, viz., Production, Procurement, Storage Transport and distribution,—these are the five operations to be made—naturally, the State Governments shall have to be involved. Therefore, it is agreed that a Chief Ministers' meeting along with the concerned Ministers will be convened and this scheme will be thrashed out. I can assure this House that this is an assurance given by the Government and we shall take care to see that nobody can throttle the scheme.

So far as the other question is concerned, here, we are very much aware that consumers' resistance movement is equally important and it is for the first time that I got an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs made for encouraging this movement and we convened a meeting of all the voluntary organisations known to my Ministry and they have now formed a Federation for consumers. We are giving all possible encouragement. It is a free and voluntary body and this movement will be encouraged. I can assure again that all possible co-operation will be given by the Government to this consumers' resistance movement in the country.

श्री राजकृति : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कायदे के मुताबिक हर दुकान पर प्राइस लिस्ट लगनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि शापकीपर्स लोगों को धोखा देने के लिये और चीजों को छिपाने के लिये प्राइस लिस्ट नहीं लगाते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में अधिकतर लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं और गरीब लोग हैं। वे ऐसर्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं कि लिस्ट लगाई जाये। क्या सरकार की निगाह में कोई ऐसी स्कीम है, जिसके अन्तर्गत विजिलेंस कमेटीज बनाई जायें, जिनके द्वारा लोग चूप चाप मात्सुम करें कि किस दुकान पर लिस्ट लगी है और किस दुकान पर नहीं लगी है? इस तरह दुकानदारों के दिलों में डर और खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा कि लिस्ट न लगाने से सजा हो सकती है और इस डर से सब दुकानदार प्राइस लिस्ट लगाने लग जायेंगे।

श्री मोहन धारिया : विजिलेंस का काम अच्छे ढंग से हो, इसलिये मैंने जो स्कीम तैयार की है, उस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि हर एक फेयर प्राइस शाप के लिए, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो और चाहे को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर में हो, एक एक विजिलेंस कमेटी रहेगी, और इस कमेटी में हमारे चुने हुए रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर, या एसेम्बली, कार्पोरेशन या पंचायत समिति के मੈम्बर और दूसरे नागरिक रहेंगे। मैंने यह बात भी उस में रखी है कि अगर विजिलेंस कमेटी विजिलेंस करने के बाद यह फैसला करती है कि कोई फेयर प्राइस शाप झीलर अच्छी रीति से काम नहीं करता है, तो उस का लाइसेंस जबरन फैंसल कर दिया जायेगा। नागरिकों की तरफ से अच्छा विजिलेंस होने पर ही हम यह काम कर सकते हैं। हर दुकान पर पुलिसमैन रखना मुमकिन नहीं है। नागरिकों का सहयोग ले कर ही हम यह काम कर सकते हैं।

SHRI V. ARUNCHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA' During the year 1975 and also 1976, due to the drastic steps taken by the Central Government, I understand that in all textile goods, in every meter, the price was printed and

because of that the public was benefited. But now since the price is not being printed in the textile goods, the merchants are exploiting the consumers. Will the Government come forward to direct the State Governments to take steps to see that the price is printed in every meter of textile goods so that the public will be benefited?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as controlled cloth is concerned, the prices are printed. Besides, so far as other textile cloth particularly meant for the common man is concerned, I am having discussions with the Minister of Industries, but I do agree that, there also, the price for the consumer should be printed. I agree with it in principle.

Besides, we are also encouraging the packaging system so that on all these packs, not only for cloth or textiles but for other things also, the prices could be printed so that we can give these commodities also of a good variety.

SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR: I want to know from the Minister whether he has made any arrangement for people's participation in this respect so that the general people of the locality are also represented and can take interest. Your publicity drive should also be there so that the people will know that every shop is bound to keep the prices there. Have you made any such scheme?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said earlier, I would very much like Vigilance Committees for all localities, particularly for all fair-price shops in the country, and elected representatives of the people and some other social workers also should be involved in this matter of vigilance.

So far as publicity is concerned, naturally we try to publicise, but I agree that some more emphasis is necessary and, with the involvement of the people, this should be possible.

National Tourism Policy

*471. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a National Policy on Tourism;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by what time the policy would be declared;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted or are being consulted in the formulation of policy on tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what suggestions the Himachal Pradesh Government have given about the State's potentialities for tourism for being incorporated in the National Policy on tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A draft paper on the National Tourism Policy has already been prepared and circulated to the concerned authorities of the Government for their views, before it is finalised by Government for being laid on the Tables of the two Houses of Parliament.

(c) to (e). There is a continuing dialogue between the Central and State Departments of Tourism on various matters concerning development and promotion of tourism in the country. The views and various suggestions received from time to time from the State Governments have been fully taken into account while formulating the draft paper on tourism policy. The National Policy on Tourism will be a general statement which will define the parameters of tourism and the aims and objectives of the Government in developing tourism in the country. It will not therefore attempt to highlight the tourism potential on a State-wise basis.

श्री दुर्गाचन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ड्राफ्ट पेपर भ्रान दि नेशनल टूरिज्म पालिसी बन गया है, उस को कंसन्डें एथारिटीज के पास भेजा हुआ है, उस के बाद वह पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों में पेश किया जाएगा। मैं उन से यह कहना चाहूंगा, दो साल हो गए हैं, इस ड्राफ्ट पेपर को तैयार करने में सरकार ने अभी भी बहुत देर कर दी है जिस

के कारण टूरिज्म के प्रति जो कुछ होना चाहिए था जितना हमारे देश में पोटेंशल है उस के मुताबिक वह आज तक नहीं हुआ। 1976-77 में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्ट्राफ कालिज भाफ इंडिया, हैदराबाद के द्वारा किए गए टूरिस्ट सर्वे में बताया गया है, इस में सात सेंटसें ऐसे हैं जिन में 3 लाख 59 हजार फारेन टूरिस्ट्स आए यानी 62 परसेंट प्रीर सातवां नम्बर है आखिर में जयपुर, उस में 12.97 परसेंट यानी 75 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं आए। इस के मुकाबिले में मैं बताऊं स्पेन दुनिया में एक ऐसा मुक है कि जिस की आबादी से ज्यादा टूरिस्ट वहां आते हैं। (ब्यबधान) . . . मैं इस की बैकग्राउन्ड बताना चाहता हूं। स्पेन की आबादी 3 करोड़ 60 लाख है प्रीर फारेन टूरिस्ट उस में 4 करोड़ आए जब कि हमारे देश में जो टूरिस्ट आए उन की संख्या 3 लाख प्रीर 75 हजार एक साल की है। तो मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल पालिसी ड्राफ्ट जो उन्होंने बनाया है उस में डोमैस्टिक टूरिज्म प्रीर फारेन टूरिज्म के लिए क्या क्या प्रोजेक्ट इनकारपोरेटे किया है ताकि फारेन टूरिस्ट ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस देश में आयें प्रीर डोमैस्टिक टूरिस्ट्स जो हैं वह हमारे हिस्टारिकल मान्यूमेंट्स जैसे ब्रिटिश मान्यूमेंट्स हैं या प्रीर दूसरे मान्यूमेंट्स हैं उनको देखने के लिये जायें ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : यह बात सही है कि टूरिज्म पालिसी तैयार करने में कुछ समय लगा। चूंकि पहली बार टूरिज्म पालिसी बनाई जा रही है इसलिये बहुत विस्तृत रूप से उसके अध्ययन की जरूरत है प्रीर काफी लोगों से सलाह भविष्य की आवश्यकता है। अब जितना भी विलम्ब हुआ है, वह करीब करीब टूरिज्म पालिसी तैयार हो गई है प्रीर जो सम्बन्धित विभाग हैं, मंत्रालय हैं उन की राय के लिए वह भेजी गई हैं प्रीर मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि टूरिज्म पालिसी अगले सल में निश्चित रूप से सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अभी तक कुछ ही शहरों में पर्यटन के आकर्षण को विकसित करने का प्रश्न रहा है प्रीर टूरिज्म पालिसी तय करते समय निश्चित रूप से इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि न केवल कुछ ही राज्य टूरिज्म उद्योग से लाभान्वित हों बल्कि इस देश के सभी प्रदेशों को उन का आनुपातिक लाभ मिल सके। हम ने इस दृष्टि से तय किया है कि आने वाली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हर प्रदेश में कम से कम केंद्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की प्रीर से दो स्थान विकसित किये जायेंगे प्रीर यह स्थान उन के प्रतिरिक्त होंगे जो कि राज्य पर्यटन विभाग अथवा राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम अपने साधनों से योजना प्रायोग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए साधनों से विकसित करते हैं।

यह भी सही है कि कुछ देश ऐसे हैं जहां पर उन की आबादी के बराबर पर्यटक आते हैं लेकिन अपने देश में यह दो कारणों से सम्भव नहीं है। एक तो जितनी आबादी अपने देश की है उतने विदेशी पर्यटक हम यहां पर नहीं बना सकते हैं प्रीर दूसरे जो विदेशी पर्यटक हम बुलाते हैं उस में हम को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जो कुछ आज आकर्षण के केन्द्र हैं उन में अधिक संख्या में पर्यटक

झाने के कारण कोई विकार न आ जाये। उन के आकर्षण को बचाए रखने के लिए नियमित संख्या में जितने पर्यटकों को झाना जरूरी है उतने पर्यटकों को हम ले जायेंगे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अभी जितनी संख्या में पर्यटक आ रहे हैं वे देश के आकर्षण केन्द्रों को देखते हुए कम हैं। इसलिए कई तरह से पर्यटकों को लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अभी तक केवल सम्पन्न लोग ही आते थे लेकिन अब जो विदेशों के युवा पर्यटक हैं, विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर हैं, विद्यार्थी हैं या दूसरे युवा लोग हैं उनको आकर्षित करने के लिए कम व्यय वाली आवास व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है तथा उनके झाने के लिए और किस तरह से रियायती साधन उपलब्ध कराये जा सकते हैं उस और भी हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

श्री दुर्गा चन्ध : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई स्टेट ऐसी है जिसमें टूरिज्म पोर्टल बहुत ज्यादा हैं और वह स्टेट कोई प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है—मंत्री जी ने तो कहा है कि भारत सरकार सिर्फ दो सेंट्स के डेवलपमेंट के लिए पैसा देगी और बाकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपनी रिसोर्सिज से करेंगी—लेकिन जिस स्टेट में टूरिज्म पोर्टल ज्यादा है, लोग भी वहां जाने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन साधनों की कमी की वजह से वह सेण्ट्स डेवलप नहीं हो सके हैं और उसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है, तो उस के लिए क्या भारत सरकार पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हो जायेगी ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पर्यटन को निश्चित रूप से उद्योग के रूप में ले रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारा उद्देश्य इस से केवल आमदनी करना नहीं है, पैसा कमाना नहीं है, इसके पीछे एक सोशल आन्वैरिस्टिब भी है और वह यह कि हम राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझदारी पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा है—हम हर राज्य में दो स्कीमें ले रहे हैं और भविष्य में जैसी क्षमता होगी, साधन उपलब्ध होंगे, उस समय उस प्रोजेक्ट पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री शरद बाबू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में कदम-कदम पर इतने ज्यादा आकर्षण के केन्द्र हैं, परन्तु पिछले 30 वर्षों में कोई भी बढ़िया किस्म की योजना इस प्रदेश के लिए नहीं बनी। जब से आप मंत्री बने हैं, यद्यपि आप मध्य प्रदेश से हैं, फिर भी इस धोरण ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर के पास “भेड़ा घाट मार्बल राक्स” ऐसी प्राचीर है, विश्व में शायद ही कहीं ऐसी प्राचीर देखने को मिले। यदि उन का विकास किया जाय, तो मेरी मान्यता है कि विश्व के इतने पर्यटक आयेंगे जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। आज भी देश के जो पर्यटक वहां जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, वे खजुराहो देखने नहीं जाते, लेकिन भेड़ा घाट जरूर जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या इस के विकास की कोई योजना विस्तार-पूर्वक बनाई गई है ? इस क्षेत्र के लिए आज तक

मंत्री जी का जबानी सहानुभूति का व्यवहार रहा है, जो निष्क्रियता का परिचायक है। इसलिए यह निष्क्रियता टूटे और कोई बढ़िया काम हो सके, सहानुभूति से पर्यटन का काम नहीं चलता है, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या कोई योजना ठोस रूप में “भेड़ा घाट” और कान्हा-किसली” के लिए आप तैयार कर रहे हैं। यह कान्हा-किसली जबलपुर के पास सबसे बड़ा नेशनल पार्क है। लेकिन इस स्थान पर जाने की सुविधा नहीं है और न ही ठहरने का अच्छा इन्तजाम है ? इन दो केन्द्रों के लिए क्या उन के पास कोई ठोस और निश्चित योजना है ? यदि है तो वह कब तक प्रागे चलेगी, कब तक दिल्ली से बाहर निकल सकेगी ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। सही है कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से हूँ, इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजनाओं को अपने हाथ में लेते समय थोड़ा मुझे देखना पड़ता ताकि कोई अन्य सदस्य इस बात का आरोप न लगा सकें कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश के साथ कोई पक्षपात कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन की क्षमता का प्रश्न है, इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, वहां पर्यटन के विकास की बहुत गुंजाइश है। भेड़ाघाट और कान्हा-किसली के सम्बन्ध में जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया, योजना बनाने में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है, वह इस को मेरी निष्क्रियता कहते हैं, तो मैं उसे स्वीकार करता हूँ। लेकिन योजना बनने के बाद जब तक साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे, उनका विकास नहीं किया जा सकता है। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जैसे साधन उपलब्ध होंगे और राज्यों से जो मदद मिलेगी, उस के आधार पर इन को विकसित करने का काम करेंगे

श्री शरद बाबू : मध्य प्रदेश के भेड़ा-घाट और कान्हा-किसली को पूरा करने में क्या तकलीफ आ रही है ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : साधन की कमी है। भेड़ा-घाट और कान्हा-किसली के विकास का काम निश्चित रूप से हमारे मन में है। कान्हा-किसली में एक फारेस्ट-लाज का निर्माण भी छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में किया जायगा। जबलपुर में एक यातायात यूनिट (ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिट) खोलने का मामला भी हमारे विचाराधीन है। जहां तक भेड़ा-घाट के विकास का सवाल है, वहां एक लोकल-प्रयोर्टिटी (डब्लेवलेपमेंट कमेटी) बनी हुई है। जिस के चेयर-मैन शायद वहां के कमिश्नर हैं। इस के विकास के लिए भी हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार के साथ मिल कर हम उस के विकास के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The Government has built 5-Star hotels in the public sector with public money. But recently, there has been an attack on 5-Star hotels in Delhi. A gang of hooligans led by Shri Kuldip Narang

and Shri Rajinder Puri went to Ashoka Hotel and there is a remour in Delhi that tomorrow again, Ashoka Hotel may be ransacked. The Ashoka Hotel employees told me this. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is the policy of the Government to dismantle the 5-Star hotels or whether the Government has plans to maintain two sets of hotels, one 5-Star hotels for foreign tourists, to cater to their needs and another Janata hotels for middle class people?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि जो पांच-सितारों वाले होटल हैं, उनको गिरा दिया जाये, लेकिन यह हमारी कोशिश है कि सम्पन्न लोगों के लिए जो सुविधायें जुटाई गई हैं उनके अलावा जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग, बीकर सैक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी के लोग हैं, उनके लिए सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैं यह भी बतला दू कि आने वाले समय में हम पांच-सितारों वाले होटलों को एनकरेज करने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि जो चल रहे हैं, उन को बन्द कर दिया जाये। जो चल रहे हैं, वे चलेंगे, उनके अलावा जो सामान्य साधन और प्राय वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए हम सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

Feeder Air Service in Kerala

*472. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to give financial assistance to the Government of Kerala to start feeder Air service to all the district headquarters to increase tourism;

(b) have the Central Government got any plans to link all the district headquarters in India, with Feeder Air Services to increase tourism; and

(c) have any of the State Governments asked for assistance so far to

link their district headquarters or tourist centres with Feeder Air Services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In January 1978 the Madhya Pradesh Government desired to have advice of the Central Government in regard to suitability of aircraft with a provision of 18-20 seats; its price, and easy and acceptable terms of sale for the purpose of starting air services in the State, and also sought confirmation whether it will be possible for the Central Government to grant loan for the purpose. The State Government was informed that the question of connecting small towns and cities of tourist and other interests by Third Level operations is engaging the attention of Government, and the question whether the State Governments could be permitted to operate feeder services would be examined after a decision on Third Level operations is taken.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: It is very clear from the answer of the Minister that the Government has no plans to start third level operations from important cities and tourist centres. And only the Madhya Pradesh Government has enquired of the Central Government whether they have any plans for such operations and whether the Government will do any help to the State Government. Now, how long the Central Government would take to finalise these plans and change its policy? Now, it is just engaging the attention of the Government. When exactly would they start the third level operations because it comes under the Central Government?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: A Committee was constituted to go into this. They have given the report and that is under examination. We are Taking it to the Cabinet. We have circulated papers to the concerned Mi-

nisters and I hope very shortly, we will be able to get their comments and the Cabinet will be able to take a policy decision in the matter.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: The Kerala Government has almost finalised plans to start a feeder air service from Trivendrum to Cochin and especially Calicut because it has no major airline service. It has also got plans to start feeder service between small towns and other tourist centres. The Minister has said that neither the Kerala Government nor any other State except Madhya Pradesh, has asked for any sanction. Will there be any objection to the plans of Kerala Government for starting feeders air service from Calicut and other places?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: We shall have no objection if the States operate smaller aircrafts on their behalf. What we want to see is that from the Central sector under the third level feeder service, how many places we are able to serve in the first phase. We have already constituted a committee for that. If we are not able to serve all the places and some places are left out, then we shall permit the States as well as the private operators to operate on such lines where the Indian Airlines are not operating.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Sir, in regard to part (b) of the question, whether the Central Government has got any plans to link all the headquarters in India with Feeder Air Services, recently there was a move to start a third airline in the country particularly for service to the people in the backward and north-eastern region. May I know from the hon. Minister what further steps have been taken by the Government to acquire the aircraft from Canada, Australia and other countries, the smaller aircraft of 16 to 17 passengers capacity? I want to know whether they will be introduced and if they will be introduced, when they will be

introduced in the North-Eastern sector in order to connect the small district head quarters to facilitate the movement of the people and the tourists also in that region.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Sir, we have received about 7 or 10 proposals from 7 or 8 companies for small aircraft of 15 to 20 seats. Therefore, we are going to appoint a technical Expert Committee which will go to examine those aircrafts and then a decision will be taken for this type of aircraft.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Kozhikode... ..

AN HON. MEMBER: It is Calicut.

MR. SPEAKER: The present name of Kozhikode.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: May I know whether the hon. Minister has a definite proposal to start a pucca aircraft from Kozhinkode which is much needed and about which there has been a lot of agitation?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, it is very essential that small towns and small cities are connected with air services so that they can develop. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister by what time he is going to take a decision to allow the States or to give licences to the private companies to operate the air services in these small towns so that they can develop?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: As I stated, after taking a final decision on Third Level Operations, we shall be permitting them to operate on the lines where the Indian Airlines are not operating.

Loans from Banks at Concessional Rate of Interest

*473. SHRI HARI SHANKER MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new scheme whereunder artisans and village and cottage industries will get loans from the Banks at concessional rate of interest;

(b) whether under the new schemes the Banks will also provide consultancy assistance to small scale units; and

(c) what is the procedure for availing of these facilities and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Department of Industrial Development has introduced a Scheme for providing financial assistance, on concessional terms, by way of margin or seed money to State Governments/Union Territories for promotion of employment opportunities in semi-urban and rural areas. Banks have been advised to provide loans and working capital at concessional rates of interest to the entrepreneurs. Eligible borrowers are also provided credit at 4 per cent under the Differential Rate of Interest scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the margin/seed money Scheme, financial assistance is admissible to units, located in villages and towns with population not exceeding 50,000, in which the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.

श्री हरीशंकर महाले : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ में कितने छोटे उद्योग करने वाले लोगों को ऋण दिया गया है, और महाराष्ट्र में कितने हैं, और कितनी धनराशि है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I cannot give him the number of persons to whom such loans have been given in the entire country, but I can only tell him: that the money provided to the different States has been given and there again, if he wants to know, it is a large...

MR. SPEAKER: He only wanted Maharashtra.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: For Maharashtra I can say that the amount released to Maharashtra was Rs. 40 lakhs in 1977-78 and Maharashtra has asked for Rs. 39.50 lakhs for 1978-79.

श्री हरीशंकर महाले : शहरी और ग्रामीण विभागों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Again, it is not possible to say that because the States have really not given this money. In 1977-78, almost nothing has been used. Some States have done a little work and others have not. I am afraid, at this stage, I have no precise information.

श्री शहरी बलबीर सिंह : सरकार जो रियायतें बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिये देती है, वह बिग हाउसेज वाले ले जाते हैं। हमारे पंजाब में डिस्ट्रिक्ट होमिबारपुर बैंकवर्ड एरिया करार दिया गया है, लेकिन वहाँ जो सरकार से छोटे क्लास के लोगों को रियायतें मिलनी चाहियें, वह बिग हाउसेज वाले, थापर, हाकन्स, डी 0 सी 0 एम 0, मोसवाल वगैरा ले गये। 15 परसेंट सबसिडी वहाँ पर दी गई है, वह सारी की सारी बिग हाउसेज वाले ले गये और बैंकवर्ड एरिया के किसी ग्राममी को कोई रियायत नहीं मिली है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार ऐसा इन्तजाम करेगी कि रियायत जिस एरिया और जिन लोगों के लिये मुकर्रर की जाती है, उन्हीं को मिलेगी, बिग हाउसेज उससे लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has not understood the scheme correctly. The object of giving special

assistance in backward areas is to encourage industries to come to backward areas. There is no question of anybody being denied help. If a person belonging to backward areas wants assistance, to him also, if he has a scheme, it will be given because it is desirable in the interest of backward areas.

श्रीधरजी बलबीर सिंह : बिग हाउसेज को क्यों रियायतें देंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will you please listen to the entire reply and then say if you are satisfied or not? The idea behind the schemes for development of backward areas and giving these concessions is that the industries must be attracted to the backward areas. There is no question of denying anything to any small manufacturer or industrialist who wants to go there. But it also encourages large houses to come. It does not mean that they alone are given assistance. There is no question of denying it at all. There is no ceiling limit. Any one can still go and ask for it.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Some of the Central Government Schemes intended for rural development, for development of backward areas involve institutional credit. The schemes are LTP, Livestock production programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, DPAP programmes. But the fact is that the banks are not coming forward to give loans. There is a differentiation between some of the banks. The State Bank is liberal in giving loans whereas the Syndicate Bank, which is a lean Bank in some districts, is not coming forward to give loans. The Minister said that there is no ceiling limit. But the Managers of the Bank tell that there is budgetary allocation and as that has been exhausted, they are not giving loans. They have to wait for the next year. Some of the marginal farmers, small farmers and labourers who applied for loans have not been given.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to give any direction to the Banks that wherever the institutional credit is involved, credit should be made available to them and that no application should be rejected or kept pending. Has he given such instructions? If he has not given such instructions, I would like to know, whether he is going to give them.

MR. SPEAKER: Much outside the question.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: These schemes are not being implemented because banks are not at all giving loans.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Banks have been given instructions to give every assistance to industrialists, particularly, the small ones. I would like to say that when they say that banks are not giving loans, I am very much surprised. Here I have got a statement which says that at present there are 4,76,935 accounts of small industries.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: That is not so.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My dear Sir, there are accounts for the amounts. The accounts show that Rs. 1,702 crores have been lent to small industries and to say that they have not been given is not correct. If my hon. friend has any particular instance of any small industry not being given assistance, I will be very happy to look into it.

Permission to British Airways to Overfly Concorde

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*474. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :**

DR. BIJOY MONDAL :

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

(a) whether the British Airways has been permitted to fly "concorde" aircraft over the Indian sub-continent without flying at a sub-sonic range;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that such a permission is not given to fly over British Islands; and

(d) what are the circumstances under which permission was granted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No permission has been given for concorde overflights across the Indian mainland.

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

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

While it is appreciated that the Minister did not give permission for such flights as envisaged in the question, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government of India has ever negotiated on 'give and take' basis with the British Government for increasing facilities to Air India in England in return for the losses suffered as a result of the ill-effects of the sonic boom of the "concorde" flights and, if not, why not.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: No Sir, Air India did not bargain with the U.K. authorities just for permitting "concorde" flights over Indian territory and getting some concessions in return because the arrangement for "concorde" flights was so made that the people and their property in India cannot be adversely affected.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: My second supplementary is, why did not the Government consider it worthwhile to purchase a "concorde" for Air India, especially when other countries like France etc. have done so? Will not Air India lose its international competitiveness by ignoring the "concorde"?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: When we are not permitting the "concorde" to fly over our mainland, if we do that, how can we expect its smooth operation?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Earlier in answer to my question in the House regarding permission given to the "concorde" to fly over Lakshadweep the Minister had said, if I remember correctly, 'Yes, because it is 25 nautical miles away from the Indian territory. But now, to the other question, the Minister replies 'No, we did not give permission'. So, please let me know the real position as to whether you have given any permission to fly over the coast of Lakshadweep and, if so, what will be its impact on these islands and the people.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: We have not permitted them to fly over our mainland. This agreement between the U.K. delegation and the Indian authorities was that they would be permitted to fly off the coast, 40 nautical miles from Lakshadweep and 50 nautical miles from Kerala. Therefore, the evil effects or adverse effects on the mainland have to be seen. We have also asked them to supply us equipment for monitoring and also recording the effects of the flight over the area. So, we will see: if it does not affect the people or the property adversely, we can permit them.

श्री कंबजर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कान्काई कम्पनी ने सबसे आखिर में प्राप को क्या लिखा और प्राप ने उसका क्या जवाब दिया ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि क्या यह सही है कि एयर इंडिया बाकी वर्ल्ड एयर लाइन्स के मुकाबिले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है ? मैं अभी विदेश से आया हूँ, यहाँ तक है कि वह 50 परसेंट तक रिजेट दे रहे हैं जाने में। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:
In regard to the negotiation, we have received a letter in which it was stated like this.

"With reference to a letter received from Mr. M. K. Ewans, Acting High Commissioner, British High Commission, New Delhi, Secretary advised him that we have no objection to the concorded supersonic flights following the route mentioned in his letter dated 18-4-1978, as described above; we would however need a minimum of three recorders together with the necessary calibration equipment and a play-back analyser for a minimum period of one year, and that is absolutely necessary that the recorders should be accompanied by an appropriate analyser so that the equipment does not have to be taken back to the U.K. for analysis. It was also stated that the services of a technical expert for familiarisation of our staff with the working of the equipment would be most welcome at least in the initial stages. Mr. M. K. Ewans informed that that in the event of a resumption of the suspended service, the assistance requested by us will be provided and he shall be in touch with us in good time before any resumption." This is the position.

राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता

* 475. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियों के लिये राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिये बालू बर्ल के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Government of India have been providing assistance to the State Governments under the various Central and Centrally sponsored schemes for the

rural co-operative sector. The nature of the schemes and the quantum of assistance to be given during the five year Plan 1978-83 is currently under discussion with the Planning Commission. A final decision will be taken after the National Development Council takes a view on the nature and scope of the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes.

(b) A statement showing the total amounts actually released so far in the current year to the State Governments under the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes for rural co-operatives is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Central assistance released to various States so far in 1978-79 under Central and Centrally sponsored schemes for rural Cooperatives.

STATE	(Rs. In Lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	239.510
2. Assam	19.875
3. Bihar	159.440
4. Gujarat	101.480
5. Haryana	54.750
6. Himachal Pradesh	27.804
7. Jammu and Kashmir	20.620
8. Karnataka	119.930
9. Kerala	39.840
10. Madhya Pradesh	54.070
11. Maharashtra	211.310
12. Manipur	14.970
13. Meghalaya	13.045
14. Orissa	61.780
15. Punjab	68.410
16. Rajasthan	85.065
17. Tamil Nadu	164.830
18. Tripura	0.937
19. Uttar Pradesh	376.200
20. West Bengal	18.129
TOTAL	1851.495

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय समय पर शासन ने यह जाहिर किया है कि सहकारिता प्रजातंत्र का एक मुख्य अंग है। तो मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खासकर आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जहाँ भारी मात्रा में मिडिल मैन द्वारा उनका मोषण होता है, उसके लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम वहाँ उन्होंने उठाया है क्यों कि मिडिल मैन की जो लूटपाट है वह खास कर के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बहुत अधिक है ? तो क्या उसके लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाया गया है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Member's question relates to the assistance to the co-operative sector in the rural areas. Now, I can give him information about the assistance given to the States for the purpose of co-operative sector. The co-operative sector operates also in the tribal areas. But I cannot give him the details precisely as to how much work is being done in tribal areas in this direction and in the other directions.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अभी तक कोअपरेटिव्स के सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी है वह यह है कि इस देश में केवल 40 प्रतिशत गांव उस में कवर हुए हैं। इस गति से अग्रर चला जायेगा तो कितना समय लगेगा ? पूरी तरह से ये विलेज कवर कर लिए जायें इस के लिए क्या कोई प्रभावी उपाय सोचा जा रहा है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is again a branching off into different directions. I can say that the co-operative sector is being assisted very generously and I think the total amount that was made available to the States was Rs. 1,851 lakhs and so far as the agriculture or rural sector is concerned, a large allocation is intended to be made to that sector so that the pace of development may be speeded up to the maximum extent possible.

श्री जगदीश चन्दा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के अनेक भागों में जहाँ सहकारी समितियाँ और कोअपरेटिव बैंक काम कर रहे हैं उनको प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण काफी हानि हुई है और वह बैंक अब कर्जदारों से अपनी रकम की वसूली करने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ऐसी बैंकों को

सहायता देने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ? कई बैंकों की हालत तो यह हो गई है कि उनको रिजर्व बैंक ने पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया है और इसलिये वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कर्जा देना देने में असमर्थ हैं। इसलिये क्या ऐसी कोअपरेटिव बैंक्स और कोअपरेटिव सोसायटीज को सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ विचार किया है ? यदि किया है तो क्या ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, if a co-operative bank has extremely heavy overdues and has ceased to be credit-worthy, then it is rather difficult for the Reserve Bank to finance it completely. But I can assure the hon. Member that the Reserve Bank does its utmost to see that the cooperative bank, even when it has very heavy overdues, is assisted to keep going so that it has been able to function. But the important point is that its overdues must be reduced as quickly as possible.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The hon. Minister had just now mentioned about the central assistance already released to various States so far in 1978-79. There are so many marketing societies, rural societies and the consumer societies which are incurring heavy losses—rice mill cooperatives and sugar factory cooperatives are also included—over which the Central Government has no control. I would like to know whether the Government of India has got any intention or machinery to control/supervise them directly which are financed under the centrally sponsored schemes by the Government of India.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : My hon. friend has referred to the cooperative credit societies and sugar factories. I can assure him that the State Governments which are concerned which require any financial assistance, are being given assistance. For instance the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been given a loan of Rs. 20

crores in order that they may be able to assist the sugar factories and the cooperative factories.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ाना

* 476. श्री सुबोध सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम ने लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वप्रथम निर्यात के लिए किन मदों का चयन किया गया और चालू वर्ष में उनके निर्यात के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वाणिज्य विभाग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निगम ने गहन निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए नए उत्पाद समूहों का पता लगाया है । ये इस प्रकार हैं : चमड़े का सामान, सिले-सिलाये परिधान, हल्की इंजीनियरी का माल, इलेक्ट्रोनिक उत्पाद तथा कृषि-आरि उतपाद । लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में विनिर्मित मदों के मद-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ।

Visit of United States Commerce Minister to India

*477. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI UGRASEN:

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

(a) whether the United States Commerce Minister visited India in November, 1978;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the visit; and

(c) the subjects discussed and the details and outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c). Mme. Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary of Commerce, Government of the United States of America, visited India between 28th November and 2nd December, 1978. The main purpose of her visit was to exchange views with the Commerce Minister and his colleagues and to explore the potential for expanding the development of economic and commercial exchanges between India and the United States of America.

During her visit, Mme. Kreps had extensive discussions with the Indian Commerce Minister, which was in continuation of the talks held in Washington when the Commerce Minister visited U.S.A. in August, 1977. The discussions covered a wide range of issues, both bilateral and multilateral. Both the sides expressed satisfaction over the substantial growth in Indo-US Trade, which had risen from about Rs. 700 crores in 1971-72 to about Rs. 1200 crores in 1977-78. During the current year, the trade is expected to increase by over 25 per cent upto the level of about Rs. 1550 crores. It was, however, noted that India's exports accounted for a very small proportion of the total global imports by U.S.A. and the percentage has virtually come down.

The Indian side expressed its deep concern over protectionist measures adopted by developed countries, which has caused severe injury to the economies of the developing countries, and created uncertainties in production and marketing, particularly of the products of the labour-intensive industries. The Indian side argued for a much liberal and freer trading

environment for labour intensive products particularly for goods produced in the decentralised and labour-intensive sectors, like handlooms and handcrafts, in view of the great emphasis placed by the Indian Government on the development of these sectors.

The Indian side also referred to the liberalisation it had brought out in its import policy and clarified that this was done in the expectation that it would be possible to impart dynamism to India's exports through easier access to the markets of the developed countries, including the USA. It will be difficult for India to persevere with its liberalised import policy unless adequate marketing opportunities are provided for its goods abroad particularly in the developed countries.

The visiting delegation appreciated India's standpoint and stated that the United States was committed to free and fair trade. They also welcomed the liberalised import policy of the Indian Government. Both sides resolved to make purposive efforts with a view to enhancing considerably the bilateral trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. It was also agreed to consider the possibility of having a standing institutional mechanism to achieve this end.

On the multilateral issues, both sides agreed that the Multilateral Trade Negotiations should be brought to an early and successful conclusion, as a pre-requisite for ensuring wholesome global trading environment. Both sides also agreed to work towards the success of the forthcoming UNCTAD-V.

This was the first time that the Secretary of Commerce of the United States had visited India to hold intensive discussions with the Commerce Minister. These discussions have helped to bring the two countries closer together and to appreciate each other's problems better.

Chemical Assistants in Central Revenue Control Laboratory, Pusa, New Delhi

*478. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Grade (I) Chemical Assistants in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory, Pusa, New Delhi, have been allowed to remain in Delhi since, 1972;

(b) is it not a fact that there had been complaints in this regard;

(c) what are the reasons for out of way protection to Assistants coming under (a) above from the provisions of normal transfer limit of three years;

(d) whether some Assistants with lesser period of stay at Delhi have been transferred; and

(e) what remedial expeditious action is proposed to be taken with regard to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) There are 15 posts of Chemical Assistants Grade I in the Central Revenues Control Laboratory, Pusa, New Delhi. Out of the officers posted against these posts, there are at present 5 who have been in Delhi since 1972 or earlier. Orders of transfer of one of these officers, who has been in Delhi since 29th March, 1971, have already been issued. One of the officers had preferred not to go out of Delhi, even on promotion to other places, and stands superseded by his juniors. His case is being kept under review. The other officers in this category are also proposed to be transferred as soon as feasible.

(b) Representations from two officers, who had been ordered to be transferred out of Delhi on promotion as Chemical Assistants Grade I were received in 1977, in which they had represented for their continued

stay in Delhi, in preference to persons who were already holding the post of Chemical Assistant Grade I and had been in Delhi for a longer period. However, after the then Chief Chemist had a talk with them, they joined their new posts. A complaint, which appears to be pseudonymous, suggesting that Chemical Assistants should be transferred after 3 years to prevent malpractices, has been received very recently and is being looked into.

(c) No such normal transfer limit of three years has been laid down for Chemical Assistants. The transfers of Chemical Assistants Grade I are being done in a phased manner, keeping in view the duration of stay, workload and other administrative exigencies.

(d) Except for one case of a lady officer who was transferred at her own request, no Chemical Assistant, Grade I, who stayed for a lesser period than 5 years at the Central Revenue Control Laboratory, New Delhi has been transferred, otherwise than on promotion during the period under reference.

(e) As mentioned against Parts (a) and (c) above, transfers are being done in a phased manner.

Appointment of Directors in M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd.

*479. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per rules, the financial institutions financing large sums in registered/public/private companies like M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd., are required to make the appointment of their officers as Directors on such firms to whom they finance;

(b) if so, who were the persons appointed by the Central Government financial institutions on M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd., when this firm was being financed to the tune of crores of rupees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government will fix responsibility on the persons responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All India public financial institutions exercise the right to nominate their representatives on the Boards of assisted concerns, where substantial financial assistance has been sanctioned and/or where the condition as to conversion of loans into equity has been stipulated.

(b) and (c). Since All-India public financial institutions have not sanctioned any direct financial assistance to M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd., the question of their appointing nominee Directors in this case does not arise.

Trade agreement with Roumania

*480. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed with Romania for 1979; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). An annual trade protocol for 1979 was signed with

Romania on 27th November, 1978, under the existing Indo-Romanian Long-Term Trade and Payments Agreement which is valid upto 31st December, 1980. The protocol envisages a trade turnover of nearly Rs. 180 crores, both ways, in 1979.

Main items included in the protocol are:—

Exports From India.—Iron ore, Mica, coffee, pepper, de-oiled cakes, jute manufactures, cotton textiles, finished leather, electronic components, machine tools and engineering goods.

Imports From Romania.—Fertilisers; newsprint; cement; rolled steel products; basic pharmaceuticals; organic and inorganic chemicals; synthetic fibres; casings, pipes and tubes; electronic equipment and components; ball, roller and taper bearings; tractor components; diesel generating sets; general cargo vessels; oil prospecting and drilling equipment; capital goods, equipment and machinery.

Grant of Loans by Banks to Big Firms

*481. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to liberalise the scheme for grant of loans by banks to big firms with a view to give a boost to their production; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Given the limited resources of the banks, the credit policy of the Reserve Bank of India has been designed to meet the genuine credit

requirements of all sectors of the economy so as to fulfil the national objectives.

Buy-Bank Arrangements for Industrial Ventures in Arab Countries

*481.—A. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) is in favour of buy-back arrangements while setting up industrial ventures in Arab countries; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines linking joint industrial collaboration with trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). The Joint business council of India and the League of Arab States at its first meeting organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) at New Delhi on 28th November, 1978, discussed the scope and possibilities of setting up joint enterprises in India on an export-oriented basis and similar possibilities in regard to India getting from Arab countries items like fertilizers, phosphoric acid and sulphur etc. It was also agreed at this meeting that investment laws and regulations of India and Arab countries would be appropriately studied by both the sides in this regard.

Shifting of Central Govt. Offices to Nagpur

*482. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift some of the Offices under the Ministry to Nagpur and other Centrally located places;

(b) if so, details thereof along with the total number of employees to be shifted;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have written to the Ministry in the matter—details thereof; and

(d) at what stage of consideration the decision stands and how soon a final decision in the matter could be expected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Timely detection of Cyclones in Coastal areas of Orissa

*483. SHI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme regarding detection, tracking and warning for cyclones in the coastal areas of Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) An overall warning system against tropical cyclones, covering both the east and

west coasts, already exists. The Detection, tracking and warning for cyclones along the Orissa coast is a part of that overall system;

(b) The details in so far as they relate to Orissa are:

(1) a cyclone warning centre established at Bhubaneshwar in 1974, issues warnings for the whole of Orissa State, including its coastal areas;

(2) a cyclone warning radar, with a range of 400 K.M., installed at Paradeep in 1973, for detection and tracking of cyclones, covers the complete coastal area of Orissa. The important features of satellite cloud imagery received from weather satellite at Calcutta, are also transmitted between Calcutta and Bhubaneshwar on an exclusive teleprinter circuit;

(3) there is a proposal to set up a Satellite Picture Receiving Station at Bhubaneshwar.

Transfer of Financial Resources to States

*484. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the principle that larger financial resources should be transferred to the most poverty-stricken States, hill States and specially handicapped States; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The 7th Finance Commission have stated in their report that, in devising their scheme of devolution of Central taxes and grants-in-aid to the States, they have been guided by the principle that the financially weaker States should be placed in a position from where they could get a better

start than has been the case in the past, in absolute terms as well as relative to the advanced States and, to achieve this objective, as many of the poorer States as possible should be left with surpluses on the revenue account which could be ploughed back for fresh development. These recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government. The Government have also decided that modalities will be worked out to see that the States with relatively weak financial resource base are enabled to implement adequately the revised minimum needs programme, covering rural water supply, house sites for the homeless, rural roads, rural electrification, rural health care, bonded labour and elementary/adult education.

The Central assistance for the State Plans is allocated in accordance with the criteria commonly known as the Gadgil Formula. Under this formula, a lumpsum provision is made for Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, keeping in view their requirements for Plan expenditure. In the distribution of the balance amount of Central assistance, weightage is given to backwardness as indicated by the *per capita* income of the States. In addition to the Central assistance under the Gadgil Formula, additional assistance is allocated for development of hill and tribal areas. The Gadgil Formula is currently being reviewed by a Committee of the National Development Council.

American Writer's Report on Tourism in Andamans and Nicobar Islands

*485. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some top travel writers of America have recently visited the Union territory of Andamans and Nicobar Islands to study the tourism potential of the Islands;

(b) whether they have submitted any report on their studies to Government; and

(c) if so, what are their recommendations to promote tourism and what steps are proposed in this regard by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Two US travel writers, delegates to the Society of American Travel Writers Convention held in Delhi in September 1978, visited Port Blair to see the tourist attractions and facilities available there. This was done with a view to gather material for writing articles on Andamans. They did not undertake any study of the tourism potential of the Islands.

Introduction of Tea Production in States

*486. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government have approached U.P., M.P. and Maharashtra Governments for introducing tea production in their States;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments; and

(c) whether other States have also been approached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Tea Board has been in touch with State Governments including U.P., M.P., and Maharashtra to explore the possibility of introducing tea cultivation in the States. Actual introduction of the same will, however,

depend on suitability of soil, availability of land and climatic factors, surveys for which are being undertaken.

(c) The Governments of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Manipur have also been approached by the Tea Board for introduction of tea plantations. The Government of Kerala and Sikkim have similarly been approached for extension of tea plantation in these States.

श्रीरियप्टल फायर एण्ड जनरल इन्स्योरेन्स कम्पनी

* 487. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीरियप्टल फायर एण्ड जनरल इन्स्योरेन्स कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बिहार के पूर्वोत्तर जिलों पूणिया, कटिहार तथा सहरसा को 'सिलीगुड़ी' डिवीजन में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त तीन जिले पहले बिहार में पटना तथा मुजफ्फरपुर डिवीजन में थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बिहार के लोगों को सुविधा देने के लिए उपरोक्त तीन जिलों को बिहार के किसी डिवीजन में शामिल करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). पहली जनवरी, 1975 से पहले कम्पनी की पूणिया शाखा, जो पूणिया, कटिहार और सहरसा जिलों के लोगों को जरूरतों के लिए काम करती थी, पटना डिवीजनल कार्यालय से सम्बद्ध थी। पहली जनवरी, 1975 से इस शाखा कार्यालय का नियंत्रण मुजफ्फरपुर डिवीजनल कार्यालय को अन्तर्गत कर दिया गया, जो अभी खोला गया था। मार्च, 1976 से पूणिया शाखा कार्यालय के तीन जिलों तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के दो जिलों अर्थात् कुछ बिहार और जसपाईगुड़ी को प्रभावी नियंत्रण तथा प्रशासनिक सुविधा के बिचार से सिलीगुड़ी में नए खोले गए डिवीजनल कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्गत कर दिया गया।

(ग) पूणिया शाखा कार्यालय को सिलीगुड़ी डिवीजन कार्यालय से प्रलग करने के सवाल पर तब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सकता जब तक बिहार के पूर्वी क्षण में भीमें का काफी इतरबार मिसना नहीं शुरू होजाता और कम्पनी उक्त क्षेत्र में नया डिवीजनल कार्यालय खोलने का फैसला नहीं कर लेती।

Recruitment Policy in Subsidiary Banks of State Bank of India

*488. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have modified the status and any of the rules and regulations and recruitment policy in respect of officers and employees of the various subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) whether Government propose to merge these subsidiaries into the main channels and organisation of the State Bank of India;

(d) if so, main indication thereto; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have not made any modifications recently i.e. in last year or so—in either the status or rules and regulations concerning officers and employees of the various subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India. In respect of recruitment policy, however, the State Bank is considering the proposal that its Recruitment Board, which is concerned with recruitment of officers for the State Bank and its subsidiaries, be entrusted also with the task of recruitment to the clerical cadre in the Group.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal with the Government for the merger of State Bank subsidiaries into the State Bank of India.

Progress regarding D.A. Merger, D.A. etc. referred to Arbitration

4504. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three issues relating to Dearness Allowance i.e. merger of

D.A. with Pay, restoration of D.A. cut and modification of D. A. formula have been referred to Arbitration at the instance of Joint Consultative Machinery (National Council);

(b) if so, the composition of Arbitrators' team;

(c) whether the award is likely to be given by the end of December, 1978; and

(d) if not, when it is to be given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Board of Arbitration is as follows:

1. Justice Shri J. S. Bedi.—Chairman.

2. Shri G. RAMANUJAM—Member representing the Staff Side.

3. Shri D. S. Nakra.—Member representing the Official Side.

(c) and (d). The Board of Arbitration has to act according to the procedure laid down for the disposal of cases referred to it. Government are not in a position to indicate the date by which the Board of Arbitration could be expected to give its Award.

गौरैया का निर्यात

4585. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री 4, अगस्त, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 26 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न रंगों और किस्मों की सुन्दर गौरैया चिड़ियों का गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बड़े पैमाने पर भारत से विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके निर्यात को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या गौरैया चिड़ियों के मलाबा, अन्य पक्षियों और पशुओं के निर्यात में भी वृद्धि हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मूल्य के और कितने पशु पक्षियों का निर्यात किया गया है और उन पाठियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके द्वारा ये निर्यात किये गये, उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ इनका निर्यात किया गया और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ; और

(ग) क्या इन पशु पक्षियों में से अधिकांश पशु पक्षी, जो भारतीय जलवायु में रहते हैं, अपने आपको विदेशी जलवायु के अनुरूप नहीं ढाल पाते हैं और वहाँ मर जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत से विदेशों में उनके निर्यात को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) यद्यपि कुछ नस्लों की गौरैया चिड़ियों के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जाती है, किन्तु इन का निर्यात बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं किया जाता। परिन्दों के निर्यात कम होते जा रहे हैं और दुर्लभ तथा संकटग्रस्त नस्लों के परिन्दों के निर्यात अर्जित हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। परिन्दों तथा पशुओं के निर्यातों में कमी आ रही है जैसा कि 8-12-78 को पूछे बये लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2978 के उत्तर में संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये ब्यौरे में देखा जा सकता है। परिन्दों की विभिन्न किस्मों के ब्यौरे अलग-अलग रूप से नहीं रखे जाते। चूंकि इनका अलग अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता, अतः पाटीवार निर्यात उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसे किसी मामले की जानकारी नहीं है।

Visit of an Indian Trade Delegation to North Korea

4586. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade Delegation visited North Korea for trade talks in September, 1978; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions were held at Pyongyang from September, 19—22, 1978 between the Trade Delegations of Republic of India and Democratic People's Republic of Korea to consider the liquidation of rupee payment obligations consequent upon the termination of the Trade and Payments Agreement dated February 18, 1974 and review the pace of trade flow between the two countries after the switch over to trade in freely convertible currencies w.e.f. March 1, 1978. In view of the trade imbalance in favour of DPRK since 1st March, 1978, it was suggested by the Indian delegation that an empowered Purchase Mission from DPRK should visit India to identify items of purchase interest to them and enter into contracts. The DPRK delegation agreed to this suggestion and it is understood that two delegations, one led by the Vice-President of the Korea Foreign Transportation Corporation and the other by the Vice-Director General of the Second Department of the Foreign Trade Ministry will be shortly visiting India for this purpose. During the discussion, a number of items of import/export interest were identified by each side. The progress of implementation of contracts concluded between the two countries was also reviewed during these talks.

Excise Duty on Polypropylene Monofilament

4587. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Plastics Manufacturers' Association has asked the Central Government for total exemption of excise duty on polypropylene monofilament;

(b) whether the grant of concession was all the more urgent in view of indigenous availability of polypropylene from the I.P.C.L. plant at Baroda and the acute shortage of high density polyethylene moulding powder; and

(c) if so, what are the other points submitted by the Association and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) Polypropylene from I.P.C.L. is currently available. Requirements of polyethylene moulding powder is being met by imports as well.

(c) The Association have also raised the following points in their representation:

(1) Reduction of Customs duty on polystyrene Moulding Powder.

(2) Concession of Customs duty on PVC resin.

(3) Reduction of Excise duty on Plastics raw Materials.

(4) Reduction of Excise duty on machinery falling under item 68 and Plastic products manufactured by Small Scale Units.

(5) Reduction of import duty on engineering Plastic Material.

(6) Relief in Excise duty on Fabrics coated and/or impregnated with Plastic Materials.

Under Notification No. 145/78—Cus. dt. 27.7.78 PVC resins have been exempted from payment of the basic customs duty as in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Plastic articles other than certain specified items such as rigid plastic sheets and lay flat tubings have been exempted from payment of excise duty under Notification No. 68/71-CE dated 29.5.1971, as amended; articles manufactured by the small scale units generally fall in

the exempted category.

It has not been possible to agree to the request for reduction of customs duty on polystyrene moulding powder or of excise duty on machinery falling under Item 68, or relief in excise duty on coated fabrics.

The other two points are receiving Govt.'s attention.

Sanction of Special Leave to Flood Affected Employees of L.I.C.

4588. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that villages Ghumanhera and Mitraon in Najaf Garh Block, Delhi were declared as flood affected by Government,

(b) whether Special leave was sanctioned by the Central Government and Delhi Administration offices to their employees who were involved in floods last year 1977 and could not attend offices, residing in the flood hit and affected areas mentioned in Para (a) above;

(c) whether the employees working in Life Insurance Corporation of India, residing in Punjabi Bagh in West Delhi whose houses were under floods and could not attend offices during the flood period have also been given special leave;

(d) if so, whether the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, residing in villages Ghumanhera and Mitraon, whose houses were also under floods and could not attend offices during the flood period, have been given special leave; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Ghumanhera and Mitraon villages in Najaf

Garh Block in Delhi were declared as flood affected areas by the Delhi Administration for the periods 7.8.1977 to 13-10-1977 and 7-8-1977 to 9-9-1977, respectively.

(b) As per the instructions issued by the Central Government discretion was given to all Heads of Departments to grant Special Casual Leave to those employees who could not attend office because their houses were inaccessible due to floods during the period, as certified by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes, Sir. The employees residing in Punjabi Bagh Road Nos. 24-33 and Paschimpuri Pocket Nos. 1 and 3, who could not attend office due to floods in 1977 have been sanctioned special casual leave.

(d) and (e). The matter is under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों के दौरों पर किया गया खर्च

4589. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों के दौरों पर यात्रा भत्ता तथा अन्य भत्तों के रूप में प्रतिमास कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977 में, चेयरमैन से लेकर शेष सभी 10 प्रेडों (तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी) अधिकारियों पर तथा मनोरंजन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पाशोक कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के यात्रा व्यय के अलग अलग लेखे नहीं रखती। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के यात्रा व्यय के कारण हुआ औसत मासिक खर्च लगभग 3.05 लाख रुपये था, जिसमें कम्पनी द्वारा दिये गये निःशुल्क यात्रा टिकटों का मूल्य सम्मिलित नहीं है। 1976-77 के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, आतिथ्य सत्कार पर किया गया व्यय 8.23 लाख रुपये था।

Amount of Taxes in Dispute

4590. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 890 on the 24th November, 1978 regarding tax arrears against Parties, Firms and Individuals and state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Gift tax and Estate Duty which is in dispute, of whose assessment is *sub-judice* or form the subject matter of adjudications, appeals etc. in cases referred to in the statement laid on the Table in reply to part (b) thereof party-wise;

(b) the measures taken to liquidate these amounts and ensure expeditious disposals of adjudication cases, appeals and revision applications by the concerned authorities; and

(c) the difficulties which lie in the way of the Government recovering the arrears from the Nationalised Banks, State Bank of India, Grindlays Bank etc. referred to in the above statement?

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

Tribal and Hilly Areas for Tourist Resorts in Orissa

4591. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa identified the tourist resorts in tribal and hill areas of the districts of that State; for development;

(b) if so, the names of the places and districts included in the tourist map of the State;

(c) money spent in the tribal and hilly areas and other areas for the development of the tourist resort so far;

(d) if the money provided and spent in tribal and hilly areas are less than the other areas, the reasons thereof;

(e) the steps taken by that State to eradicate the disparity in allocations and development in future annual plans of that State;

(f) money allocated for the tribal and hilly areas for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(g) guidelines issued by his Ministry in this regard to that State as these areas have not received attention for the tourist development?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (f). The matter lies entirely within the purview of the State Government.

(g) The Central Department of Tourism has issued guidelines to all States/Union Territories suggesting that centres of tourist importance in their region may be categorised from the point of view of their importance to international, domestic and local tourism. No specific reference was made to tribal or hill areas.

Complaint against Awarding Contract for Portage at Trivandrum Airport

4592. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received complaints against awarding the contract for portage at Trivandrum Airport; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken thereon?

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

(b) After inviting tenders, the contract for portorage at Trivandrum aerodrome was awarded to the Kerala Civil Aviation General Workers Co-operative Society, Trivandrum, for a period of 2 years. This Society had offered to pay 15 per cent more than the highest legally valid tender, which has been accepted by Government in keeping with its general policy of encouraging Cooperative Societies. The Society started functioning from 16.11.1978.

Complaints against the awarding of the contract to the above society had been received from some of the unsuccessful tenderers as also from others.

Two of the unsuccessful tenderers had also filed petitions in the High Court of Kerala against the Government's decision in awarding the portorage contract to the said Society. Their petitions were dismissed by the learned Judge of the High Court. One of them has filed a petition in the High Court of Kerala against the judgement of the learned Single Judge. The matter is *sub-judice*.

Project Allowance to Employees of P&T and Railways at Ankleshwar, Gujarat

4593. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that project allowance is being given to the employees of Railway, P&T and other employees where a new project is started;

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping the project allowance to employees of P&T and Railway at Ankleshwar, District Bharoch in Gujarat State; and

(c) whether Government propose to repay this allowance to those employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Project Allowance is granted to Central Government employees subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. Since these conditions are not fulfilled in the case of Ankleshwar, the allowance has been withdrawn. There is no proposal to revive the allowance.

रोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण बैंकों से ग्रामीण लोगों को ऋणों का उपलब्ध कराया जाना

4594. **डा० रामजी सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण बैंकों तथा ग्रन्थों बैंकों के माध्यम से रोजगार के लिए ग्रामीण लोगों को ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की नीति पर दृढ़ है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो भागलपुर जिले में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत तथा ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा किसानों, बुनकरों, उद्यमियों को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये और पृथक्-पृथक् कुल कितने किसानों, बुनकरों और उद्यमियों को ऋण दिये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण बैंकों मथुरा बुर (शिवनारायणपुर) तथा स्टेट बैंक, परिषदी में बीजों और उर्वरकों के लिए ऋण आवेदन पत्रों पर ऋण इतनी देर से मंजूर किये गये कि उनको उपयोगिता ही समाप्त हो गई ; और

(घ) क्या ग्रामीण लोगों को ऋण देने के मामले में, विशेषतया पशुओं की खरीद के लिए, बैंकों में प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रहा है और ऋण का 10 प्रतिशत रिस्वत के रूप में प्राप्त हो जाने पर ही ऋण आवेदन पत्र मंजूर किये जाते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां । सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण तथा शर्द्ध-शहरी शाखाओं के माध्यम से ऋण प्रसार की बढोतरी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ।

(ब) दिसम्बर, 1977 की अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार भागलपुर जिले में अनुसूचित दार्णिश्रिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि 7.75 करोड़ रुपये थी। जून 1976 के अन्त के बारे में ऋणों का व्यवसायवार वर्गीकरण उपलब्ध है जो कि नीचे लिखे अनुसार है:—

		(लाख रुपयों में)
1.	कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध गतिविधियां	92
2.	उद्योग जिसमें से :—	185
	(क) परिवहन चालकों को	25
	(ख) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	115
3.	व्यापार जिसमें से खुदरा व्यापार	32
4.	अन्य सभी	60
		399

यह आश्चा की जाती है कि यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक जो कि जिले का लीड बैंक है द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई जिला ऋण योजना के कार्यान्वयन से, इस जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण के प्रसार में और अधिक वृद्धि होगी।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसको शिवनारायणपुर में एक कृषि विकास-शाखा है जो कि मथुरापुर, शिवनारायणपुर तथा परिवर्तित की ऋण आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करती है। किसी विशेष शक़ायत के मिलने पर, बैंक के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा उसकी जांच की जाती है तथा उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Offices of Defence Accounts Department

4595. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major offices of the Defence Accounts Department are situated in Uttar Pradesh and other Northern States and there is only one major office in the South;

(b) if so, whether the absence of a reasonable number of offices in the Southern Region curbs the South

Indian employees opportunities to serve in the South;

(c) whether the office of the controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad, which has already got a strength of more than 2000, will be bifurcated into C.D.A. (Pension Military) and C.D.A. (Pensions) civil one branch thereof located in Madras; and

(d) whether in accordance with the accepted Government policy and also for the efficient functioning of Departments, the Fund Work done by C.D.A. (Funds), Meerut be attached to various pay offices by establishing a Fund Cell in each office?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Out of 14 offices of Controllers of Defence Accounts including JCDA (Funds) Meerut, functioning in the Defence Accounts Department, seven are located in Uttar Pradesh, three offices in Maharashtra and one each in Bihar, J & K, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

In addition there are 8 stations having sub offices with a total staff strength of above 500 in each sub office. Three of these stations are located in U.P. and one each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and the Union Territory in Delhi.

(b) The employees of Defence Accounts Department are recruited on an all India basis and have liability for transfer to serve any where in India including field areas. The main Units and sub-units of CDA's offices have necessarily to be located according to the needs of the Defence Services Organisations. It is not therefore administratively practicable to open offices or sub-offices merely to ensure that persons from a particular region serve in that region only.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A proposal for decentralising the Provident Fund work is under active examination. Arising out of an item raised by the Staff side of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Defence a Committee of Officers is currently examining the mechanics of decentralising the Provident Fund Accounts of Defence Civilian employees.

लोधी होटल, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र को गिराना

4596. श्री टी० एच० गलेगी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम उसके द्वारा प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षुओं को नौकरी देने की बजाये अपने ही रिक्तियों को नौकरी दे रहा है ;

(ख) क्या एक बड़ी राशि खर्च करके निगम द्वारा लोधी होटल में एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का निर्माण किया गया था लेकिन बाद में उसे गिरा दिया गया था और कुतुब होटल में एक नया केन्द्र बनाया गया था, और लोधी होटल के केन्द्र को अब प्रतिबंध कक्षाओं के रूप में बदला जा रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त केन्द्र के निर्माण पर और उसको गिराये जाने पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई इस सम्पूर्ण व्यय को करने के लिए उत्तरदायी कौन है ; और

(घ) क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री कुतुब होटल कोशिका) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम प्रशिक्षुओं को रोजगार के अवसर नहीं दे रहा जब कभी सीधी भर्ती द्वारा पद भरे जाते हैं, पदों के लिए अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ-साथ प्रशिक्षुओं पर भी उनकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। वस्तुतः प्रशिक्षुओं को बरीयता दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). फिलहाल लोधी और कुतुब होटलों में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों और प्रशिक्षुओं दोनों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के नई दिल्ली स्थित

लोग होटलों, क्या लोधी, बकबर, जनपथ और रजजीत में नौकरी में रहते प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जा रहा है। लोधी होटल में व्याख्यान देने, सैद्धान्तिक प्रशिक्षण आदि की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए कुछ परिवर्द्धनों और परिवर्तनों के बाद फालतु स्टोर-रूम आवास का उपयोग करके प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चालू किया गया था। लोधी होटल में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चालू करने के लिए 1972-73 के दौरान 38,000 रुपये खर्च किए गये। इस केन्द्र को गिराया नहीं गया है और यह सैद्धान्तिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए चलता रहेगा।

चूंकि प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकताएँ बढ़ गई हैं, इस लिए मुख्य रूप से नौकरी में रहते प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए एक अन्य प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कुतुब होटल में प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Location of Offices of Defence Accounts Department

4597. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Major Defence Accounts Department Offices, under the control of Controller General of Defence Accounts are located in India;

(b) is there any proposal to decentralise the Pension office at Allahabad to Madras for efficiency of work;

(c) is there any complaints against the maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of the Civilian Defence dealt with by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Funds), Meerut; and

(d) if so, what measures have been taken to rectify it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are 14 offices of Controllers of Defence Accounts [including Joint Controller of Defence Accounts (Funds)] under the control of the Controller General of Defence Accounts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) JCDA (Funds) Meerut makes every effort to sort out the complaints about discrepancies in individual subscribers accounts in consultation with the Army authorities concerned. A system has been evolved to depute officers from concerned major units to the officer of J.C.D.A. (Funds) to assist him in the settlement of discrepancies.

There is also a proposal to decentralise the Fund work relating to civilian establishment of the Defence Organisations with a view to avoiding delays. The mechanics of the proposed decentralisation is being studied currently by a committee of officers.

with Recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission

4598. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the State Governments are not happy with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission with regard to the quantum of compensation to be provided by the Centre to compensate the loss of revenue suffered by the States for introduction of prohibition;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation in this regard; and

(c) if so, his own reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The Government are not aware that any State Government is unhappy over the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission referred to by the Member.

(b) and (c). As indicated while laying the Report of the Finance Commission on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1978, Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Commission in this regard. -

Approval of Residential Plots for Construction of Hotels

4599. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations made by the New Delhi Be-development Advisory Committee in order to facilitate construction of Hotels in Delhi so as to meet demands for additional hotel accommodations;

(b) did it recommend the construction of residential Hotels and what were the criteria recommended by them for approval of large residential plots for conversion into residential hotel plots;

(c) what limitations did they recommend on the designing, construction and operation of these hotels so that they do not cause any disturbance to the residents of the locality and yet meet the requirement of hotel accommodation;

(d) have Government examined these recommendation and the conclusion that have reached;

(e) when did they expect to approve suitable residential plots for construction of hotels in Delhi; and

(f) in view of the urgency of adding to hotel accommodation in New Delhi, would Government publish detailed plans for residential hotels so that private entrepreneurs can take steps to construct hotels quickly?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: (a) Hotels are permitted on sites specifically shown for this purpose in the Master Plan; within areas shown in the Master Plan for general business and commercial use, district centres and sub-district centres and within areas shown in the Zonal Development Plans for community centres.

(b) and (c). Although hotels are not allowed in residential areas,

Boarding Houses, Guest House and Hotels are permitted within areas shown for residential use in the zonal development plans or detailed plans on special appeal being allowed by D.D.A. subject to the condition that no such plot is less than 334.45 sq. mts. (400 sq. yds) in net area and is located on a minimum 18.288 mts. (60 feet) wide road. To avoid nuisance to the public, no restaurant, night clubs, convention halls, shops, etc. are to be provided. Proper parking requirements are also to be fulfilled.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority have issued regulations called the Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hostels, Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulations, 1977 in this behalf.

(e) No hotel is permitted in areas earmarked for residential use. However, as per reply given under paras (b) and (c), Boarding Houses, Guest Houses and Hotels are permitted in these areas on special appeal.

(f) Location of new hotel sites would be considered when the existing Master Plan is revised.

Survey Conducted regarding Industrial Production

4600. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding industrial production in India particularly output of crude, petroleum, pig iron, fertiliser, vanaspati, sugar, cotton yarn; and

(b) if so, what are the other items whose growth has shown improvement during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The state of the economy including trends in production in various industries are kept under constant review by the Government. The production of the items mentioned, except pig iron has increased during the first half of the current financial year.

(b) Some of the other items which have shown appreciable improvement in output this year include salt, scooter and tractor tyres, soaps and detergents, razor blades, vehicular diesel engines; agricultural tractors, typewriters, wrist watches and clocks, steel plant equipment, cement machinery and printing machinery.

Share of Foreign Banks in the Total Foreign Exchange Business

4601. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage share of foreign banks in the total foreign exchange business of India has been decreasing gradually over the last few Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, what was the percentage share of foreign banks in India's foreign exchange business in 1977-78 (or the latest available figure) as compared to the last years of the First Five Year Plan (1955-56) and the last year of Third Five Year Plan (1965-66); and

(c) if exact shares in percentage terms are not available, what are the approximate estimates of the shares of foreign banks in Indian foreign exchange business in those years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The informations to the extent available are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

बकरे की खाल के निर्यात कोटे का आवंटन

4602, श्री शरद यादव :। क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सशकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि नये लाइसेंस-धारियों को निर्यात प्रख्यात प्रक्रिया की पुस्तका, 1978-79 के अध्याय तैरह की धारा 308 के अन्तर्गत बकरे की खाल का निर्यात कोटा आवंटित किया जा रहा है ?

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो नये लाइसेंस धारियों के लिए कितनी मात्रा के लिए कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और पूरे कोटे की तुलना में वह कितना प्रतिशत है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) :

(क) तथा (ख) 1978-79 के दौरान बकरी की खालों के निर्यात कोटे उन्हीं निर्यातकों को दिये जा रहे हैं, जिन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात किये हैं ।

(ग) अर्ध साधित खालों व चमड़ियों के निर्यातों में उत्तरोत्तर कमी करने और तैयार चमड़े व चमड़े के माल के निर्यात को प्रोडसाहन देने की सरकार की नीति को देखते हुए, नवागत्तकों के लिए निर्यात कोटे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

Payment of Income-tax by Medicine Factories in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad

4603. SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3773 on the 11th August, 1978 regarding payment of income-tax by medicine factories in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected and laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, when the information would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The information has been collected and the assurance will be implemented within a fortnight.

Income for purposes of Income-tax in case of Medical Officers of C.G.H.S.

4604. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes has recently conveyed its approval for the higher standard deduction instead of Rs. 1000/- for computing income for income-tax purposes in cases of Medical Officers of the Central Government Health Scheme who are in receipt of conveyance allowance; if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether this is not being implemented by the Directorate of Health Services so far and if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to allow higher standard deduction, as one is entitled—upto Rs. 3,500/- in case of the concerned Medical Officers of C.G.H.S. henceforth?

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

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

(c) The representation of the All India Central Government Health Scheme Medical Officers Association in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Market Price of Pulses

4605. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state what is the market price of Moong, Urad, Arhar, (Dhooli and Chhilka) Malka Masoor during the last six months, month-wise in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and what is the percentage of price rise in these pulses during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The month-end whole sale prices of moong, urad, arhar and

masoor in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are indicated in the enclosed statement alongwith percentage variation in their prices between July, 1978 and 2nd week of December, 1978.

Statement

Month-end wholesale prices of pulses.

(Rs. per quintal)

Centre	Variety	1978						Percentage variation in prices during July and December (2nd week)
		July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (II week)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(9)

ARHAR SPLIT (WASHED)

Bombay . .	Amravati	395	453	478	495	485	455	+15.2
Calcutta . .	Small	410	425	430	470	470	460	+12.2
Madras] . .	1 sort	493	523	548	543	563	447	-9.3
Delhi . .	Small	375	425	445	425	410	400	+6.7

MOONG SPLIT (WASHED)

Bombay . .	Monglai	395	400	383	383	383	375	-5.1
Calcutta . .	Ordinary	395	400	410	430	430	420	+6.3
Madras . .	Vijayawada	391	402	385	385	425	413	+5.8
Delhi . .	Small	330	340	360	360	380	390	+18.2

URAD SPLIT (WASHED)

Bombay . .	Khandesh	395	423	405	405	412	405	+2.5
Madras] . .	Tenali	402	402	385	413	391	391	-2.5
Delhi . .	Black	335	340	330	340	340	335	Steady

MASOOR SPLIT (WASHED)

Bombay . .	C.P.	343	368	383	383	383	383	+11.7
Calcutta . .	Big	340	360	380	390	375	350	+2.9
Delhi . .		380	380	390	380	370	355	-6.6

प्रायकर विभाग के कर्मचारियों को विद्या षया
आवास

4606. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे भारत में प्रायकर विभाग में द्वितीय,
तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल कितने कर्मचारी
कार्य कर रहे हैं

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार,
संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें सरकार ने आवास दे रखा
है; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को
सरकारी आवास देने की कोई योजना सरकार के
विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा
क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जुलफिकार
उल्लाह (क) प्रायकर विभाग में श्रेणी II,
III और IV कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या नीचे दिए
अनुसार है :-

श्रेणी-II	2,219
श्रेणी-III	33,807
श्रेणी-IV	7,945
	जोड़
	43,971

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और बाद
में सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) सरकार इस समस्या पर पहले ही सक्रिय
रूप से विचार कर रही है और कर्मचारियों को उपयुक्त
रिहायशी मकान देने के लिए उपाय कर रही है । ऐसे
अनेक स्थानों पर, जिनमें बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता,
कानपुर, मीराल, धनबाद, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर
और अमृतसर शामिल हैं, जहाँ विभाग के पास
भूमि पहले से उपलब्ध थी, रिहायशी मकान बनाने
के सम्बन्ध में मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और अन्य स्थानों पर
भूमि खरीदने के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । दिल्ली,
बंगलौर, बरेली, मेरठ, अहमदाबाद, मुरादाबाद आदि
जैसे स्थानों पर बने-बनाये फ्लैटों को खरीद के लिए भी
मंजूरी दे दी गई है ।

News Item Captioned 'Steps to Stabilise Exports'

4607. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn towards news-item entitled
'steps to stabilise exports' appearing in
the "National Herald" dated 27th
November, 1978; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such
steps aimed at stabilising the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken to promote exports
are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

1. Role of Export Organisations:

The role of export organisations
like STC, MMTC, HHEC, ECGC, TDA
and TFAI have been re-defined to
make them not only more action-
oriented but also instruments for
the growth of export sectors of the
economy particularly in the small
scale and cottage industries sectors.
They have been entrusted with the res-
ponsibility of facilitating the avail-
ability of essential inputs, providing
market intelligence and marketing
support including credit cover to
these sectors.

2. Role of Export Promotion Councils & Commodity Boards

The Export Promotion Councils
and Commodity Boards are also be-
ing energised to play a more dynamic
role in servicing the exporting com-
munity. Their procedures also are
being simplified with a view to pro-
viding them greater flexibility in ope-
rations.

3. CCI&E—Change in role:

The organisation of the Chief Con-
troller of Imports & Exports is being
revamped and assigned a promotional
role in the export sector.

4. Task Forces:

Task Forces have been constituted to look into the problems of dynamic export sectors like:—

- (i) Leather & leather products;
- (ii) Gem and Jewellery;
- (iii) Handicrafts;
- (iv) Electronics;
- (v) Project exports;
- (vi) Furniture;
- (vii) Agriculture products;
- (viii) Export Services; and
- (ix) Export from small scale sector.

Reports in respect of 4 of these sectors viz., leather and leather products, gem and jewellery, electronics and project exports have already been received and action initiated.

5. Value Added Items:

Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value-added form rather than in primary form. This will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings.

6. Inputs Availability:

For strengthening the export production base, it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable price. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import-export policy over a period of time.

7. Import Policy Liberalisation:

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate availability of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

8. Compensatory Support:

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market a policy of giving cash compensatory support to selected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items is being redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

9. Strengthening of Production base:

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units, specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

10. Long-Term Measures:

As a long-term measure, the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next Annual/Five Year Plan. In the agricultural sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom), fresh fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, spices, niger seed, oilseeds. etc. for export purposes.

11. Involvement of State Governments:

It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort. Detailed discussions will be held with them individually and collectively. Meetings will soon be held with the Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers.

12. Diversification:

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

13. Rationalisation of offices Abroad:

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, being brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already been implemented at New York and Paris.

14. Role of Commercial Representatives:

The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence. Support to exporters, follow-up action and feedback etc.

15. The Manual regulating the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

16. Quality Control:

Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended.

(i) to make the procedures less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets.

(ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints; and

(iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to coming exporters who shipped sub-standard products.

17. Joint Ventures:

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered for establishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels restaurants etc.

18. Transport Infrastructure:

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infrastructure available to the exporting community. Air Cargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being strengthened so as to improve their bargaining capabilities.

19. Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RAIL for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

20. Free Trade Zone:

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals received expeditious consideration. Import of capital goods, raw materials components etc. for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these

Free Trade Zones. Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

21. Efforts in Multilateral Fora.

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNGTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

22. Efforts at Bilateral level;

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meetings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level. Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

6. Given the inherent potential of our country, stability in our policies, simplified procedures and a constructive and promotional attitude the Government are confident that it shall be possible for the country to overcome the present situation and to attain a sustained growth in exports to meet not only our import requirements but also our needs for development.

Development of Runway at Agartala Airport

4608. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the development of the Runway at the Agartala Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken up-to-date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Runway of the Agartala Airport is a decade old;

(d) if so, the detailed position thereof; and

(e) whether there is a proposal for airbus landing in this Airport; if not, why not?

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

(b) An estimate of Rs. 258.56 lakhs has been sanctioned for extension, widening and strengthening of the runway 18/36, widening and strengthening of taxi track and strengthening of apron to make the aerodrome suitable for regular Boeing 737 operations. The work is in progress.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Agartala aerodrome has two runways, 05/23 and 18/36, and is suitable for regular operations with HS-784/F-27 aircraft. Limited operations with Boeing 737 aircraft with low pressure tyres have been permitted.

(e) No, Sir. Boeing 737 has been inducted on the Calcutta/Agartala sector, only recently and is considered adequate for meeting the traffic demands on this sector.

विज्ञापन व्यापार के लिए आवश्यक लाइसेंस

4609. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विज्ञापन एजेंसियों का अपने विज्ञापन व्यापार चलाने के लिए लाइसेंस अथवा अनुमति लेने की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ख) दिल्ली में ऐसी एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उन एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के अपने स्टूडियो हैं;

(घ) इन स्टूडियो का इस्तेमाल किस प्रयोजन के लिए होता है; और

(ङ) क्या इन एजेंसियों को वर्गीकृत किया गया है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धि ग्योरा क्या है?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक बेग) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन इस प्रकार की ऐसी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, सिवाय जून को छोड़ कर-जिन पर विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम लागू होता है या जिन मामलों में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1966 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण कराने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) से (इ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

जीरे की फसल

4610. श्री मोती साई प्रार. चौधरी :
क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जीरे की बुवाई का मौसम इस बीच समाप्त हो गया है और इसकी नई फसल तीन महीने बाद तैयार होगी और क्या इसके निर्यात की अनुमति दे कर देश में इसकी कोई कमी नहीं होगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक बेग) (क)
जीरा बोने का मौसम सामान्यतः जून से सितम्बर में
शुरुआत होता है। फसल की प्रवेधि फरवरी
से मई के महीनों तक रहती है। मुख्य
विपणन मौसम मार्च से जून तक होता है।
कृषि विभाग के प्राथिक तथा सी. डब्ल्यू. सी. सलाहकार
की पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली में जीरे की फसल की सीमा
नहीं किया गया है, अतः जीरे के उत्पादन के सही
अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्राणामी बंध की निर्यात नीति पर
सरकार विचार कर रही है।

**Promotional Avenues provided for
Auditors of Indian Audit and
Accounts Department**

4611. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN
PRADHAN: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation dated
the 18th February, 1978 from the
President of the Orissa Non-Gazetted
Audit and Accounts Association of
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) has been received
by him, if so, what action has been
taken thereon; and

(b) in view of the recommendations
made by the Administrative Reforms
Commission and the Pay Commission
set up by the Government of India
that a Government Servant serving
under the Government of India should
get at least 2 or 3 promotions during
his entire service career the reasons as
to why no promotional avenue has been
opened/provided for the Auditors/
Selection Grade Auditors of the Indian
Audit and Accounts Department?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.
The Association had made two de-
mands in the representation namely:

(1) revival of the scheme of
permanent exemption from passing
the S.A.S. examination for Selection
Grade Auditors in the Indian
Audit and Accounts Department;
and

(2) enhancement of the scale of
pay of Selection Grade Auditors.

The first demand concerns the
Comptroller and Auditor General
who had received a copy of the re-
presentation through the Accountant
General, Orissa in March, 1978. It
was considered and rejected and the
Association was informed about it by
the Accountant General on the 12th
April, 1978. The second demand of
the Association is still under consi-
deration.

(b) No such recommendation was
made by the Administrative Reforms
Commission or the Pay Commission.

**Air Link with Ludhiana and Interna-
tional Airport Status for Amritsar**

4612. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION, be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Pun-
jab has demanded air link with Lud-
hiana and to make Amritsar an Inter-
national Airport; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Punjab has demanded the conversion of Amritsar into an International Airport and for diversion of Air India flights to London via Amritsar. The matter is under consideration.

Airfield at Ludhiana is not compatible for operation of Indian Airlines Turbo-prop aircraft. Besides Indian Airlines does not have aircraft resource to start a service to Ludhiana. Air services to Ludhiana would be considered in the context of the third level air services system, which is under Government consideration.

Meeting between Finance Minister and representatives of All India Confederation of Bank Organisation

4613. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a meeting was held between the Finance Minister and representatives of All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisation in June, 1978;

(b) is it also a fact that Indian Banking Association also invited to the bipartite talks with another organisation namely N.O.B.O.;

(c) when was this new organisation registered; and

(d) how much membership this new organisation is claiming?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is understood that it was formed in October 1977.

(d) Its own claim is that it represents majority of officers of the banks in the country.

Payment of income-tax by Labour Leaders of Dhanbad

4614. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the sudden rise of the assets and properties of the Labour leaders of Dhanbad, if so, facts in details, in terms and increase of movable and immovable properties as compared to twenty years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the leaders pay income-tax or any legal business to justify this fabulous growth of their money power;

(c) whether it is the black money that rules the economy and politics of that district of Bihar in collusion with the local income-tax officials there; and

(d) will the Government have a high level probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). Three of the labour leaders of Dhanbad are already existing income-tax assesses. Particulars regarding them are furnished below:

Shri Suraj Deb Singh: He is assessed to income-tax from the year 1972-73 and has declared income from contracts, share from a firm and commission on supply of labour. In his Wealth-tax return for the year 1976-77 he has declared assets worth over Rs. 1, 19, 000.

Shri R. N. Sharma, formerly Member of Parliament: He is an income-tax assessee from 1959-60. He has declared allowance as former Member of Parliament and

gross interest of Rs. 4650/- from bank deposits in his return for the Assessment Year 1977-78.

Shri Shankar Dayal, formerly MLA: He is an Income-tax assessee from 1960-61. He has declared allowance as former MLA besides some income from tolls and trade-unions for coalfields. He also owns house property used for residential purposes. According to the Income-tax records his assets are worth over Rs. 1,57,000/-.

(c) This is not correct.

(d) No probe is called for.

Reservation of job to economically weaker section of people in undertakings

4615. *SHRI HALIMUDIN AHMED*: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give reservation for employment to Muslims in Air-India, Indian Air Lines and I.T.D.C.;

(b) whether Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry will give reservation in all its undertakings to the economically weaker section people;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). So far, the Government of India have not introduced reservation in services for Muslims and other economically weaker sections of the Society. Policy with regard to the Public Sector Undertakings, in general, has to be formulated by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and they have not issued any such instructions till now.

Working of Hauzkazi Bhai Chara Cooperative Credit and Thrift Society

4616. *SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN*: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Members of Hauzkazi Bhai Chara Cooperative Credit and Thrift Society (under liquidation) have repaid the amount of loan in full with interest to the Cooperative Bank and other authorities;

(b) whether the Office of Liquidator, Cooperative Societies (Urban) Delhi Administration do not have detailed information and entries in their records are incomplete or before issuing Summons for investigation and finalisation of their cases, these records are not consulted;

(c) whether Government propose to look into this matter thoroughly so as to avoid harassment to those persons who have already repaid their amount of loan; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask the concerned officers to make the records of all the societies under liquidation up-to-date and issue clearance certificate to the parties against whom no amount is outstanding?

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

(b) The detailed relevant information duly audited by the Auditor is available with the Liquidator, and the Summons/demand notices are issued on that basis.

(c) If any case of harassment is brought to the notice of the appropriate authority, the Delhi Administration would, no doubt, suitably deal with the same.

(d) The Liquidator has been asked to keep the records up-to-date. Clearance Certificate would be issued by him to the member who settles his dues in full.

Communications received from M.Ps.

4617. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communications received from Members of Parliament and still lying undisposed of for over six months;

(b) how many of the communications have not been acknowledged and in how many cases interim replies have been sent; and

(c) whether any special watch is kept for ensuring a quick disposal of such references, if so, the reasons for so much pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) The number of communications received from Members of Parliament which have not yet been finally disposed of for over six months is 25.

(b) By and large, acknowledgements and/or interim replies have been sent in all cases except in the case of repetitive communications on the same subject received from the same Member where only the first one is generally acknowledged.

(c) Yes Sir, a special watch is kept through register maintained for the purpose by Sections and Personal staff of senior officers and also through a monthly return of such pendencies obtained from the Sections. Pendencies of longer duration such as those indicated above are generally in respect of cases raising policy or complicated service matters involving examination in consultation with other authorities, Departments etc. However, the cases are kept under constant watch and every effort is made to expedite their disposal.

Reservations in promotions from clerical cadre in Bank of Baroda

4618. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bank of Baroda has not yet implemented the Government orders directives regarding reservations in promotions from clerical cadre to higher posts i.e., special Assistants as well as the posts attracting higher allowances such as Head Cashiers, Tellers, Accounting Machine Operators etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bank is treating the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees at par with other Non-SC/ST employees in respect of eligibility criteria from clerical cadre to officers grade cadre and from sub-staff cadre to clerical cadre; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or being taken to remove this anomaly.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Bank of Baroda has reported that posts attracting higher allowance such as Head Cashier, Accounting Machine Operator, Special Assistants etc., are in fact posts in the same cadre i.e., clerical or subordinate cadre as the case may be. These allowances are sanctioned in the same cadre normally on basis of seniority to compensate a workman for performance of discharge of certain additional duties and functions requiring greater skill or responsibility over and above the routine duties and functions in the same cadre. According to the bank these are not promotion posts.

(b) and (c). The Government instructions regarding reservations have been extended for staff members belonging to these communities in the matter of promotion from subordinate to clerical cadre and

clerical to Officers' cadre. While the eligibility criteria in respect of promotions from clerical to Officers' cadre and subordinate to clerical cadre in the Bank of Baroda is the same for general and SC/ST Candidates, the SC/ST employees are given relaxation in the qualifying standards.

Guide lines for wage negotiation in Public Sector enterprises

4619. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated the guidelines for wage negotiations and dearness allowance in the Public Sector enterprises;

(b) whether any discussion has been held by the Government with the representatives of the Central Trade Unions on this issue;

(c) if so, the views of the trade unions; and

(d) by when Government proposes to finalise the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to one of the conclusions of the meeting held with the trade union organisations in June 1978 that a suitable mechanism will be evolved for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revision and dearness allowance. Government have addressed the trade union organisations concerned to nominate their representatives on the proposed consultative machinery. Since the nominations from all the trade union organisations who have been addressed in this regard have not yet been received, further discussions on this issue have not yet been held and no new guideline has been issued on

dearness allowance or other contents of specific wage settlements in individual public enterprises.

(c) and (d), do not arise.

Registration of membership of two cooperative societies by a member at a time

4620. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Societies Act prohibits the registration of membership of two cooperative societies having same objective by a Member at a time;

(b) if so, the penalties provided for violation of the provisions of the Act; and

(c) whether Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi has received such complaints and if so, the reasons for not taking action in the matter and the person responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) There is no such provision in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 but the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules 1973 prohibit dual membership of the societies with the same objective.

(b) There is no penal provision in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act or the Rules thereunder. However, membership can be terminated under Rule 28 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 by issuing a requisition by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

(c) 8 complaints have been received in connection with the dual membership and action under Rule

28 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 is being taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi:

Banned electronic fancy equipment detected by Customs at Santa Cruz Airport

4621. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Film Actor Sanjay Khan was recently caught by the Customs at Santa Cruz Airport for bringing in banned electronic fancy equipments and if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Customs people wanted to detain him under COFEPOSA but they have not done so; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) When Shri Sanjay Khan arrived at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay on 25th August 1978 from London, two video tapes valued at Rs. 525/- brought by him were detained for screening in order to ascertain their nature. Prior to this when Shri Sanjay Khan arrived at Santa Cruz Airport from Dubai in December, 1976 he had imported, as baggage, goods of a value of Rs. 14, 160/- including one video cassette recorder, in excess of the allowances admissible to him. The Customs, ordered confiscation of the excess goods and imposed a personal penalty of Rs. 10,000/- under the Customs Act, 1962. On appeal being filed by Shri Sanjay Khan under Customs Act, the Central Board of Excise and Customs allowed the goods to be cleared on payment of fine of Rs. 14,000/- in addition to duty. The penalty was reduced to Rs. 2,000/-.

(b) No, Sir. it is not a fact.

Industries who have applied for import of captive power generation plants

4622. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large scale industries that have applied for the import of captive power generation plants; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite their import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). The list of the firms who applied for the import of captive power generation plants (D. G. Sets) during the year 1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3172/78].

Such applications are processed according to the provisions in the current import policy and procedures. Those presently left for consideration are only the ones at Serial Nos. 117 to 141 in the Annexure. Of these, the oldest pending application was received on 1st August 1978.

The licence holders have to make their own arrangements for import once the licences are granted in their favour.

सोना नीलामी योजना की क्रियान्विति

4623. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोना नीलामी योजना बनाने और उस की क्रियान्विति के लिये रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर जिम्मेवार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के गवर्नर को सोना नीति पुनर्विलोकन समिति का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० वटेल) : (क) सोने की बिक्री प्रारम्भ करने के सरकार के निर्णय की घोषणा वित्त मंत्री ने 28 फरवरी, 1978 को संसद् में अपने बजट प्राषण में की थी। सरकार द्वारा घोषित योजना को तैयार करने और उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए, एक स्वर्ण बिक्री नीति समिति गठित की गयी। इस समिति के अध्यक्ष वित्त सचिव थे, और सचिव प्राथमिक कार्य विभाग, अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड, डिप्टी गवर्नर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासक, इस के सदस्य थे। सोने की नीलामियां सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कतिपय शर्तों के अधीन, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सरकार की ओर से एक एजेंट के रूप में की गयी थीं।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर को, स्वर्ण नीति की सभी पहलुओं से समीक्षा करने के लिये गठित समिति का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया गया क्योंकि सरकार के विचार से बहु (गवर्नर) अपने पद और प्राथमिक मामलों के विशेषज्ञ होने के कारण उक्त समिति के अध्यक्ष पद के लिए सब से अधिक उपयुक्त व्यक्ति है।

Directive to State Governments to conduct raids for detection of wine

4624. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued any directive to the State Governments of the Northern region of the country to conduct raids in railway Compartments and Inter State Buses for the detection of wine causing great harassment to the passengers at odd hours at night;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such raids are not conducted in States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that wine is sold openly in railway Compartments by hawkers in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard to save the passengers touring Northern States from harassment and to check the malpractices of Excise police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (d). The Central Government has not given any direction either to the States or Railways to conduct raids in Railway compartments and Inter State Buses for the detection of wine. However, Government of India have formulated a policy of total prohibition within four years ending March 1982 on the recommendation of the Central Prohibition Committee and also drawn guidelines for implementation of the policy by the States.

Clause II (7), (9) and (10) of the guidelines provide enforcement guidelines in regard to control and prevention of availability of drugs from which illicit liquor is made and their distribution; law to be enacted for implementation of prohibition and drug control; and financial provision for supporting the implementation machinery including police, excise and administrative structure etc.

The State Governments have exclusive jurisdiction over the production, manufacture, transportation, sale, distribution etc. of intoxicating drinks and drugs under Entry 8 of the Schedule VII of the Constitution and, therefore, they are competent to frame suitable laws and take appropriate measures for implementing prohibition as well as check the sources of illicit liquor and its transportation whether by rail or road in their territories.

Grievances on the actions enforced or taken by the State Government do not fall within the purview of the Government of India in regard to enforcement of prohibition.

उद्योगों को निरीक्षण से छूट देने के बारे में धारणा

4625. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभाग को उन उद्योगों को निरीक्षण से छूट देने के आदेश जारी किये हैं जिन का उत्पादन 4-लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार ने अधिसूचना संख्या 111/78-केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क दिनांक 9 मई, 1978 जारी की है, जो उत्पादन शुल्क ऐसे माल के निर्माताओं को लाइसेंस लेने से छूट देती है, जिस माल को किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उस की निकालियों के आधार पर उत्पादन शुल्क से पूर्णतया छूट दी गई हो। परन्तु यह छूट इस शर्त के अधीन दी गई है कि यह छूट केवल तब तक मिलेगी जब तक किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में की गई निकालिय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियम, 1944 के नियम-8 के अधीन जारी की गई किसी भी अधिसूचना के अधीन निर्धारित छूट सीमा के 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं हो।

वर्ष 1978 के बजट के अंग के रूप में (दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1978 की अधिसूचना सं० 71/78 के अधीन) किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में निकाली किये गये माल के पांच लाख रुपये के मूल्य तक 69 जिन्सों के सम्बन्ध में शुल्क से छूट दी गई है। इस प्रकार, इन जिन्सों के निर्माताओं को लाइसेंसिंग नियंत्रण से तब तक छूट प्राप्त है जब तक किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उन की निकालियों की सीमा 4 लाख रुपये (अर्थात् 5 लाख रु की छूट सीमा का 80 प्रतिशत तक रहती है)।

(ख) इस शुल्क-प्रियायत के पीछे जो कारण था वह छोटे निर्माताओं को उत्पादन के लिये ऐसे किसी व्यवहार्य स्तर पर पहुंचने तक केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क औपचारिकताओं से मुक्त करना है, जिस के बाद ही उन को नियंत्रण के अधीन लाया जाना आवश्यक हो।

Excise duty paid by M/s. Narula Udyog India (Pvt.) Ltd.

4626. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty paid by M/s. Narula Udyog India (Private) Limited, Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi during the last three years upto the 31st October, 1978; and

(b) the amount of excise duty outstanding against them as on this date and the steps being taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). M/s. Narula Udyog (Pvt.) Ltd. A-75, Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi are not Central Excise licensees. The question of payment of Central Excise duty by them, would, therefore, not arise.

Purchase of Tobacco from Small Packers

4627. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry held on 7th October, 1978 the Minister agreed to purchase tobacco from the small packers if the procurement from the growers fall short of 10,000 tons intended to be purchased at Government account;

(b) whether it is a fact that on that date nearly 3000 tons remained to be purchased by the STC as there was no stock available with growers syndicate;

(c) whether it is a fact that an important officer of the STC took the unusual step of encouraging bogus growers syndicate and allotted the remaining quantity to these Benami syndicate and frustrated the promises given to the small packers by the Minister;

(d) if so, whether any complaint has been received in this regard; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). In the meeting of the Consultative

Committee held on 7th October, 1978, it was agreed that STC would purchase tobacco from the small packers if the growers are not in a position to offer the entire quantity of 10,000 metric tonnes allotted to them. Accordingly, instructions were issued to the STC that balance quantity, out of 10,000 tonnes of tobacco to be purchased on Government account, should be purchased by STC from growers/growers co-operatives/syndicates, wherever possible, and also from those packers who are not themselves exporters but who had come to the rescue of the growers before the STC entered into its operation.

(c) to (e). A complaint has been received from the Hon'ble MP regarding this, and the matter is being looked into.

Export of Cotton

4628. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has suggested to export the cotton;

(b) whether it is true that the huge quantity of cotton lying without use in all over the country and particularly in Gujarat State; whether Gujarat State has also suggested to reduce the export duty on cotton so that it can compete in another foreign Market; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Some amount of cotton remained unsold at the beginning of the current cotton season and the Government had requested Cotton Mills Federation to advise various Mills' Associations

to take up the unsold quantity lying in various parts of the country. The Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation has also been permitted to export 1 lakh bales of cotton of 1977-78 crop against which they have contracted for about 24,000 bales. These 24,000 bales have been exempted from export duty.

Lifting Ban on Export of Potatoes from West Bengal

4629. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the West Bengal Government to lift the ban on the export of potatoes from the hill district of Darjeeling;

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

(c) if not, whether Government will consider the lifting of the above ban; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The West Bengal Government have been advised to carry out joint survey by a team of Central and State Government officials to ascertain freedom of the area from the "wart" disease of potatoes.

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

Facilities for Tourists of Central Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan

4630. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate facilities have not been provided at the Central

Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan, to attract tourists; if so, reasons therefor and when the same are proposed to be provided;

(b) whether Government have formulated some scheme to attract tourists to this project and to provide some special facilities there; and

(c) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, in Sawai Madhopur District, is under the Tiger Project Scheme. It is one of the smallest reserve included under the Tiger Project Scheme. This sanctuary does not provide tourist complex and tourism is not encouraged in the core-area for keeping it free from all human disturbances in terms of the guideline formulated for implementation of Tiger Project. A sum of Rs. 29.41 lakhs has been released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to the State Government of Rajasthan up to the end of 1977-78 for implementation of Tiger Project Scheme in Ranthambhore (Rajasthan).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Department of Tourism will set up a Tourist Bungalow, offer transport facilities for visiting wild-life Ranthambhore Sanctuary. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Rajasthan by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the year 1978-79 out of which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been released so far.

Issue of Bonus Shares by Colgate-Palmolive

4631. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Colgate-Palmolive Company has raised its share base to Rs. 1,96,50,000

from Rs. 1.5 lakhs on June 30, 1978 issuing bonus shares worth Rs. 1.95 crores by capitalisation of reserves;

(b) whether the said company has offered to Indian buyers 11,79,000 equity shares with face value of Rs 10 each which are to be sold at a premium price of Rs. 25 per share; and

(c) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). M/s. Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay was allowed to issue 19,50,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10/- each as bonus shares to the existing non-resident share holders and then offer for sale 11,79,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each for cash at a premium of Rs. 15/- per share to the Indian public through a prospectus. Issue of bonus shares was allowed as per the guidelines for issue of bonus shares.

Shortage of Newsprint and Paper

4632. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumers of newsprint and paper are faced with a serious crisis because of the current shortage, which is due in fair measure to the failure of the State Trading Corporation to make timely imports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over the years, consumers have time and again been let down by the S.T.C. and the supply line has always been insecure and things are worse than ever this year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that STC says that it has been arranging import contracts well in time, but that

unexpected delay keep on occurring in nominating ships to bring the cargo to India, as well as in sailing in time; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the arrangements made by Government to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) There have been instances of delay in berthing of the ships in Bombay and Madras Ports.

(d) The STC maintains adequate buffer stocks for meeting the immediate requirements of the Industry.

भारतगती में बहाल के 85 बोरों बरामब होने के बारे में जांच

4633. श्री कूल जय बर्वा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतगती में बहाल के 85 बोरों के बरामब होने के बारे में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ख) छोटे-छोटे बहालों का प्रलग-प्रलग मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि इस मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा उचित ढंग से की जाये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ जयवाल) (क): और (ग). मामले में अभी की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ख) सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, संवर्धनीय बहाल के बारे में कई प्रलग-प्रलग प्रकारों तथा स्थानिकियों के थे । उन दानों को उनके छोटे और बड़े प्रकार के मुताबिक, प्रलग-प्रलग नहीं किया गया था । इसलिये बहाल के छोटे और बड़े दानों के प्रलग प्रलग मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Sanction of D.A. Instalments to Government Employees

4634. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.A. instalments sanctioned date-wise to the Central Government employees during the period April, 1977 to 30th September, 1978:

(b) whether many States have not given DA to their employees at Central rates and from the same dates; if so, the names of such States;

(c) whether the All India Federation of Class III and Class IV State Employees have voiced a strong protest against the non-payment of DA to them at Central rates and on due dates and in some States, the employees have observed strike and organised demonstrations; and

(d) if so, whether Government have advised the States to grant dearness allowance to their Class III and Class IV employees to neutralise the price rise of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During this period two instalments of additional dearness allowance were sanctioned to the Central Government employees with effect from 1-9-1977 and 1-1-1978 respectively.

(b) Some State Governments are following the Central Pattern of D.A. in respect of their employees, some are following the Central pattern with some modifications and some others are following their own pattern in this regard. Up-to-date information in regard to the actual grant of D.A. instalments to the State Government employees will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Information in this regard is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(d) Government have not given any advice to the State Governments in regard to the grant of D.A. to their Class III and Class IV employees since the payment of D.A. to the State Government employees is regulated by the State Governments themselves and Government of India have no intention to interfere with this arrangement.

Publicity Work for National Small Industries Fair, New Delhi given to a Private Agency

4635. SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publicity work for the National Small Industries Fair, Delhi has been entrusted to a private agency;

(b) if so, the reasons, the total amount and terms and conditions of contract;

(c) whether the Trade Fair Authority has ignored norms laid down by an Expert Committee appointed for the purpose in matter of appointment and promotions; and

(d) if so, the norms laid down and whether Government is aware that this has created discontent among its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The publicity work of the National Small Industries Fair was done by a private advertising agency namely Messrs. P. D. Stewart (P) Ltd., New Delhi which is on the approved list of advertising agencies of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of In-

formation and Broadcasting. This was done mainly on account of the shortage of time within which the job that had to be completed. No formal contract was, however, signed with this private agency. They did the publicity work on a job-to-job basis on their scheduled rates. The details of the various jobs get done from them and their cost estimates are given below:—

	Rs.
1. Press Advertisements	3,21,146.00
2. Hoardings	38,000.00
3. Cinema Slides	7,893.00
4. Radio Commercials	6,775.00
5. T.V. Commercials	13,850.00
6. Posters display	1,025.00
7. Kiosks	23,330.00
Total	4,12,019.00

Commerce Secretary who is also the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority has been asked to enquire into the working of the Trade Fair Authority and to evolve certain norms, while incurring such expenditure on advertising or on engaging artists or allocating the land or premises.

(c) and (d). The senior management positions in the Trade Fair Authority of India have been filled in accordance with the rules in vogue in the Government of India. The Expert Committee mentioned in the question is presumably a reference to the Expert Committee set up for laying down norms for determining inter-se seniority of the staff of the three organisations which were merged to form the Trade Fair Authority of India viz., Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibition, India International Trade Fair Organisation and Directorate of Exhibition and Commercial Publicity. This Com-

mittee has submitted its report and its recommendations are under consideration. rebate from the Market Development Fund administered by the Ministry of Commerce.

Release of Aluminium without Payment of Excise Duty

4636. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of India are not agreeing to the release of B.C. grade Aluminium on bond without payment of excise duty even though the orders were placed under I.D.A. and treated as export-orders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the suppliers on whom orders are placed under IDA are required to pay full amount of excise duty at the time of purchasing Aluminium and then claim its reimbursement;

(c) whether this process is very time consuming and often takes more than six months to get back the refund claimed; and

(d) whether Government have thought of any solution to this problem so as to overcome the difficulties in getting supplies in time under I.D.A. contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Under the Central Excise Law, goods supplied to I.D.A. aided projects within the Country are not treated as exported and hence, in-bond movement without payment of excise duty is not permissible.

(b) Since goods supplied to I.D.A. aided projects are not considered to have been exported for Central Excise purposes, they can be cleared from a factory only on payment of central excise duty. Suppliers of such goods can, however, claim cash assistance in lieu of duty drawback and excise duty

(c) and (d). Payments during the current year have been held up for want of fixation of the rates of cash assistance. However, in order to mitigate hardship, orders have been issued lately to pay 50 per cent of the amounts claimed on *ad hoc* basis pending such fixation. In order to speed up the fixation of the rates, steps are also being taken to depute officers of the Customs Department to the Ministry of Commerce.

लौह भ्रयस्क का निर्यात और इस्पात का आयात

4637. श्री हुकम देव नारायण वाक्चल: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के बनने के बाद से लौह भ्रयस्क का कुल कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया तथा कितने इस्पात का आयात किया गया;

(ख) लौह-भ्रयस्क का निर्यात किस दर पर किया जाता है तथा इस्पात का किन दरों पर आयात किया जाता है; और

(ग) देश में बनने वाले इस्पात का मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक बेग): (क) अप्रैल, 1977 से लौह-भ्रयस्क के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार हुए हैं—

वर्ष	मात्रा (लाख में टन में)
1977-78	216.14
1978-79 (अक्तूबर, 78 तक)	71.12†

†केवल खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निवन्ध द्वारा इस के प्रतिष्ठित अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1978 में घोष के निर्यातकों द्वारा 18.6 लाख मे. टन लौह-भ्रयस्क निर्यात किया गया था।

अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 में इस्पात का आयात निम्नोक्त प्रकार हुआ :—

मात्रा	मू (हजार टन में)
(मै. टन)	
353563	1407188

1977-78 के पूरे वर्ष के आयात आंकड़ों को अभी वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन महानिदेशालय द्वारा संकलित किया जाना है। चूंकि इसे सामान्य लाइसेंस/आयात लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं के सीधे आयात करने के लिए काफी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं अतः आगू वर्ष के लिये ठीक ठीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। मार्गीकरण अधिकरणों के रूप में भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० की योजना लगभग 11 लाख मै. टन इस्पात आयात करने की है तथा खनिज धातु व्यापार निगम की योजना 26000 मै. टन स्टेनलेस इस्पात आयात करने की है।

(ख) कीमतों को बताना वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) देश में विनिर्मित इस्पात की कीमतें प्रत्येक क्वालिटी, प्रत्येक श्रेणी तथा प्रत्येक विनिर्दिष्ट के संबंध में अलग अलग हैं। कार्बन स्टील श्रेणियों के लिए संबन्धित संयंत्र समिति की आधार कीमत 1121 रु० 4663 रु० प्रति मै. टन के बीच है।

Canalisation of Metals for Export

4638. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any canalisation of any metal regarding exports; and

(b) if so, the names of the metals?

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

(b) Exports of Iron & Steel, Ferro Alloys and Silver Metal are canalised.

Import of Cotton

4639. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton imported during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to put a ban on import of cotton in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering to increase the procurement price of cotton;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government are considering to allow export of cotton; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The quantity of cotton imported during the last three years (September-August) is as under:—

Cotton Year	Quantity
	(in lakh bales of 170 kgs; each)
1975-78	1.66
1976-77 (Provisional)	5.35
1977-78 (Provisional)	4.57

(b) There is no proposal to import cotton during the current season.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The minimum support prices for kapas are recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, Government have already announced the minimum support price for kapas for 1978-79 cotton season. The support price has been maintained at 1977-78 levels. There is no proposal to increase the support price. There is free trade

in cotton and it is purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India at prevailing market prices. Hence, there are no separate procurement prices.

(f) and (g). Government have allowed export of 25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton and two lakh bales of staple cotton stocked with the Cotton Corporation of India and Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad.

विदेशों को निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल के पूर्व-निरीक्षण को समाप्त करना

4640. श्री ज्योत्स प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल के पूर्व-निरीक्षण की वर्तमान पद्धति को समाप्त किया गया है अथवा समाप्त करने का विचार है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल के संबंध में किस नियंत्रण को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि विदेशों में हमारे माल की विश्वमनीयता में वृद्धि हो और निर्यात संवर्धन हो ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया गया है तथा उसे सुव्यवस्थापित किया गया है । निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न पोत लदान पूर्व निरीक्षण योजनाओं के संचालन की पुनरीक्षा की गई है । प्रत्येक मदों के लिये न्यूनतम विशिष्टताएँ नये सिरे से निरूपित की गई हैं । निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् के अधीन कार्य करने वाले सतर्कता तथा तकनीकी सेवा परीक्षा सैल को अजबूत बनाया जा रहा है । क्वालिटी संबंधी शिकायतों के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने हेतु निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् के अधीन एक डेटा कंट्रोल बैंक भी स्थापित किया गया है । सरकार ने क्वालिटी संबंधी शिकायतों की मानिटोरिंग के लिए एक स्थायी समिति भी स्थापित की है । बटिया स्टैंडर्ड्स का माल

3653 LS—4.

निर्यात करने के लिए अभी हाल में चलाये गये मुकदमे में एक काजू-निर्यातक तथा एक और को न्यायालय में सिद्ध दोष पाया गया है, निर्यात निरीक्षण तथा क्वालिटी नियंत्रण को और अधिक कारगर बनाने के विचार से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 को संशोधित करने के बारे में भी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

Permission to Farmers in Himachal Pradesh to grow Poppy

4641. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Himachal Pradesh are not being permitted to grow poppy despite Central Government approval thereto;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken for permitting the farmers to grow poppy during ensuing growing season i.e. December-January?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). No individual farmer in Himachal Pradesh has been allowed to grow poppy and therefore, the question of permitting them to grow poppy during the ensuing season does not arise. However, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have been permitted to undertake poppy cultivation only on an experimental basis in an area of 5 hectares in the State Government farms under the supervision of the State Agriculture Department.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के ड्राइवरो को अतिरिक्त भत्ता

4642. श्री एस० एस० सोजानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ड्राइवरो को रबिबा र और अन्य छुट्टियों के लिये अतिरिक्त भत्ता मंजूर किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार श्रेणी चार और अन्य कर्मचारियों (श्रेणी तीन) को भी, जिन्हें संसद के सत्र के दौरान छुट्टियों वाले दिन कार्यालय में उपस्थित रहने को कहा जाता है अतिरिक्त भत्ता देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) प्रशासनिक व्यय में अत्याधिक किफायत करने के लिए इस आशय के अनुरोध जारी किए गए हैं कि गैर-औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को रविवार और छुट्टियों में काम करने के लिए नकद प्रतिपूर्ति की अदायगी नहीं की जानी चाहिए और उन्हें ऐसे काम के एवज में केवल प्रतिपूर्ति छुट्टी ही दी जाए। स्टाफ कार झाइवरों के मामले में इन अनुदेशों में हाल ही में छूट दी गई है क्योंकि उन की सीमित संख्या और उन के कार्य के स्वरूप को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन को रविवार और छुट्टियों में काम करने के बदले में प्रतिपूर्ति छुट्टी देना संभव नहीं समझा गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) स्टाफ कार झाइवरों के मामले में लागू बातें इन कर्मचारियों के मामले में लागू नहीं होतीं।

Advances and Loans given to Agriculturists by State Bank of India

4643. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state that the advances and loans given to the agriculturists and other sectors in percentage of their total advances by the State Bank of India and its subsidiary Banks and also other nationalised Banks from the last three years upto end of June, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The advances to the neglected sectors including agriculture by the State Bank of India, its subsidiaries and the nationalised banks as percentage of their total advances were as under:

	June 1976	June 1977	June 1978
State Bank of India	24.7	26.3	29.6
Subsidiaries of State Bank of India	28.0	31.1	35.3
Nationalised Banks	25.6	26.9	29.9
Total Public Sector Banks	25.5	27.0	30.2

रुपये का मूल्य

4644. श्री युवराज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रुपये का मूल्य 1935 में उसके मूल्य की तुलना में गिरकर 4 पैसे रह गया है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान राजनैतिक नेता निर्धनों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने तथा रुपये के मूल्य को बढ़ाने में सक्षम हैं और यदि हां तो किस सीमा तक ; और

(ग) रुपये की गिरती हुई कीमत को रोकने तथा निर्धनों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने संबंधी कार्यक्रम की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये और बेरोजगारी

को दूर करने के लिये सरकार की योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) ऐसा कोई अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक नहीं है जिसके आधार पर 1935 के मुकाबले में रुपये की तुलना की जा सके। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंक, जिसका आधार 1949-100 है (अर्थात् सबसे पहला उपलब्ध सूचक अंक) के अनुसार आंकने पर रुपये की क्रय शक्ति इस समय लगभग 24 पैसे है।

(ख) तथा (ग). रोजगार तथा आय की व्यवस्था करने वाली योजनाओं की रूपरेखा, पंचवर्षीय आयोजना 1978-83 के प्रारूप में दी हुई है। रुपये की क्रयशक्ति में सुधार होने का अर्थ है कीमतों में गिरावट आना और सरकार इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने को सतत प्रयास करती है कि उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हों और उपभोक्ताओं का भी शोषण न हो।

Procedure for Recruitment of Officers and Staff in IA and AI

2645. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for recruitment of officers and staff to the Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) whether in view of the almost identical types of work in both the offices, it is proposed to have a common Commission for recruitment to both the Organisations; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines and Air India have their own Recruitment and Promotion Rules framed under the Air Corporations Act, 1953. All recruitments and promotions in both the organisations are made on the basis of these rules.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Policy for issue of Licences to Growers, Purchasers, Manufacturers and Distributors of Opium

4646. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formed any uniform policy for the issue of licences for growers, purchasers, manufacturers and distributors of Opium;

(b) if so, the details of the policy and underlying principles;

(c) whether it is a fact that some persons in Lucknow District of Village Shivalar block, Gosai Ganj have been given licence to grow opium while some others who held licence, previously have been denied on similar grounds; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). The licences to growers of opium poppy are issued in accordance with the "Licensing Principles" framed each year by the Government of India, which provide guidelines *inter alia* in respect of minimum area to be licensed in a tehsil/pargana, the qualifying yield for grant of licence, relief to be provided for damage to crop due to natural calamities and similar other conditions. The purchase of opium from poppy cultivators, manufacture of opium and distribution or sale of opium for export to other countries or the State Governments are regulated under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 and Rules thereunder.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Licences have been given to all the cultivators of Village Shivalar, Block Gosai Ganj, who were eligible for grant of a licence according to the Licensing Principles for the year 1978-79.

Advice regarding Direct Approach by States to External Agencies for Aid

4647. SHRI P. M. SAYED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI RAMAQRANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has advised the State Governments against initiating direct discussions with external aid giving agencies for various projects;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked them to prepare all proposals through the Centre;

(c) the States who had approached to the external aid agencies direct;

(d) whether they also had entered into any agreement; and

(e) if so, what is the position now?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). External assistance becomes available to the Central Government and enters the Central pool of resources. Such loan agreements are executed by the aid-giving agencies with the Government of India.

Increasingly, external assistance from various multilateral and bilateral sources is being made available for specific projects. It is, therefore, the endeavour of the Central Government to prepare a pipeline of projects for such assistance well in advance. The identification of projects, preparation of project reports and presentation of all such projects to various aid giving agencies is a time consuming process.

With a view to co-ordinate these activities, the State Governments are advised that all project proposals for external assistance should be sent by them to the Department of Economic Affairs through the Central Administrative Ministries. The objective is to ensure that a co-ordinated approach can be evolved, keeping in view the nature and quantum of assistance available from various bilateral and multilateral donors, the commitments which have already been entered into in respect of the funding of various projects and programmes, suitability of the sources of external assistance for any given project, in terms of the conditions attached to such external assistance regarding import content, local cost financing, etc.

Uniform excise duty on Tea products in different regions

4648. **SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different rates of excise duty, cess etc., are levied on tea pro-

duced in different regions of the country;

(b) if so, a statement showing all kinds of taxation with kilogram rates region-wise may be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether Government propose to make uniform (1) land revenue, (2) agricultural income tax, (3) excise duty, (4) cess, (5) sales tax on all varieties of tea produced in different States/regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Different rates of basic excise duty on loose tea produced in different ones are levied. However, the rates of cess, special excise duty and excise duty on green tea apply uniformly in all zones.

(b) The rates of basic excise duty levied on loose tea region-wise are indicated in the statement attached.

In addition a special excise duty at the rate of 5 per cent of basic excise duty, and cess at the rate of 8 paise per Kg. are also levied on loose tea.

Package tea is subjected to an additional levy at the rate of Rs. 1.05 per kg.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to make uniform the rates of basic excise duty on tea produced in different states/regions of the country. However, duty on green tea and cess on tea is at a uniform rate even now. The remaining taxes are administered by the State Governments.

Statement

Rates of Basic duty levied on loose tea region-wise.

Zone	Place of production	Rate of duty per kg.
1	2	3
		Rs.
I	Districts of Goalpara and Cachar in Assam State: Union Territory of Tripura: Siliguri and Kalimpong sub-divisions and areas in Jurisdiction list Nos. 31, 29, 33, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 comprising Simulbarie and Marionbarie Tea Estates of Kurseong, Police Station in Kurseong sub-division of the Darjeeling District and the district of West Dinajpur and other districts in West Bengal excluding the districts of Jalpaiguri and other sub-divisions of Darjeeling district; Gudalur taluka of the district of Nilgiris and districts of Kanya Kumari and Tirunelveli in Madras State, Peermade, Meenachhal and Kanchirapalli talukas of the districts of Kottayam and districts of Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Quilon, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur and Palaghat in Kerala State; All areas in the states of Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh; Any other areas in the territory of India other than areas included in Zones II, III, IV and V.	0.40
II	Districts of Nowgaon and Kamrup and Mangaldai sub-division of Darrang district in Assam State; District of Jalpaiguri in West Bengal; Districts of Hassan, Chickmagalur and Coorg in Mysore State; Davikulam and Udmancholai talukas of the district of Kottayam in Kerala State; Districts of Coimbatore and Madurai in Madras State.	0.60
III	The Sadar sub-division and Kurseong sub-division excluding the areas in the jurisdiction list Nos. 31, 29, 33, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 comprising Simulbarie and Marionbarie; Tea Estates of Kurseong Police Station in Kurseong sub-division of the Darjeeling district in West Bengal.	1.25
IV	District of Nilgiris excluding Gudalur taluka in Madras State.	1.10
V	District of Darrang, excluding Mangaldai sub-division and the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar in Assam State.	1.30

बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जमा की गई राशियों का अन्यत्र उपयोग

4649. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंकों तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जमा की गई राशियों का ग्रामी भी नगरों में उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमको रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) ग्रामीण ऋण की कितने प्रतिशत आवश्यकता को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, सहकारी समितियों, ग्रामीण बैंकों और अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामी भी गांव के ग्रामि-कांत लोग अपनी ऋण की आवश्यकताओं के लिये साहकारों के सिकन्जे में फंसे हैं ;

(ङ) इस बारे में समाज के लोगों, विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और निर्बल वर्गों के लोगों की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(च) पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास और समाज के निर्बल वर्गों के लोगों के उत्थान के लिये पर्याप्त ऋण की व्यवस्था करने हेतु क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

बिस्म संजी (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की जमाओं का उपयोग ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था के सुधार के लिये किया जाय। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा अपनी ग्रामीण और अर्द्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों की जो राशि जून 1969 में 461 करोड़ रुपये थी वह बढ़ कर दिसम्बर, 1977 में 3344 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इसके अलावा छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों, ग्रामीण शिल्पियों और दस्तकारों आदि की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिये स्थापित किये गये क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं के पास मार्च, 1978 के अन्त तक 25 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया जमा राशियां और 37 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया ऋण राशियां थीं।

(ग) और (घ). ग्रामीण गृहस्थियों द्वारा विभिन्न अभिकरणों से लिये गये ऋणों विषयक आंकड़े जून

1971 के बारे में ही हैं, जो कि अखिल भारतीय ऋण और पूंजीनिवेश सर्वेक्षण 1971-72 में प्रकट हुये थे। यह विवरण में दिये गये हैं। ये आंकड़े कुल ऋणों के बारे में हैं जिनमें से केवल 50 प्रतिशत ही उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिये हैं और सामान्यतः इनका अधिकांश संस्थागत अभिकरणों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ङ) पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण ऋण का अधिक बड़ा अनुपात गैर संस्थागत स्रोतों से लिये गये ऋणों का था क्योंकि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ग्रामीण शाखा जाल अपर्याप्त हैं और सहकारी ऋण ढांचा कमजोर है।

(च) ग्रामीण और पिछड़े इलाकों में उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में ऋणों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि मार्च 1979 तक उनके कुल ऋणों का 33.3 प्रतिशत भाग उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को मिलने लगे। इन उपायों से आशा की जाती है कि गैर संस्थागत स्रोत के ऋणों पर ग्रामीण समुदाय और समाज के कमजोर वर्ग की निर्भरता कम हो जाएगी।

विवरण

ग्रामीण गृहस्थियों द्वारा विभिन्न अभिकरणों को देय ऋण

(30 जून की स्थिति)

(प्रतिशत)

अभिकरण	कृषक		गैर कृषक		सभी ग्रामीण गृहस्थियां	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. सरकार	6.7	7.1	5.2	3.4	6.6	6.7
2. सहकारी समितियां/बैंक	1.4	22.0	5.1	6.0	10.4	20.1
3. वाणिज्यिक बैंक	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	2.2
4. बीमा		0.1		0.2		0.1
5. भविष्य निधि		0.1		0.4		0.1
6. भूस्वामी	0.9	3.1	1.9	12.6	1.1	8.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. कृषिक महाजन	48.1	23.0	40.9	23.8	47.0	23.1
8. व्यावसायिक महाजन	13.8	13.1	14.7	18.7	13.8	13.8
9. व्यापारी	7.1	3.4	9.8	10.9	7.5	8.7
10. सम्बन्धी/मित्र	5.2	13.1	9.0	19.0	5.8	13.8
11. अन्य	6.5	2.6	13.2	4.2	7.5	2.8
जोड़	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

टिप्पण्य : 1961-62 के सवलण के लिए बीमा और भविष्य निधि विषयक ग्रांकिड़े पृथक रूप से इकट्ठे नहीं किये जाते ।

स्रोत : ग्रन्थिल भारतीय ऋण और निवेश सर्वेक्षण — 1971-72.

पश्चिम जर्मनी से प्रस्तावित उधार राशि का उपयोग

(ग) उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

4650. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी ने भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिये उधार की बहुत बड़ी राशि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) . जी, हां । पश्चिम जर्मनी की सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में भारत को द्विपार्श्विक सहायता के रूप में 3600 लाख ड्यूशमार्क (लगभग 161.64 करोड़ रुपए) की ऋण सहायता देने का वचन दिया है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(ख) उपरोक्त उधार राशि का, क्षेत्रवार, किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जायेगा ; और

लाख ड्यूश मार्क करोड़ रुपए

परियोजनाएं	2400	107.760
वस्तुएं	700	31.430
पूंजीगत वस्तुएं	350	15.715
वित्तीय संस्थाएं	150	6.735
	3600	161.640

द्विपाश्विक ऋण क्षेत्रानुसार आवंटित नहीं किये जाते हैं। उनको परियोजनाओं, वस्तुओं, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम जैसी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिये उपलब्ध किया जाता है। इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश में पश्चिम जर्मनी के ऋण का उपयोग उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं द्वारा, पश्चिम जर्मनी के ऋण के विभिन्न अंशों के अन्तर्गत किये जाने वाले आयात पर निर्भर करेगा। चालू वर्ष की परियोजना संबंधी सहायता में से, 650 लाख ड्यूशमार्क (29.185 करोड़ रुपये लगभग) की रकम, भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये निर्धारित की गई है।

Advertisements of consumer goods

4651. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that advertisements of consumer goods are very often misleading and dupe the consumers; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government contemplate to protect the consumers against such unfair trade practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No specific case of misleading advertisement of essential consumer goods has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of Chairman of a Company in Bombay under Prevention of Smuggling Act

4652. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of a Company was detained/arrested on 22nd November, 1978 in Bombay from

'Cosy Nest' under the Prevention of Smuggling Act/under Customs Act; and

(b) if so, the details including name of the Chairman and the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). According to the reports received by Government, the Chairman of M/s. Heatex Products Private Ltd., Bombay, Shri Bajranlal Ghuwalewala was arrested on 20-11-78 under the Customs Act, 1962. in connection with a case relating to seizure of contraband goods consisting of foreign liquor, blue films pornographic literature etc. valued at Rs. 22,230 from the guest house of the aforesaid company. He was not detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

System of Maintaining Provident Fund Accounts

4653. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present system of maintaining Provident Fund accounts by various units of Government indicating the extent of decentralisation;

(b) whether the system of decentralisation of Provident Fund Accounts has been extended to Defence; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the overwhelming advantages of flexibility in a decentralised system?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): As various authorities are concerned with the maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of Government employees, the required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Excise duty on Cola based Soft Drinks

4654. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cola based soft drinks are charged a higher rate of excise duty; and

(b) if so, is it not discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Sir, soft drink (other than aerated water which contain no other ingredient) whether containing extracts of Cola (Kola) nuts or not, attracts Central Excise duty of 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty. However, the first 50 lakh bottles of soft drink not containing extracts of Cola (Kola) nuts cleared on or behalf of a manufacturer a financial year is entitled to a concessional rate of duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty.

(b) Government has fixed a lower duty on first 50 lakh bottles of soft drink not containing extracts of cola nuts, after considering representations received from small manufacturers who requested for relief in excise duty in view of the competition they were facing from bigger manufacturers. The said concessional rate cannot be said to be "discriminatory".

Review of working of Lead Bank Scheme

4655. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of the first meeting of the State Level Committee to review the working of Lead Bank Scheme held at Bombay on 17th November, 1978 it was noticed that the Commercial banks in Maharashtra State have not yet got reconciled to the national policy of alleviating the lot of the less privileged, due to this tendency, the targets of small Farmers Development Agency are very behind in that state, and the amount of subsidy remains unspent and objections unrealised; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that the said banks play a Committed role by affording and dispensing a definite share of financial credit to improve the tardy performance of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The performance of Small Farmers Development Agencies was one of the agenda items in the meeting of the State Level Committee to review the working of Lead Bank Scheme and banks operations in Maharashtra.

The credit institutions make available loans to match the subsidy provided under various schemes of SFDA on the applications sent to them by project authorities. The position of utilisation of the subsidy amount by the SFDA/MFAL agencies in Maharashtra is given below:

Position upto March, 1978

Amount released by Govt. of India to State of Maharashtra		Amount utilised by the agencies in the State	
During 1977-78	Total since inception	During 1977-78	Total since inception
251.00	833.14	251.94	767.15

(Rs. in lakha)

It will be seen that the amount of subsidy has been fully utilised by the agencies in the State of Maharashtra during 1977-78.

(b) For the current Five Year Plan it is envisaged that one-third of the short term credit requirements and one-half of the term credit requirements of agricultural sector would be forthcoming from the commercial banks.

Amongst various steps taken to step up the advances in the rural areas, the public sector banks have been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of the funds are mobilised in rural areas and to participate actively in the implementation of intensive development of community blocks under the programme of integrated rural development.

Conversion of loans granted by public financial institutions into equity

4656. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert the loans granted by Public Financial institutions to large industrial house into equity;

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

(c) since when the proposal is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the convertibility guidelines issued by Government to the public financial institutions as far back as 1971. These guidelines among other things, stipulate that a convertibility clause should be written at the discretion of financial institutions in cases where aggregate financial assistance exceeds Rs. 25 lakhs but does

not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. In cases where such assistance exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs, insertion of convertibility clause is mandatory. The convertibility clause stipulates a condition that a portion of the loan will be converted into equity. These guidelines which are still in force apply also to large Industrial Houses.

Rate of interest charged by Nationalised Banks on loans for Agricultural Development

4657. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance advanced and the date of interest charged by the various nationalised banks to (i) agricultural development, (ii) small industries development, (iii) big industries development, (iv) other trades; and

(b) what is the recovery (percentage) position in each sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As at the end of September 1978, the aggregate outstanding advances gross of public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, amounted to Rs. 13887 crores. The available quick estimates of the sectoral break-up of these advances are set out in Statement I.

The rates of interest charged by the public sector banks vary from bank to bank subject to the overall interest rate structure framed by the Reserve Bank of India, as set out in Statement II. The minimum lending rate stipulations are not applicable to advances (within specified limits) granted to borrowers in the neglected sectors.

(b) The data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India provides for collection of data on recovery of advances only in respect of Agricul-

tural Sector. As at the end of June 1977, the recoveries of public sector banks in the Agricultural Sector amounted to 48.3 per cent of their demand.

Statement I

SECTORWISE DEPLOYMENT OF GROSS BANK CREDIT: SEPTEMBER 1978*

Public Sector Banks

	Rs. crores
1. Gross Bank Credit	13887
2. Credit for Public Food Procurement	2017
3. <i>Non-Food Gross Bank Credit</i>	11870
(I) Priority Sectors	4113
(a) Agriculture	1668
(b) Small Scale Industry	1677
(c) Other Priority Sectors	768
(II) Industry (Medium and Large)	5555
(III) Wholesale Trade (Other than Food Procurement)	1115
(IV) Other Sectors	1087
4. Export Credit (included under item II)	1057

*Provisional

Statement II

The lending rates of scheduled Commercial Banks effective from March 1, 1978.

1. General Minimum Lending Rate (other than that specified under Selective Credit Control) 12.5%
2. *Maximum Lending Rate on Advances:*

I. The Maximum rate of interest chargeable by banks on short term loans (without prejudice to penal charges) are as follows:

Banks with demand and time liabilities of

- (a) Over Rs. 25 crores and banks incorporated outside India 15%
- (b) Below Rs. 25 crores 16%

II. *The maximum lending rates on interest chargeable by banks on term, loans of maturities of not less than 3 years are as follows :*

- (a) Term loans for capital investment in priority areas 12.5%
- (b) Term loans for all other purposes 14%

Concessional ceiling rates:

- (i) Term loans to specified categories of small scale units 11%
- (ii) Term loans granted to farmers for purposes of minor irrigation and land development 10.5%
- (iii) Term loans for diversified purposes as defined by A.R.D.C. 11%
- (iv) Direct individual loans to small farmers not exceeding Rs. 2500 whether extended as short, medium or long term facility 11%

III. *Food Credit* 11%

IV. *Export Credit*

Pre-shipment credits 11 and 13 per cent (according to specified period)

Post-shipment credit: 8 and 11 per cent (According to specified period)

V. *Primary Agricultural Credit Societies*

Short Term

To Societies with business less than Rs. 2 lakhs 10%

To societies with business over Rs. 2 lakhs during previous year 11%

To societies without full time paid Secretary 11%

Medium term loans

Medium term advances by banks to societies	11%
<i>Farmers' Service Societies</i>	
I. Short Term	91%
II. Medium Term	10%
VI. Advances under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest	4%

Change in Timing for New Delhi/Hyderabad and Vice Versa Flights

4658. SHRI MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for change of time for Airway New Delhi to Hyderabad and from Hyderabad to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the representation and action taken thereupon?

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

(b) Several representations, including those from Members of Parliament and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, seeking change in timing of air service between Delhi and Hyderabad and vice versa were received. Their main demand was for morning service from Delhi to Hyderabad and convenient evening service from Hyderabad to Delhi. As repair and development works at many airports, particularly Bangalore, limited jet operation through the airfield only upto 2.00 p.m., the change in timings desired in the representations, could not be made. However, Indian Airlines would consider the feasibility of effecting improvements, wherever possible, in their summer schedule of 1979.

Non Officials drafted for Service in Nationalised and Non-Nationalised Banks

4659. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several non-officials have been drafted for services in various nationalised and non-nationalised banks and advisers and other capacities;

(b) if so, details of the same with names of such advisers and the banks they are serving; and

(c) on what criteria such non-officials have been drafted for service on the different banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए दोषपूर्ण वस्त्र निर्यात नीति

4660 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 अथवा वर्ष 1979 के लिये निर्धारित वस्त्र निर्यात नीति बहुत दोषपूर्ण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इससे निर्यात लक्ष्य प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना नहीं है जिससे कोटा वापिस किया जायेगा और उन्हीं कुछ लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा जो गत वर्ष दोषी पाये गये थे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त नीति को संशोधित करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (घ) . वस्त्र कोटों के उपयोगीकरण, निर्यातों के र्षा-

वधि विकास व उचित इकाई मूल्य वसूली के आधार-भूत उद्देश्यों को देखते हुये, कोटा वाले देशों को वस्त्र उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिये 1979 वर्ष के लिये कोटा वितरण नीति बनाई गई है। उपर्युक्त नीति के कार्यान्वयन से निर्यात लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की पूरी आशा है। कुछ प्रत्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं जिनमें नीति में संशोधन के सुझाव दिये गये हैं। यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि फिलहाल नीति में कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन न किया जाए।

Revision in Pay Scales of Central Government Employees

4661. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the pay scales and other emoluments of the Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Pay Commission for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Hotels and Staying Places at Central Government Cost

4662. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are tourist hotels and staying places at the cost of Central Government in various States; if so, their numbers State-wise; and

(b) the State-wise break up* of Central allotment for development of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir, Statement I is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3173/78]

(b) Funds for the development of tourist facilities in the Central Sector are not allotted on State-wise basis, but for specific schemes at tourist centres of national importance which are already attracting or have the potential to attract international tourists. Statement II indicating the expenditure incurred in the Central Sector on tourism schemes in various States from the inception of the Second Five Year Plan to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (from April 1956 to March 1978) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3173/78].

केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में बेतनमानों, महंगाई भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्तों में विषमता

4663. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार विभागीय उपक्रमों तथा सार्वजनिक उद्दक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले बेतनमानों, महंगाई भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्तों में बहुत विषमता है जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों और अधिकांशियों में बहुत असन्तोष व्याप्त है और इसका सरकारी कार्य पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इन विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिये कोई समिति उप-समिति गठित की है, और समिति/उप-समिति इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय लेगी और क्या सरकार समिति/उप-समिति द्वारा निर्णय लेने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों और अधिकांशियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ चर्चा का आयोजन करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). विभागीय उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों सहित, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बेतनमान और भत्ते मुख्य रूप से सेवा शर्तों में अन्तर होने के कारण भिन्न हैं। जबकि इस संबंध में पूर्ण समानता लाना सम्भव नहीं है, फिर भी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि अनुचित विषमताएँ न हों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्रेषणा की जाती है कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों के बेतन और भत्तों में सामान्य संशोधन करने के लिये सरकार की पूर्ण सहमति प्राप्त करें। मजदूरी, प्राय और कीमत विषयक अध्ययन दल (भूतल्लिगम समिति और सरकारी उपक्रमों से संबंधित समिति (1977-78) ने भी इस संबंध में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। लेकिन सरकार को उन पर अभी निर्णय लेने हैं।

सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों और भत्तों के बीच असमानताओं को दूर करने के विशिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिये कोई समिति स्थापित नहीं की है।

Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees serving in Hill Areas

4664. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees serving in the hill areas are getting lower compensatory allowance than what the State Government employees are getting at the same Station;

(b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to rectify the anomaly;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the Central Government employees for the removal of this discrepancy; and

(d) what are the hill stations existing in each State to which the lower rates of compensatory allowance is given to the Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Central Government employees serving in the Hill areas are getting Hill Compensatory Allowance at the rates recommended by the Third Pay Commission, while the State Governments are following their own policy in the matter.

(b) The pay structures of Central Government employees and State Government employees being different, there is no anomaly involved in the payment of different rates of Hill Allowance to the two categories of employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government do not have complete information about the hill stations in the various States where the rates of Hill Compensatory Allowance paid to Central Government employees are lower than those admissible to the State Government employees at the same station.

Tourist Facilities at Major Pilgrim Centres

4665. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to his reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3693 on the 15th July, 1977 regarding tourist facilities at major pilgrim centres and state:

(a) whether a tourism potential survey on a state-wise basis has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether any plans for further development of tourism in places of historical, archaeological and religious importance have been formulated and included in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). With the objective of preparing comprehensive schemes for the development of the tourism infrastructure for international, domestic and local tourists, it was suggested by the Central Government to all the State Governments/Union Territories to conduct a survey of the tourism potential and to prepare perspective plans for implementation over the Five Year Plan period 1978-83. Such perspective plans prepared by the State Governments/Union Territories include places of historical archaeological and religious importance.

The subject was further discussed in the State Tourism Ministers Conference held on 17-11-1978 in New Delhi when

the State Governments/Union Territories recommended specific centres/schemes to be taken up on the Central Sector for development during 1978—83. The development of these centres and the details of the schemes will be determined in consultation with the State Governments within available resources in the Central Sector.

Employees of CARE nabbed at Palam for carrying Contraband Goods

4666. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of American Nationality working in CARE was nabbed at Palam in early 1978 on charge of carrying contraband goods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employee escaped and again returned to India via Sri Lanka; and

(c) the full particulars of the case and action taken against the officials guilty of complicity in the escapade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) No, Sir. Reports received by Government do not show any such case involving an employee of American nationality working in CARE.

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

Export-Import Policy Book

4667. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export-Import Policy Book does not stipulate that for the grant of Export House certificates the exporters concerned should diversify their exports;

(b) if so, whether several exporters have been denied certification as Export Houses on the ground of non-diversification;

(c) if so, the reasons for this denial without express provision in the rules; and

(d) the names of such exporters and the products they export?

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

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

तम्बाकू के पौधे के डंठल पर उत्पादन शुल्क

4668. डा० महाशोपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में काम्पला किस्म के तम्बाकू के पौधे के डंठल पर उत्पादनशुल्क में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप इस मद में राजस्व की हानि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिक उत्पादनशुल्क के कारण व्यापारी इसे नहीं खरीदते हैं और इसे नष्ट कर दिया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों और सरकार को हानि होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस हानि को ठोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल):

(क) सभी किस्म के तम्बाकू के डंठलों पर लगभग, सभी मदों के साथ, वित्त अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत मूल उत्पादनशुल्क की 5 प्रतिशत की दर से विशेष उत्पादनशुल्क लगाया गया था। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि इस शुल्क के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में काम्पला किस्म के तम्बाकू के पौधे के डंठल से राजस्व की हानि हुई है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि काम्पला किस्म के डंठल की बाजार में खरीद और फरोक्त जारी है। उपर्युक्त किस्म को नष्ट करने की दरखास्तें विभाग को प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Report of the Task Force on the Scope of Leather Exports

4669. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force appointed to study scope of leather exports has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its major recommendations;

(c) whether Government are aware that semi-finished leather is exported under the guise of finished leather to circumvent the 25 per cent exports duty on semi-finished leather; and

(d) if so, what measures are contemplated by Government to stop this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Interim Report of the Task Force has been received by Government. A summary of its major recommendations is enclosed. Final report has not been received as yet.

(c) and (d). A set of revised and more restrictive guidelines defining finished leather for export purposes has been drawn up by ISI, in consultation with CLRI and other concerned agencies and introduced by Govt. w.e.f. 1st October, 1977.

A Summary of the major findings/recommendations.

1. It is possible to boost the exports of leather and leather products to Rs. 550 crores by the end of the 6th Plan period with a new package of policy measures.

2. Effective availability of hides and skins in the country should be placed around 30 millions for hides and 62 millions for skins in 1978-79.

3. Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Husbandry Wing) may make a detailed study about the decline in the growth rate of livestock population, particularly, sheep and goats with a view to taking appropriate measures for arresting the trend and also to bring about qualitative improvements in the livestock population.

4. The export quotas of hides and skins should be so regulated that the balance domestic availability left after meeting the requirements of finishing industry is taken as a base for refixation of the quota.

5. The problem of non-availability of hides and skins is largely a problem of selective non-availability. In giving licences for new units, the question, *inter alia*, whether the units would be able to utilise a balanced input mix of various grades of hides and skins as domestically available may be kept in view.

6. For tackling the selective non-availability and for quality upgradation of finished leather and leather manufactures wet blue imports of hides and skins may be placed under O.G.L. and made duty-free.

7. Export quotas for semi-finished hides and skins may be reduced by about 31 per cent for skins and 17 per cent for hides (on the basis of provisional figures).

8. For speeding up the conversion of the industry and for updating the quality of finished leather it is essential to allow and encourage liberal imports of chemicals and auxiliaries.

9. Import duties on items of chemicals which are exclusive to the leather industry should be reduced to 40 per cent. In regard to non-exclusive items the duties should be reduced generally to 75 per cent.

10. The existing flat drawback rate of 3.8 per cent on the f.o.b. value of finished leather exports does not provide sufficient incentives for upgrada-

tion of lower grade leathers. The drawback rates and the pattern thereof need to be reviewed.

11. A time has come now for accelerating the conversion of the industry from finished leather to leather manufactures.

12. The question whether an appropriate administrative arrangement could be evolved so as to allow sale made by a finished leather unit to another wholly-export-oriented unit of leather manufactures to be set off against the export obligation of the former should be considered by Government.

13. India has all the endowments and traditions of craftsmanship to emerge as a leading producer and exporter of footwear. Government should take a comprehensive view of the constraints and bottlenecks that have been plaguing the footwear industry and exports all these years.

14. Liberal imports of components/accessories for footwear may be allowed for manufacture and export of quality shoes. The import duties on exclusive items may be reduced to 40 per cent and on non-exclusive items to 75 per cent. The imports of shoe lasts however should be made duty-free.

15. The present duty drawback system is not providing adequate incentives for making high value shoes. The drawback rates and the pattern thereof need a review.

16. The small scale sector needs to be given infrastructural facilities, etc. for enabling them to derive benefits from the export drive for footwear.

17. The proposal for integrated leather complexes may be finalised early by the government.

18. The existing excise duty concessions may be extended to small units employing upto 150 workers and using electricity upto 40 HP; and

19. Special steps should be taken as part of a long-term strategy for training, for collection of market intelligence and for design making infotwear.

New Policy for Self-employment and Development of Agriculture

4670. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Government have adopted a new Policy for encouraging self-employment and development of agriculture and small scale industries in rural areas;

(b) if so, the policies adopted by the Government for giving financial aids for such purposes; and

(c) facts about the steps so far taken for implementation of such policies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For agricultural development, the integrated rural development programme has been adopted. The programme seeks to intensify existing developmental activities with a view to generate income and employment in the rural areas. This programme will cover 2,000 community development blocks during the current year and 300 blocks will be added annually. Besides, a new margin or seed money scheme for promotion of employment opportunities including self-employment, in semi-urban and rural areas has also been introduced by the Deptt. of Industrial Development. District Industries Centres are also being set up in 223 districts for providing a package of services.

Commercial banks have been advised to ensure that by March, 1979, at least 33-1/3 per cent of their total advances are given to these hitherto neglected sectors, and, that they achieve a credit deposit ratio of 60 per cent for their branches in the rural and semi-urban areas.

Result-oriented National Tourism Policy

4671. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when does the Government propose to bring out a new dynamic result-oriented national tourism policy; and

(b) what plans, if any, does it have to significantly step-up publicity and promotion work abroad in this connection together with the necessary infrastructure within the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a and (b). The draft statement on the National Tourism Policy has already been drawn and circulated to the concerned authorities for their views before it is finalised by the Government for being laid on the tables of two Houses of Parliament.

Working of Reserve Bank

4672. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the working of Reserve Bank with a view to finding out whether it is functioning according to the spirit underlying its constitution;

(b) if so, the defects revealed by such studies and the remedial steps taken; and

(c) also whether Government propose to set up a Commission for comprehensive examination of all aspects of the working of Reserve Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). As the Government is fully satisfied that the Reserve Bank functioning is in accordance with the letter and spirit of its constitution, it is not considered necessary to set up any Commission to go into its working.

गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

4673. श्री छोटुमाई मामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखायें कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कितनी नई शाखायें खोलने का विचार है और कब तक तथा नये बैंक खोलने के संबंध में क्या कसौटी अपनायी गई है और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सूरत तथा बलसाढ़ जिलों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखायें खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) वह छोटे से छोटा एकक जिसके लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास शाखा बैंकिंग-प्रांशु उपलब्ध है—इसलिए, गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थित शाखाओं के प्रांशु भ्रमण से उपबन्ध नहीं है भ्रमणत्ता भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि गुजरात के घाट जिलों अर्थात् बनासकांठा, बड़ौदा, भड़ौच, बलसाढ़, डाम्स, पंचमहाल, साबरकांठा और सूरत जिलों में जनजाति जनसंख्या की प्रधानता है इन जिलों में कार्यरत शाखाओं के स्थान विवरण I में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [प्रन्नालय में रखा गया/देखिये संख्या LT—3174/78]

(ख) और (ग). संशोधित शाखा लायसेंस नीति के अनुसार जिसका उद्देश्य कम बैंक वाले जिलों में बैंकिंग व्यवस्था में सुधार बनाना है, रिजर्व बैंक ने प्रत्येक कमी वाले जिलों में शाखा विस्तार के लिये तीन वर्षीय योजना तैयार की है। रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रांशु तथा भ्रमण शहरी स्थानों पर शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय, बैंकों तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से विचार विमर्श करने के बाद किया जायेगा। उल्लिखित घाट जिलों में से, बनासकांठा, डाम्स, पंचमहाल तथा साबरकांठा कमी वाले जिले हैं।

सितम्बर, 1978 के अंत तक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक तथा छः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को, इन जिलों में शाखाएं खोलने के लिए 19 लायसेंस/प्रांशु दिये गये थे। जिन स्थानों के बारे में ये लायसेंस/प्रांशु दिये गये हैं, विवरण II में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [प्रन्नालय में रखा गया/देखिये संख्या LT—3174/78]

Grant of Loans to L.I.C. to Parties and Firms

4674. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms and parties who have been sanctioned loans above Rs. 5 lakhs by the L.I.C. in 1977 and so far in 1978 alongwith the rate of interest thereon; and

(b) the total number of applications that were received by L.I.C. for sanction of loans in 1977 and the number of those that were pending at the end of the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3175/78].

(b) Total number of applications received during the year, 1977-78—3480.

Total number of applications pending at the end of the year, 1977-78—885.

Nationalisation of Hooghly Docking and Engineering Ltd., Calcutta

4675 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Port Engineering Works Employees' Union, Howrah, West Bengal has in a memorandum addressed to him, stated that Hooghly Docking and Engineering Ltd., Mission Row, Calcutta run by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, should immediately be nationalised.

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

(c) what action, if any, is being taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have received a representation dated 30-7-1978 from the Port Engineering Works Employees Union, requesting for a review of the constitution of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Ltd. and its progress of reconstruction as against the original approved scheme.

(c) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India who are assisting Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company, have since submitted a detailed project report for the diversi-

fication of the activities of the company to the Ministry of Industry, which is examining the report.

Completion of Bor Sanctuary in Maharashtra

4676. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that Bor Sanctuary was sanctioned by Government of Maharashtra under the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, what is the present state of affairs about the scheme;

(c) what is the total amount spent so far; and

(d) when the scheme will be completed in all respects, so that Tourists from all over India may be attracted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Government of Maharashtra declared the area of Hingani Forest Zone in Wardha Forest Division and certain areas of Khondhali Forest in Nagpur Forest Division as Bor Wildlife Sanctuary. This was done in Fourth Plan Period and continued in the Fifth Plan Period.

(b) The following development work has been done in Bor Wildlife Sanctuary:

Improvement of existing Roads (part work), purchase of salt licks, erection of check barrier, construction of quarters for the officers and staff and construction of dormitory buildings.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,96,873.00 has been spent upto 1977-78 by the State Government.

(d) The scheme is likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

**Concentration of Pension Work in
C.D.A., Allahabad**

4677. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concentration of pension work in CDA (Pensions) Allahabad has led to enormous delays in settlement of pension cases of myriads of personnel, civilian and combatant working in Defence establishments;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bifurcate the office into two, one for catering to Civilian staff and the other for combatants and locate the office for civilian claims in the South; and

(c) whether Government propose to take into consideration the difficulties experienced by the large number of South Indian employees of the organisation whose problems regarding children housing, etc., can be mitigated by locating the office in the South?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir. Some delay has occurred mainly due to temporary increase in the pace of releases of Jawans who were recruited immediately after the Chinese Aggression in 1962. The position has since improved and efforts are being made to settle cases as quickly as possible.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Bifurcation of any office to suit the convenience of only one section of the employees without taking into account all administrative aspects will not be appropriate.

Indo-Italian Talks on Joint Ventures

4678. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Italian talks on joint ventures were held in New Delhi during November, 1978; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Discussions were held with the Foreign Minister of Italy, H. E. Mr. Arnaldo Forlani during his visit to India in November 1978. There were general talks on bilateral trade including economic relations and it was agreed that the idea of joint venture between India and Italy should be explored for mutual benefit.

Provision for spare aircraft by I.A.

4679. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for any spare aircraft particularly by the Indian Airlines to meet the last minute contingencies;

(b) if so, what is the total number and types of aircraft in operation every day and what is the number of spare aircraft maintained for replacement during last minute breakdowns; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the hardship and inconvenience caused to passengers when they are suddenly stranded due to last minute breakdown of the aircraft operation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir, there is no stand-by aircraft but limited capacity available on some aircraft is utilised wherever possible.

(b) The requisite information is as follows:—

Operating Fleet as on the 16th December, 1978.

	Operating Fleet	No. of aircraft operating on Scheduled services	Maintenance Back up Training	Stand-by
Airbus	5	4	1	Nil
Boeing-737	15	13	2	Nil
F-27	8	6	2	Nil
HS-748	16	12	4	Nil
Caravelle	2	1	1	Nil

(c) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the hardships to passengers and Indian Airlines tries to meet such contingencies by rescheduling aircraft to the extent possible.

Special Assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu

4680. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government had been continuously pleading with the Union Government to make good the huge loss caused by the enforcement of prohibition;

(b) whether the State Government had asked the Centre for special assistance so that development activities and other necessary expenditure were not affected; and

(c) if so, the amount asked for, the amount given or proposed to be given to tide over the difficulty of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu have been requesting that compensation should

be paid to them for the loss of excise revenue caused by prohibition in the State. The State Government were informed that, as their excise revenue in the base year of 1977-78 taken for determining the quantum of compensation from 1978-79 onwards, was negligible, no grant would be payable to them. Also that compensation cannot be given on the basis of national loss of excise revenue.

The State Government were expected to have projected their revenues to the Finance Commission on the basis of the continuance of their existing policy of prohibition and, accordingly, it was pointed out to the State that it would be for the Commission to take a view on the totality of their resources and determine the appropriate devolution of funds to the State.

The 7th Finance Commission considered the request of Tamil Nadu for specific grants equal to the loss of excise revenue following introduction of complete prohibition quite some time back. The Commission, in their report, have expressed their inability to accede to the request of the State Govt. to compensate notional loss of revenue.

Tamil Nadu is expected to have a revenue surplus of Rs. 627.39 crores for the period 1979—84 as a result of the scheme of devolution of Central taxes and duties recommended by the 7th Finance Commission.

Studies of activities of Reserve Bank

4681. SHRI A. MURUGESHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any studies of the activities of the Reserve Bank as to what extent these merely duplicate the functions of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the steps proposed to see that there is no overlapping or duplication especially in the matter of reports and publications?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को दी गई धनराशि

4682. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों तथा कारीगरों और ग्रामीण कारीगरों जैसे समाज के समजोर लोगों को रियायती दर पर ऋण दे की योजना ने अभी भी चल रही है और यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि दी ; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की दर क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हाँ। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई ऋणों की बकाया राशि तथा खातेदारों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

	जन, 1976	जून, 1977	जून, 1978
खातेदारों की संख्या	624692	1177066	1472964
बकाया राशि	2878.3	5411.4	7382.3

(ख) विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत, 4 प्रतिशत की ब्याज की दर से ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

Publication of Readers' Digest acquired by Tatas

4683. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI KISHORE LAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tatas have been given permission to participate in publishing of books of an American firm 'McGraw Hill';

(b) whether Tatas have now acquired publication of "Readers' Digest" and the financial benefits in the form of licence fee and royalties etc. shall still go to the parent concern in America; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Permission was given in 1970 to M/s. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay, to enter into collaboration with M/s. McGraw Hill Incorporated, New York, for educational publishing in India. This led to the formation of M/s. Tata McGraw Hill Private Limited, Bombay. In this company the U.S. company holds 40 per cent interest in the equity capital.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में आरक्षित पदों का बाली रहना

4684. श्री सासजी काई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित पदों में से कितने रिक्त स्थान पड़े हैं और

(ख) ये पद किन कारणों से रिक्त पड़े हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Income-tax arrears against Birlas, Mafatlal and Tatas

4685. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any arrears of income tax against M/s. Birlas, M/s. Mafatlal and M/s. Tatas;

(b) if so, the details thereof (year-wise);

(c) what steps have been taken to recover these arrears;

(d) whether any court proceedings have been instituted for the recovery; and

(e) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In the light of the present industrial Licensing Policy, undertakings which are registered u/s 26(2) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and regarded as belonging to M/s. Birla, M/s. Mafatlal and M/s. Tata group of large industrial houses numbered 72, 20 and 36 respectively. Complete information about the arrears of income tax outstanding against each of these undertakings is not readily available. However, in respect of cases wherein as on 31.3.1978, gross income tax demands exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs in each case, reports in the form of dossiers are received quarterly; from these dossiers it is seen that such demands were pending on 31.3.1978 in respect of 5 companies belonging to the Birla Group, none belonging to Mafatlal Group and 2 companies belonging to the Tata Group.

(b) and (c). The requisite details in respect of these seven cases are given in the statement.

(d) and (e). In view of the remarks shown in the annexed statement against each of the cases, the question of instituting any such proceeding does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee,	Gross income tax demand as on 31-3-78 (In lakhs of rupees)	Assessment year wise details of these demands		Amount of demand (In lakhs of rupees)	Date of order creating demand	Remarks including reasons for pendency and steps taken for recovery
			Assessment year	Nature of demand			
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)	5
BIRLA GROUP							
1	M/s. Bharat General & Textile Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	11.57	1973-74 1974-75	Tax. Tax Int.	1.77 6.78 3.02	31-3-78 27-9-77 27-9-77	Arrears have been reduced to below Rs. 10 lakhs by 30-9-78 and the dossier has been discontinued.
2	M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co.	37.08	1974-75 1971-72	Tax Int. Tax Int.	1.15 13.35 16.16 6.42	Sept. 77 Sept. 77 Sept. 77 Sept. 77	Demand in this case, as on 30-9-78 was Rs. 22.35 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 2.24 lakhs had not fallen due; Rs. 14.84 lakhs had been stayed by the Department; and Rs. 5.27 lakhs is claimed to have been paid by the Company and this claim is under verification.
3	M/s. India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta	31.23	1974-75	Tax	31.23	7-7-77	The demand had been stayed by the High Court.
4	M/s. New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd., Calcutta.	101.74	1974-75	Tax Int.	71.83 29.91	15-9-77 15-9-77	The demand was disputed in an appeal pending before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. The stay application filed by the company was under consideration for disposal after giving effect to the appellate order for the immediately preceding year which is likely to substantially reduce the demand for 1974-75.

1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)	5
5	M/s. Orient Paper Mills, Calcutta	143.05	1971-72	Tax	143.05	2-3-78	The demand has not fallen due for payment as order and the demand notice could not be communicated to the assessee as per the directions of Calcutta High Court on pending writ proceedings.
6	M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	17.91	TATA GROUP 1962-63	Tax	17.91	Not readily available	Demand was reduced to nil as on 30-6-78.
7	M/s. Voltas Ltd.	14.98	1973-74 1975-76	Tax Tax Int.	12.54 1.84 0.60	12-12-75 31-1-77	Demand as on 30-9-78 was Rs. 12.50 lakhs which has been adjusted against refund due for assessment year 71-72. Received Challan's from Reserve Bank of India are awaited.

Note: There was no case with gross demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs as on 31-3-78 in any case belonging to Mafatlal Group.

विदेशी शराब की तस्करी में पकड़े गये
एयर इंडिया के परिचालन स्टाफ

(ग) जी, नहीं।

4686. श्री अनन्त राम जाबसवाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने विदेशी शराब, घड़ियां और कुछ अन्य वस्तुओं की तस्करी में एयर इंडिया के परिचालन स्टाफ को अनेक बार पकड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 1 अप्रैल 1977 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान तस्करी के मामलों में एयर इंडिया के चालक वर्ग के कितने सदस्यों को पकड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या किसी कर्मचारी यूनियन ने इस आशय की सूचना पहिले ही एयर इंडिया के अधिकारियों को दे दी थी और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन समाज विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को तस्करी के कार्यों में सलगन न होने के लिए उन्हें अनुदेश दिए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) (क) : ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं जहां एयर इंडिया के कार्मिक तस्करी कर रहे थे तथा जिन्हें सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा तस्करी करने पकड़ा गया।

(ख) 1-4-77 से 31-10-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान, एयर इंडिया के सात कार्मिकों को सीमा शुल्क प्रा. कारियों द्वारा सीमा शुल्क विनियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए पकड़ा गया।

(घ) और (ङ). विशिष्ट निरीक्षण जारी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि तस्करी करना एक गैर कानूनी काम है तथा एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को अपने सेवा विनियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्य करना होता है जोकि उनक द्वारा देश के कानून का पालन करने पर बल देते हैं।

Printing of premium notices by L.I.C.

4687. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Premium Notices by the L.I.C. are printed in Hindi only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some notices are printed in English only;

(c) whether some people have expressed difficulties in responding to such notices which are printed in one language only; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction to it by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Premium notices of LIC, are printed by Divisional Offices of LIC in the language of the region concerned like Hindi, Gujarati, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali etc. except that in Bombay they are printed in English.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under examination in consultation with the L.I.C.

Import of Natural Rubber

4688. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) complete details concerning the recent imports of natural rubber and particularly the quantity, source and price per ton and the handling charges incurred;

(b) the quantity sold, sale price per ton and the total amount realised;

(c) whether any portion of it has been found below standard and unuseable;

(d) whether any loss has been incurred by Government in this transaction; and

(e) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The details of the imports of natural rubber allowed in September, 1978 are as under:--

Grade	Sri Lanka		Singapore		Malaysia	
	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)	Qty. in tonnes	Landed cost (Rs./tonne)
RSS Grade. I	3000	9240.90	..	..	..	..
Grade. III	..	..	3800	8987.53	1050	8987.53
Grade IV	..	..	1400	8897.86	400	8897.86
SMR. 10	..	..	..	..	400	8701.97
SMR. 20	..	..	2650	8532.41	2050	8532.41
	3000		7850		3900	

The landed cost includes handling charges to the extent of about Rs. 29/- per tonne.

Government have fixed the following prices Ex-godown Madras for selling the imported rubber to the industry:

RSS.I Rs. 10,000 per tonne
 RSS.III & SMR. 10 Rs. 9,750 ,,
 RSS.IV/V&SMR. 20 Rs. 9,500 ,,

Till 14th December, 1978, a total quantity of 12,307.2 tonnes has been sold to the industry and the total amount realised is Rs. 11.57 crores.

(c) and (e). Some complaints in regard to the quality of rubber imported were received. The main complaint was about the in-transit water damage to the imported rubber. According to expert technical opinion, this rubber is useable after drying. In order to meet

some of the objections, etc have allowed the units to inspect the imported rubber prior to their lifting.

(d) No, Sir.

Investigations regarding Ansal Group

4689. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations about Vinay Nagar Works, C. Lyall & Co. (group I) C. Lyall & Co., Lucknow Airfield, Fertiliser Project Gorakhpur, Dhaula Kuan Works and Multi-storied Works have been examined; and

(b) if so, what additions have been made in the re-assessment of the investigations of Ansal Group Companies, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Assessments for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1969-70 have been reopened in the case of M/s. C. Lyall & Co. (Fertilizer Project) and are pending.

Necessary enquiries are being made in the cases of M/s. C. Lyall & Co. Lucknow airfield and M/s. C. Lyall & Co. (Multi-storied Works).

As regards Vinay Nagar Works, the firm has been long defunct and there is no information calling for enquiries in respect of any assessment which can be reopened under the law.

As regards the Dhaula Kuan Works and C. Lyall & Co. (Group I), both defunct, there is no scope for any enquiries since the scrutiny of books of account and documents seized during the searches of the premises of Ansal Group has not so far pointed to evasion of tax by these concerns and no specific information has been received from any other source justifying any action under the law.

Bank Credit to Small and Marginal Farmers

4690. SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the performance of the Commercial Banks in expanding bank credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and in promoting employment, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, what has been the comparative agricultural and other advances made by the commercial banks during the last three years and the percentage of employment generated in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Assessment of the performance of commercial banks in expanding bank credit to the rural sector has been made recently by various Committees, namely, Kamath Committee on Multi Agency Approach in financing agriculture, Dantwala Committee on Regional Rural Banks, Gunwant Desai Committee on Agricultural Credit Schemes of Commercial Banks and James Raj Committee on the functioning of the Public Sector Banks. The expansion of banks' credit to neglected sectors including agriculture remains under continual review of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The comparative position of the agricultural and other advances from the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1974 and 1977 is given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)			
	December 1974		December 1977	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount	No. of A/cs.	Amount
Agriculture	25,69,663	781.08	58,69,211	1651.06
Small Scale Industries	2,24,265	1017.29	4,76,935	1702.78
Transport Operators	74,276	120.53	1,96,293	338.88
Retail Trade and small business	3,74,362	149.21	10,70,960	321.43
Professional and self employed	2,07,921	39.62	5,66,507	91.14
Education	16,458	4.01	34,369	6.62
	<u>34,66,945</u>	<u>2111.74</u>	<u>82,14,275</u>	<u>4111.91</u>

It is difficult to quantify the employment generated on account of bank lending in the rural areas.

**Foreign Account of M/s Bisleri
(India) Private Limited**

4691. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directors of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, Bombay, had owned any foreign account without the permission of Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, what was the result of any enquiry made by the enforcement Branch; and

(c) who are the Directors of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). On 15-11-1977 Officers of the Directorate of Enforcement searched the premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, Bombay and some other connected premises as a result of which some documents believed to relate to violations of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were seized. As a result of investigations made by the Enforcement Directorate, it appears that late J. M. Chauhan, who was one of the Directors of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, had owned foreign currency accounts outside India without the permission of Reserve Bank of India. Shri Chauhan had died in 1973. The following Show Cause Notices were issued:

(i) To M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, and its Directors S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwalla on 2-3-78 for having utilized foreign exchange amounting to £14,336/- for diverting to late J. M. Chauhan i.e. a purpose other than the one for which foreign exchange

was acquired-violation of Section 4(3) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(ii) To Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan, a Director of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited on 14.4.78 for acknowledging a debt of Rs. 2 lacs jointly with his father late J. M. Chauhan, who also a Director of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, on account of a letter of guarantee for the said amount given by the bankers of Dr. C. Rossi (another director of the Company) in Italy in favour of late J. M. Chauhan in Kuwait thereby creating a contingent right in favour of Dr. C. Rossi to receive a payment-violation of section 5(1) (f) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

The cases have been adjudicated and a penalty of Rs. 1,50,000 has been imposed on the Company and Rs. 15,000/- each on S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwalla in respect of the charge under Section 4(3) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. In the other case the charge under Section 5(1) (f) of the Act has not been proved against Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and it has been dropped.

(c) The names of the Directors of M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, in the year 1970 and 1977 are:—
1970

Shri G. Cacciandra
Dr. C. Rossi
Shri H. M. Golwalla
Dr. Angello
Shri Tealdo
Shri J. M. Chauhan
Shri R. J. Chauhan

1977

Dr. C Rossi
Shri H. M. Golwalla
Shri R. J. Chauhan
Shri Prakash Chauhan
Shri S. V. Ghatalia

Kerala Government request for development of Tourist Centres

4692. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any request from the State of Kerala for Central aid for the development of tourist centres in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b). At the recent Conference of Tourism Ministers held in November, 1978, the Government of Kerala suggested the following 2 schemes for implementation in the Central Sector:—

(1) Development of backwaters in Kerala for cruising

(2) Construction of a hotel at Trivandrum (3-Star category)

Another scheme suggested is the establishment of a Safari Park in the forest area surrounding Neyyar Dam

near Trivandrum. The details of the schemes and the relative priorities to be accorded in implementing them will be decided in consultation with the State Government.

Export of Footwear to Soviet Union

4693. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of footwear to the Soviet Union has declined during the past year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the quantity of footwear exports to the USSR during the last three years and during the present year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). In 1977, the orders received from USSR were for 13.90 lakh pairs as against 12.50 lakh pairs in 1976. Following are the calendar year-wise orders received from U.S.S.R.

(Figures are in Lakh Pairs)

Year	Shoes	appals	Total
1975	13.00	1.76	14.76
1976	9.50	3.00	12.50
1977	10.90	3.00	13.90
1978	5.00	..	5.00

Visit of a Trade delegation from Sudan

4694. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHR D. AMAT:

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

(a) whether a trade delegation from Sudan recently visited the country and chalked out a programme for development of trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Chairmen of Public Undertaking under the Ministry of Finance

4695. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of Chairmen of the public undertakings under his Ministry with the dates of their appointment, their qualifications and their previous assignments during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The requisite information is contained in the statement attached, except in the case of Regional Rural Banks. The information in respect of these banks is being collected and will be laid on

the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3176/78]

Allotment of funds to different States for development of Tourism during 1978-79

4696. SHRI A. SAHOO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds have been allotted to different States for the development of tourism in the year 1978-79 and on plan basis; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted and released to different states in last two years and the estimated amount submitted by different States for development of tourism?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	1976-77		1977-78	
	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	5	5	6	5
2. Assam	7	5	13	6
3. Bihar	10	10	20	20
4. Gujarat	10	9	19	15
5. Haryana	55	50	70	65
6. Himachal Pradesh	46	32	99	55
7. Jammu & Kashmir	120	110	343	300
8. Karnataka	25	15	15	10
9. Kerala	16	15	60	15
10. Madhya Pradesh	22	12	50	45
11. Maharashtra	53	45	124	60

	1	2	3	4	5
12. Manipur	.	11	3	10	5
13. Meghalaya	.	8	5	10	7
14. Nagaland	.	10	5	7	5
15. Orissa	.	15	12	24	12
16. Punjab	.	52	52	77	77
17. Rajasthan	.	40	35	60	42
18. Sikkim	.	40	27	36	40
19. Tamil Nadu	.	20	20	20	20
20. Tripura	.	4	2	7	5
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	15	45	322	130
22. West Bengal	.	248	27	29	69
TOTAL		832	541	1421	1008

Wholesale Price Index

4697. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the general price level at the end of October this year as against 12 months earlier;

(b) what is the wholesale price index between July and October this year against the corresponding four months last year;

(c) whether this trend shows a fall in the wholesale price index; and

(d) if so, reasons due for the fall in price level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) at the end of October 1978 stood at 187.5 as against 184.1 at the end of October, 1977.

(b) The wholesale price indices from July to October of 1977 and 1978 are given below:

Month	1978	1977
July	186.7	188.7
August	176.9	188.4
September	186.2*	188.2
October	186.9*	185.2

*Provisional.

(c) and (d). The average index for July-October 1978 was lower by 0.5 per cent than the average index for July-October, 1977. This decline was mainly due to lower prices of sugar, khandsari and gur and edible oils.

Dacoity in Banks

4698. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoity and looting cases in Banks are in increasing stage in various parts of the country since April, 1977;

(b) if so, how many such cases have occurred since April, 1977 in comparison to years of 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(c) the action taken against the persons involved; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for its elimination?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). During the period of 1st April, 1977 to 31st October, 1978, there have been 11 robberies in all the 14 Nationalised Banks, State Bank of India and its 7 Subsidiaries.

As full and complete figures are not readily available for the previous years, it is not possible to comment whether there has been any increase in bank robberies and dacoities.

Though Government of India takes a serious view of the occurrence of bank robberies, it expects the State Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure that such robberies are prevented or when they occur to ensure that effective steps are taken to bring the guilty to book. All banks have their own internal security arrangements which are reviewed by them from time to time in the light of their experience and in consultation with local police wherever required.

Assistance from E.E.C. for building cooperative godowns in Rajasthan

4699. **SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the European Economic Community (EEC) propose to provide financial assistance for building cooperative godowns in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the places in the Rajasthan State where the proposed godowns will be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the Statement.

(c) The project proposes to cover all the districts of the State of Rajasthan where the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Primary Marketing Societies and the State Marketing Federation need godowns.

Statement

An European Economic Community (EEC) mission visited India in April, 1978 to explore possibilities of providing financial assistance for development projects in the rural sector. The mission, having been satisfied about the requirements of storage capacity with the cooperatives as an essential pre-requisite for any programme for distribution of agricultural and consumer goods and also marketing of agricultural produce, desired the N.C.D.C. to prepare project reports for cooperative storage for Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. With a view to taking advantage of the foreign aid, the N.C.D.C. has, since, formulated storage projects for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and furnished the same to the EEC.

2. The cooperative storage project for Rajasthan involves the construction of 3.22 lakh tonnes storage capacity in the rural areas and mandi centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.28 crores including physical contingencies, price escalation and construction of managers' quarters for all the godowns excepting those of the marketing federation. The project will commence in April, 1979 and will be completed in March, 1984. The storage type and the capacity to be

created in the State of Rajasthan is proposed as under:—

	Number	Capacity (lakh tonnes)
Total storage capacity to be created	.	3.22
(i) Rural godown units of 50 tonnes	1018	0.51
(ii) Rural godown units of 100 tonnes	2382	2.83
(iii) Marketing godown units of 250 tonnes.	118	0.30
(iv) Apex marketing godown units of 1000 tonnes	3	0.03

3. Under this proposed scheme, the EEC funds will be routed through the Government of India to the N.C.D.C., and the N.C.D.C. would disburse the same through the State Co-operative Bank. Government of India would be providing EEC funds at 7½% rate of interest to the N.C.D.C.

which, in turn, would advance these funds to the State Co-operative Bank for lending to the selected societies at 10 per cent.

4. The pattern of assistance for godowns in Rajasthan would be as indicated below:—

	Percentage share of various agencies in total project cost.
(i) Loan from NCDC through State Co-operative Bank.	50%
(ii) Share capital to the Society:	
(a) From state plan funds	20%
(b) From NCDC loan assistance	25%
(iii) Society's own funds	5%
Total :	100%

5. The N.C.D.C. is now awaiting the decision of the E.E.C. on the above said proposal.

rers and rural artisans and in promoting employment, particularly in rural areas; and

Performance Bank Credit to Small and Marginal Farmers etc.

4700. SHRI K. K. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, what has been the comparative agricultural and other advances made by the commercial banks during the last three years and the percentage of employment generated in the rural areas?

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the performance of the Commercial Banks in expanding bank credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labour-

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Assessment of the performance of commercial banks in expanding bank credit to the rural sector has been

made recently by various Committees, namely, Kamath Committee on Multi-Agency Approach in financing agriculture, Dantwala Committee on Regional Rural Banks, Gunwant Desai Committee on Agricultural Credit Schemes of Commercial Banks and James Raj Committee on the functioning of the public Sector Banks. The expansion of banks' credit to

neglected sectors including agriculture remains under continual review of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The comparative position of the agricultural and other advances from the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December 1974 and 1977 is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	December 1974		December 1977	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount	No. of A/cs.	Amount
Agriculture	25,60,663	781.08	58,69,211	1651.06
Small Scale Industries	2,24,265	1017.29	4,76,935	1702.78
Transport Operators	74,276	120.53	1,96,293	338.88
Retail Trade and small business	3,74,362	149.21	10,70,960	321.43
Professional and self employed	2,07,921	39.62	5,66,507	91.14
Education	16,458	4.01	34,369	6.62
	34,66,945	2111.74	82,14,275	4111.91

It is difficult to quantify the employment generated on account of bank lending in the rural areas.

(c) what preventive measures have been taken by Government to stop such illegal smuggling?

Smuggling of Hashish and Hashish Oil from Nepal to United States via India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir During the period from January to November, 1978, 30 persons involved in smuggling of hashish from Nepal were arrested.

4701. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) In order to curb smuggling, preventive and intelligence machinery has been strengthened, the number of Customs Preventive check-posts along the Indo-Nepal border has been increased and located nearer the border. Patrolling along the vulnerable routes has been intensified and wireless network all along the border is being installed. Customs Preven-

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been some gangs who are engaged in smuggling hashish and hashish oil from Nepal to United States via India;

(b) whether any arrest has been made during the last one year in regard thereto; and

tive staff have also been kept fully alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling across the border and at all entry and exit points, including seaports and international airports.

Handing over of Tea Gardens to previous Owners

4702. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether Government of India have decided to hand over the taken-over gardens to the previous owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): Under the provisions of the Tea Act as amended in 1976, the Central Government have taken over 5 sick tea gardens. The take-over period under the Act initially is not exceeding 5 years. This period is still not over in respect of any of the sick gardens taken over.

Contract between State Trading Corporation and CIE Noga of Geneva for sale of Sugar

4703. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation entered into a contract with CIE Noga of Geneva between July and September, 1974 for sugar sale at a price below the then prevailing international price;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what action is taken or proposed to be taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) STC entered into a contract with CIE Noga of Geneva for sugar sale at competitive prices.

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

Direct Air Service between Delhi and Chandigarh

4704. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide a direct air service between Delhi and Chandigarh because of the considerable increase in the number of tourists both Indian and foreign; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Indian Airlines operate a daily HS 742 flight between Delhi and Chandigarh as part of their Delhi-Chandigarh-Jammu-Srinagar service.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes Central Government Employees in the Ministry

4705. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II, III & IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation

in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued and the reasons for delay?

TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No Presidential Orders are issued by individual Ministries. The executive instructions issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) are as followed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-

Statement

The Central Government Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation as at the end of

	1975		1976		1977	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Class I	13	2	23	3	28	3
Class II	23	..	35	3	43	8
Class III	237	45	245	48	248	45
Class IV	130	22	137	22	129	26

Construction of Civil Aerodrome at Dehradun

4706. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal with regard to the construction of a Civil Aerodrome at Dehradun is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this direction so far; and

(c) by what date it is likely to be constructed?

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

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

Loan Agreement with West Germany for Enlargement of Trombay Thermal Power Station

4707. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loan agreement has been concluded with West Germany for the enlargement of the Trombay Thermal Power Station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of West Germany have committed an amount of DM 85 million for the part financing of the foreign exchange costs of the expansion of the Trombay Thermal Power Station under West German aid package to India for 1977-78. This commitment is expected to be translated into a loan agreement shortly. The West German loan is expected to finance the import of equipments like Turbine

Generator, Boiler Feed Pumps with drive units, Condensing Equipment etc.

The loan will carry rate of interest of 0.75 per cent and be repayable over 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

Amount Paid to Central Excise Officers who were Compulsorily Retired during Emergency in Kanpur Central Excise Collectorate

4708. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears on account of monthly salary and other allowances which became due and payable and such amount actually paid to the Central Excise Officers who were compulsorily retired during emergency in Kanpur Central Excise Collectorate and who were subsequently reinstated at their respective posts on orders of the superior authority;

(b) whether the Government propose to recover such amount from the then Collector of Central Excise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government will lay on the Table of the House a detailed statement of relevant facts and other necessary material including name and designation of such officers, who were retired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Action taken by Central Board of Excise and Customs on the Complaint of Tobacco Merchants Association

4709. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Central Board of Excise and Customs on the complaint of the Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj, which was forwarded to the Board by the Home Ministry on 17th August, 1978;

(b) what is the stage of enquiry in the matter of the aforementioned complaint;

(c) whether the Government will lay on the Table of the House statement of relevant facts and circumstances of the enquiry finding, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to refer the matter to C.B.I. for enquiry and investigation, keeping in view the serious charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (d). Complaints covering basically the same ground were received from the Tobacco Merchants' Association, Kaimganj, during the year 1977. These complaints were investigated departmentally and were found to be unsubstantiated. The complaint under reference is also being looked into with reference to the allegations not covered earlier.

It would not be in the public interest to go into details of the allegations while the matter is being looked into.

Having regard to the fact that the previous complaints were found to be unsubstantiated, it has not been considered necessary to hand over the matter to the C.B.I. for investigation at this stage. The question whether it should be referred to the C.B.I. would arise only in the light of the results of the departmental enquiries which have been initiated. If it is finally considered fit to close the matter, a reference would nevertheless have to be made to the Central Vigilance Commission, which is the appropriate authority to advise in this connection.

Smuggled Tobacco with Several Persons taken into Custody by Central Excise

4710. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the case in which Truck No. UPV/1222 loaded with smuggled tobacco along with several persons were taken in custody on 27th August, 1976 by the Farrukhabad Central Excise Division Preventive Party near Mohamdabad on Kaimganj—Mohamdabad Road;

(b) under what provision of law and under whose orders or directions the above nine persons were kept confined in the room of the Preventive Officers in the Division Office, Fatehgarh, till 31st August, 1976 when they were handed over to the Local Police Kotwali in the evening;

(c) the reason why no prosecution has been launched against them;

(d) what was the follow-up action in the matter and what was found and recovered; and

(e) what part was actually played by the then Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Farrukhabad, in the matter under reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The case is under adjudication.

(b) In this case 8 persons and not nine persons (as stated) were involved. None of them was arrested on 27-8-1976 and none confined in the Divisional Office till 31st August, 1976. 7 persons were arrested on 31-8-1976 and handed over to the local police the same day. The eighth was granted bail by the Superintendent of Central Excise, Preventive, Farrukhabad, on 31-8-1976.

(c) The question of launching prosecution will be examined after the adjudication of the case.

(d) The premises of the connected persons were searched as a follow-up action. Transport permits, sale notes, EB-3 register, rubber stamps and a number of tobacco consignments were recovered and seized during the searches.

(e) The seizure and follow-up action were undertaken under the over-all guidance of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Farrukhabad.

Acknowledgement of Complaint from Tobacco Merchants Association

4711. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reason why the receipt of the complaint dated 1st May, 1978 submitted to the Ministry by the Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj, containing 26 specific charges was not acknowledged, and why its disposal by forwarding it to the Central Board of Excise and Customs, was also not intimated to the Association as required and provided in the Manual of Office Procedure, when in reply to question No. 9837 given on 10th May, 1978 it was stated that checks by the I.W.S.U. have shown that these instructions are generally being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): The Honourable Member is apparently referring to the complaint of the Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj, dated 1-5-1978 which was enclosed with his letter dated 19-6-1978 to the then Home Minister. An acknowledgement was sent to the Honourable Member on 27-6-1978 by the Private Secretary to the Home Minister. Subsequently, the Home Ministry informed the Honourable Member (under letter dated 6/11-7-1978 from the Additional Secretary in that Ministry) of the

forwarding of a copy of the Honourable Member's letter (with enclosures) to the Ministry of Finance Central Board of Excise and Customs) for appropriate action. Since the complaint had been received through the Honourable Member to whom acknowledgement was sent and who was also informed about the copy being forwarded to the Ministry of Finance, it was not considered necessary to send a separate acknowledgement/communication to the Association.

Vigilance Branch in the Office of Central Excise

4712. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps Government have taken to root out and check corruption prevailing in Customs and Central Excise Department to implement the recommendations of the Santhanam Commission, which submitted report on 31st March, 1964;

(b) what is the activity and function of the Vigilance Branch created in the Office of the Collector of Central Excise and to what extent it has succeeded in its mission and object;

(c) what is the criterion of posting officer in Vigilance Branch and to whom they are responsible; and

(d) whether the Government will lay on the Table of the House statement of relevant facts and documents pertaining to the matter under issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee, a programme of Vigilance and anti-corruption work for 1966 was finally approved by the Committee of Senior Officers set-up by the then Home Minister. This programme was applicable to the Customs

and Central Excise Department also and the various facets of the programme continue to be implemented.

(b) Intelligence-cum-Vigilance units were earlier set up in 1961 in the Central Excise Collectorate with the dual purpose of anti-smuggling and anti-corruption work. These units are under the administrative control of the Collector. So far as the anti-corruption work is concerned, the units are being utilised:—

(i) to investigate cases having a vigilance aspect and conduct special enquiries from the anti-corruption point of view as and when specific complaints or information regarding corruption are received or come to notice in the course of anti-smuggling work or otherwise;

(ii) to carry out by surprise sample surveys of various processes of work in which the public are vitally concerned in the different units of the Collectorate and to report their findings to the Collectors; and

(iii) to systematically study the procedures and practices with a view to detecting any lacunae in the procedures and locating the weak points in the organisational set-up, which are breeding grounds for corruption, and to report the results of their study to the Collector.

2. The Intelligence-cum-Vigilance Units in Collectorate are under a Superintendent (Vigilance) who works under the Assistant Collector (Vigilance) wherever one is posted, or otherwise under the Assistant Collector (Preventive). All complaints/informations received in the Central Excise Collectorate which have a vigilance angle are investigated by the Superintendent (Vigilance) who compiles a note of his findings and submits it to the Collector through his Assistant Collector. The Assistant Collector in charge of the Vigilance Unit also maintains close liaison with other Government agencies concerned with

anti-corruption work, like the Special Police Establishment and the Anti-Corruption Bureau of the State Government.

(c) The officers in the Vigilance Branch are posted by the Collector after assessing their work, conduct and integrity and after ascertaining their reputation in official as well as in the private field. The Vigilance Branch in the Central Excise Collectorate is responsible to the Collector.

(d) The relevant facts have been set out in the replies to parts (a) to (c) above. The report of the Santhanam Committee which has been referred to, is a published document.

Declaration of High Denomination Notes

4713. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 20 crores comprising High Denomination notes has not so far been declared; and

(b) if so, details of the number of such notes not tendered, denomination-wise, i.e., how many notes of Rs. 1000 value, how many of Rs. 5000 value and how many of Rs. 10,000/- value remain untendered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) High Denomination Notes for a total value of Rs. 20.39 crores were not surrendered by the due date of 24th January, 1978.

(b) Such denomination-wise details are not available and compilation of this information will take too much time and labour.

Excess Rubber Bales found in stock of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly

4714. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times excess rubber bales were found in the stock of synthetics and chemicals Limited, Bareilly, during the last three years and matters referred to Central Excise;

(b) what action Government have taken against this company for doing manipulation in rubber bales which attract excise duty; and

(c) whether Government have made fool-proof system to ensure that no rubber bale smuggling exists in Synthetics and Chemicals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) No case of excess bales in the stock of synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly has been detected by the Central Excise Department during the last three years.

(b) A case of shortage of 26 rubber bales was detected. The case was adjudicated and the Company penalised.

(c) Checks are exercised to watch production of rubber and its accounting.

Posting of Excise Inspectors in Factory of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

4715. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Central Excise does not place excise inspectors at the factory of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited in view of excess bales found in stock in the past as this item comes under central excise;

(b) whether Government are sure that no smuggling of rubber bales is going on in this factory and that the systems are fool-proof; and

(c) is this company paying accurate central excise duty and there is no excise evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Two Inspectors of Central Excise have been posted at the factory of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly. No case of excess bales in the stock of factory has been detected in the past.

(b) and (c). No cases of evasion of Central Excise duty have come to notice so far except one in which there was a shortage of 26 rubber bales; the factory was penalised for this offence.

Services rendered by M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

4716. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what sort of services or help Messrs. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company, Arkon, Ohio are rendering to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited; and

(b) whether Firestone Company have any say in the management of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. had a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of USA in connection with the erection and commissioning of synthetic rubber project in U.P. The agreement has expired and currently the U.S. collaborator does not have any obligation to render technical services.

(b) The U.S. company holds about 25 per cent in the equity capital of the Indian company and has also a director on its Board.

Special Cell to Implement recommendations of Aircrash Inquiry Commission

4717. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many air-crash Inquiry Commission were appointed by Government during the last one decade;

(b) whether Government have set up any special cell or agency either under the D.G.C.A. or in his Ministry to implement the recommendation made by these Commissions as also to caution and train the Pilots and other operational staff against technical pitfalls pin pointed by these Commissions after investigating into causes of these mishaps;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what measures are Government taking after studying these Reports from time to time to make flying safer and provide adequate supporting units?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) During the period December, 1968 to November, 1978 the Government appointed ten Courts of Inquiry under rule 75, and five Committees of Inquiry under Rule 74 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate air accidents.

(b) to (d). A Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation was constituted in the year 1973 to monitor implementation of the recommendations of the various Courts/Committees of Inquiry in order to ensure air safety. The Committee includes representatives of Director General of Observatories, International Airports Authority of India, Air India and Indian Airlines. The Director of Air Safety in the office of the Director General of Civil Aviation acts as Member-Secretary.

The Government after studying the reports of the Courts/Committees of Inquiry accepts such of those recommendations as could be implemented. The recommendations accepted by the Government are generally in the nature of installation of navigational aids, weather forecasting equipment, training of pilots, improvements to air traffic services and fire fighting services including construction of control towers and such other technical aspects of civil aviation. The implementation of these recommendations are monitored by the Standing Committee mentioned above.

**State Government/Private Parties
request for Air Service Third
Level Activities**

4718. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 24th November, 1978 regarding Third Level Air Operation Corporation and state:

(a) whether any State Governments or private parties have approached Government for engaging themselves in the Third Level activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance financial technical and other which they have asked for and which Government propose to render them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Requests to start feeder air services were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The State Governments were informed that the question of connecting small towns and cities of tourist and other interests by Third Level operations is engaging the attention of Government, and the question whether the State Governments or private parties could be permitted to operate feeder services would be examined

after decision on Third Level operations is taken. No formal proposal from the private parties, in accordance with the provision of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, is pending consideration.

(c) In January, 1978, the Madhya Pradesh Government sought confirmation whether it will be possible for the Central Government to grant loan for the purpose. This point would be examined if need be, after a decision is taken regarding the agency that would be entrusted with operation of Third Level Services.

Problems of Tribal Sub-plan Areas

4719. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry identified the problems of tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) if so, what are the main problems indentified so far;

(c) the financial administration set up exists in these areas; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government of India and States to spend the allocated money in time without diversion, cut in allocation and to earmark the money from State and Central Ministries to solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The main problems identified by the Government in the tribal sub-Plan areas of the country are exploitation of the tribals by others and low level of economic development.

(c) The sub-Plans or Tribal Areas in the country envisage pooling of financial resources at the level of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and their utilisation for integrated development in the project areas. The actual set-up differs from State to State.

(d) The State Governments have taken steps to quantify resources from

the concerned sectors of the State Plans for tribal areas. Similarly, some Central Ministries have also made quantification for tribal areas. In the States budgetary mechanisms have been built to prevent diversion of allocations earmarked for tribal areas.

Repayment of Deposits of Employees under Compulsory Deposit Scheme

4720. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replay the deposits of the employees under the C.S.D. (Old and New Account) in one lump in the wake of the recent floods in various parts of the country; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will consider the question of repayment of the amount in one lump, in order to save payment of interest on these deposits at 12½ per cent every year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). So far as employees affected by the recent floods in various parts of the country are concerned, Government have already issued instructions authorising competent authorities to sanction premature repayment of compulsory deposit balances to them on grounds of extreme hardship under the first proviso to Section 9(1) of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. In the case of other employees, however, repayments will be made in annual instalments only according to the provisions of the Act.

Recruitment to Group 'D' cadre in Central Departments

4721. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cent per cent ban on recruitment of Group D personnel in Central Service prevailing for the last two to three years still continuing;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships experienced by the various offices for shortage of hands; and

(c) whether Government will lift the ban on recruitment to Group D cadre in the Central Departments yearly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There is no total ban on the filling up of Group D posts, except for the post of peon which was imposed in June, 1976 in order to review the policy relating to the deployment of peons.

(b) Proposals for filling up of the vacant posts of peon are being received from time to time from various Ministries/Departments.

(c) The policy relating to the deployment of peons is being reviewed and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Recruitment in various field offices of Indian Audit and Accounts Department

4722. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the system of recruitment of Auditors, Clerks/Typists and Group D personnel in the various field offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, where the recruitment panels are never published but kept confidential;

(b) if so, the reasons that prevent the authorities from publishing these panels like the U.P.S.C. or the State P.S.Cs; and

(c) whether the Government will issue necessary instructions to publish the Recruitment Panels or if not, consider the question of entrusting the recruitment to the U.P.S.C.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position of the panels prepared by the Central Recruiting Agencies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is different from that of the panels prepared by the Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions. The normal life of the panel prepared by the Central Recruiting Agencies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is one year and the size of the panel is normally double the likely number of vacancies as anticipated for the panel year, thus keeping a safe margin for drop-outs during the currency of the panel for one year. Depending on the vacancies which may actually arise, all the persons empanelled may not be appointed during the currency of the panel and, therefore, the position of a person in the panel is not intimated to the individual. Only persons who are expected to be appointed in the next two months are informed of the fact, so that they can keep themselves ready to join when the offers for appointment are given to them.

(c) The recruitment to non-technical Group C posts in the Departments of Government of India and in the Subordinate Offices is made by the Staff Selection Commission and

not by the U.P.S.C. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has already decided to entrust the work of recruitment of Auditors, Clerks/Typists and Stenographers in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department to the Staff Selection Commission.

Complaints against Cooperative Sugar Factories Maharashtra

4723. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received by the Central Government in regard to cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA
KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement annexed.

(c) Since the Cooperative Sugar Factories in the State are governed under the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act and Rules, the complaints have been brought to the notice of the State Government for necessary action.

Statement

S. No.	From whom complaint received and date of receipt	Gist of complaint
1	2	3
1	Shri Lalji Daulat Patil, Director of Girna S.S.K. 21-1-78	<i>Girna S. S. K. Bhau Saheb Nagar, Distt. Nasik</i> Mismanagement by the Managing Committee including sanction of huge funds to the member of the managing committee, favouritism to the transport companies owned by relatives unrecovered advances outstanding against the Directors and misappropriation of funds of the factory.
2	President Srirampur Taluka Janta Party. 7-3-78	<i>Ashok S. S. K. Ashok Nagar, Distt. Ahmednagar</i> Mismanagement and misappropriation of funds of the society.
3	Shri Arjun Amburishi Barbole and other members of the sugar factory 29-5-78	<i>Bhogawati S. S. K. Pangaon, Distt. Sholapur.</i> Complaint against the Chairman of the S. S. K. alleging mismanagement and seeking for an enquiry into the affairs of the S. S. K.
4	Shri K. S. Dhonge. M. P., 3-7-78	<i>Kalamber Cooperative Sugar Factory, Distt. Nanded</i> Allegation against the Chairman for mismanagement and resorting to unfair means.

Loan given to Small Scale Industries by Nationalised Banks

4724, SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing loan given to Small Scale Industries by each Nationalised Bank during the current financial year and to how many persons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): Latest

available data show that as at the end of June 1978, the outstanding advances of the public sector banks to Small Scale Industry amounted to Rs. 1641 crores involving 526451 units as compared to Rs. 1528 crores involving 482863 units as at the end of March 1978 and Rs. 1315 crores involving 430434 units as at the end of June 1977.

Bank-wise details are set out in the Statement.

Statement

Advances to Small Scale Industries by Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	June 1977		March 1978		June 1978	
	No. of Units	Amount out-standing	No. of Units	Amount out-standing	No. of Units	Amount out-standing
1. State Bank of India Group	218591	497.25	244933	589.73	272677	637.47
2. Central Bank of India .	15222	79.93	14384	94.10	14963	96.20
3. Bank of India . . .	19384	91.16	19988	108.47	20404	111.81
4. Punjab National Bank .	24071	74.73	24735	85.27	30583	97.09
5. Bank of Baroda . . .	11876	83.50	13580	104.74	19231	108.61
6. United Commercial Bank	7752	42.12	8336	53.99	8378	56.49
7. Canara Bank . . .	30010	82.07	29376	92.11	29023	96.78
8. United Bank of India .	18674	36.97	25105	41.78	27286	47.90
9. Dena Bank	5485	59.80	6626	56.82	6562	61.20
10. Syndicate Bank	14634	65.42	14126	72.03	14225	80.60
11. Union Bank of India . . .	9533	62.14	9601	66.72	9650	69.11
12. Allahabad Bank	5076	18.84	6182	21.57	6395	23.97
13. Indian Bank . . .	25717	49.84	27762	42.85	29227	52.97
14. Bank of Maharashtra .	9946	45.27	10340	54.02	10236	55.04
15. Indian Overseas Bank .	14463	35.24	27289	44.34	27611	45.71
TOTAL	430434	1315.29	482863	1528.04	526451	1640.95

Data are Provisional.

**Area under Rubber Plantation in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4725. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAK-
TA: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND
COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total area under Rubber plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands area-wise and when planted;

(b) what is the total tapping posi-
tion whether the entire tappable
plantations are tapped or not; if tap-

ped what is the production area-wise in details;

(c) is it a fact that workers in the Rubber plantations are agitating about their problems and what are their grievances and the reaction of Government; and

(d) whether Government have any programme to improve the plantations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The total area under rubber plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 988.45 hectares. The area-wise break-up and the time of planting are given below:—

Year	Andaman Group (in hectares)	Year	Nicobar Group (in hectares)
Before 1938	110.08	1968	61.62
1956	60.70	1969	100.04
1960	10.12	1970	68.94
1961	14.16	1971	125.93
1965	40.97	1972	77.73
1966	41.28	1973	46.58
1967	104.82	1974	20.00
1968	15.48	1976	40.00
		1977	50.00
	397.61		590.84

(b) In the Andaman Group, most of the area planted before 1938 is now destroyed or neglected. Areas planted in 1956, 1960 and 1961 are under tapping. Out of the remaining area, 162 hectares are tappable but tapping is done only in 70 hectares at present. Production of rubber from the Andaman Group during 1977-78 was 34 tonnes. As regards the Nicobar Group, out of a tappable area of 358 hectares, an area of 162 hectares has been brought under tapping. Production of rubber from this Group was 26 tonnes in 1977-78.

(c) At present, there is no agitation in rubber plantations of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, these plantation workers had

agitated for a shortwhile in 1977 for acceptance of their demands for introduction of pay scales for various categories of workers on par with those of employees under local Forest Department and Public Works Department etc. and grant of joining time while proceeding to and returning from mainland on leave. These demands have been referred for adjudication.

(d) The Rubber Research cum Development Station of the Rubber Board which is being run in an area of 202.34 hectares is further developed in order to derive its full potential and utility.

Aid to Foreign Countries

4726. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given technical or other aid to any country for its development projects during the current year; and

(b) if so, what are the names of those countries and the details of the aid given to each country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL:) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the financial year 1978-79 Government have agreed to extend a credit of Rs. 2 crores to Tanzania for the purchase of equipment and spares from India for their Capital Development Project Authority Dodoma. Government have also agreed to give a loan of 3 lakhs tonnes wheat costing Rs. 41.25 crores to Vietnam.

Government have also extended assistance during the current financial year uptill now as under:—

Country	Amount (Rs. crores)	Purpose
Bhutan	(a) 7.21 (b) 28.52	Loan for Chukha Hydel Project. Grants for projects in Bhutan.
Bangladesh	(a) 0.116 (b) 0.621	For purchase of commodities from India. Under Technical Assistance Scheme.

The following provisions have been made in the Budget for 1978-79 for assisting different countries:—

Purpose	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1. Grants in aid to Nepal for various projects	10.90
2. Under Colombo Plan	0.74
3. Under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP)	0.24
4. Under Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme	6.50

India is providing technical and other assistance to different countries under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance plan. This is being provided in the form of scholarships for training to the nationals of member countries

and also in the form of deputation of experts to those countries who request for the services for our experts. We also supply equipment when requested by a member country. Countries in receipt of Colombo Plan assistance and Special Commonwealth African

Assistance Plan are listed below:—

Colombo Plan	Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan
1. Afghanistan	1. Botswana
2. Bangladesh	2. Gambia
3. Bhutan	3. Ghana
4. Burma	4. Kenya
5. Fiji	5. Lesotho
6. Indonesia	6. Malawi
7. Iran	7. Mauritius
8. Cambodia	8. Nigeria
9. Korea	9. Sierra Leone
10. Laos	10. Swaziland
11. Malaysia	11. Tanzania
12. Maldives	12. Uganda
13. Nepal	13. Zambia
14. Philippines	
15. Sri Lanka	
16. Singapore	
17. Thailand	
18. Viet Nam	

Assistance under the ITEC has been extended to:—

Afghanistan, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Guyana, Vietnam, Laos; Fiji; Tongo, Arab Republic of Yemen, People Democratic Republic of Yemen, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Proposals from Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Goa

4727. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received certain proposals for promotion of Tourism and development of Tourist spots from the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Goa during the past 18 months;

(b) if so, furnish proposal-wise details with dates—nature of proposal etc.;

(c) details of action and decision taken proposal-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to clear pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). No proposal has been received from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. However, at the State Tourism Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on 17-11-78, the following 4 schemes in Maharashtra have been recommended for implementation:—

(i) Development of area at the foot of Ajanta Caves

(ii) Development of facilities at Elephanta

(iii) Janata Hotel in Bombay

(iv) Hotel at Juhu Beach

The Chief Minister of Goa has recently made two proposals viz. the development of accommodation at Candolim Beach and Mobar Beach.

The Central Department of Tourism has already released an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for the development of facilities at the foot of Ajanta Caves and another amount of Rs. 1.36 lakhs is proposed to be released during the current financial year subject to the progress in the implementation of the scheme.

The Maharashtra Government has been advised to furnish details of the schemes to be taken up at Elephanta in accordance with the master plan approved by the Central Co-ordinating Committee for consideration.

The State Government of Maharashtra had offered a site for a Janata Hotel at Worli in Bombay. It is, however, felt that this site being far away from the railway station and the bus terminal, a plot near the centre of the city would be a better location.

Preliminary work on the project of the Hotel Corporation of India at Juhu Beach is in progress.

The Government of Maharashtra has also requested funds for the construction of a youth hostel on a site selected by them at Juhu. The detailed plans and estimates are awaited.

The Central Department of Tourism had earlier released Rs. 14.77 lakhs for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Sewagram which is likely to be completed during the current financial year.

The proposal for the development of accommodation at Candolim beach and Mobar beach has only recently been received. The India Tourism Development Corporation is considering the construction of a hotel at Candolim subject to its economic

feasibility and clearance by the Government. As regards the proposal to provide accommodation at Mobar beach, it would be considered taking into account *inter se* priorities and availability of funds.

Foreign Tours by Officers of Punjab National Bank and United Commercial Bank

4728. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the officers of the Punjab National Bank and United Commercial Bank who went on foreign tours during the last six months on personal tours together with the places they have visited;

(b) the sources of the foreign exchange they took for expenses abroad in detail and what is the total foreign exchange they used in each individual case;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct any enquiry in each individual case; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The officers going abroad on leave go in their private capacity and as such the banks have no information about the expenses incurred places visited etc.

(c) and (d). In view of the position explained above and in the absence of any specific complaint no action is called for.

Export Zone Industries

4729. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COÖPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed Export Zone Industries to sell their products in

the Domestic Tariff Area, against valid CGA Import Licence under Import Trade Control Policy since 1975;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above policy has not been implemented, inspite of the support of the Commerce and Finance Ministries due to the indecision of the Law Ministry in making suitable amendments or defining the procedure of the same under the Sea Customs Act; and

(c) whether Government have received several complaints from small scale manufacturing units in Kandla and Santacruz Export Processing Zones demanding early formulation of custom clearance and quick implementation of the scheme; if so, what action has the Government taken in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c). The question of allowing sale of products manufactured in the two free trade zones in the country (Kandla Free Trade Zone in Gujarat which came into being in 1965 and Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone at Bombay in Maharashtra—started since 1973) to parties in the Domestic Tariff Area against valid general currency area import licences has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past. Provision for allowing such sales from both the zones has been included in the Import Trade Control Policy since 1976-77. But certain legal difficulties have arisen in calculating customs duty on such products while bringing them into the Domestic Tariff Area from the Free Trade Zones. Efforts are being made to resolve these legal difficulties in consultation with the Central Board of Excise and Customs (Ministry of Finance) and the Ministry of Law. Pending solution of the legal problem, some requests from units in both the Free Trade Zones for sale of some

of their products to parties in the Domestic Tariff Area could not be cleared.

मध्य प्रदेश में आयाकर, सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पाद शुल्क के ऐसे मामले जिनमें एकतरफा निर्णय किये गये

4730. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयाकर, सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पाद शुल्क के ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें आपात स्थिति के दौरान, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की अपने बचाव का अवसर दिये बिना ही एकतरफा निर्णय किये गये तथा ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रत्येक शुल्क के मामले में कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन मामलों में एकतरफा निर्णय किये गये थे उनसे सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को 'भीसा' के अधीन बन्दी बना लिया गया था; और यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्णय करने वाले अधिकारियों ने उन 'भीसा' बन्दिनों को अपने बचाव करने के लिए नहीं बुलाया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे मामलों पर पुनर्विचार करने का आदेश देने का है, और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदी नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश कछवाल) : (क) से (ग). सीमा शुल्क के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में, आपात स्थिति के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश में चार मामलों में एक तरफा निर्णय लिया गया था, क्योंकि सम्बन्धित पार्टियों ने, उनको दिए गए बचाव के अवसर का उपयोग नहीं किया। इन चार मामलों में से, दो मामले नजरबन्दों से सम्बन्धित हैं। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपीलीय उपाय की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है और असतुष्ट पक्ष उसे दिए गए आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील दायर कर सकता है।

जहां तक प्रवर्तन निदेशालय का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को, उनके बचाव का अवसर दिए बिना, कोई एक-तरफा न्याय-निर्णय नहीं किया गया।

विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष-कर कानूनों में, सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रादेश दिये जाने से पहले, पाटियों को अपने बचाव का अवसर देने के लिए व्यापक प्रावधान विद्यमान हैं। जिन मामलों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के ब्याब के अवसर का उपयोग नहीं करते, उन मामलों में 'एक-तरफा' आदेश पारित किए जा सकते हैं। जिन मामलों में प्राधिकारियों को स्व-विवेक से निर्णय करने की शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं, उनमें यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उन शक्तियों का ठीक तरह से उपयोग किया जाए पर्याप्त रक्षोपाय भी निर्धारित किये गये हैं। अतः प्राधिकारियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि अपने अर्ध-व्यापक कार्यों का निर्वहण कानूनी प्रावधानों के अनुसार ही करेंगे। परन्तु जिन मामलों में सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे किसी मामले के तथ्यों की ओर दिलाया जाता है जिनमें कानूनी प्रावधानों का अनुपालन नहीं किया जाने के कारण प्रवक्ता निर्धारित कार्यविधियों का अनुसरण नहीं किया जाने के कारण अत्याय हुआ हो, तो ऐसे मामलों में कानून अतिसंयत अनुसृत्य कार्यवाही करने में रूचि रखी जायेगी।

Report of the World bank about Industrialisation Process

4731. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent World Bank Study of six low income Asian countries, including India, has commented that Industrialisation process in these areas slowed down mainly because of protection from import competition;

(b) if so, the main features of the report;

(c) whether Indian Government have examined the same; and

(d) its reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

(a) The World Bank has issued in August, 1978 "World Development Report, 1978" which deals with a number of problems confronting the developing countries and explores their relationship to the underlying trends in the international economy. Chapter 5 of the Report entitled "Low Income Asia" contains the following observation relating to industrialisation process in the six low income Asian countries including India namely; "There have been periods of rapid industrialisation in the past two decades, but in recent years growth of production has been uneven and generally sluggish, while the contribution of industry to employment has been modest. A common element in the industrialisation strategies of low Income Asian countries has been a high level of protection from import competition and pre-occupation with the expansion of physical capacity rather than competitive efficiency."

Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the above observation.

(b) Extract relating to "Industry" contained in Chapter 5 of the Report is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d). The import policy as well as the industrialisation policy of the Government are an integral part of, and subserve, the national development strategy as laid down in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83). The Principal objectives of this strategy are:—

(i) the removal of unemployment and significant under-employment;

(ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population;

(iii) provision by the State of the some of the basic needs of the people in these income groups;

(iv) achieving a higher rate of growth of the economy than in the past;

(v) moving towards a significant reduction in the present disparities of incomes and wealth; and

(vi) ensuring the country's continued progress towards self-reliance.

The Government has been and will continue to implement the policies drawn up in accordance with the above objectives.

Statement

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1978, THE WORLD BANK, AUGUST 1978

Industry

There have been periods of rapid industrialization in the past two decades, put in recent years growth of production has been uneven and generally sluggish, while the contribution of industry to employment has been modest. A common element in the industrialisation strategies of Low Income Asian countries has been a high level of protection from import competition and a preoccupation with the expansion of physical capacity rather than competitive efficiency. There have also been differences in strategy; India has emphasized industrial self-sufficiency based on major government investments in industry and detailed planning of inter-industrial linkages; Pakistan up to 1970 relied mainly on the growth of private enterprise induced by large incentives tailored to the requirements of individual industries. Despite these different approaches, the main characteristics of the industrial structure today are high production costs and excess capacities. The poorest industrial performance in recent times has been in the manufacturing of consumer goods. This reflects the slow and uncertain growth of demand from agriculture

and the lack of sustained and reinforcing momentum within the industrial sector.

With a more favourable policy environment, industry can clearly grow much faster than it has. Some of the countries in the region have well-developed infrastructures, including a sophisticated network of financial and commercial services, a broadly based capability in science and engineering, and extensive managerial and industrial skills. These are assets lacking in many other developing countries even at higher levels of income. Although, as noted earlier, average production costs tend to be high in relation to international prices, in most industries there are many firms, both public and private, which have achieved high standards of efficiency.

In India and Pakistan, the efficiency of some firms demonstrates that vigorous industrial growth is possible. However, they have been, and continue to be, impeded by industrial policies that rely on extensive systems of licensing and controls. These systems enjoy a considerably measure of support from both official circles and industrial interests, where the fairly widespread aversion of private industry to competition, whether internal or external, links up with socially motivated official desires to contain the economic power of the more efficient firms. A major dilemma in planning industrial strategy is how to resolve the conflict between these social objectives and the requirements for a dynamic, efficient industrial sector that can play a significant role in creating new employment opportunities and in reducing the prices of industrial goods to agricultural consumers, thereby stimulating additional domestic demand.

Assessment regarding the performance of Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Limited Mangalore

4732. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether Government has made assessment regarding performance of the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Limited, Mangalore, in the light of the difficulties faced by the cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Ltd. (CAMPCO) established in 1973, as a regional federation for Karnataka and Kerala is engaged in marketing of arecanut. The sales turnover increased from Rs. 5.58 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 15.09 crores in 1976-77. The accumulated surplus of the cooperative since its inception amounted to about Rs. 17.50 lakh in 1976-77. According to recent study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, the level of arecanut handled by CAMPCO has gone up to about 17 per cent of the total market arrivals.

National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has provided a margin money assistance of Rs. 71.50 lakhs to enable it to meet its working capital requirements in addition to assistance for construction of godowns and maintenance of technical and promotional cell amounting to Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

वित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

4733. श्री मोहन लाल विपिन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय में कोई हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति है; यदि हाँ तो इस समिति का गठन प्रथम बार कब हुआ था और अब तक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बैठकें बुलाने का कार्य तथा समिति से सम्बन्धित अन्य कार्य हिन्दी कार्य के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के काडर के नियमित कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है ;

(ग) अब तक हुई बैठकों में से कितनी बैठकों का आयोजन हिन्दी कार्य के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों ने किया और कितनी बैठकों का आयोजन केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के नियमित काडर के अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया गया और इस बात के क्या कारण हैं कि यह कार्य हिन्दी के कार्य के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को बार बार सौंपा जाता है और उनसे फिर से वापस ले लिया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में कोई नियमित प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रणबाब) :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति है। इसका गठन पहली बार जनवरी, 1976 में किया गया था। इसका पुनर्गठन फरवरी, 1978 में किया गया था। हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की अब तक पांच बैठकें हुई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति से सम्बन्धित कार्य, जिसमें इसकी बैठकें बुलाने का कार्य भी शामिल है, वित्त मंत्रालय में राजस्व विभाग को सौंपा गया है। प्रशासनिक सुविधा और कार्य की अनिवार्यता के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों और हिन्दी कार्य पर तैनात कर्मचारियों की इस काम के लिए सहायता ली जाती है।

(घ) इस कार्य की मात्रा और महत्ता में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सारे वित्त मंत्रालय में राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के काम की देखरेख करने के लिए राजस्व विभाग में निम्नानुसार एक पृथक कार्यान्वयन कक्ष बनाने की मंजूरी दी गई है :—

उपसचिव	1
अवर सचिव तथा संपादक	1
कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी	1
सहायक	2
आधुनिक	2
अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	2

उप सचिव और अवर सचिव तथा उनके आधुनिकों के पदों को छोड़कर, जिनको भरने की प्रक्रिया जारी है, में सभी पद अभी हाल ही में भरे गए हैं।

Autonomy of Public Sector

4734. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has since been drawn to the opinion contained in the recently published book entitled "Indian Economic Development and Policy" by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, an eminent economist, on the question of the autonomy of the public sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government recognise the need for giving adequate autonomy to the public enterprises so as to enable them to achieve their objectives. Administrative and financial powers have been delegated to the management of the public enterprises for this purpose, Government review such delegation of powers from time to time to provide the necessary autonomy for effective and efficient functioning of the enterprises.

Draft Committee report on Tea Marketing

4735. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Committee on Tea Marketing submitted two copies of the draft report of the Committee to the Ministry of Commerce;

(b) if so, whether Government consider it appropriate on his part to submit the draft copies to the Ministry before finalising it; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating any action against the Chairman of the Committee for his behaviour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The final report of the Committee on Tea Marketing was received on the 30th November, 1978. No copy of the final draft report was sent to the Ministry in advance. However, earlier the fourth draft was sent by the Chairman to Shri P. K. Kaul, Additional Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce for his pre-view. Shri Kaul in his reply made it clear that he would not like to comment on the conclusions indicated in the draft. He also made it clear that it was the privilege of the Committee to give their views on the matters referred to them. Under the circumstances, no impropriety has been committed, and the question of taking any action against the Chairman of the Committee does not arise.

Dilution of equity by sterling Tea Companies

4736. SHRI P. VENKATSUBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sterling tea companies operating in India and the amount invested by them;

(b) the extent to which these companies have agreed to dilute their equity holdings;

(c) reasons, if any, for not diluting their equity to 40 per cent as in the case of other companies; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As on 1.1.1974, there were 99 sterling tea companies operating as branches and one wholly British owned Indian company engaged in tea cultivation. The branches have no investment in share capital and hold only assets. The wholly British owned Indian company has a share capital of Rs 1 crore.

(b) The latest information regarding Indianisation of sterling tea companies has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3722 dated 15.12.1978.

(c) and (d). Under the guidelines laid down for administration of Section 29 of the FERA, these companies may retain non-resident interest up to 74 per cent. This decision was taken because of the position occupied by tea in our exports.

Uniformity in the provisions of Sales-Tax Laws

4737. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent judgement of the Supreme Court has held in the case of Northern Hotels vs Governor of Delhi that the food supplied in hotel is a service and not a sale to attract Sales Tax under local Sales-tax Laws; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Sales Tax Enactments provide for collection of Sales Tax on food served in Hotel; if so, do the Government propose to bring uniformity in the provisions of Sales Tax Laws by amending the provisions of Sale of Goods Act to solve the above anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Sales tax laws of most States do provide for collection of tax on sales of food stuffs by hotels. A suitable remedial legislation to remove the difficulties faced by the State Governments as a result of the Supreme Court striking down their above levy of sales tax, would be brought before Parliament as soon as the matter has been examined by the Government in all its aspects.

Raising of capital by firms

4738. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has allowed 7 firms to raise Rs. 16.15 as capital;

(b) if so, what are the firms; and

(c) how many firms were allowed to raise the capital upto November, 1978 since new Government took charge?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the weekly Press Release dated the 27th October, 1978 issued from the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues. The details of the capital issues consented given to these seven companies are as under:—

Name of the Co.	Amount allowed to be raised (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Jyoti Ltd.	75.00 (Further issue)
2. Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.	45.00 Do.
3. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.	22.00 (Disinvestment of existing share holding)
4. Rinki Petrochem Pvt. Ltd.	3.00 (Bonus issue)
5. Kissan Products Ltd.	8.00 Do.
6. Associated Printers (Madras) Ltd.	4.50 Do.
7. Chhaganlal Kasturchand and Co. Ltd.	4.00 Do.
TOTAL ..	161.50

(c) During the period 1.4.1977 to 30.11.1978 permission was given to 609 non-Government companies under the Capital Issues Control Act, 1947, for bonus and fresh issues of capital as well as for disinvestment of existing shareholdings.

C.B.I. report on incident in office of Minister of State for Finance

4739. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has submitted its report to Government regarding the episode of Rs. 3.5 Lakhs which occurred in the office of Union State Minister of Finance during the middle of this year;

(b) whether the C.B.I. has recommended to launch prosecution against some persons; and

(c) if so, what are names of those persons and the reaction of the Government on the report of the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Not yet Sir. The case is still under their investigation.

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

News report captioned "Sabotage of Public Sector"

4740. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the weekly 'Biltz' dated 25th November, 1978 under the caption "Sabotage of public sector";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein and details regarding the facts of the matter; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The high degree of importance that the Government attaches to the public sector and its commitment to its continued growth has been set out in statements made by the Prime Minister and myself on various occasions. The role of the public sector has also been referred to in the industrial policy statement made by the Minister of Industry.

The newspaper report referred to by the honourable Member contains insinuations against individuals which, are in the view of Government without substance. The Public Enterprises Selection Board was first set up in 1974 and its functions were reviewed and endorsed by Government in 1977. The primary objectives of the Board are to advise Government in the choice of senior executives of public sector corporations and also to assist the public sector corporations in improving their management organisation, selection, training and development capabilities. Government are satisfied with the performance of the Board. Questions regarding the restructuring of the erstwhile Fertilizer Corporation of India have been replied to by the Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals on the Floor of the House on various occasions.

(c) Under the circumstances outlined above the Government does not propose to take any steps in the matter.

बिनास का आयात

4741. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से 5 लाख रुपए मूल्य में बिनास की प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा के आयात के लिए एक लाइसेंस दिया गया है और राज्य व्यापार निगम इसके बौद्ध आयात के लिए

प्रयास कर रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो निगम का विचार किन मूल्यों पर इनका आयात करने का है तथा इन्हें जनता को किन दामों पर बेचा जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा रक्षाधक का प्रस्तावित आयात को गांधी आश्रमों तथा गांधी भवनों के माध्यम से जनता को सप्लाई किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) उक्त रक्षाधक की सप्लाई के लिए उनकी रसीदों पर निर्धारित मूल्य अंकित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या नीति अपनाई जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता

संभाल्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) : (क) रक्षाधक मन्कों के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को 5 लाख रु० का आयात लाइसेंस दिया गया है, और वे इस बात की वाणिज्य कर रहे हैं कि इनको आयात की शोषण हो व्यवस्था की जाए। राज्य व्यापार निगम को विदेशों में जब आफर प्राप्त हो जायेगी तो उसके बाद ही इनकी खरीद/बिक्री की कीमत के बारे में जानकारी मिल सकेगी।

(ख) तथा (ग) : विवरण का सही तरीका प्रमां विनिश्चित नहीं किया गया है किन्तु राज्य व्यापार निगम का प्रयास होगा कि वह प्रयोक्ताओं को उचित कीमतों पर माल को सप्लाई करे।

Delhi's worst organised small industry Pavilion

4742. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27th November, 1978 about Delhi's worst organised small industry pavilion;

(b) whether there has also been general criticism about organising the small industry Exhibition in a haphazard manner; and

(c) if so, reasons and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Such a news item did appear in the press. The Delhi Administration has contradicted the version given in the news item and has called it "misleading".

(b) and (c). Some criticism had appeared in the press touching on certain aspects of management of the National Small Industries Fair. The Fair was organised with the idea to give a comprehensive view of the present state and role of small industries in the country and the efforts made to promote their development. The planning of the lay-out and the exhibits were chosen to being home the relevance of this sector in our economy and to give encouragement to small scale entrepreneurs. The Fair was visited by more than 1.2 million persons, including a large number of organised delegations as also dignitaries from foreign countries. The actual transactions completed during the course of the Fair were worth about Rs. 1.5 crores, while the business negotiated is estimated to be around Rs. 7. crores. More important than this is the impact made by the Fair on small industrialists and young entrepreneurs who could not only see the achievements made by different parts of the country, but also the potentialities for the future. This was for the first time that an exclusive Fair was organised for Small Scale Industries. It also included pavilions for cottage and village Industries. The number of foreign visitors was the highest compared to any exhibition held in the past and the Fair has proved successful by any norms.

मजूरी, प्राय और मूल्यों के बारे में मूतलिंगम अध्ययन दल का प्रतिवेदन

4743. श्री मन्ना इराब शास्त्री : क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राय, मूल्यों और मजूरी के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मूतलिंगम अध्ययन दल का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है और उसकी जांच कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रायः सभी केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों ने इस प्रतिवेदन को प्रतिक्रियावादी बताया है और यह मांग की है कि इसे पूरी तरह से अस्वीकार किया जाए, और यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिवेदन पर अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या आय, मूल्यों और मजूरी के बारे में एक व्यवहारिक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार सुविख्यात अर्थ-शास्त्रियों, श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों और प्रगतिशील आर्थिक नीतियों में विश्वास रखने वाले निष्ठावान श्रमिकों को शामिल करते हुए एक आयोग गठित करने का है ?

बिस्स संवो (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख) मजूरी, आय और कीमत विषयक अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और उसे सभा पटल पर भी रखा गया था । रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है और सरकार को रिपोर्ट पर श्रम संगठनों द्वारा की गई प्रतिक्रिया की जानकारी है ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Recruitment in Nationalised Banks

4744. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the scrapping of the banking Commission which was constituted mainly to recruit persons/officers in the nationalised banks or Banking Industry, all these banks recruit persons through their own separate recruitment agencies thus putting financial burden of forms/examination fees to the unemployed persons;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decentralised recruitment system in banking industry has resulted in corrupt practices, nepotism and corrupt of "give employment to the blood relations"; and

(c) whether with a view to eradicating this evil in the banking industry in matters of recruitment and promotion Government would take effective steps to ensure that all the nationalised banks instead of conducting examinations, give their requirements to the Staff Selection Commission and/or U.P.S.C. to fill up the vacancies in their organisations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Even after the setting up of Banking Service Commission in February 1977, the recruitment of staff for the nationalised banks was being done by the banks themselves, since the Commission did not carry out any recruitment for the banks during its existence. On the dissolution of the Commission, seven Regional Banking Service Recruitment Boards have been set up and they have already initiated recruitment procedure for recruitment on behalf of the banks.

(b) and (c). While some complaints have been received from time to time by Government regarding the recruitment done so far by the banks individually, it is expected that with the setting up of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards there will be no cause for such complaints hereafter. As direct recruitment both of officers and staff will now be done independently by these Boards, there is no question of entrusting the Staff Selection Commission or the U.P.S.C. with the recruitment in banks.

Offer by Hungary of joint ventures with India

4745. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary has offered joint ventures with India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Hungary and India have had discussions on a number of joint venture projects in which Hungarian expertise and technology and Indian engineering capability and man-power could be usefully employed.

The main sectors are:

(i) manufacture of alumina based on the bauxite deposits in Gujarat;

(ii) manufacture of tungsten by processing tungsten ore in Rajasthan;

(iii) Manufacture of titanium dioxide by processing ilmenite in Kerala;

(iv) manufacture of fluorescent tubes;

(v) manufacture of articulated (integral) buses;

(vi) setting up of a coke oven project in Hungary;

(vii) setting up of projects in third countries for manufacture of lamps.

Foreign Markets for Indian Sugar

4746. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to capture foreign markets for Indian sugar;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to improve the quality of sugar so as to match sugar from other countries in order to capture foreign markets;

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

(e) the names of the countries where Indian sugar is exported and whether any follow-up action is taken by Government to find out the taste for Indian sugar in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Sugar is exported from India on a regular basis through the STC. Under the International Sugar Agree-

ment. India has a quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes for export during 1978. Government has decided to export the entire quota.

(c) and (d). Indian sugar of ISS grades C/D/E-30 with a minimum polarisation of 99.7 degrees and maximum moisture content of 0.1 per cent packed in 100 kg. new Atwill gunny bags is being exported from Indian exports are being made to export sugar of the best available quality. Possibilities of packing sugar in 50 kg. polylined jute bags so as to match international requirement are also being explored.

(e) The countries to which Indian sugar is exported are USA, UK, Indonesia, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Morocco, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, West Germany, Arabs Republic of Yemen, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Qatar, Afghanistan, Romania, Portugal, Nepal, Tunisia, Tanzania, Somalia, Seychelles, Sultanate of Oman, Kenya, Algeria and Aden. Indian sugar has been accepted by consumers in the importing countries. No follow up action for finding out the taste reaction to Indian sugar has been undertaken.

Rural Banks working in States

4747. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural banks at present working in each State district-wise together with their capital;

(b) what is the Government's policy and the criteria followed for opening rural banks in the country;

(c) the number of rural banks, with their capital proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh district-wise during the next two years;

(d) whether any survey or assessment has been made on the working of the rural banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) At present, 49 Regional Rural Banks covering 88 districts in 16 States are functioning in the country. The issued capital of each Regional Rural Bank is Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) Districts where the cooperative banks are weak and the commercial banks also have very few branches are given priority in the matter of establishing Regional Rural Banks.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to open any new Regional Rural Bank in Himachal Pradesh.

(d) and (e). An assessment of the performance of the Regional Rural Banks was made by the Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala. This Committee has come to the conclusion that the Regional Rural Banks, have, within a short span of time, demonstrated their capability to serve the purpose for which they were established. The Committee has, therefore, suggested that more Regional Rural Banks should be opened and they should be made an integral part of the rural credit structure.

Talks with World Bank President regarding Financial Assistance for hydel projects

4748. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held with Mr. McNamara President of the World Bank during his recent visit to this country about tapping power resources in the country to meet the power shortage;

(b) whether talks were also held with him regarding the hydel potentialities in the country;

(c) if so, what are the details of the talks held with him in this regard;

(d) what financial assistance the World Bank President had assured for the approved hydel projects in the country during the sixth Plan; and

(e) what are the details of the approved hydel projects in each State for which the World Bank assistance will be forthcoming during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). In the course of the talks held with Mr. McNamara, President of the World Bank, during his visit to India in October, 1978, he was apprised of the substantial investments which were contemplated in the power sector during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83. No specific hydel projects figured during the discussion.

The World Bank Group is not assisting any hydel power project. The Bank Group assistance has, however, become available for regional thermal power stations, transmission programme and rural electrification projects.

Janata Hotels in Tourist Centres in Kerala

4749. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Central Government plans for building new Janata hotels in India;

(b) have the Government reconsidered their plans after the protests that have taken place in New Delhi etc.; and

(c) since the State of Kerala is a real tourist paradise; will the Central Government consider building some Janata Hotels in the various tourist centres of the State to promote tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (c). The Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages the

construction of Janata hotels initially at the 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Work has commenced on a 1250-bed Janata hotel (Ashok Yatri Niwas) at New Delhi which will be completed in phases during 1980-81. Construction of Janata hotels in the Central Sector in places other than the 4 metropolitan cities will be undertaken on the basis of a survey to be conducted for identifying centres, and subject to their feasibility and depending upon the availability of resources.

(b) No protests against Janata hotels have taken place either in New Delhi or elsewhere.

Growth rate of Indian economy

4750. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the real growth rate of the Indian Economy during 1977-78, after making necessary reduction for inflation;

(b) what is the present state of inflation in the country and the value of money in 1978 as compared to 1947; and

(c) has the standard of living of the citizens of India and their purchasing power gone up after 1947 and if so what is it to-day?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Estimates of National Income for 1977-78 are not yet available.

(b) As measured by the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) the current rate of annual inflation is negative, the All-Commodities index having declined from 185.7 for the week ended December 3, 1977 to 184.7 for the week ended December 2, 1978. The purchasing power of the 1949 Rupee in October, 1978 as measured by the Consumer Price Index (1960=100) when converted to Base 1949=100 (earliest available) works out to 24.21 Paise.

(c) Per capita national product at current prices is estimated at Rs. 1004.9 for 1975-76, the latest year for which comparable information is available. At 1960-61 prices this would be equivalent to Rs. 366.9 as compared to Rs. 252.9 for 1950-51 and shows a rise of 44.7 per cent. However, a more realistic indicator of improvement in the standard of living is the change in consumption expenditure. According to available information per capita consumption expenditure at constant (1970-71) prices went up by 12.8 per cent between 1960-61 and 1976-77.

Price of natural rubber

4751. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the price of natural rubber rose only during the off production season and that the real producer did not benefit from the price rise during that time;

(b) will Government take into account the interests of the small growers when importing natural rubber under pressure from the manufacturers; and

(c) is it not wrong to protect the industrialist, while no consideration is given at all to the small growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Import of natural rubber was allowed to arrest the upward movement in prices and to improve supply position of rubber which was hit by heavy monsoon which unprecedentedly continued up to the end of August, 1978.

The main reason for the rise in price of rubber in the internal market was the shortage of rubber in the country. The price ranged Rs. 1,200/- and above

for about 20 days during July to October, 1978 and the transactions at these prices were low.

Before allowing imports, Government takes into account the demand-supply position as also the interests of both the rubber growers, the manufacturing industry and the consumers.

Tax arrears

4752. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding arrears of Corporation tax, income tax with interest and penalty as on 30th November, 1978;

(b) names of such persons/firms against whom more than rupees one lakh are outstanding;

(c) the reasons for such large increase in the arrears of tax collection; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) On the basis of the latest available figures as on 30.9.1978 the gross and net arrears of Corporation-tax, Income-tax with interest and penalty outstanding were as under:—

(In crores of Rs.)

Gross demand outstanding	1115.89*
Net arrears	733.61*

*Figures are provisional

(b) As on 30.9.1978 there were about 11,000 assesseees against each of whom tax arrears exceeding Rs. 1 lakh were outstanding. Their names and other details are not readily available and the collection of such information would involve considerable time and labour. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires information in respect of any particular case or cases, the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) The arrears of Income-tax on 30th September, 1978 alongwith the corresponding figures as on 30.9.1977 were as under:—

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

As on	Gross demand outstanding	Net arrears
30.9.77	1046.23	722.44
30.9.78	1115.89*	733.68*

*Figures provisional.

It can be seen from the above that while the gross demand outstanding have gone up by Rs. 70 crores, the net arrears have increased by Rs. 11 crores only. The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of a financial year is collected/reduced to a substantial extent by the year end, the arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised during the course of the year is not fully collected and becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year.

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the collection/reduction of Income-tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also watched by the senior officers of the Department.

लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि क्षेत्र को सहायता

4753 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों, कृषि क्षेत्र तथा पिछड़े जातियों को और अधिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्रोत का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन दल गठित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अध्ययन दलों में किस आधार पर व्यक्तियों को मनोनीत किया गया और उनके प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री श्री एच० एम० पटेल : (क) बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के मुख्य कार्याधिकारियों के साथ प्रधान मंत्री की 8 अक्टूबर, को हुई बैठक के बाद, सरकार ने बहुत से कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किये हैं। इनमें एक दल से अपेक्षा की गई थी कि वह छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को सहायता में वृद्धि करने के उपायों का सुझाव दें और दूसरे से कृषि क्षेत्र के बारे में सुझाव देने को कहा गया था। पिछड़े वर्गों को बैंक-सहायता बढ़ाने के लिए उपायों की जांच के लिए अलग से कोई अध्ययन दल नहीं गठित किया गया था बल्कि गठित कार्यकारी दलों के अध्ययनों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों को आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष ध्यान दें।

(ख) कृषि विषयक कार्यकारी दल के अध्यक्ष, योजना आयोग के सचिव, डा० अजित मजूमदार थे और सम्बद्ध सरकारी मंत्रालयों/विभागों, कृषि पुनर्वित्त विकास निगम, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और एक राष्ट्रीय कृषि बैंक के प्रतिनिधि इसके सदस्य थे। छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों विषयक कार्यवाही दल के अध्यक्ष, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यपालक निदेशक श्री डब्ल्यू० एस० तांबे थे और सम्बद्ध सरकारी मंत्रालयों/विभागों, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम, स्टेट बैंक और एक राष्ट्रीय-कृषि बैंक के प्रतिनिधि इसके सदस्य थे। इन दलों की रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है और उनकी सिफारिशों पर सरकार का निर्णय श्री राम लक्ष्मण द्वारा

24 नवम्बर, 1978 को लोक सभा में पढ़े गये अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 958 के उत्तर में बताने दिया गया था।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सेवा में आरक्षण

4754. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सेवा में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका प्रतिशत कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए सरकार के आदेशों में निर्धारित आरक्षण के प्रतिशत का पालन कर रहे हैं। इसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) सीधी प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के आधार पर अभिलिखित भारतीय सीधी भरती अनु० जाति अनु० जनजाति | 15 प्रतिशत 7 1/2 प्रतिशत |
| 2) लिपिक और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की सीधी भरती, जिसके प्रतिक्षेत्र/राज्य के उम्मीदवार आकांक्षित होते हैं। | सरकार के आदेशों में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित प्रतिशत। |

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है पदोन्नति से भरे जाने वाले पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें।

राज्यों अ धर्मशाला और सरायों के सर्वेक्षण के लिए निर्देश

4755. श्री लखन सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और मानव विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से उनके राज्यों में धर्मशालाओं और सरायों

का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए कहा है ताकि कम आय वर्ग के पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए उनमें आवश्यक सुधार कराये जा सके ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उस पर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

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

(ख) अधिकांश राज्य सरकारें और संघ क्षेत्र एक सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कुछ ने पहले ही विस्तृत सूचना भेज दी है ।

Streamlining of S.T.C.

4756. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether streamlining of S.T.C is under the active consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal for decentralisation of the Administration in the Corporation for delegating more powers to the regional branches/offices for facilitating prompt decisions,

(c) what are the measures being taken to streamline the S.T.C.; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a)

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

The study team of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, has made certain recommendations for re-orienting the objectives and restructuring of STC. Based on these recommendations action is being taken at appropriate levels and final decision is likely to be taken soon.

(b) There is a proposal for decentralisation of administration in the Corporation for delegating more powers. The STC Board has, for this purpose, already appointed a Committee to review the delegation of powers and put up recommendations to the STC Board.

Plan to set up consortium of India

4757. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. C. KADANNA-PPALLI:

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

(a) whether Government are planning to set up a Consortium of Indian consultancy;

(b) if so, its functions and when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) what are its advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

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

Withdrawal of ban on trade with Tibet

4758. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn 16 year old ban on trade with Tibet;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether any improvement has been made after withdrawing the ban; and

(d) if so to what extent the trade between India and Tibet has improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was done in the interests of Sino-Indian trade.

(c) and (d). It is too early to assess the situation.

Trade deficit with Sri Lanka

4759. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

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

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government has approached India to help her to bridge trade deficit;

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

(c) what steps India proposes to take to bridge the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Discussion were held between the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation of the Republic of India and the Minister of Trade & Shipping of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka during the latter's visit to India from 6th December, 1978 to 9th December, 1978 on the further strengthening of trade and commercial relations between the two countries. Having regard to increasing the flows of trade and the close relations between the two countries India agreed to provide additional tariff preferences under

the Bangkok Agreement to the following commodities which were of export interest to Sri Lanka:—

- (1) Cocoa Beans
- (2) Cloves
- (3) Nutmeg and Mace
- (4) Glycerine
- (5) Natural Graphite
- (6) Natural Rubber
- (7) Cinnamonleaf Oil

Further India has agreed to help diversify Sri Lanka's exports to it by permitting imports into India, upto specified limits of manufactures from Sri Lanka. This includes imports of bulk items like cement and urea, India has also agreed to help facilitate the establishment of Indo—Sri Lanka Joint Ventures in Sri Lanka by undertaking to consider buy back arrangements in the case of industrial products like cement, Phosphoric Acid, Pharmaceuticals etc. as well as to consider extending tariff preferences where the manufactures contain not less than 80 per cent Sri Lankan or Sri Lankan and Indian materials.

Fall in profit of Public Sector Undertakings

4760. SHRI ANANT DAVE:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years there has been a shortfall in the net profit of public sector undertakings/units;

(b) if so, what are the details;

(c) the total profit made during the last two years by each Undertaking/unit; and

(d) measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The net profit before tax which was Rs. 476.17

crores in 1976-77 is estimated to have declined to Rs. 236.06 crores in 1977-78.

(b) and (c). The details for the year 1976-77 are given in the Annual Report on Industrial and Commercial Undertakings under Central Government placed on the Table of the House during the last Budget Session. For the year 1977-78, the Report is being finalised and will be placed before the Parliament during the next Budget Session in 1979.

(d) Government keep a close watch on the performance of the public enterprises and some of the important steps taken to improve their profitability are:

(i) Improvement of capacity utilisation;

(ii) Debottlenecking various phases of operation;

(iii) Provision of balancing facilities for better utilisation of existing equipment;

(iv) Provision of captive power to ensure smooth energy supply in selected industries;

(v) Improvement in industrial relations;

(vi) Improved production Planning and control techniques;

(vii) Introduction of incentive schemes;

(viii) Periodical review of performance against budget targets at the level of administrative Ministries:

(ix) Improvement of inventory control practices; and

(x) Modernisation and diversification etc.

Sale of imported steel

4761. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that

some users of steel are selling imported vital steel items in the market at a premium;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent such malpractices?

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

(b) The details of the reported cases will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Action under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act and Imports (Control) Order will be taken against the licence holders in cases where mis-utilisation is proved. Side by side, increased imports of those steel items has been provided for in the import policy, of which indigenous availability is not adequate to meet the demand.

Payment of Income Tax by Doctors of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi

4762. **SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA:**

SHRI BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many regular and honorary doctors of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi have a huge earning from the said hospital but are not paying Income Tax accordingly;

(b) whether Government are also aware that some of the Doctors and honorary doctors of the said hospital have their own or in partnership other nursing homes/clinics and are visiting doctors in other Hospitals and

nursing homes and are earning a lot of money but are not paying Income Tax accordingly;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against them according to law; and

(d) the names of such Doctors of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, the amount paid as Income Tax during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The names of seven doctors are shown in the annual returns filed under section 206 of the Income Tax Act for Ganga Ram Hospital, for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. Taxes have been duly deducted from the salary paid to the doctors.

Information available in the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax indicates 43 doctors serving the hospital in an honorary capacity. All of them have been assessed to income-tax for the different years.

Some of them are interested in private clinics and nursing homes:—

Dr. K. N. Kothari and Dr. Mrs. Usha Kothari have run a nursing home called Kothari Nursing Home.

Dr. A. D. Sehgal and Dr. N. S. Dixit are partners in Charak Clinic. Dr. S. P. Aggarwal is partner in a firm styled M/s. Diwan Chand Satyapal.

(d) It is presumed that information is being sought of only doctors who run nursing homes/clinics, on their own or in partnership, and who have not declared their income fully. There is a complaint of tax evasion against Dr. A. D. Sehgal who is alleged to have failed to disclose fully his interest in Sehgal's Nursing Home and acquired large wealth with unaccounted income. This complaint is being enquired into. Taxes demanded from and paid by Dr. A. D. Sehgal for the

assessment years 1973-74 to 1975-76 were as follows:—

Assessment year	Taxes demanded/paid Rs.
1973-74	7,366/-
1974-75	9,106/-
1975-76	21,765/-

There is no specific information of tax evasion in the case of any other doctor of the Hospital.

Advances to non-priority sectors by branches of Bank of Baroda and Central Bank of India

4763. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some branches of Bank of Baroda and Central Bank of India are violating the norms laid down by Tandon Committee in respect of advances to non-priority sectors;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some cases the branches have exceeded the limits sanctioned by the Head Offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken to remedy the lapses and details of action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The norms for reasonable levels of inventories and receivables prescribed for fifteen major industries, following the recommendations of the Tandon Committee are not rigid and absolute. Although commercial banks, including the Bank of Baroda and the Central Bank of India, have been instructed to observe these norms, they do deviate for reasons considered adequate and only to an extent considered reasonable in special and emergent cases.

(c) In case of any deviation from the discretionary powers vested in an

officer, the banks under their system of internal inspections take action against such officers. The Reserve Bank also has a system of inspections under which such excess drawings are reported to the banks controlling officers particularly if large unauthorised excess drawings are noticed as a regular feature.

News-item captioned "Coca Cola may return via Nepal"

4764. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
N. PATIL:

SHRI S. S. DAS:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the *Times of India* dated 24th November, 1978 under the caption "Coca Cola may return via Nepal";

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

(c) facts of the matter—details of action taken/proposed?

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

(b) and (c). In terms of Article V of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978, which reads:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Article III and subject to such exceptions as may be made after consultation with His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of India agree to promote the industrial development of Nepal through the grant on the basis of non-reciprocity of specially favourable treatment to imports into India of indus-

trial products manufactured in Nepal in respect of customs duty and quantitative restrictions normally applicable to them".

India has accepted the grant of preferential treatment to goods manufactured in Nepal which are principally out of materials of Nepalese origin or Indian and Nepalese origin. Accordingly, in the Protocol to the Treaty, it is provided that—

1. "The Government of India will provide access to the Indian market free of "basic" customs duty and quantitative restrictions, generally, for all manufactured articles which contain not less than 80 per cent of Nepalese materials or Nepalese and Indian materials".

2. "In the case of other manufactured articles in which the value of Nepalese and Indian materials and labour added in Nepal is at least 50 per cent of the ex-factory price, the Government of India will determine the articles on case by case basis eligible for following preferential treatment in the Indian market:

(a) barring exceptional circumstances, exemption from quantitative restrictions, and/or

(b) tariff concessions at least to the extent of 50 per cent of the MFN rate of import duty where the value in such articles is less than 80 per cent but more than 50 per cent of the ex-factory price".

Further till such time as procedures to determine the eligibility of industrial products to the concessions envisaged for goods containing 80 per cent of indigenous materials are established, it has been agreed by the Government of India that the list of articles produced in Nepal (appended) shall be permitted access without quantitative restrictions and be exempt from basic customs duties. Item B-8-2

is entitled "All other, non-alcoholic beverages," this would include aerated waters.

When the Government of India's attention was drawn to the fact that a Coca Cola Bottling Plant was being set up in Nepal and that its products could find their way into the Indian market, bearing in mind the policy of the Government of India on Coca Cola, it requested the Government of Nepal to ensure that the products of the Coca Cola Bottling Plant in Nepal do not find their way to the Indian market in any form whatsoever. The views of the Government of Nepal are awaited.

Nepalese industrial products eligible for preferential treatment in India

B-1 Cereal and Flour Preparations

- B-1-1 Biscuits, loaves, cakes, pastry and other bakery products
- B-1-2 Noodles and spaghetti
- B-1-3 Cornflakes
- B-1-4 Malt

B-2 Oil and Oil Extracts

- B-2-1 Solvent extracted oil
- B-2-2 Essential Oil and perfumes
- B-2-3 Vegetable ghee

B-3 Vegetable products

- B-3-1 Canned vegetables

B-3-2 Canned soup

B-3-3 Chutney and pickles (canned and bottled).

B-3-4 Starch and glucose

B-4 Fruit Products

B-4-1 Fruit juices, syrups and squashes

B-4-2 Jam, marmalade and fruit jellies

B-4-3 Bottled or canned fruits

B-4-4 Other tined or packeted fruit preparations

B-5 Dairy Products

B-5-1 Ghee, canned

B-5-2 Butter (Package)

B-5-3 Cheese

B-6- Meat Preparations

B-6-1 Tinned and packed meat and meat preparations

B-6-2 Meat essence

B-7 Sugar and Sugar Preparations

B-7-1 Sugar

B-7-2 Sugar-candy

B-7-3 Syrup

B-7-4 Sugar confectionary and other sugar preparations

B-8 Beverages

B-8-1 Ice and Ice-cream

B-8-2 All other non-alcoholic beverages

B-9 Confectionery

B-9-1 Confectionery, excluding chocolate.

B-10 Tobacco Products

B-10-1 Cigar

B-10-2 Bidi

B-10-3 Tambakhu

B-10-4 Zarda

B-10-5 Other manufactured tobac-

co

B-11 Forestry Products

B-11-1 Wodden furniture

B-11-2 Plywood

B-11-3 Rosin and turpentine

B-11-4 Catechu and tannin

B-11-5 Bamboo products

B-11-6 Wooden parkets

B-11-7 Chip-board and particle

board

B-11-8 Card-board and other board

B-11-9 Paper

B-12 Grass and Straw Products

B-12-1 Straw board

B-12-2 Other grass and straw products

B-13 Leather and Leather Products

B-13-1 Tanned skin and hides

B-13-2 Shoes

B-13-3 Purses

B-13-4 Bags

B-13-5 Other leather products.

B-14 Mining

B-14-1 Lime

B-14-2 Bricks, tiles, pipes and other

building materials made of clay, stones and cement

B-14-3 Pottery

B-14-4 Chalks and chalks powder

B-14-5 Slate

B-14-6 Magnesite

B-14-7 Marbles

B-15 Handicrafts and Artistic Goods

B-16 Cattle Food and Feeders

B-17 Glass and Glass Goods

B-17-1 Glass bottles and tumblers

B-18 Soap

B-18-7 Laundry and toilet soap

B-18-1 Laundry and toilet soap

B-19-1 Hessian

B-19-2 Sacking

B-19-3 Twine

B-19-4 Other jute products

B-20 Match

B-21. Metal Products (Furnitures, cabinet etc.)

B-22 Textiles

B-22-1 Readymade garments (Cotton)

B-23 Miscellaneous

B-23-1 Precipitated calcium carbonate

B-23-2 Tooth paste.

Cotton monopoly procurement scheme of Maharashtra

4765. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has written to the Commerce and Finance Ministries seeking approval of cotton monopoly procurement scheme of the State Government and asking for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the number and dates of such communication exchanged and details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Central Ministries to the proposal made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and details of assurances/commitments made to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A letter dated 17-10-78 from the Minister for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra was received in the Ministry of Finance asking for credit limits for procurement of cotton. Replies of the Finance Ministry were sent to the State Government vide letter No. 3070-FM/78/VIP(I) dated 31-10-78 to the Minister for Co-operation and letter No. 6/FM-PA/78 dated 21/22-11-78 to the Chief Minister.

(c) The Government of India have no objection to the Maharashtra Government operating the Scheme, subject to certain conditions.

Development of Puri, Konark, Bhubaneshwar and Chilka

4766. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for developing Puri, Konark, Bhubaneshwar and Chilka as international tourist centres; and

(b) if so, what is Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Orissa Government had sent proposals to the Department of Tourism for the following schemes viz. (i) Completion of Marine Drive linking Puri and Konark; (ii) Conversion of the Inspection Bungalow at Barkul (Chilka Lake) into a Forest Lodge, and (iii) Development of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan (near Bhubaneswar).

The State Government was advised that the construction of the road would come within the purview of the Road Sector Plan of the State Government and as such would not be chargeable to the Tourism Sector; and that their proposals for the Forest Lodge and Lion Safari Park could not be taken up in the Central Sector because of limited resources.

Thereafter at the Conference of Tourism Ministers held in New Delhi in November 1978, recommendations were made for the inclusion of two centres for development in each State/Union Territory in the Central Sector. The recommendations made by the Government of Orissa were:—

(a) hotels at Konark and Puri

(b) development of facilities at Chilka Lake

(c) development of facilities at Simlipal National Park.

The India Tourism Development Corporation will be undertaking the expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Konark; the conversion of the Travellers Lodge into a Hotel at Bhubaneswar.

war, and the construction of a Travelers Lodge at Puri during the Five Year Plan period (1978—83).

The details of the other schemes proposed will be finalised in consultation with the State Government and taken up for implementation depending upon the priorities to be accorded to each and the resources available.

Aerodromes from which air services do not operate

4767. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some places in the country having aerodromes but from which air services are not being operated at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce regular air services from and to these places; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A list of civil aerodromes, from which air services are not being operated, at present, is attached.

(c) Consideration for opening new stations on Indian Airlines network is based on traffic demand and economic viability of new airlinks. A new airlink is being envisaged for operation of Srinagar/Leh in the very near future.

Aerodromes from which air services are not being operated.

1. Delhi (Safdarjung).
2. Behala.
3. Gaya.
4. Kamalpur.
5. Kandla.
6. Khawal.
7. Kota.

8. Mohanbari.
9. Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat).
10. Nadirgul (Glidersdrome Hyderabad).
11. Panagarh.
12. Pantnagar (Phoolbagh).
13. Akola.
14. Balurghat.
15. Barapani (Shillong).
16. Bilaspur.
17. Chakulia.
18. Cooch-Behar.
19. Cuddappah.
20. Donakonda.
21. Hadapsar (Glidersdrome, Pune).
22. Hassan.
23. Jhansi.
24. Jharsuguda.
25. Jogvani.
26. Kanpur (Civil).
27. Khandwa.
28. Lalitpur.
29. Malda.
30. Mysore.
31. Palanpur (Deesa).
32. Panna.
33. Passighat.
34. Rajamundry.
35. Ramnad.
36. Raxaul.
37. Rupsi.
38. Satna.
39. Shella.
40. Sholapur.
41. Tanjore.
42. Vellore.
43. Warrangal.

Deterioration in cooperative movement

4768. SHRI EDUARDO FALTIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deterioration in co-operative movement throughout the country is mainly due to Governmental interference and to the fact that very often cooperatives become tools in the hands of politicians; and

(c) if so, what immediate measures do Government contemplate to free cooperatives from politics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that a deterioration has been set in the cooperative movement throughout the country. A statement indicating the All India general trend of progress of cooperative movement from 1950-51 to 1976-77, is attached. It would be seen therefrom that in terms of membership, share capital and working capital of all types of cooperative institutions, the movement has made progress every year.

It is, however, true that the proper growth of the cooperative movement has been somewhat hampered by political machinations leading to development of vested interests. Moreover, owing to a variety of reasons, Governmental interference and official control over the movement has also increased over the years.

Removal of vested interests: The question of removal of vested interests has engaged the attention of the Central and State Governments for the last several years. The Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Co-operation held in June, 1968 had recommended that money lenders and middlemen should not be allowed to become members of cooperative institutions. The Conference also made the following suggestions for removal of vested interests in the cooperative movement:—

(i) Restrictions on holding office for more than two terms in the same institution and also holding office simultaneously in more than two institutions;

(ii) Reservations of seats on the board of management for small farmers and members of weaker sections;

(iii) Regulation of loans issued to the office bearers of cooperatives;

(iv) Regular elections by an independent authority;

(v) Open membership in the primary societies; and

(vi) Adequate arrangements for auditing by cooperative institutions.

Several States have already implemented all or some of these recommendations.

Governmental interference in cooperatives: During 1976, the Government of India had issued guidelines to the State Governments in regard to the removal of restrictive features from their cooperative legislation, with a view to developing cooperatives as autonomous institutions. In the recent years, some of the State Governments have taken action for supersession/suspension of the managing committees of cooperatives in their States. The Government of India have written in all these cases to the State Governments for early restoration of the elected boards of management.

National Cooperative Policy Resolution: In the All India Conference of State Ministers for Cooperation held in December, 1977, a National Cooperative Policy Resolution was adopted which, *inter-alia*, envisaged the development of cooperative movement as an autonomous, self-reliant and politically neutral movement. Article 5 of the Policy Resolution specifically states that the cooperative movement shall be built up as an autonomous, self-reliant movement, free from undue outside interference and excessive control, as

also from politics. After the adoption of National Cooperative Policy Resolution, the State Governments have again been requested to take necessary action for removal of restrictive features in their cooperative legislation, to eliminate excessive official control. Simultaneously, efforts will be continued to be made to build up a vibrant cooperative movement based on enlightened participation of broad-based membership, free from the domination of vested interests, in order that the cooperatives become efficient organisations managed by professionals as against politicians and other vested interests.

Outlay earmarked for promotion of Tourism

4769. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the outlay earmarked for promotion of tourism in the Plan is inadequate if so, reasons and the proposed projects which are likely to be abandoned or pruned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Tourism, like any other sector, has been assigned the priority due in the process of distributing scarce financial resources by the Planning Commission. As against the proposed outlay of Rs. 91.77 crores for the development of Tourism in the Central Sector for the Five Year Plan (1978—83), the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 63 crores.

As such, although no schemes have been abandoned, the expenditure on various schemes has been proportionately reduced to accommodate the maximum possible within the approved outlay.

Derecognition of travel agencies

4770. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints are often received about misappropriation of foreign exchange, cheating of foreign tourists and other irregularities indulged into by private tourists and travel agencies;

(b) if so, details of such reports received during the current year and what action has been taken against the travel agencies involved;

(c) whether any travel agencies have also been derecognised as a result thereof and if so, facts; and

(d) whether Government are planning to organise the working of travel agencies in a proper way?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. So far no complaints about misappropriation of foreign exchange or cheating of foreign tourists have been received against recognised travel agencies.

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

(d) In order to ensure that reliable and experienced parties of sound financial standing and high standard of service enter the tourist industry, the Department of Tourism has a system of approving travel agents who fulfil certain minimum standards. Any complaints received against these approved agencies is taken up and suitable action is taken.

Star category of Hotels

4771. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to do away with the present star-categorisation of hotels in the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pepper export to Indonesia and Malaysia

4772. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not only losing her dominance in pepper export to Indonesia and Malaysia but on account of its uncompetitive price, India's trade in pepper is behind Cardamom in terms of foreign exchange reserves;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) India's export of Pepper during the first 7 months of this year (April—October, '78) has decreased to 4888.9 tonnes, valued at Rs. 9.25 crores, from 10464.8 tonnes, valued at Rs. 21.4 crores, during April—October '77. Export of Cardamom during the period April—October '78 was to the tune of 896 tonnes, valued at Rs. 16.8 crores. Thus export earnings from Cardamom was higher than the export earnings from Pepper during April—October '78.

(b) The export of Pepper from India during recent months has been affected as our prices are higher than the prices offered by other producing countries.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase production of Pepper in the country

and to rationalise the system of marketing.

Survey for important places of tourist interest

4773. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed and then located some of the more attractive and important places of tourist interest to encourage and promote greater number of foreign tourists visiting India;

(b) if so, main indication thereof;

(c) places so located and projects so designed; and

(d) estimated expenditure to be incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The State Governments/Union Territories were requested to undertake a quick survey of the tourism potential of their respective areas for suggesting tourist centres which would be taken up for development in the Central sector. At the Conference of Tourism Ministers held on 17-11-1978, recommendations were made as to the centres which could be taken up for development in the Central sector. The selection of these centres and the relevant priorities to be assigned to them for their development will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories depending upon the resources made available in the tourism sector of the Central Five Year Plan 1978—83.

Sponsoring of Light and Sound Programmes in more cities

4774. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been sponsoring and conducting one or more Light & Sound Programmes in various cities;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said programmes are running at profits or losses and details thereto for the last three years (1975-1976 and 1977);

(d) reasons for losses, if any; and

(e) whether Government have any further proposals to extent the said programmes in other cities, and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-

SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

There are three Light and Sound programmes at Red Fort, Delhi, Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad and Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar which are operated by Government. The show at Red Fort was mounted in 1965 by the Department of Tourism and handed over to India Tourism Development Corporation in 1967. The shows at Sabarmati Ashram and Shalimar Gardens were mounted in 1972 and are being operated by India Tourism Development Corporation on behalf of the Department of Tourism.

(c) The profit/loss during the period 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Red Fort	0.69	1.69	2.31
Sabarmati Ashram	(—)0.97	(—)0.67	(—)0.68
Shalimar Gardens	(—)1.42	(—)0.39	(—)0.26

(d) As the show at Shalimar Gardens is operative only during the summer months and is closed for six months in the winter the revenue earned is proportionately less. There has been an increase of 18 per cent in receipts of 1978-79 as compared to the corresponding period in 1977-78.

In the case of Sabarmati Ashram, since the number of tourists visiting Ahmedabad is much less than Srinagar or Delhi, the sale of tickets has been comparatively much less. However, the number of visitors and sale of tickets has been showing a steady improvement. Efforts are being made to reduce the losses by more intensive publicity, improving the transport facilities to the Ashram, improving the show etc.

(e) There are some proposals which are under consideration but the details of which have not yet been finalised.

‘इमरजेंसी टूबलस फार बी० बी० सी० मैन’ शीर्षक से समाचार

4775. श्री डॉ० रामजी सिंह: क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 अक्टूबर, 1978 के अंग्रेजी के ‘करेंट’ में “इमरजेंसी टूबलस फार बी० बी० सी० मैन” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिनामा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे मामले बापिस लेने का है; और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच तथा कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी प्रपंचाल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को मिली पूर्व सूचना के आधार पर श्री प्यारे शिवपुरी के असबाब को, 6-6-76 को एयर इंडिया की उड़ान संख्या 15 द्वारा उन की बम्बई में प्रस्तावित रवानगी से पूर्व ही, जांच की गई थी। उन के असबाब की जांच के दौरान 19.5 किलो ग्राम अफीम (जिसे पकड़ते समय 'बरस' का नाम दिया गया था), एक प्राचीन चित्र, 23,155/- रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा और 3,250/- रु० की भारतीय मुद्रा पकड़ी गई थी। सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत न्यायनिर्णय की कार्यवाही के दौरान, उपर्युक्त माल जप्त कर लिया गया था और श्री प्यारे शिवपुरी पर 20,000/- रु० का दण्ड लगाया गया था। उनके विरुद्ध अदाशित में इस्तगाले की कार्यवाही भी आरम्भ की गई है। इस मामले को वापिस लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा 9-8-76 को, श्री प्यारे शिवपुरी को, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी क्रिया कालप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द रखा गया था और 22-3-77 को उन्हें नजरबन्दी से रिहा कर दिया गया था।

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के चेयरमैन श्री पी० सी० लाल द्वारा कथित कर अपवंचन

4777. श्री बया राम शास्त्र्य : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिस मकान में इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के चेयरमैन श्री पी० सी० लाल रह रहे हैं वह उन्होंने स्वयं बनवाया था और वह उन की पत्नी के नाम है और क्या कर अपवंचन के उद्देश्य से वह किराये की रसीद अपनी पत्नी से ले कर देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के अध्यक्ष श्री पी० सी० लाल की धर्म पत्नी श्रीमती इला लाल ने घोषित किया है कि सी० 26 चिराग इन्क्लेव, नई दिल्ली स्थित जिस मकान में वह तथा उन के पति रह रहे हैं, उस को बनाने में 1,08,211 रुपये तो उन के अपने लगे हैं और बाकी 20,000 रुपये का ऋण उन्होंने अपने पति से तथा 42,880 रुपये का ऋण हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार से, लिया था, जिस के कर्ता उन के पति हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त उन्होंने मकान के एक हिस्से के सम्बन्ध में श्री पी० सी० लाल से प्राप्त किराए की 800 रुपये प्रति मास की आय

को 1975-76 और 1977-78 की अपनी आयकर की विवरणी में दिखाया है। आयकर अधिकारी ने उन का दावा स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Alleged Income-Tax evasion by Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

4778. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the top Executives and Managers of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited have been given company cars, free petrol, free driver for personal and official trips combined in which huge petrol is consumed in personal trips and the company charges them Rs. 100 per month to dodge the income-tax authorities;

(b) if not, how much petrol each car allotted to its Executives and Managers has consumed during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether all this does not fall under income-tax evasion and befooling the Income-Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). According to information available, M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. have provided conveyance to 13 employees in 1975, 15 employees in 1976 and 15 employees in 1977. A sum of Rs. 1,200/- has been recovered each year by the Company from each of these employees for personal use of the car.

Details of petrol consumption per car are not available in the Income-tax Assessment records. Since there was no specific complaint of tax abuse in this regard in the past, the matter has not so far been investigated by the Income Tax Officer. The Company's assessments have been completed upto the year 1974-75 and the total expenses in the consumption of petrol for

motor cars and vehicles were as under:-

Assessment Year	Amount
1972-73	1,31,630/-
1973-74	1,49,992/-
1974-75	1,76,258/-

Necessary enquiries about consumption of petrol, vehicle-wise, will be made by Income-Tax Officer in the pending assessments.

बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास में अनियमितताएं

4779. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 7 सितम्बर, 1978 को बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास में विभिन्न घोटाले के मामलों की जांच की थी और यदि हां, तो जांच से क्या तथ्य सामने आये और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जांच के दौरान इंक फैक्टरी और नोट प्रैस में काम कर रहे कुछ कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों ने समय समय पर शिकायत की है और यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इंक विंग में इस समय कितनी मात्रा में स्याही है और नासिक और बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास ने कितनी मात्रा में अप्रयुक्त स्याही लौटाई और इंक विंग में वर्ष 1975 से अब तक कितनी मात्रा में स्याही का उत्पादन हुआ और बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास और नासिक प्रैस द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितनी कीमत की स्याही का उपयोग तथा बिक्री विदेशों को और देश में भ्रमण भ्रमण कम्पनियों को की तथा वहां पड़ी ऐसी स्याही की मात्रा कितनी है जिस का उपयोग मुद्रण के लिये नहीं किया जा सकता और इस के लिये जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वित्त संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उत्साह) : (क) लोक-सभा में 21 जुलाई, 1978 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 89 के अनुपूर्व प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए वित्त मंत्री ने जो प्राश्वासन दिया था, उस के अनुरूप, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के एक उप-सचिव को संसद् सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय के साथ बैंक नोट प्रैस देवास में जांच का आदेश दिया गया था ताकि वहां के घोटाले के आरोपों के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा सके। वे दोनों 7 सितम्बर, 1978 को देवास गए। उप-सचिव ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है जिस की जांच सरकार कर रही है।

(ख) 7 सितम्बर, 1978 को इस दफ्तर की यात्रा के दौरान दो कर्मचारी उनसे मिले और उन्होंने ने अपनी कुछ व्यक्तिगत तकलीफों का उल्लेख किया, जिन के संबंध में उन्होंने पहले अभ्यावेदन भेजे थे। इन का संबंध मुख्य रूप से उन में से एक कर्मचारी की नियुक्ति के बारे में था जिस को अब निपटा दिया गया है। इस के अलावा, मुद्रण पक्ष के कुछ अधिकारियों ने मुद्रण समस्या से संबंधित कुछ इन्के-डुक्के मामलों का उल्लेख किया जिन का सम्बन्ध स्याही कारखाने में बनी हुई स्याही से था। ये समस्याएं बहुत सामान्य प्रकार की छोटी-मोटी समस्याएं हैं और जब कभी इन के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तभी इन को दूर करने की कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) 13-11-1978 को स्याही कारखाने के स्टॉक में कुल स्याही 23.861 मेट्रिक टन थी जिस में इन्टेग्रेलियो स्याही (18.353 मेट्रिक टन) देवास प्रैस के लिए बाई भाफ सेंट स्याही (3.538 मेट्रिक टन) और नासिक प्रैस के लिए स्याही (1.970 मेट्रिक टन) थी। संलग्न विवरण में स्याही कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित कुल स्याही की मात्रा, बैंक नोट प्रैस देवास, करंसी नोट प्रैस तथा भारत सरकार के प्रैसों को भेजी गई स्याही की मात्रा और 1975-76 से लेकर आगे तक के वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में इन में से अन्यक संगठन के द्वारा लौटाई गई स्याही की मात्रा से संबंधित ब्यौरा दिया गया है। किसी भी विदेश अथवा भारत की किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को कोई स्याही नहीं बेची गई है। जो स्याही बैंक नोट प्रैस देवास में इस्तेमाल की गई है, चूंकि वह आन्तरिक उपयोग के लिए थी इसलिए उस का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया। इण्डिया सिक्कुरिट्री प्रैस नासिक तथा भारत सरकार के अन्य प्रैसों को 1975 से जो स्याही भेजी गई है उस का मूल्य क्रमशः 97.28 लाख रुपये तथा 1.53 लाख रुपए है।

इस के अलावा देवास के स्याही कारखाने ने 30-11-78 तक मुद्रण संबंधी क्रिया कलाप के दौरान सामान्य रूप से मशीनों से छीलन के रूप में 13.594 मेट्रिक टन प्रयुक्त इन्टेग्रेलियो स्याही इकट्ठी की जो कि उनके पास है। इसे ठीक किया जाएगा ताकि वे इसे फिर से इस्तेमाल में ला सकें जैसा कि पहले किया जाता रहा है। 0.475 मेट्रिक टन उस स्याही के अलावा जिस का मूल्य लगभग 10,000 रुपया है, जो कि आरम्भ में तैयार की गई तुरन्त सेंट होने वाली स्याही के प्रयोगात्मक बर्ग की स्याही है और जो अनुसन्धान तथा विकास संबंधी कार्य के अंग के रूप में निर्मित है और जिसे इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया जा सका, स्याही कारखाने के द्वारा ऐसी किसी दूसरी स्याही का उत्पादन नहीं किया गया जिसे इस्तेमाल में न लाया जा सकता हो। इसलिये स्याही कारखाने में स्याही का उत्पादन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होगा।

विवरण

वर्ष	धन शेष	उत्पादन	इन प्रेषों को की गई प्रति		इति शेष	इनके द्वारा लौटाई गई स्याही की मात्रा					
			बैंक नोट प्रेष देवास	भारत प्रति-भूति मुद्रणालय		बैंक नोट प्रेष देवास	भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	शेष प्रेष	शेष प्रेष	शेष प्रेष	शेष प्रेष
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1975-76	—	160.156	81.000	23.835	—	104.835	55.321	0.275	7.430	—	7.705
1976-77	55.321	182.956	164.000	40.649	—	204.649	33.628	10.652	0.315	—	10.967
1977-78	33.628	195.860	113.000	59.621	3.170	175.791	53.697	3.904	3.054	—	6.958
1978-79	53.697	113.980	102.855	39.366	1.595	143.816	23.861	4.019	0.450	—	4.469
(नवम्बर 1978 के अन्त तक)											

एक सोना तस्कर की दुकान में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा लगाई गई सील के बारे में समाचार

4780. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या जिस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन्दौर से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक हिन्दी समाचार पत्र नई दुनिया के 10 फरवरी के अंक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक सोना तस्कर की दुकान में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा लगाई गई सील तोड़ दी गई थी जिसमें 10 किलोग्राम सोना था और यदि हां, तो क्या दुकान का मालिक उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा लगाई गई सील तोड़ कर सोना तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को ले गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा क्या उन के पास से अन्य स्थानों से भी सोना और अन्य आपत्तिजनक वस्तुओं को जन्त किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और कितनी मात्रा में सामान जन्त किया गया; और

(ग) सील तोड़े जाने से पूर्व उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दुकान और दुकानदार के मकान में छानबीन न करने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं तथा क्या सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को सील तोड़े जाने से पूर्व सूचित कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

जिस मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां। सरकार ने 10-2-1978 के "नई दुनिया" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार को देखा है, जिस में यह कहा गया है कि इंदौर के एक व्यापारी से अहमदाबाद में सोना पकड़े जाने के बाद, उस व्यक्ति के इंदौर और मऊ स्थित परिसरों की तलाशी ली गई तथा छोट्टा साराफा स्थित उस की दुकान और दुकान में स्थित झालमारी को सीलबन्ध कर दिया गया। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा दुकान की जो सीलबन्दी की गई थी उस की सील टूटी हुई थी। पुलिस और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग मामले को जांच कर रही हैं।

मामले के तथ्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

6 फरवरी, 1978 को अहमदाबाद में श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल के भाई श्री राम किशन लाल गोयल को, जिस के पास नगड़ी के रूप में 1095 ग्राम सोना पाया गया था सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर लिए जाने के परिणामतः श्री केदारनाथ खंडेलवाल और श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल के इंदौर तथा मऊ स्थित आवासीय और व्यावसायिक परिसरों की तलाशी ली गई, जिन में कोई आपत्तिजनक सामग्री नहीं प्राप्त हुई। तथापि, इंदौर के व्यावसायिक परिसरों में से एक परिसर में, जिसे श्री केदारनाथ खंडेलवाल ने श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल को अपने किराये पर दे रखा था, श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल की एक झालमारी की जांच नहीं की जा सकी, क्योंकि उस की

चाबियां भी गोयल के पास थीं, और वे वहां मौजूद नहीं थे। झालमारी और दुकान को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग ने 6-2-78 को सीलबन्ध कर दिया था और वहां पुलिस का सुरक्षा-दस्ता तैनात कर दिया गया था। 9-2-78 को पुलिस ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग को सूचना दी कि लगता है कि सीलों को छेड़ा गया है। जब 1-4-78 को श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल ने धारम-समर्पण किया तब झालमारी की तलाशी ली गई, जिसमें कुछ दस्तावेज सहित 32.450 ग्राम शुद्ध सोना और 5.5 ग्राम सोने के जेवर पकड़े गये। 22-7-78 को श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल को फिर-पुनः मं गिरफ्तार किया गया और उस के पास से 723 ग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया।

पुलिस, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा लगवाई गई सील को तोड़ दिये जाने की जांच कर रही है। पुलिस ने दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। पुलिस द्वारा की गई जांच पड़ताल के परिणाम की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल के मऊ स्थित आवासीय परिसरों की तलाशी ली गई लेकिन उन में कोई आपत्तिजनक सामग्री नहीं मिली। तलाशी, इंदौर के छेटा साराफा स्थित उस दुकान में 0.2 की भी ली गई, थी, जिसे श्री केदारनाथ खंडेलवाल ने श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल को धागे किराये पर चढ़ा रखा है। दुकान के सारे परिसरों की तलाशी ली गई लेकिन श्री जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल की झालमारी की तलाशी नहीं ली जा सकी, क्योंकि उसकी चाबियां उपलब्ध नहीं थीं, और जगदीश प्रसाद गोयल वहां उपस्थित नहीं थे। झालमारी तथा दुकान को, धागे जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिये सीलबन्ध कर दिया गया। 9 फरवरी, 1978 को पुलिस ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों को रिपोर्ट दी कि लगता है कि सील तोड़ गई है। सीलों को तोड़े जाने से पहले संबंधित अधिकारियों को, टेलीफोन या किसी अन्य तरीके से कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। संभवतः सीलों को अनधिकृत रूप में तथा चोरी-छिपे तोड़ा गया है

Offence committed by certain Jute concerns let off by Central Excise

4781. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Central Excise Department let off lightly serious offences committed by certain Jute concerns in the country;

(b) if so, number of such cases during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have set up any enquiry committee to enquire into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings and action taken by Government with a view to prosecute the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Institutions Financing M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd.

4782. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Government institutions inclusive of Nationalised banks, non-Nationalised banks and financial institutions of Central Government who are financing M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. and its allied concerns;

(b) whether it came to their notice that this company was involved in a number of fraudulent transactions involving black money sale, under-the-table dealings, economic offences and so many other under-hand dealings; and

(c) if so, the consideration which weighed with these Nationalised banks, non-nationalised banks and Central Government financial corporations in financing this concern?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All India public financial institutions have not sanctioned any direct financial assistance to M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. The Canara Bank and the Punjab and Sind Bank have sanctioned loans to this unit.

(b) The banks are aware of raids conducted by enforcement agencies which revealed tax evasion etc.

(c) The loans already sanctioned to the unit by the banks are primarily to meet its working capital requirements. Such loans are not normally recalled if the conduct of the account is considered satisfactory, which, according to the banks, is the position in this case.

Complaint against manager, Singapore Airlines, Madras

4783. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Miss V. Rajasabai, 8, Chandrabana Street Madras has sent a letter to the State Finance Minister on 13th June, 1978 against Shri P. S. Rajaratnam, Manager, Singapore Airlines Madras for corruptive practices such as violating Reserve Bank Rules, Income Tax Rules, defrauding and abetting others to produce false accounts to the Reserve Bank and the Government supported by photostat copies and other corroborating papers;

(b) whether it is a fact that Finance Ministry has acknowledged her letters and are looking into the allegations vide their letters M.S. (EC) 4431 & 7487 dated 19th June, 1978 and 7th October, 1978 respectively; and

(c) if the above statements are true, what action has yet been taken against that fraud-indulging manager of Singapore Airlines, Madras; if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). It is a fact that a complaint was received from Miss V. Rajasabai against Shri P. S. Rajaratnam, Manager, Singapore Airlines, Madras. The complaint was duly acknowledged and enquired into. It has been found that no action is required to be taken against Shri P. S. Rajaratnam, either under the Income Tax Act or under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

Statement correcting Answer to Unstarred Question No. 969 dated 21-7-78 re. Assessment of Wealth-Tax and Income Tax of Shri Ved Prakash and Shrimati Krishna Rani of Messrs. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 969 on 21-7-1978 was furnished on the basis of information received from the concerned field office of the Income-tax Department.

2. Late the concerned field office on its own discovered that certain inadvertant omissions and some arithmetical and typographical errors had crept in the report furnished by the field office.

3. In reply to part (c) of the question it was stated in the answer that Smt. Krishna Rani was paying Income-tax and Wealth-tax since assessment year 1968-69. It is now repor-

ted that she has been paying income-tax for assessment years earlier than 1968-69 also. The records of her Income-tax assessment for the assessment years 1964-65 to 1967-68 have now been located by Income-tax Officer, Sonapat. It further appears that she has been assessed earlier to assessment year 1964-65 also in New Delhi. The records for the earlier years are also being located.

4. In reply to parts (d) and (e) of the question it has been reported that the figures of income assessed and tax thereon and similarly wealth assessed and tax thereon and wealth returned were not correctly given for some assessment years due to inadvertant omissions and arithmetical and typographical errors.

5. The correct figures of income assessed and tax thereon for assessment years 1964-65 onwards and of wealth assessed and tax thereon from assessment years 1968-69 onwards are as under:

Assessment years	Income assessed	Tax gross	Wealth assessed	Tax
1964-65	12,440	1,097	..	..
1965-66	12,880	963	..	..
1966-67]	13,440	1,111	..	..
1967-68	14,340	1,181	..	..
1968-69	18,810	2,224	1,30,270	151
1969-70	15,340	1,587	1,52,135	261
1970-71	16,080	1,813	1,70,620	353
1971-72	15,740	1,672	1,17,200	172
1972-73	17,130	2,116	79,260	Nil
1973-74	15,430	1,667	62,700	Nil
1974-75	16,970	1,831	1,24,700	1,247
1975-76	27,400	5,159	1,51,800	1,518

In reply to part (e) of the question the correct position for the relevant years is given as under:—

Assessment years	Wealth returned
1968-69	1,33,365
1969-70	1,53,675
1970-71	1,65,465
1971-72	1,80,209
1972-73	2,05,070
1973-74	62,700
1974-75	1,24,700
1975-76	1,51,800
1976-77 } 1977-78 }	Returns not yet filed, though notices u/s 14(2) calling upon to file the same were served on 13-12-1976 and 7-10-1977.

6. Since the information was received from the field office only after the last Parliament Session was concluded, the reply could not be corrected in the same session. Delay in correcting the reply is regretted.

11.58 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT BL SHRI CHARAN SINGH UNDER RULE 199

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charan Singh.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order on two accounts. First of all, I want to make it very clear that I welcome the statement....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Rule 199 is very clear and I want to quote it. You are setting a precedent. You have set many precedents in the House. The first point is—this precedent—how long a Minister, after he

has resigned, enjoys the privileges of an ex-Minister? Secondly, if the Minister is to make a statement, he must be allowed to give full facts before the House, he must give full facts for the reason of his resignation, whatever he has to speak, and the Prime Minister can reply. After he has submitted a statement, it has been sobered down or deleted.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. All sorts of reports you seem to get. I have got it with me. No change has been made.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No change has been made. Full statement is coming.

MR. SPEAKER: One additional statement has been given.

12 hrs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Under rule 199 which is sought to be invoked by Shri Charan Singh, former Home Minister, the right to make a statement by a resigning Minister is not an absolute right. It is subject to your consent. While

[Shri Eduardo Foleiro]

giving your consent, you will consider the circumstances of each case. Shri Charan Singh, for whom all of us have the highest respect, resigned on 30th June, 1977. Immediately on the same day he released to the press his letter of resignation. He gave several press conferences explaining in detail what according to him were the reasons for his resignation. My submission flows from this proposition that it is not merely the Cabinet which is collectively responsible to the House, but it is each Minister individually who is responsible to the House. This responsibility entails, among other things, that any statement of policy involved in the resignation of a Minister comes very high in priority and has to be made in the House first and later to the public.

Having first broken this constitutional duty and made statements to the present, the former Minister cannot be allowed to make a statement in this House now. Secondly, six months have elapsed, this statement will become stale. Thirdly, precisely two or three days ago, it was reported in the papers that Mr. Charan Singh, the former Home Minister was going to make a statement in the House but he decided not to make it. My submission is, no one can play hide and seek with this House. This rule 199 cannot be made an instrument or lever to take advantage of political fluctuations and intra-party disputes. That is one part of it. The second part concerns the statement which the Prime Minister will make, which in my submission will be irregular for this reason. The Prime Minister in reply to a resolution of Mr. Rajgopala Naidu said, "I have nothing to add on the question of resignation of the Ministers, whether Mr. Charan Singh or others because I have placed the letter of resignation on the Table of the House." Having said that, he is precluded now from making any statement about the resignation. You are setting a bad precedent in allowing this. As I said, there has been unprecedented delay in making it.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dnanbad): Sir, I have written to you....

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted me to suspend the rule. I have not agreed to it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Under sub-rule (3) of rule 199, no debate is allowed on the speech of the former Minister. But at the same time, under rule 388 we can move to suspend that sub-rule. We do not know what will come out of the ex-Minister's speech. I say you leave it to the collective wisdom of the House to decide. You have already told us that sometimes you are the servant of the House and sometimes you are the master of the House. It is a very big policy issue. We do not know, we are all waiting to see what will come out of the statement. If after hearing the ex-Minister and the Prime Minister's reply....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed it. There is no point of order.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You know I do not intervene unnecessarily.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. There is no point of order because I have already refused to give my consent.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Let there be a full-scale debate. I have got a right to move it. Let the House reject it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving you my consent.

So far as Mr. Faleiro's objections are concerned, Mr. Charan Singh had given notice to say that he would make the statement on the 19th. But on 19th we had the Privilege Committee Report discussion. Therefore, I requested Mr. Charan Singh whether he would make the statement some time later. He agreed to my request. So far as the delay in making the statement is concerned, we have considered the question on a former occasion and there are good circumstances in this case for delaying

the statement. I do not think there is any merit in any of the objections taken.

Mr. Charan Singh.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 199

SHRI CHARAN SINGH (Baghat): Mr Speaker, Sir, I may state at the outset that my exit from the Government was not a resignation in the usual sense, but an expulsion.

I fell critically ill on April 24, 1978 and had to be admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on that very day. I came out of the Institute on June 9 and was convalescing at Suraj Kund, but under the care of a doctor of the Institute, all 24 hours of the day. On the 29th June, I received a letter from the Prime Minister at about 10.00 P. M. demanding my resignation and clothed in strident language—language of a master to a servant. I wrote back the next day that I was resigning forthwith as desired by him, but would give my assessment of the real reasons behind this action of his, on the floor of Parliament. I would have come earlier to the House but for my ill health and persuasion of my friends to delay the statement. Inter alia, the letter said:

“I am quite sure that you are fully aware of the concept of collective responsibility that prevails in a Cabinet system of Government. I do not know what prompted you to decide to depart from time-honoured procedures that are characteristic of the Cabinet system, and choose to use the Press as the medium of communication with your Cabinet colleagues. Instead of submitting your proposals to the Cabinet, you chose to by pass the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and make statements

which amount to a condemnation of the Cabinet through the medium of the Press...

“The step that you have taken is all the more understandable, because the matters that you have raised are all matters which fall entirely within the competence of the Home Ministry of which you are Incharge. The responsibility for processing legal action against Mrs. Gandhi and others responsible for the excesses of the Emergency falls within the area of responsibility of the Home Ministry. As Home Minister, it was, and has continued to be your responsibility to give thought—to this question and put before the Cabinet proposals for the best course of action in this field, and also to see that the administrative action necessary for the implementation of these proposals was carried out expeditiously and effectively.

“Your statement gives the impression that you wanted that Mrs. Gandhi should be immediately arrested and detained but ‘those who differed from you’, obviously in the Cabinet, stood in your way. There can be a greater travesty of truth than to suggest that you put forward any proposals in this regard which were turned down by the Cabinet. The fact of the matter is, that you made no proposals of this kind to the Cabinet and therefore, the question of turning them down did not arise.”

Mr. Speaker, I would now like with your permission to state the facts leading to the situation, in a chronological order.

While I was staying at Suraj Kund, Shri Ram Jethmalani, a legal luminary and a respected Member of this House, saw me thrice at my request in order to discuss the question of the establishment of special courts, or some other special procedure, for the former Prime Minister, Mrs.

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Gandhi's trial. He told me that a distinguished jurist, Shri Seervai, was also of the same opinion as he himself and I were. He also referred to the opinion of Shri Tarkunde in this connection. Shri Ram Jethmalani's interest in the matter as also my view of it will be clear from the letter which he wrote to the Law Minister on June 12, 1978:

Ram Jethmalani, MP.

7B Janpath
New Delhi
12th June, 1978

"My dear Shanti Bhushan,

After our last meeting, I prepared a draft ordinance and showed it to Charan Singhji. He was keen that I should obtain Mr. Seervai's opinion on its Constitutional validity. I sent a copy of the draft ordinance to Mr. Seervai and requested him to make such changes as he liked, but the ordinance should be foolproof and immune to all possible attacks. Mr. Seervai has made a few changes and the revised version is according to him above all Constitutional reproach. I am sending herewith the revised ordinance as well as Mr. Seervai's opinion. I have once again to reiterate that on the return of the Prime Minister this Ordinance should be forthwith promulgated and something done to bolster our fast diminishing credibility.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(sd)/

(Ram Jethmalani)

Mr. Shanti Bhushan,
Union Law Minister,
New Delhi."

On June 15, the Cabinet Secretary, the Home Secretary and the Personnel Secretary (who is in charge of

the Central Bureau of Investigation) held a meeting with me at Suraj Kund to discuss the question of trial and prosecution of Mrs. Gandhi. During the course of the discussion, I made it clear to them several times—clear beyond any doubt—that I wanted Special Courts to be set up for the purpose. Otherwise, the trial would take years and years, create disaffection in the public mind and bring a bad name to the Government. And that the people were unable to appreciate how Mrs. Gandhi came to be released unconditionally in the preceding October perhaps, the first instance of its kind in the history of Criminal Law in India. I also referred to the opinion of the distinguished jurist, Mr. Seervai and the draft of an Ordinance prepared by him which had been given to me by Shri Ram Jethmalani. While such was my view, the thoughts that swayed the Prime Minister and the Law Minister were different.

In its issue, dated June 18, 1978, the *Times of India*, New Delhi, carried the following report of a press conference held by the Prime Minister immediately on his return from a ten-day tour of the U.S.A.:

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji said here today that the government would decide within two months the question of prosecution of Mrs. Gandhi in the light of the findings of the Shah Commission.

"Replying to a spate of questions on the subject at his press conference here this evening, Mr. Desai was emphatic in ruling out any retrospective penal action.

The question of prosecution was being examined by the government. 'Any action taken will be under the existing law and for

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specific offences. I do not believe in any high-handed action. Crimes committed will be dealt with in accordance with law. I cannot make new crimes, I cannot make laws with retrospective effect. That will be wrong.'

He told a questioner that Mrs. Gandhi had been punished by the people. 'She will be punished in future also. People are not going to forget what she did'. Emergency must be forgotten as a bad dream, he said.

A week later, that is, on June 25. the *Indian Express*, New Delhi, reported thus:

"Mrs. Gandhi to be tried by Ordinary Court. New Delhi, June 24: The Government has decided to try Mrs. Gandhi in an ordinary way, instituting cases against her in a magisterial court in the capital.

There will be no special court, nor a special judge, even though it realised that the cases may take a long time to conclude.

It is not known whether, to expedite the proceedings, the government will approach the Delhi High Court to transfer the cases to itself—a procedure adopted earlier by the government in several cases. This can help skip two stages. From the High Court the appeal is only to the Supreme Court, while from the magisterial court the cases will go to the sessions judge, then to the High Court and ultimately to the Supreme Court.

The cases which are being instituted are under section 343 and 344 of the IPC and they relate to wrongful confinement. One is under section 211 for giving false information to the State: this is about the

wrongful detention of textile inspectors. The Government could have preferred this case under the Prevention of Corruption Act and that would have automatically meant a trial by the Sessions Judge. (The Supreme Court has held that misuse of authority to cause wrong to the State can be a case for a special magistrate. But the government has not done that.)

It looks as if the government was bending backwards to see that nobody criticised it for having cut short any procedure or for having shown unnecessary haste in trying Mrs. Gandhi.

It is an open secret that a few Ministers in the Central Government, particularly Mr. Shanti Bhushan, Law Minister, have opted for a soft line towards Mrs. Gandhi. They think that she was 'punished' by the people when they threw her out in the Lok Sabha poll. At a news conference after his visit to the U.K. and the U.S.A., Mr. Morarji Desai had also observed: Has not she been punished for playing with the Constitution?"

On 27th June, the UNI sent out a despatch from New Delhi, a part whereof runs as follows:

"According to the current thinking of the Prime Minister, he does not favour action except under the existing law. Even under the present law, it will be open for the Government to approach the High Court to specify a Magistrate's Court to deal exclusively with cases relating to Mrs. Gandhi and others. The Court would commit the proceedings to the Sessions Court. The Prime Minister also does not favour any new legislation depriving Mrs. Gandhi of the due process of law now accessible to other citizens. The suggestion that she should have only one course of

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appeal instead of two or three available to others is also not acceptable to Mrs. Desai.

"This legislation would create an impression that the Government was out to persecute some one and could be challenged in a Court of Law."

It was in the context of these three reports that I thought it necessary, on June 28, to explain my point of view by way of an interview to the press—a view which dictated strong and swift action against the former Prime Minister.

I said as follows:

"Perhaps, those who differ from me do not realise sufficiently the intensity of the feelings among the people of our country on the Government's failure to put the former Prime Minister behind the bars by now. They draw all sorts of conclusions and are inclined to give credence to all kinds of stories. They think that we in the Government are a pack of impotent people who cannot govern the country...."

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is true.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Now it seems the potency has returned. I further quote:

"Indeed, there is even a section of our people, especially among those who had suffered grievously under her regime during the emergency, who want that Mrs. Gandhi should be detained under MISA, which is still on the statute book and despite the Janata Government's irrevocable commitment to scrap this lawless law. Although I might not go along with this extreme view, I can still understand and appreciate their feelings. Its only represents their patriotic reaction to the manner in which Mrs. Gandhi and her caucus have tried to denigrate the law courts, create uproars in law court compounds,

impute motives to the Shah Commission, subvert the prosecution evidence and generally create an atmosphere of violence and terror in the country against those who differed from her and her Congress."

As it happens, the Grand Old Man of Indian politics, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, was also thinking on the same lines as I was. On the 27th June, he wrote the following letter to me:

"My dear Charan Singh,

When I wrote to you last, I thought you are quite restored to your health, but I find that this is not so. I hope, in spite of the present difficulties, you will soon be restored to your normal health.

I am sending you herewith a letter I have addressed today to the Members of Parliament about the trial of Mrs. Gandhi. I am sure, you will agree with me that the way that has been proposed for a trial is as good as dropping it altogether. In this connection, I am also sending you herewith a cutting of an article that I wrote a few days back in the 'The Hindu' of Madras.

I hope, the political troubles there will end soon and you will begin again the service of the nation as a united party.

With greetings and best wishes,
Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(J. B. Kripalani)"

I may tell the House, however, that I received Acharya's letter (along with its enclosure) more than a week after I had resigned.

Now, to the arguments advanced by the Prime Minister in his letter to me, dated June 29: the first is based on the principle of collective responsibility. This principle has been taken from the Conventions of the British Parliamentary practice. It

has been incorporated in Clause 3 of Article 75 of our Constitution and provides that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible in the House of the People. I must submit, however, that this principle is not absolute. In other words, it does not rule out public expression of dissent on the part of a Minister in all cases. And I think, in view of the history of the question of Mrs. Gandhi's trial and its public importance, I committed on wrong if I conveyed my views thereon to the people directly.

Mr. John P. Mackintosh writes in his book, "The British Cabinet", Third edition (1977), page 33, as under:

"Collective responsibility used to be enforced (from the days of the Younger Pitt) because Prime Ministers and Cabinets felt too exposed to criticism if members publicly disagreed with each other. But in the modern conditions of politics, a government can keep going in the House of Commons provided it retains its majority. What is more important is to avoid electorally damaging resignations or 'split' as the newspapers would describe the situation. If it is easier to prevent such damage by allowing an element of public disagreement, then this can be done and has been done".

He goes on to point out on page 535 that "by 1975, as has been said, occasions arose when ministers were allowed not merely to record their dissent in public but to campaign against each other (over the E.E.C., particular Bills or the leadership of their party) before relapsing once again into a form of collective responsibility."

Another writer, Mr. Gordon Walker—I think, this gentleman had also been a member of the British Cabinet; but I am not very certain...

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; he was.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Mr. Gordon Walker, in his book "The Cabinet", has also pointed out that "dissent is also permitted if, on balance, this does the governing party less harm than playing the card of collective responsibility and facing resignations, recriminations and talk of splits."

The above facts of British parliamentary life are particularly true of, or applicable to the circumstances in which the Janata Party was born. It is not a fully integrated party with an organic growth from the roots, but more a combination of parties or groups which could act only on the basis of a broad consensus, at least, on important issues.

What is more relevant than what "collective responsibility" means or does not mean, is the question whether it applies to Ministers only or to the Prime Minister also. The Prime Minister thinks that he is above all rules and conventions, that it is the Ministers alone who are subject to discipline or answerable to him on all conceivable occasions. But, in my humble opinion, he is wrong in thinking or acting as he has been doing.

Article 74 provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head. Although he is the head of the Council, the Prime Minister is only the first among equals (*primus inter pares*). Thus the principle of collective responsibility embraces in its fold the Prime Minister along with the Ministers. This is clear from the observations of the Chief Justice Beg and Justice Chandrachud of our Supreme Court also, made in a judgment delivered in the case of Karnataka State vs. Union of India this very year.

Last year, in 1977, the Prime Minister had declared that India would not produce or use nuclear energy even for peaceful purposes though this might be detrimental to the interests of the country. Now,

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this goes contrary to a clear Government decision taken during the days of the previous regime, notwithstanding the objections of about half a dozen countries which today hold the monopoly of production of nuclear energy and stockpiling of the destructive arms. It was a sensible decision and consistent with our national self-respect. The question arises; why did Shri Desai make such a statement without putting it before the Cabinet?

Then there is the unfortunate statement of the Prime Minister on Sikkim's merger with India. Now, this statement was not only factually wrong, but it was never put to the Cabinet or discussed by it. The statement has made our country an object of ridicule throughout the world. Shri Desai expressed the same view about the liberation of Goa, again, without consultation with his colleagues.

The Prime Minister explained that it was his own personal opinion. But a Prime Minister's opinion in regard to a public question can never be regarded as a private or personal opinion. It was an outright official declaration and, in any other country, the Prime Minister would have been forced by Parliament to resign. But then India is different.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are impotent.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Including yourself. I would remind my friends of their reactions to the proposal for imposition of Emergency made by their leader at that time; they all acquiesced in that.

Centre-State relations is a subject falling within the ambit of the Department of Home Affairs. When certain Chief Ministers wanted that a Conference of Chief Ministers be

called to discuss certain issues, the Prime Minister made a declaration that no such conference would be held nor was it necessary to do so. He never consulted me as to what I thought about the matter.

Law and Order is strictly a State subject, but there are certain questions relating thereto, which the Government of India might consider relevant to its own duties and functions. For example, there were serious disturbances in Maharashtra in October last year. The Prime Minister wrote a letter to the State Chief Minister without even as much as bringing it to my notice even after it had been sent out.

There are several such other instances, over the narration whereof, I need not waste the time of this House any further. A valid question will, therefore, be whether in the face of his own personal record of wilfully by passing the Cabinet and the concerned colleagues, it lies in Shri Desai's mouth to accuse me of transgressing the principle of collective responsibility.

As for the second point, raised by the Prime Minister in his letter, it is true that legal action against Mrs Gandhi and others responsible for the excesses of emergency, as held *prima facie* by the Shah Commission, falls within the area of responsibility of the Home Ministry. Now, the first part of the Commission's report was received in the Home Ministry on March 12, 1978 and placed before the Cabinet on March 23. As the House already knows, an intimation that an Empowered Committee was appointed to process the recommendations of the Commission, to submit its recommendations and to suggest the action that was to be taken thereon, within a month or so. The second part of the Commission's Report was received, and the recommendations of the above Empowered Committee on the first part submitted during my illness, viz., on April 27 and May 1, respectively. The Committee's re-

commendations on the second part of the Commission's report are said to have been received still later, viz., on May 11. During this period, it was the Prime Minister himself or the two Ministers of State who held charge of the Home Portfolio. I do not, however, exactly know what the arrangement was; at least, I was never informed of the arrangement.

As regards the Prime Minister's third argument, viz., about my responsibility to give thought to the question of Mrs. Gandhi's trial and put proposals before the Cabinet on the subject. I have already told the House that I did hold a discussion with the Secretaries concerned immediately my health permitted to do so. That is on June 15 at Suraj-kund where I reached only six days earlier. I understand, however, that the Ministry of Home Affairs, rather its Secretary did not submit any note on the trial of Mrs Gandhi either to the Prime Minister or directly to the Cabinet. Why no action was taken in pursuance of the discussion or my view so clearly expressed, passes my comprehension. But I could not ask any questions or take any action on this failure as it came to my notice only after I had resigned.

The question that called for consideration in this connection, is very simple, indeed. Admitting I tarried or failed in my duty of sending up proposals in regard to Mrs Gandhi's trial promptly to the Cabinet, could not the Prime Minister motor down to the Suraj Kund for a discussion with me, or, if he considered this course to be below his dignity, could he not ring me up for a telephonic talk?

AN HON MEMBER: Telephone out of order.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: But it was certainly not open to the Prime Minister, without consulting me, to let it be known to the Press and, through it, to the people that he did

not favour any course for trial of Mrs. Gandhi other than what was available to other citizens; that she starting with institution of complaints in a Magistrate's court and an appeal to the Sessions Judge, then to the High Court and finally to the Supreme Court; that government would appoint no special court or special judge to try Mrs Gandhi even though the cases took a long time to conclude; that any such action on the part of the Government or a new legislation in this regard was likely to create an impression that government was out to persecute some one; and also that such a legislation could be challenged in a court of law, etc., etc.

It is clear that the Prime Minister thinks he was free to do what he liked, without consulting the Minister concerned. I do not think he was so entitled. At best, he could take the matter to the Cabinet. But, then, the House must have noted that our Prime Minister usually speaks in terms of 'I', not 'we', 'Cabinet' or 'Government'.

AN HON MEMBER: Super ego.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: To conclude the argument about collective responsibility; the House must have noticed that, in seeking the Supreme Court's orders about establishment of special courts for trial of Mrs Gandhi, he has contradicted all that he told or conveyed to the press in June last and the Supreme Court's opinion vindicated my stand in the matter. What history will say of such a Prime Minister, can easily be guessed. If I had not issued my public statement, the Prime Minister might not have given up his opposition to Special Courts.

The hollowness of Shri Desai's plea of collective responsibility is established by the fact that, when another Minister accused the Govern-

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ment of softness in the matter of action against Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister not only did not demand his resignation but reportedly persuaded him to withdraw the resignation, which he had submitted on his own..

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is that Minister?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I leave it to you for your conjecture.

Therefore, the argument about transgression of the principle of collective responsibility was a feint; the real reason lay elsewhere.

The first reason consisted in the Kisan rally. I had advised my co-workers not to convene any such rally, for it was likely to create a misunderstanding about me in the minds of the residents of the city of Delhi. They would not agree; a rally was held and more than 15 lakh people gathered. The size of the rally sent a chilling wave through the heart of some who mattered. They looked small in their own eyes. Even some of those who attended and addressed the rally, had second thoughts. A rally in honour of a colleague had been held in the capital eight months earlier, but it was comparatively a small affair and, therefore, not out of the ordinary.

The Prime Minister, in particular, saw in the rally a threat to his position. I know a Minister of State whom the Prime Minister asked not to attend the rally. Not only that, he went to the extent of taunting a Member of the Cabinet saying that he attended the rally because Charan Singh had promised to allot the Ministry of Home Affairs to him when he became the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister went out of his way to make a statement on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on the day preceding the rally, viz., on December 22, 1977 that he did not approve of any birth-day celebrations for himself and that he would not join such

things.' He did not care to consider that such an unsolicited statement would wound the feelings of his senior-most colleague. But, then, he was the Prime Minister, and I, an humble individual whom he could make or unmake. Few people would believe when I tell them that Shri Desai had not even the courtesy to felicitate me, perhaps, because my birth-day has been tainted by the rally.

It would seem that the Prime Minister's attitude towards the kisan rally is also rooted in a reason other than what its association with my birth-day dictated. He does not think India's economic development is, in any way, linked with rural uplift, increased agricultural production or purchasing power of the agriculturists. To give only three or four examples: in his opinion supply of power to Birla's Hindelco is more essential than to tube-wells. This would be clear from a letter which he wrote to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh last year.

Second, the Prime Minister wrote a D.O. letter to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on January 23 last virtually pleading for exemption of Raja Challapalli's sugar farm from the provisions of the land ceilings Act of the State in the name of equity and justice. He sought to show 'patent' discrimination against this particular farm inasmuch as the State Government's Nizam Sugar Factory had already been exempted from the Ceiling Act. The then Chief Minister, Shri Vengal Rao, turned the table on Shri Desai with a prompt reply on February 12.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the greatness of him.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: He questioned Shri Desai's wisdom in intervening in an unmerited case in favour of a party with a notorious background.

Third, the Prime Minister would not allow more than 5,000 tonnes of gur to be exported which suggestion was made in order to boost its price

that had gone down very low. In as-much as the production of gur in the country was estimated at 86 lakh tonnes, export of such a small amount could not make any dent on the producers' price. As for the cost or interest of the consumer, inasmuch as consumption of gur constituted only 9.3 per cent of his total consumption export even of one-third of the total production would not irk him.

Fourth, in August last, with a view to host a meeting of the UNCTAD in January or February, 1980, the Government decided to spend an amount of Rs. 15.66 crores on the construction of one hotel and one hostel as also an expansion and renovation of the Vigyan Bhawan. This expenditure could very well as avoided, and this huge sum spent upon sinking of tubewells, construction or expansion of a fertilizer factory and providing clean water to thousands of villages which are going without it today.

But, then the wretches living remote from the capital, are not within our ken. Nor do they seem to belong to us. They are denizens of a different world—uncouth and unlettered. What are the poverty-stricken people in the villages or even the towns to us, and we to them that we should weep for them!

Here the incompatibility between the Prime Minister's and my attitude—his inclination towards the rural and urban rich and my insistence on policies and programmes for the uplift of the rural and urban poor—becomes relevant.

As a communication to me in January last said, apprehending opposition from me to certain deals, 'silent wheels had begun to move to get me (sick) out of the way,' that is, to shift me from the Home Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER: You quote it.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I will not like to quote it. The first two paragraphs of another communication

which I received in the last week of February, read as follows:

"The conspiracy of the new Caucus against Mr. Charan Singh has reached the flashpoint with a decision to ease him out of the Home Ministry if not the Morarji Cabinet itself with the offer of an extended portfolio of Agriculture to him. Anticipating a revolt from the BLD Jan Sangh side, attempts are being made to seduce the latter into the official camp. Ramnath Goenka of the Express Group is playing the leading role in this operation."

They came out with an article 'Operation Charan Singh'. Further:

"First of all, he is trying to get the socialists to make up with the Jan Sangh. It is understood that A and B are willing but C is being difficult on the RSS issue. They hope to overcome his reservation. Their assessment is that the Jan Sangh is supporting Chowdhary Sahib only to protect themselves against C's campaign backed by the official group. Once this is removed, they claim, the Jan Sangh would be willing to ditch the Home Minister.

Simultaneously the dialogue with the Chavan Reddy Congress continues with the object of a reconciliation which would bring old Congressmen together within the Janata Party. A has been openly pleading this brief and high level discussions have taken place in pursuit of this common project. Everything depends on how the Congress and Janata fare in the coming State poll—of the House.

Meanwhile, the press is being Mobilised to support the official Campaign against Chowhuary Sahib".

True, no responsible public men can derive any valid conclusions from such letters or communications, but as it happens, in this case their con-

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tents stood confirmed by what happened shortly afterwards.

The immediate and, perhaps, the most important reason lies in my suggestion to the Prime Minister to institute an inquiry into the conduct of his son, particularly in view of what he himself had said in Bhavnagar in a public meeting on January 15, 1978. After waiting for about two months for the Prime Minister to initiate action in this regard, I wrote to him thus, on March 11:

"Secret

New Delhi.

11 March, 1978

My dear....

I am writing this letter after a great deal of reluctance. In the given circumstances, not certainly of my making, it is likely to be misunderstood. But I have carefully weighed it in my mind and think that I would be failing in my duty if I did not do so.

On January 16 last, it was reported in the press that you had been pleased to make the following statement while addressing a public meeting in Bhavnagar (Gujarat):

'Bhavnagar, January 15: The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai today offered to resign if allegations of corruption levelled against his son, Mr. Kanti Desai, were proved.

'Addressing a mammoth public meeting here, Mr. Desai described the charges as 'unfounded and mischievous' and said: 'Let these allegations be inquired into by a three-member impartial committee'.

Referring to the allegations for the first time in public, he said he was doing it intentionally so that whoever had any proof against his son, could produce it.

Mr. Desai was provoked to come out openly at the latest issue

of 'Samarthan', a weekly published by Mr. Pranubhai Bhatt, President of the Bhavnagar district Janata Party unit had carried these allegations....'

'The Prime Minister pointed out to Mr. Pranubhai Bhatt who was sitting beside him on the dais and hoped he would apologise in public if he was convinced that his allegations were baseless Mr. Bhatt, however, avoided referring to the issue while thanking Mr. Desai for his address'. The Times of India. January 16, 1978.

Now, if I may say so, this stand of yours in the matter of allegations against your son could not be improved upon. Shri Kantibhai Desai is your only son and lives with you. Perhaps, as stated by you on the floor of the Parliament, you have appointed him as your Private Secretary also.

Below are given extracts from an interview which a correspondent of the weekly 'India Today' had with Shri Kanti Desai, as published in its issue dated 16—31 December, 1977:

"Q: What exactly do you look after as the Prime Minister's private Secretary?

A: I mainly look after the political affairs. The administrative details I leave to others. I meet and discuss things with political leaders and others....

Q: You said you want to start public life by working as your father's Private Secretary 14 years ago. How would you like to think of your own political future?

A: I do not think the work I am doing at present is any less important. But when the time comes, I will be there. Until then I am gaining experience."

People in general and publicmen in particular have, however, been disturbed to know that you do not propose to hold any enquiry at all. This is apparent from the following news item which appeared in the 'States-

man', dated 19 January 1978 which remains uncontradicted till date:

"Mr. Desai has no intention of setting up a committee of "three independent persons" to find the truth about the allegations being made against his son, Mr. Kantibhai Desai, reports Samachar.

"Sources close to the Prime Minister said on Wednesday that any such interpretation of his speech at a public meeting at Bhavnagar on January 15 would be erroneous and unwarranted.

"What the Prime Minister had said was that the same allegations which had been made against Mr. Kantibhai Desai and on which he made a detailed statement in 1968 were now being revived to malign him and his son."

It is difficult for me to believe that this news-item had your approval but if it had, I will submit that your earlier reaction was the right one and you should stick to it. Further, that most of the allegations against Shri Kantibhai Desai which are now reverberating throughout the country are new, and not old.

Maybe, these allegations, too, are all wrong and the press misquoted your Bhavnagar speech. Nevertheless, an enquiry would be appropriate. The reason is simple: every minister much more so the Prime Minister along with such members of his family as are living jointly with him, should not only be incorruptible, but should appear to be so.

As a distinguished Prime Minister of England, the Earl of Chatham said long ago, if allegations are made against a minister, they should invariably be enquired into. If the allegations are found wrong, the finding will raise the prestige of the Government; if they are found correct, the minister concerned will have to leave the Cabinet, in which case also the prestige of the Government will go up.

I would urge, therefore, that whatever be your compulsions to the contrary, it would be best to abide by the sage advice of Lord Chatham. Such a step along will help maintain the morale of the Party and the good name of the Government which are going down steeply with every day that passes.

I conclude in the hope that you will not misunderstand me.

With regards.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Morarji Desai,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

The Prime Minister wrote back as follows:

PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi,

March 13, 1978.

My dear Charan Singhji,

I have received your letter of the 11th March regarding Kanti. It has caused me no surprise; some persons had been telling me that you were intending to write such a letter and I had earlier told Raj Narain about it. He told me that there was no truth in it. Your letter shows that Raj Narain was wrong.

Your letter appears to have been prompted by what I am purported to have said in Bhavnagar on 15th of January according to the Samachar report as was published in the newspapers of the 16th. As soon as this incorrect report was brought to my notice, I had it corrected and the corrected version is the one that appeared, along with other papers, in the Statesman of the 19th January which you have quoted in your letter. I do not know why you should prefer the former to the latter. What is material is the version of the speech which I gave and not as it was construed

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by the reporter of a News Agency. Such wrong versions by a news agency are not so uncommon as to carry with them irrefutable authenticity.

You seem to think that whatever the correct version may be, the allegations against Kanti should be inquired into and in support of it you have cited the time-worn but seldom followed principle that persons holding high office and members of their family should not only be incorruptible but should appear to be so. I have always followed this principle. The question arises, however, as to whether every time an allegation is made against such persons or their families it should be inquired into or whether allegations should in the first instance be supported by *prima facie* evidence so as to be deserving of notice.

When I referred to the precedent of 1968 it is only because the situation and environment were more or less what they are today both within the party and outside. Interested persons were making propoganda against my son not so much to involve him but to ensure that I get out. As a result of statements made in Parliament, the matter was clear and Mrs. Gandhi who had earlier clandestinely encouraged it had to make a speech. The ghost of those matters is sought to be resurrected for their own purpose by some designing persons.

May I ask if it is your view that we should submit to the machinations of such ill-disposed persons? Our country has somehow become a vast whispering gallery in which character assassination seems to be a pastime or a child's play and rumours seem to float as if they are facts. False news is served to credulous readers as if they are authentic and garbled versions are given as if they are statements of truth. It is evident that there cannot be inquiries into such scandal mongering without regard for the need of curbing this evil tendency in our body politic or without verifying the truth of the allegation or

bona fides of those from whom such things emanate.

You have quoted the Earl of Chatam. The matter is not one in which I need be given any authority from outside or from the days of George III. I have myself followed the principle you have quoted more than any one else. Nevertheless, we must take cognisance of the situations and conditions prevailing today in our country and in our public life which I have referred to above. It has become a fashion here to try to portray as if no one in this country is safe from corruption. It has also become a fashion not only to involve Ministers but also their families in vague insinuations unworthy of any credence.

You will recall that there were so many persons insinuating about your son-in-law and without referring to you I defended him in Parliament because I refused to believe them. I have had a number of letters making allegations about you and your sons-in-law and, painful to state, even your wife. There are rumours floating even about some Ministers. If we were to follow the principles you have mentioned in your letter to the logical conclusions, we would be appointing a number of Commissions of Inquiry every day. I am sure you would not like to encourage the prevalence of such an atmosphere in the pursuit of the principles of to which you have drawn my attention.

I do not know what you mean compulsion to the contrary. I have no compulsions to the contrary about my son. I have never allowed personal feelings or affections to stand in the way of public duty.

I know that Kanti would not be even the last person to put me in an embarrassing position on this account. I also feel certain that if he is at fault, he would not hesitate to admit it and make amends, and accept whatever punishment I may impose on him.

So far as I am concerned, I have made my position clear not only in Bhavnagar but every time that this question has been raised, and it is that if any allegations against my son are proved, I shall not hesitate not only to resign from office but even to retire from public life. It was in this context that I said in Bhavnagar that if any three independent and impartial men having standing in public life came to the conclusion that my son was guilty of misdemeanour, I would not remain in office. This does not mean that I or, Government were going to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. It is for those who indulge in such insinuations to refer them to such men and have them proved to their satisfaction that the allegation against my son have substance.

After all, my son is a private citizen and holds no position in Government. You have referred to the statement which has appeared in *India Today*, in its issue dated 16—31 October 1977. It has been utilized by others also for their own purpose but the main point is that he has made it clear that as Private Secretary he does not deal with any official matters. He works virtually as Private Secretary to me in my personal, political (non-official) or domestic matters.

There is not a scrap of official paper which he sees, or which goes to him. Nor does he make any recommendations or suggestions in any official matters. In the circumstances, any allegations and insinuations that he dabbles with official matters, or there is a 'Kanti Caucus' or 'Kanti Junta' are mere figments of a wild imagination beneath notice and in the words of Acharya Kripalani in 1968 when the discussion took place in the Lok Sabha "beneath contempt".

There can, therefore, be no official inquiry in such matters of private nature. Even a suggestion of this kind coming from you surprised me. If, however, any person has any allegation to make with which Kanti is connected as a private citizen, it is open

to him to avail himself of the offer that I have made.

You have repeated your plea that you should not be misunderstood. I do not think the question of misunderstanding arises. You have expressed yourself clearly and I understand it fully but what is significant is that you have not chosen to discuss it with me but have preferred to write to me about it.

Finally, let me say that I hold strong views, as the Janata Party does, about the need to root out corruption in the affairs of Government and public life. But I do not see how your suggestion can be considered as a right step in this direction when there is no basis of facts supporting it. The Commissions that have already been appointed to look into the misdeeds of the previous regime and important functionaries in that regime is ample evidence of our keenness to curb this malady. But weakness shown in submitting to mischief mongers or encouragement given to 'news-fillers' will introduce more corruption than lessen it. It has been my experience that most people who indulge in such activities are themselves corrupt and through these attacks seek to shield themselves or get their objectives served. Evidently, it would only be tantamount to giving support to corruption if we entertain vexations and frivolous allegations.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Morarji Desai)

Chaudhary Charan Singh,
Home Minister,
New Delhi,

13 hrs.

Secret

21st March 1978

My dear....

Thanks for your reply dated March 13, 1978.

I have thought a great deal over it since, and felt considerable hesitation in writing to you again on this subject.

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It is obvious that my letter has caused you some irritation—even anger. For, if it is not anger, how also one is expected to understand your reaction which, in essence, amounts to this “If there are charges against my son, there are charges against your sons-in-law and wife too”. You, no doubt, refer to rumour regarding other Ministers too. But the main thrust is unmistakably directed towards me and my family.

Well, if there are charges against my relations and they reflect adversely on my integrity, they must be enquired into—the sooner the better. I would like you to kindly appoint a Commission at the earliest. It is precisely my point that any cover-up of such matter leads to contrary results.

It is, indeed, possible that, as you say some people are playing by old scripts and are trying to settle their old scores with you. But their game has to be exposed and to me it seemed that the best way of doing it was the appointment of an impartial and independent commission to hold an enquiry.

Now, as regards the authority which should appoint the Commission, you have advanced a strange proposition. According to you what you had said in Bhavnagar about the Commission “does not mean that I or Government were to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. It is for them who indulge in such insinuations to refer them to such men and have them proved to their satisfaction that the allegations against my son have substance”.

“I am constrained to say that you have not carefully considered the implications of this stand. Inquiries into the conduct of important persons have been held in our country and in others in the past also, but accusers themselves are not known to have named or appointed those who will hold an enquiry into their accusations. For once, an accused may be allowed to

make a choice from a panel, but, in no case, an accuser. Nor will such judges or members of the Commission of Enquiry enjoy any legal competence to make an enquiry, summon witnesses, ask for production of documents, inspect relevant file, etc.

Further, however, impartial and objective the verdict of such persons, it would hardly carry any conviction or credibility. And, if there are a number of accusers, then, according to this scheme, they will have to meet and select three persons or, in the alternative, appoint separately as many sets of such persons. This attitude of yours amounts to a refusal to hold an enquiry: at least, that is the conclusion which people will draw.

You have gone to point out that “the Commissions that have already been appointed to look into the misdeeds of the previous regime is ample evidence of our keenness to curb this malady.” Inasmuch, however, as we are not willing to apply the same standards to ourselves, the appointment of Commissions “to look into the misdeeds of the previous regime” is no evidence that we are really keen to root out corruption.

I also think that the formulation regarding your son's status requires another look if it is to effectively silence his critics.

According to you, your son is a private citizen and holds no position in the government and, therefore, there can be no official inquiry in such matters. You say that “he works virtually as Private Secretary to me in my personal, political (non-official) or domestic matters.”

Now, political affairs of a Prime Minister in connection whereof Shri Kanti Desai, as he himself has put it, ‘meets and discusses things with political leaders and ‘other’ cannot be characterized as a purely private or personal, non-official or domestic matter. My contention is borne out, again, by Shri Kanti Desai himself when, on being asked how he would

like to think of his own future, he vouchsafed that 'the work I was doing at present was no less important and when the time came, I will be there. Until then I was gaining experience'. Experience of what? Obviously, not of a private citizen.

Next, under the law as it stands, a charge of corruption can be validly laid even against a strictly private citizen placed in the circumstances, and entrusted with the duties of Shri Kanti Desai.

Further, Shri Kanti Desai is a member of a Joint Hindi family with you as its head. Which means the financial interests of you both are the same. Legally, this position leads to conclusions which are obvious.

Therefore, my view and advice whatever they are worth, remain unchanged. Your own good name and that of the country demand that a Commission is appointed.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Morarji Desai,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi."

On 23rd March, the Prime Minister wrote to me as follows:

New Delhi

March 23, 1978

"My dear Charan Singhji,

I have received your letter of the 21st March, this time with some surprise because I did not expect that you would misconstrue my letter to the extent that you have done.

In the first place, there was nothing in the letter to show that I was irritated or angry. In fact, I dispassionately explained my approach to the question.

Secondly, you have also misunderstood my reference to your sons-in-

law and your wife having been the subject of rumour. I mentioned it only to indicate how baseless such rumours could be and how it would be wrong to take them at their face value. There was no equation in my mind between Kanti's case and the case of your sons-in-law and your wife. I am not the one to look for alibis of this nature.

You still seem to hold the view that because there are allegations, a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed. I am sorry I cannot subscribe to his view. You have referred to the earlier inquiry into the conduct of important persons. If you look up the records, you will find that no enquiry was ordered unless there was *prima facie* evidence to sustain specific allegations and not, as in a case like this, in which there are only vague allegations many of which were demonstrably unjustifiable and vexatious.

"So far as am concerned, there is no question of refusal to hold an inquiry; in fact no grounds for an inquiry exist. After all, whoever makes allegations is in the position of a complainant and it is quite fair on my part to ask them to substantiate their allegations with concrete evidence.

I don't appreciate what you mean by not applying the same standards to ourselves as we apply to the others. I hope you will not mind my asking you whether it is your case that an inquiry should be ordered, even without being convinced that an inquiry is necessary or would be worthwhile, on merely vague allegations in an atmosphere in which, as I mentioned earlier, character assassination is the rule and truth a ready casualty. If so, I am sorry that I have to differ.

Regarding Kanti's status, I think you are quite wrong in your analysis. There is no question of joint family being involved. He and I have separate identities; we are separately assessed; we may live under the same roof but have separate life of our own. He has his own affairs to look after

[Shri Charan Singh]

and I have mine. If he meets and discusses things with political leaders and others it is mostly on their approach. They see him on organisational and such other non-official matters and mostly unasked. Should he say 'No' when they do so? I myself have tried to dissuade them from seeing him but they persist. In any case if he deals with political matters, it is not possible for him to be restricted from seeing those who wish to see him or whom he has to see for non-official or personal matters.

I thank you for being so solicitous about my good name and that of the country. I can assure you that both are and will be safe in my own keeping and the day I am convinced that I cannot look after both, I have already told you what would be my line of action.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Morarji Desai)

Shri Charan Singh,
Minister of Home Affairs,
New Delhi."

Sir, one other letter each passed between me and the Prime Minister, but there was no new ground that was covered. So, I do not think it necessary to read them out:

The main argument of Shri Desai is:

"Allegations against persons holding high office or their families should, in the first instance, be supported by *prima facie* evidence so as to be deserving of notice. . . No enquiries into such scandal-mongering can be held without verifying the truth of the allegation or bonafides of those from whom such things emanate. If the principles mentioned by me (sic) are followed to the logical conclusion, then we would be appointing a number of

Commissions of Inquiry every day. . . An enquiry can be made only when there is *prima facie* evidence to sustain specific allegation and not, as in a case like this, in which there are only vague allegations many of which were demonstrably unjustifiable and vexatious."

At the outset, one would like to know if, according to the Prime Minister, the truth of an allegation is first ascertained, then what else remains for a Commission to enquire?

A Commission can be appointed under the existing law, the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, for the purpose of making an inquiry into any definite matter of public importance. And, in order to be definite, all that is necessary is that the matter must not be vague. If general allegations are not vague, they are definite matters. Doubtless where a particular instance is given, the matter becomes definite.

The Reports or Findings submitted by Commissions appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, are in the nature of a mere advice or information for the Government and have no force *proprio vigore*. The Commissions do not adjudicate any disputes or determine any rights or liabilities or decide any questions of guilt or innocence. Such inquiries do not even initiate any proceedings which have to be left to the ordinary Criminal procedure. As the Supreme Court has observed in Brij Nandan Sinha's case, the Commissions are merely fact-finding bodies. (And that is what I was pleading for).

One really fails to understand what objection the Prime Minister or anybody placed in a responsible position in the public life of the country could possibly have to the appointment of a Commission so that confidence in the public life of the country was restored.

In the most recent case under the 1952 Act, Karnataka State vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court made it clear that the purpose of the Act was

not just to prove the guilt of the person concerned. Several of their Lordships endorsed the following paragraph from the lecture of Sir Cyril Salmon:

"In all countries, certainly in those that enjoy freedom of speech and a free Press, moments occur when allegations and rumours circulate causing a nation-wide crisis of confidence in the integrity of public life or about other matters of vital public importance. No doubt, this rarely happens (sic), but when it does, it is essential that public confidence is restored, for, without it, no democracy can long survive. This confidence can be effectively restored only by thoroughly investigating and probing the rumours and allegations so as to search out and establish the truth. The truth may show that the evil exists, thus enabling it to be rooted out, or that there is no foundation in the rumours and allegations by which the public has been disturbed. In either case, confidence is restored."

If we accept the Prime Minister's stand, we will have to bid good-bye to all hopes of establishing a clean public life or giving an efficient administration to the country and cease entertaining dreams of greatness or economic prosperity of our Motherland.

Anyway, as I have already said, it is my attitude in regard to allegations against Shri Kanti Desai that actuated the Prime Minister's letter to me on June 29. Since March 11 when I wrote the first letter to him, in this connection, the Prime Minister was on the look-out for a pretext. That my conclusion is correct will be borne out by the fact that, on the first two occasions when I saw the Prime Minister at the instance of erstwhile colleagues of the Cabinet, he required of me to withdraw my demand for an inquiry into the conduct of his son which I refused to do. On the third occasion, viz., on August 17, he said that inasmuch as the Rajya Sabha was already seized of the matter, no question of withdrawal of my demand was any longer

germane, but I should issue a statement that I did not want any inquiry to be made which also I categorically possibility.

On none of the three occasions did the Prime Minister speak to me a single word about my alleged violation of the principle of collective responsibility.

The Opposition in the Rajya Sabha brought a Motion in the House asking its Chairman to nominate a 15-member Committee to go into the corruption charges against the family members of Shri Morarji Desai and myself, which was passed by a majority of 154 to 78 on August 10, 1978. While regretting the Government's inability to accept the recommendations contained in the Rajya Sabha's above Resolution, the Prime Minister said on August 24 that 'in the event of any specific charges of corruption in the context of this Resolution, being made to it in writing by any Honourable Members since my Government took office, Government proposes to refer the same to the Chief Justice for being examined by him.'

Now, this was a course open to fundamental objections and fraught with grave consequences. For, the legal position is that the Chief Justice will have no authority to compel the attendance of any person for being examined as a witness or for the production of any document, so that the enquiry will be an informal one—not one conducted with the sanction of law.

In a similar case that arose in Britain, the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Wilson, had attacked Prime Minister Mac-Millan for 'blurring the edge which marks the sharp definition of the function of the judiciary, on the one hand, and the executive and the legislature on the other.'

No sitting Judge should, therefore, ever be asked to tender advice or conduct an examination or inquiry, whether final or preliminary, without the authority and sanction of the law.

[Shri Charan Singh]

However, if the Prime Minister would still like to be guided by the opinion of the Chief Justice Chandrachud, he has only to open the law reports and read his Lordship's judgment in the Karnataka case wherein he went on to say:

"These are sensitive matters of public importance which, if left to the normal investigation agencies, can create needless controversies and generate an atmosphere of suspicion. The larger interests of the community require that such matters should be inquired into by high power commissions consisting of persons whose findings can command the confidence of the people. It is only by establishing the truth that the purity and integrity of public life can be preserved".

In his abounding affection for his son, Shri Desai does not realise that he has done great harm to the Janata Party, the public life of the country and to democracy. He is so much obsessed with personal reasons as to endanger the public weal. I have already referred to the matters of the Birlas' Hindalco and the Raja Challa-palli's 3,000 acre farm. It will not be out of place to state here that, in actual truth, Shri Raj Narain was asked to resign not for addressing a public meeting against law or for abusing the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh during the course of his speech as in my case, it was a feint. The real reason consisted in the fact that, in spite of the Prime Minister asking him several times to appoint two persons of his choice as Presidents of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Chandigarh, Shri Raj Narain refused to do so because he thought this insistence was detrimental to public interest and went against established practice. Shri Raj Narain wanted to include this fact in his statement which he made on the floor of the House in July last, but I persuaded him not to do so. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I plead guilty.

AN. HON. MEMBER: That is right.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: In conclusion, however, I must thank the Prime Minister for his kindness in including me in his Cabinet at all and, at the same time. I must congratulate him for bringing, in such a short time, an unprecedented awakening amongst the peasantry all over the country by dismissing me from the Cabinet so summarily as he did.

That is all.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER: No questions please. Rules do not permit.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Will there be a statement by the mediators after this?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): If their respective position are so irreconcilable, how was it that he was negotiating until the last hour to re-join the Cabinet?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I had gone through parts of this statement after I received a copy of it from you about 3 days ago but I heard it here fully as I had not the time earlier to go through it fully.

AN HON. MEMBER: Indifference.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I see that Shri Charan Singhji is vrey bitter. . .

AN. HON. MEMBER: Naturally.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: . . . and I do not want to add to his bitterness by any remarks of mine. But I have to put the record straight in some matters. I see that he is also helping the Opposition in some of the attacks they are making against me. Not that he is trying to do that purposely—

am not saying that, but that is how they are welcoming some of his statements. . . . (Interruptions) Will they allow me to speak? If they do not want me to speak, well, it is their business. But I cannot understand this kind of an attitude on the part of my hon friends there. . . . (Interruptions)

Well, Sir, taking the last thing first about Shri Raj Narain's real reason of my asking for his resignation. . . . (Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण (रामबरेली) : हम वही भी बोलना पड़ेगा क्या ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI. . . this is a matter which was not relevant to this issue, but still it has been brought in and so I would like to put the record straight.

I met Shri Raj Narain only yesterday and I told him that this passage which I read out to him is not correct. It is said that I asked him to appoint two persons to these two institutions. It was not correct to say that. What I told him was that he should not be the President of those two institutions. It is not right for a Minister to be President of such institutions because, he will not be able to take an impartial view of the management there. And that is what I have written to all Ministers, about all our Committees—not only about him.

Then, I did suggest that Dr. Sushila Nayar could be appointed to one of them. But I did not say that she must be appointed. I was more insistent on his not taking up that Office of the President of these two medical institutions. He also wanted to take charge of the Red Cross Society which I did not want him to. But, how can that be the reason? But, I do not want to go into that because that I have already replied to it when Shri Raj Narain had made a statement here.

श्री राजनारायण : इस में नयी बातें आई हैं

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then Shri Charan Singh Ji said that my real

reason for asking for his resignation was his insistence on an enquiry against Kanti Desai as he has said specifically in his statement.

And let me put some facts about it before you and before the House and let the House judge whether this was the reason or, whether this could be the reason of my asking for his resignation. His first letter was on the 11th March, the second letter 21st and, the third letter may have been on the 29th March.

Now, if that was the reason, then, there was a debate in this House on the Harijan issue where Shri Charan Singh Ji came under a heavy attack. That was on or about the 7th of April—and then, at that time, he did not reply to it. He did not even remain present. I replied on his behalf and I took that attack upon myself: I defended him, not in that way, but, I defended him that it was my responsibility, not only his responsibility. I hope the House remembers it. That night he was quite well. There was no question that he was not well.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
You wanted to win him over.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: For that matter, I have never tried in my life to win anybody over. That is left to my hon. friends. Then, it may not be a compliment; I am only stating the fact.

Then, on the 7th night, Shri Charan Singh Ji sent me his resignation which I saw in the following morning because it was received late at my house and I had gone to sleep. That morning of 8th April I was going to Orissa. So, I took the letter with me; I went in the early mornnig and on the way back, Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Rabi Ray were with me. I showed them the letter of resignation and I asked them as to why this should be done! This matter has already been finished in the House and I have not believed a word of it. He had written to me that

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'if my own partymen attack me like this in the House, I must resign. Therefore, I hand my resignation.' And there also he had used the same words, as he is using them now, that he was very thankful that I had at all included him in my Cabinet. Who uses strident words? Have I used any strident words in the latter which I wrote to him saying that I have no other alternative but to ask for his resignation? Which are the strident words that I have used in that letter? If that had been pointed out, I would have been very thankful and I would have apologised for that if it was so. But this letter is full of all bitterness; this statement is full of all that bitterness and yet I do not make a grievance of it, because I can understand that it is from bitterness alone that such language can flow. But if it was my intention that because I did not like him and, therefore, I wanted to ease him out, as he has quoted from a letter that was written to him by somebody—and if that was so, would I have not accepted it immediately? It would not have been necessary to do anything else when the resignation had been sent to me. But I requested those two friends to go to him and tell him that this is not right. If he withdraws it, it is all right. We reached here at about 7.00; they went to him and Shri Biju Patnaik came back to me at 9-15 at night and told me that he wants the letter back and it is going to be destroyed. And he took the letter from me and it was destroyed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As it was brought from the Election Commission!...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That was a year earlier. That had no relation to this.

But if I had any intention of doing this, would I not have done it? Would I not have accepted it? Therefore, it shows how he wants to explain away the things.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The Prime Minister has said that Shri Biju Patnaik went to him and then the words the Prime Minister used are: 'He wanted the letter back in order to destroy it.' The question is: "who is that 'he'". It was not I; perhaps the Prime Minister means Shri Biju Patnaik himself. He wanted the letter back, not I.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If he did not want it, he could have written to me next day. Shri Biju Patnaik told me...

SHRI RAJ NARAIN *rose*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not come in. Mr. Charan Singh is quite competent and he has a right, but you do not have.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Shri Biju Patnaik told me that it was burnt in the presence of Shri Charan Singh. That is what he told me. But if he was wrong, Shri Charan Singh could have told me: "I have resigned, why don't you relieve me?"

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): That was a question of party discipline.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, he could have come before the party; I cannot understand it.

I had told these friends that if he does not want to withdraw it, I am not going to write to him to withdraw it. I had made that clear. What is the use of saying this now? This is how the whole case is made up.

Then, about collective responsibility. I do not want to go into all problems because I do not want to refer to all the instances cited by him. About collective responsibility. It is said that I have not observed collective responsibility and some instance have been cited. One of them is that I have enunciated a policy without reference to the Cabinet. I must quote the words, I am supposed to have said:

"That India would not produce or use nuclear energy even for peace-

ful purposes even if it went against the interests of the country."

I could not have been so mad as to say such a thing. On the contrary, I have always affirmed that India will use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, whatever may be the hindrances from other people. That is what I have said. What I said was that India would not make an explosion. That is what I said. Did I say anything else? Perhaps he has made a mistake in writing. That is possible. Therefore, to say like this is not proper. When I said that nuclear energy will be used for peaceful purposes, did I depart from the policy which has been adopted in this country from Jawaharlal Nehru's days that I had to take it again to the Cabinet? It was not necessary; but when I went to the United Nations to make a statement, I read it out to my Cabinet colleagues in a Cabinet meeting. They approved of it. Then I had made it there in the UNO. What is the use of saying that I should not do this? I don't do things like that. They approved of it. If they wanted to change the language, I would have changed the language. Not that I would not have done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Shame on those people who say shame, shame. That is all I would say. What is the shame in this matter?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not 'shame'. It is 'same'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore, to say this kind of a thing is not fair; but bitterness can make one say anything, or when there are no valid reasons, then any reasons can be given.

The same thing is about Sikkim. Was I making any policy statement about Sikkim, or did I say anything to enunciate any policy for which I am required to go to the Cabinet?

What was asked of me, was about what was my earlier view. To that, I said that this was my view. I also made it clear to the man, and he printed it, that there is no question of changing the position now. (*Interruptions*) It does not mean that. When people had asked me about a statement I made when I was not the Prime Minister, I had to make that Statement. I cannot say that I had made it wrongly at that time. But that does not mean that I had to go to the Cabinet for that. I cannot understand, by what stretch of imagination, can anybody say this.

Then about Goa. When Goa was taken, Shri Charan Singh Ji was nowhere in the Government of India—at that time. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. I had said then what I had to say in the Cabinet meeting. It was not that I had not said. Before that, there was a meeting here, of Indo-African Society. And there, I was asked to speak. I had said, "If I have to speak, I will say that you must use only non-violence; violence will not help." And when I was told that I must not say that to those people, I said, "If that is so, I will not go. Ask Jawaharlal Ji whether I can say this or not; otherwise, I would not go." Jawaharlal Nehru said there is no objection to my saying it and that I can go and say it.

When the Goa decision was taken, I had objected to it. Then we met in the Working Committee in Patna; and in the Working Committee, a resolution was brought forward by Shri Krishna Menon, that what was done was in conformity with our policy and principles. There, I objected to it. And I said "I cannot call it in conformity with the policy. Therefore it is wrong to make this statement. I cannot agree with it. I will have to oppose this resolution."

It was discussed, argued and Jawaharlalji told me that I was right and told me what had to be done. Then they altered the resolution and said

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that this should not be considered against our policy. That is how it was altered. Therefore, it was not a question of my getting out of collective responsibility, in any case. I did not go out to make public statements about it. But when I am asked about it, I have to say that this was my attitude about Goa. And I was alone at that time. I was condemned by many people. But that does not mean that I must say what I did not consider to be right. Even today, I feel I was right. But that position was accepted by Jawaharlalji at that time with me. Otherwise, he could have relieved me from the Cabinet.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is a greatness of Jawaharlal Nehru.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know. He was certainly great. He was not like my friends here with little minds. He knew when it was right and when he was wrong he admitted it. If I were wrong I will admit it not because anybody says I am wrong that I must admit that I am wrong. I am not going to do that. But I would not have said anything about it if this had not been mentioned. But I have had to say this because of this. Otherwise, I would not have disclosed it. But this is how this is sought to be justified

In the Cabinet, when we meet, we discuss everything very frankly. There is no bar to speaking frankly. This never happened in the Cabinet before. There are unanimous decisions. It is not one man's view which is taken either my view or somebody else's. I have changed my view when I find that the majority is different. This is how we work. That is collective responsibility. Where have I made a breach of it?

When Shri Charan Singhji was the Home Minister he made a statement putting it in the mouth of other people saying that people say that we are a lack of impotent people not fit to

govern. If I had not asked for his resignation, I would certainly had been called impotent. I could not swallow that statement. And moreover, I did not do it on my own. I could have done it on my own without consulting my colleagues. But I called a meeting of my colleagues. We discussed the matter for an hour and it was agreed that this was a breach of collective responsibility. And then the letter I sent was also corrected by some of my colleagues. It was not that I did it on my own. Therefore, to say that I do not believe in collective responsibility is not correct. I am not one of those who say one thing and do another thing. If I ask somebody to do a thing, I would do it first myself. I have never arrogated to myself any position of superiority. I do agree I am first among equals and yet I have greater responsibility of bearing the blame as the Prime Minister, as the Head of the Government I think. But I have no right to impose my will on anybody. That I believe and that is how I have behaved.

I have never made any declaration or a statement criticising my colleagues for anything. I would not do that. If my hon. friend, Shri Charan Singhji had written to me or if that statement had been sent to me and not to the Press, I would not have objected to it; I would have discussed it with him. But that was not done. And then it was expected that I should go to Surj Kund to discuss with him this thing, when he had such an attitude towards me. I did not want to make him more ill, because then I would have had to tell him about it. I have not used at any time an unkind word though he had used against me many unkind words.

I saw him last in the hospital before going to U.S.A. And after that, we were not to issue a statement, but he issued a statement condemning what we were doing. It went on happening like this not for one day but it kept happening almost every day as long as it

was in the group or in the darbar. I did not want to say anything. But when it appeared in the Press and verified whether that statement was issued, it was not merely.....Then I called a meeting of my colleagues and took decision. Otherwise, I would not have done it. It was for me a very painful thing to do. I would never have spoken about it. But today I have had to speak. Otherwise, the facts would not be known. That is why I have spoken.

The question comes about my son. That also I have never....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is you Achilles'. A heel!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You may say Achilles' heel. A person who has nothing but Achilles' heel sees Achilles' heel everywhere. That is all. I do not believe in Achilles' heel. I have made my position very clear. I have said if any member gives it in writing, I will refer it immediately to the Chief Justice of India, because the Chief Justice of India will then ask that man to give him prima facie evidence. If he does not do it, then he can be sued by my son for defamation. That is the remedy available to him. How I can allow these things to happen like this? (Interruptions) I am not going to be bamboozled into things like this. Let it be understood (Interruptions). When I pointed out to Shri Charan Singhji as it is read out now, that these were the things which were being talked, he thought I was angry. That was not so. He said, Appoint a commission against the members of my family. What prevented him from doing it? He was the Home Minister. He could have done it. (Interruptions) If he had done it, I would have done it too. But how can I do it? It would have been wrong for him to do it. I would not say I would not do it. But if he had done it, then I would have been forced to do it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The question is, when the Home Min-

ister of India put up a proposal like that, why did you stand in the way?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He cannot find anything against me. Therefore he gets at such things and wants to utilise them against me. I do not deny him the satisfaction of doing it. I do not want to enter into an argument. Therefore, it will be seen that I have tried... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are converting it into a debate. This is not a debate.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not want to enter into an argument on this issue here, because I have spoken sufficiently about it. I do not want to dilate on it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have not answered my point at all.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore, I would leave it to my hon. friends to judge as to whether I have in any way done anything wrong in asking for the resignation of Shri Charan Singhji as I did. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have some announcements to make.

13.53 hrs.

RULINGS BY SPEAKER RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had given notice of a question of privilege against Shri Nikhil Chakravarty, Member of Press Commission and Editor of the *Mainstream* and the Editor of the *Patriot* for publishing in the *Patriot* dated the 8th December, 1978, Shri Nikhil Chakravarty's remark that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had made a "scurrilous allegation" against Shri Nikhil Chakravarty in the House.

Shri Nikhil Chakravarty as well as the Editor of the *Patriot* have both sent their letters of apology for using

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and publishing the remark "scurrilous allegation" in reference to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

In view of the apology tendered by both of them, the matter may be treated as closed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Is there any condition in the apology.

MR. SPEAKER: It is unconditional apology.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What has happened to my privilege motions, one against Mr. Stephen and the other one against Mr. Shakhder, Shri B. N. Tandon and Shrimati Indira Gandhi... (*Interruptions*). What happened to those two privilege motions? They are trying to shield the people. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: On the 12th December, 1978, during the discussion on the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges, Shri C. M. Stephen had stated that Shri B. Shankaranand, a Member of the Committee of Privileges, had written a letter to the Chairman, Committee of Privileges, from Bombay stating *inter alia* that he had been in hospital for a major operation and that he had not received any notice about the sitting of the Committee of Privileges. In that letter, Shri Shankaranand had also requested that if any meeting of the Committee was scheduled to be held in the near future, it might be postponed to a later date to enable him to attend the meeting. Shri Stephen contended that in spite of that letter the Committee held the meeting on the 19th August, 1978, and they took up the major question as to whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi was liable to take an oath.

Shri Samar Guha, Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, had thereupon intervened and stated that the letter received from Shri Shankaranand had been thoroughly discussed by the Committee and "the Committee unanimously agreed that the meeting should not be postponed."

According to the minutes of the sitting of the Committee of Privileges held on the 19th August, 1978—

"The Chairman informed the Committee of the factual position on the points raised by Shri B. Shankaranand, M.P. in his aforesaid letter and stated *inter alia* that in his earlier letter dated the 19th July, 1978 which was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on the 21st July, 1978, Shri B. Shankaranand had only requested that the sitting of the Committee might be fixed after the 15th August, 1978. He had not requested that the notice and other papers of the Committee might be sent to him at the hospital address in Bombay where he was to undergo a major operation. He had not also given any instructions to the Lok Sabha Secretariat that his parliamentary papers might be sent there. According to the practice followed during sessions of Lok Sabha, the notice and papers relating to the Committee were duly delivered at his New Delhi address in the absence of any instructions to the contrary from him and signatures obtained in receipt thereof.

The Committee, after considering all aspects of the matter and the points raised by Shri B. Shankaranand in his aforesaid letter, decided to continue their proceedings."

At that stage Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad is said to have observed as follows:

"Normally, I agree that when the session is taking place you must send that to Delhi address but in the off-session period, it should be sent to his home address, to his constituency address. Here is a peculiar situation of the person or a Member who has been undergoing an operation and he is writing to this Committee that he has undergone an operation, and he is in the hospital. One or two replies have been sent and correspondence was going on. In these

circumstances I draw your attention to Rule 334(1):—

"The Secretary-General shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is required by these rules to be made available for the use of members."

"Now can we say that all efforts had been made to send the notice and the papers to him. I can understand if it was not known to the committee that he is in the hospital and undergone an operation."

After some discussion in the Committee, the Chairman is said to have observed as follows:

"If we postpone, next time some other Member may not be able to attend."

Now, is there any objection to hold the meeting today?

At that stage several members said that they had no objection but Dr. Seyid Muhammad said:

"I would only say that propriety requires that he is given proper notice."

Thereafter the Chairman is reported to have observed:

"I take it that the decision of the Committee, considering all aspects of the matter and Shri B. Shankaranand's letter, is that we hold the meeting today."

Further proceedings show that no member of the Committee thereafter expressed disagreement with the observations of the Chairman.

Under the circumstances, I think, the matter should rest at that.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): The Chairman said that it was a unanimous decision but it was not a unanimous decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read out the proceedings.

In his notice under Rule 222, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, M.P., has raised an interesting question. I have not been able to get any precedent on the point raised by Shri Faleiro. Hence it has to be decided on first principles.

14 hrs.

According to newspaper reports, some of the parties in this House had discussed the question of privilege against Shrimati Indira Gandhi in their party meetings. It is not known whether any of them had issued any whip to their party members. Some of the parties were also reported to have taken decision as to how they should approach the question. The Prime Minister in his comments on Shri Faleiro's motion has informed me that the Janata Party has not issued any whip in regard to the privilege motion before the House. But it had discussed the matter in accordance with the usual practice. The Prime Minister has further stated that his action in wanting to know of the views of the party in coming to his own judgement does not constitute any breach of privilege.

The earlier rulings in this House have established that the House will not take note of any discussion at party meetings

When the House decides a question of breach of privilege, it functions as a quasi-judicial body. Political considerations are irrelevant. Therefore, the motion before the House cannot be viewed from a partisan angle. But even in a matter like this, there is nothing wrong for a party discussing the matter so that members may have an opportunity to convince members about the right approach to the motion before the House. That being so, I am unable to hold that the facts set out by Shri Faleiro in his motion amount to any contempt of the House.

Hence, consent asked for is not accorded.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: (Nandyal): Sir, what about my motion?

MR. SPEAKER: They have given an unconditional apology.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, you must read it out. I have written to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, what about my notice?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have precedent every time.

In regard to the article in the *Illustrated Weekly*, in view of the unconditional apology tendered by the Editor and Publisher, the matter may be dropped. The hon. Member who has given notice....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please read out the whole thing.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: You are not reading out the entire matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This motion is against the Editor and Publisher of the *Illustrated Weekly* for casting reflection on the Members of Parliament. In the Editor's Page, under the caption "Pensions of MPs" in the issue dated 5th November, 1978 they have mentioned certain things.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What did they say? (*Interruptions*) In the case of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, the whole thing has been mentioned. Let me read it.... (*Interruptions*). I will read it.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, there was only one word, "scurrilous".

SHRI VASAT SATHE: The whole background was mentioned there.

MR. SPEAKER: There is only one word "scurrilous."

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With your permission, I will read it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The apology of the Editor must be published in the *Illustrated Weekly*.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask him to publish it. That is another matter. I will direct him to publish it.

14.05 hrs.

RE EXPLOSION OF BOMBS AT CALCUTTA RESIDENCE OF PROF. SAMAR GUHA, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have to communicate to this House that last night at about 11 p.m. at my Calcutta residence two high powered bombs were thrown and my two-storeyed building was shaken. Fortunately the doors and windows were closed. My wife and my minor daughter live there I think that I have to discharge my duty as the Chairman of the Privileges Committee with my clean conscience and faith in God. I am not seeking any kind of favour from anywhere, but I draw your attention and the attention of the House through you, Sir, that if a Chairman has to function and function with his conscience and with a sense of duty and responsibility to this House and if that Chairman is subjected to terror and this kind of a things, whether it should be considered as a bomb thrown to the dignity, honour and will of this House, I leave this question to you. It is up to you to see whether this House has any duty to condemn this kind of thing or not. I personally am not seeking any favour.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

14.07 hrs. . .

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF
HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD., PIMPRI,
PUNE AND OIL AND NATURAL GAS COM-
MISSION FOR 1977-78**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** Sir,
on behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I
beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English versions)
under section (1) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government
on the working of the Hindustan
Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri,
Pune, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the
Hindustan Antibiotics Limited,
Pimpri, Pune, for the year
1977-78 alongwith the Audited
Accounts and the comments of
the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-3177/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port together with the Audited Ac-
counts (Hindi and English versions)
of the Oil and Natural Gas Com-
mission for the year 1977-78 and of
its subsidiary company Hydrocar-
bons India Limited, New Delhi, for
the year 1977-78 under sub-section
(3) of section 23 read with sub-sec-
tion (4) of section 22 of the Oil and
Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English
versions) by the Government on
the above Reports. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3178/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): Sir, I gave one
Privilege motion against Mr. C. M.
Stephen on 13th of December. . (Inter-
ruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my
consideration. I have got it yesterday
and it is under my consideration.

3653 LS—11

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I gave another privilege
motion against Mr. Shakdher, former
Secretary-General. . . .

14.08. hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Now the
other item has already started

SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY-SIXTH RE-
PORTS OF LAW COMMISSION WITH
STATEMENTS FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI
VERSIONS AND REPORT ON THE SIXTH
GENERAL ELECTION TO HOUSE OF THE
PEOPLE, 1977

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER):** Sir, On behalf of Shri Shanti
Bhushan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Seventy-fifth
Report of the Law Commission on
Disciplinary Jurisdiction under the
Advocates Act, 1961. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3179/78].

(2) A copy of the Seventy-sixth
Report of the Law Commission on
Arbitration Act, 1940. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3180/78].

(3) Two statements (Hindi and
English versions) explaining rea-
sons for not laying simultaneously
the Hindi versions of the Reports
mentioned at (1) and (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
3180/78].

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi
and English versions) on the Sixth
General Election to the House of
the People, 1977, Volume II (Statis-
tical). [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-3181/78].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NEW DELHI
FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY
AND NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSIONS

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER:** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay and (ii) reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the document mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3182/78].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, WARANGAL (ANDHRA PRADESH), FOR 1977-78 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1977-78 WITH A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSION

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3183/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Audited Accounts of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1977-78, together with the Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Regional En-

gineering College, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3184/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3185/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF COIR BOARD FOR 1977-78 WITH A STATEMENT RE. REVIEW, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW THEREON OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1976-77 WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (FOURTH AND FIFTH AMENDMENT) ORDERS, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): Sir, on behalf of Shri George Fernandes, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1977-78 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Board is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3186/78].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3187/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement of Review (Hindi and English versions) of Annual Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1976-77.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3188/78].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Imported Cement Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 685(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1978.

(ii) The Imported Cement Control (Fifth Amendment) Order,

1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 701(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3189/78].

STATEMENT RE. ACTIONS TAKEN ETC. ON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Sixty-third Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3190/78].

NOTIFICATION EXEMPTING PERIODICALS FROM AUXILIARY DUTY OF CUSTOMS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1471 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Periodicals from the whole of the Auxiliary Duty of Customs, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3191/78].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND OF EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi

[Shri Arif Beg]

and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3192/78].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3193/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI AND CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corpora-

tion, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3194/78].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3195/78].

NOTIFICATION RESCINDING TEA (REGISTRATION OF DEALERS AND DECLARATION OF STOCKS) SECOND ORDER, 1978

SHRI ARIF BEG: Sir, on behalf of Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 709(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1978 rescinding the Tea (Registration of Dealers and Declaration of Stocks) Second Order, 1978 published in Notification No. S.O. 345(E) dated the 20th May, 1978 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3196/78].

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ No. 1652 DATED 27-7-78 RE. COUNTRIES WHERE INDIANS LIVE IN LARGE NUMBERS

SHRI LARANG SAI: Sir, on behalf of Shri S. Kundu, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 27th July, 1978 to Unstarred Question No. 1652 by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak regarding Countries where Indians live in large numbers.

Statement

In reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1652 answered on 27th July, 1978, Singapore was inadvertently omitted from the list of countries where people of Indian origin reside in large numbers. The answer to part (a) of the question may therefore be amended to read as follows:

Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Fiji, Australia, New Zealand, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Surinam, Jamaica, USA, Canada, Hongkong and Singapore.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL NEW DELHI AND SMALL INDUSTRY EXTENSION TRAINING INSTITUTE, HYDERABAD FOR 1977-78 AND REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI, AND CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78
ETC. ETC.

SHRI LARANG SAI: Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Abha Maiti, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3189/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3199/78].

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3200/78].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3201/78].

(c) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the the working of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3202/78].

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (3) (a) (ii) and (c) (ii) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3203/78].

(5) A copy of the House-hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 715(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1978 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3204/78].

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 698(E) (Hindi and English versions)

published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1978 regarding the continuance of control over the management of M/s. Abrasives and Castings Limited, Calcutta under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3205/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN AERONATICS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1977-78 WITH A STATEMENT re. REVIEW THEREON

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronatics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3206/78].

STATEMENT re. WITHDRAWAL OF ADVANCE FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA FOR EXPENDITURE ON CLEARANCE OF CANE ARREARS ETC. OF SUGAR MILLS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding withdrawal of an advance from the Contingency Fund of India for meeting the expenditure towards clearance of cane arrears, working capital etc. in respect of undertakings taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3207/78].

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (2ND AND 4TH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 930 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1978, together with a corrigendum there to published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1261 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1978.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1140 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3208/78].

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1978—UNION GOVERNMENT (COMMERCIAL)—PART II—TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1977 WITH STATEMENT re. REVIEW THEREON (ND NOTIFICATION EXEMPTING SPORTS TEAMS ETC. PARTICIPATING IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS, FROM FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Zulfikarulla, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of India for the Comptroller and Auditor General of the year 1978—Union Government (Commercial)—Part II—tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—32.9/78)]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3210/78].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting members of sports teams and coaches accompanying such teams when performing an international journey for taking part in international sports competitions, tournaments or championships from the payments of Foreign Travel Tax, under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3211/78].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

14.12 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
Hundred and Fifth, Hundred and Eighth and Hundred and Ninth Reports.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee.

(1) Hundred and Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in the Fourteen-Report on Telephone Exchanges.

(2) Hundred and Eighth Report on paragraph three of the Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government, (Civil), relating to Cash Assistance for export of Absorbent Cotton.

(3) Hundred and Ninth Report on paragraph Ten of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Production of vehicles in Ordnance Factories.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FIFTH REPORTS

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I beg to present the following reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Estimates Committee:

(1) Twenty-third Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

(2) Twenty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Demands of Grants (General)—Revision of Works Schedules.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
SEVENTH REPORT

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं छोटी लोकसभा की याचिका समिति का सप्तम प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों संस्करण) आपकी अनुमति से सदन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shahjahanpur): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hind and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Delegation of Powers to General Managers, Organisation of Zonal Railways and Organisation of Railway Board's Office'.

PETITION RE. GRIEVANCES AND DEMANDS OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN OCCUPIED AREAS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Bachan Singh Panchhi and others regarding grievances and demands of displaced persons from Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir State.

14.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. EXPORT OF SUGAR AND GUR

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, Hon'ble Members are aware that the production of sugarcane during 1977-78 reached a record level of over 180 million tonnes. Similarly, the production of sugar in the last season reached an unprecedented high level of about 65 lakh tonnes. As a result, the closing stocks

of sugar at the end of last season went up to about 33 lakh tonnes as compared to about 16 lakh tonnes at the end of 1976-77 season.

As regards the current year, the first estimate of sugarcane acreage for 1978-79 shows an increase of about 7 per cent over last year's level. Total production of sugar upto 15th November, 1978 was 1.78 lakh tonnes as compared to 1.25 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of last year. Thus, the current year also promises to be a bumper year for sugar production.

The policy of decontrol that has been implemented by the present Government resulted in a marked reduction in retail prices and has ensured free availability of sugar to consumers. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that sugarcane growers secure adequate prices for their produce both in the sugar factory areas and elsewhere. The Government have under consideration various measures for ensuring a fair return to the sugarcane growers and to ensure the viability of the sugar and khandsari factories and gur producers. Pending finalisation of these measures, Government have decided to immediately give all possible encouragement for the export of gur. Towards this end, Government have decided that exports of gur will be under Open General Licence and a cash compensatory support of Rs. 10/- per quintal will be given to all gur exports with immediate effect. This policy will be in force upto the end of the 1978-79 sugar season, i.e., upto 30th September, 1979.

The Government have also decided that exports of sugar during the 1979 quota-year should be effected up to cur full quota under the International Sugar Agreement, namely, 6.5 lakh tonnes. Exports have hitherto been canalised through the State Trading Corporation (STC). Government have now decided that for 1979 quota year

while STC will continue to export sugar as heretofore, sugar factories may also be permitted to export sugar directly without subsidy.

Government hope that these measures together with others that may be announced soon will help to provide adequate return to sugarcane growers and also to the gur, khandwari and sugar producers.

14.17 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT re. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TIMES OF INDIA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move:

"That this House do extend till the end of March, 1979, the time for Presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against the special Correspondent, *Times of India*, New Delhi, regarding alleged misreporting of certain proceedings of Lok Sabha dated the 19th July, 1978, in the *Times of India* dated the 20th July 1978."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In this connection I want to make a submission with your permission. I had referred to my privilege motions when you occupied the Chair and Mr. Speaker in his wisdom made a quick exit.

I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Stephen for certain very derogatory utterances on the 9th December, that a Central Government Minister had organised the underworld in Bihar to assassinate Mrs. Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a motion which has been moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. In the Maruti Enquiry Committee Report it has been clearly established that the former Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, Shri S. L. Shakhder...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki: Are you allowing all this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where are you so impatient?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ...Shielded them and distorted questions. We cannot be silent spectator.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member and you know when this point can be raised.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything will be off the record. After all, there is a procedure, a specific procedure to be followed. If something wrong has been said, there is a way of raising it. This is not the way. The question is:

"That this House do extend till the end of March, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Committee of privileges on the question of privilege against the Special Correspondent, *Times of India*, New Delhi, regarding alleged misreporting of certain proceedings of Lok Sabha dated the 19th July, 1978, in the *Times of India*, dated the 20th July, 1978."

The motion was adopted

14.19 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHT REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

**Not recorded.

[Shri Ravindra Vadma]

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st December, 1978."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I have given an amendment. The Minister has suggested that the House should sit tomorrow, i.e., 23rd December 1978. Insteard of 23rd, I suggest that it should be 27. (*Interruptions*). I have a right to say. You may agree or may not agree. I have given notice of an amendment that it should be 26th because we have a rally on 23rd and many Members on this side are going to attend that rally and it may not be appropriate for you or for the Minister to fix that date for session. As 25th is Charistmas, I have suggested that it should be 26th.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): On a point of order. (*Interruptions*). We have seen many demonstrations and the Communist Party has had more than one, but we have never asked for adjournment of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I can understand her softness towards Mrs. Gandhi.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This is most objectionable. I never thought that such a senior Janata Member will use Parliament for political vendetta. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. Afterwards, if you want, you can give your reply. You can give your opinion. His is not the final word You may or may not agree. It is for the House to decide.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): During the course of the discussion, he mentioned about Mrs. Gandhi; they are irrelevant remarks. Please remove them.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सदन की बैठक 23 के बजाय 26 तारीख को होनी चाहिये इस का कारण यह है कि 23 तारीख को किसान रैली है और लाखों लोग बाहर से आ रहे हैं और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी उस में जायेंगे । मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि वह दुबारा इस पर विचार करें और 23 के बजाय बैठक 26 दिसम्बर के लिये रखें ।

श्री ए० ए० पटवारी (मंगलदाई) : 23 तारीख छुट्टी का दिन भी है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other amendments also. Shri Mishra—he is not here; Shri A. K. ROY.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): In tomorrow's agenda, they have put that there will be a full-scale discussion on hijacking and all that. But after today's newspaper report that it was a farce, instead of that, we may have a discussion not only on violence in general but also on violence on the weaker sections of the people in particular. I want that the agenda for tomorrow should be modified accordingly.

Secondly, we heard today the statement of the Prime Minister and the ex-Home Minister. I want that some time should be allotted for it so that we can discuss that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, a special meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was convened yesterday by the hon. Speaker because a suggestion was made in the House that time should be found to discuss the hijacking and other incidents of violence in the country. That was the specific item on the agenda of the Business Advisory Committee. After listening to all the Members of the Business Advisory Committee and the points that were urged about conveniences and inconveniences, including what some hon. members may have to do on the 23rd and what some hon. members may have to do on the 26th

in view of the Christmas, etc., it came about that the consensus in the Committee was that it should be taken up on the 23rd. This was the unanimous decision of the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, the Report of the Business Advisory Committee has been presented to the House.

It is true, as my hon. friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said—I do not know whether he is going to take part in the rally—there will be some hon. members who would like to take part in the rally. But the schedule of the House has to be decided upon primarily, with regard to the business of the House in the House. Extraneous considerations have only a certain degree of importance and not an overriding predominant importance. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept the amendment of the hon. Members, and I would appeal to him, in the circumstances, to withdraw his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, do you press for it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I seek the permission of the House to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw it?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st December, 1978.”

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

RE. MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we go to the legislative business, there is a big list of notices under rule 377.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, at 3 O' Clock, Private Members' business will be taken up. As far as the Government is concerned, there is an Appropriation Bill which is a very important item of the financial business before the House. I would suggest that the Appropriation Bill may be taken up first and disposed of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the pleasure of the House?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): In Karnataka, the people are killed and shot. Should not I tell that to this House? (*Interruptions*). The goondas are moving about throughout the city, throughout the State. Should not I tell that to this House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is writing off your right to have 377. The 377 programme is not cancelled. That is what I want to say. (*Interruptions*). No, not postponed: I have not said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a point of order. This Appropriation Bill concerns various Ministries and it includes the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Why is it we cannot see the Minister of Food and Agriculture present here? (*Interruptions*.)

You cannot answer about the functioning of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research, Mr. Patel, you cannot answer about the Export Promotion Council's functioning. I would be making specific charges.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a list of about eight persons. I think everybody will get a chance. I assure you that those whose names are there under 377 will be given a chance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a written note: I must get time to cover each and every point that I have written about.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you expect?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not possible. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I
beg to move:

"That the House proceed to give
priority to the Appropriation Bill
377 later."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House proceed to give
priority to the Appropriation Bill
and take up matters under Rule
377 later."

The motion was adopted.

12.27 hrs

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): I move*

"That the Bill to authorise pay-
ment and appropriation of certain
further sums from and out of the
consolidated Fund of India for the
services of the financial year
1978-79, be taken into considera-
tion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise pay-

ment and appropriation of Certain
further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for
the services of the financial year
1978-79, be taken in to Considera-
tion."

Mr. Bosu, Please cooperate and
try to give a chance to those who are
waiting for 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): Then we will have
to stop doing home-work ! I have
given notice indicating the points.
Otherwise, you should dictate a list
of points and send it: why make the
House a circus for all these gim-
micks? We can't deal with economic
issues: agriculture is going to the
dogs and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Instead of argu-
ing about that, please go ahead and
be brief.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir,
the Janata Government's main mani-
festo showed a definite promise for
growth of agriculture and its allied
areas, but we are disappointed. Now,
Mr. Patel understands industrial in-
terests, but does he understand agri-
cultural interests? Firstly, speaking
of cash crop growers—growers of
tobacco, growers of jute, growers of
sugarcane, growers of cotton—what is
the condition of those people this
year? I will give you some quotations
from the Report. In regard to raw
jute, the percentage variation over
the preceding years.....
Mr. Patel, have you ever heard about
these things?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You need not
even elaborate. I will give the ans-
wers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will
you be able to?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will, com-
pletely.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, you know how brief you can be. You can put all your points very intelligently: please do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For raw jute, in 1973-74 minus ten is the percentage variation; 1974-75—5.1 in the case of raw jute, pulses 21.9 and raw cotton 22.1. Then see the next year. Everywhere you see that there is growth in the price rate for cash crop commodities, but in the case of jute, the growth is next to nothing in the last ten years.

An elaborate exercise was done. The public Undertakings Committee have given a report. In its Eighth Report, it is clearly stated:

"...the industry should, in the first instance, be made to pay a fair and remunerative price for raw jute to the cultivator which, as already recommended by the Committee, should not be less than Rs. 447.64 per quintal (1977-78) for the bottom grade. Thereafter if the Government after thorough verification find that it is not really possible for the industry to compete in the foreign market, the Government of India may, after fully satisfying themselves about the genuineness of the industry's claim, subsidise them suitably, if necessary, to make their products competitive in the interests of export earnings for the country."

It is also said:

"...From this point of view there can be no two opinions about the fact that, on the basis of the scientifically collected latest data of the Government of West Bengal, the true first cost of cultivation of jute (including reaching the primary market) is of the order of Rs. 344.34 per quintal (1977-78). To this must be added a return of 30 per cent to the grower, which has been stated to be only just and fair by the representatives of the

Government of West Bengal which is by far the largest jute growing State and where the survival of the peasantry is very much wedded to the jute prices. On this basis, the minimum price that must reach the hands of the jute grower works out to Rs. 447.64 per quintal (1977-78).."

Now, what are they getting instead? At the present moment, jute is being sold at below Rs. 200 per quintal, whereas their cost of production is Rs. 344. That is how the rural peasantry is being impoverished. In their election manifesto, they have said about agricultural growth, rural sector, and so on, but in actual practice it is something different.

You come to tobacco. One kilo of flue-cured Virginia tobacco this year has been sold even at a rate as low as 80 Paise. You know that six kilos of green leaves are required to produce one kilo of flue-cured Virginia tobacco. Mr. Patel knows all these things. For a kilo of green tobacco leaves, the grower has received 12 to 13 Paise. Can you buy any commodity today at 12 to 13 Paise? Where has the money gone? The cigarette makers, traders and speculators have added windfall profit at the cost of the grower—to the tune of Rs. 50 to 60 crores. Has the cigarette price come down? I wrote many letters to Mr. Patel to mop up the additional profit of the cigarette-makers. The cigarette-makers are raising their prices. The growers are getting lesser prices. And the Finance Minister is a silent spectator to it, and they are shedding Crocodile tears for the agriculturists.

Then I come to the cost of production of tobacco. We have a statutory body called the Agricultural Prices Commission. Believe me, Sir—you represent an area where there is agriculture also—they are meant to serve the cause of the industrialists—nothing but that. That was the personnel they were having. They were

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

practically on the pay-roll of the industrialists. Instead of looking after the agriculturists' interests, the Agricultural Prices Commission was serving the interests of the industrialists. Of course, they have now changed the personnel of the Commission. We would like to see how they behave.

When the Jute Report was being finalised, Mr. M. P. Birla wanted to come and see me. What was the reason? I am sure, he thought, I could be influenced to see that the true cost of production of raw jute and the remunerative price were not reflected properly. I declined. I am saying this today. I have said that, when the matter is under consideration, anybody can come and see a politician, but not with the object of influencing him to meet his own ends. So, as a result, lot of speculations are going on.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As a result of your not seeing him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Such things are going on. I will tell you something. But I cannot tell it in the open House.

Now what have they done for pulses? For 12 years there has been no growth in pulses. The production figures are: 1970-71—11.82 million tonnes, 1971-72—11.69 million tonnes, 1972-73—9.91 million tonnes, 1973-74—10.01 million tonnes, 1974-75 10.01 million tonnes, 1975-76—13.04 million tonnes and 1976-77 14-21 million tonnes. This year also the situation is as bad as before. Then, Sir, the population is growing. Pulse is the only poor man's protein.... (Interruptions) Mr. Patel does not have to buy pulses because there are so many other things better than that for him, Rs. 5 per kg. of Masure Dhal. How do you propose to face your constituency? How do you propose to face your people? Rs. 5 per kg. They cannot eat it.

Then take edible oils. Heavy dependence on imports. What is the quantity of edible oil imports this year?...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Rs. 500 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. More than that 15.418 lakhs tonnes. Mustard oil including rapeseed oil—14.331 lakhs tonnes. Palm oil—15.426 lakhs tonnes. We are so self-sufficient even after 30 years of independence! Total dependence. Till the other day they were exporting edible oil and the black marketeers are thriving and I do not know what happened to the band of the blackmarketeers headed by Godrej, the Fair Trade Practices Society President and Secretary.... (Interruptions) That will not cut much ice. Nothing has happened to those who have blackmarketed in the import licences for edible oils. What has happened? Nothing. All heavy contributions. The same disease continues. Today the STC is importing. But do you know between the port of arrival and the destination there is a tremendous loss in weight and the entire oil is finding its way to the blackmarket through the private traders.

Now, a United States of America's official document has expressed its jubilation 'that although India will not be importing cereals from us but they will have to heavily depend on us for edible oils.' Therefore, edible-oil producers you have a good time at the cost of Indians. That is the position....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken already 10 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said half an hour. How is it possible?

MR. CHAIRMAN: we have to finish this before 3.00 p.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was asked to give the points.

Then, multiple cropping—the only panacea for rural growth. Even after 30 years of Independence only 15 per cent of the cultivated land is covered by multiple cropping.

Then, land reforms—they are there only on paper. West Bengal passed a Bill and the Central Government sat over it and stopped it.

Then flood control—West Bengal alone has lost this year Rs. 2000 crores of crop, livestock and property on account of floods.

Sir, I have many things to say. I would also want Shri Patel to say something on the original recommendation of Mr. Verduin, the author of the D.V.C. Project. He has recommended for eight dams. Is it that we are to be satisfied with four dams and have floods every year?

We want an assurance from Mr. Patel in this regard. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research—I am not saying anything in criticism of it with any kind of hostility towards it—I am only saying that that requires an examination to see whether the I.C.A.R. is really doing its job. There is too much of concentration of power in one hand. This is not desirable.

Its extension programme has no connection with the scientific research. Similarly, a serious fish famine is taking place. The selling price of fish is between Rs. 15 and 25 a kilo. I am strongly suggesting that Mr. Patel will be well thought of by people if you can induce your Government to bring in fish levy on catch—a levy on the catch. To-day all the good fishes—not only shrimps and prawns—are being exported out of this country and this country is starving out of protein. The local fishermen, the country-boat owning fisher men, have been completely put out of existence. The multinationals who are very dear to some of our people in Goa where their trawlers go whose heavyweight chains drag on the seabed destroy the fingerlings and fish

eggs. 30,000 fishermen are owning countryboats and they are out of employment to-day. You please insist that the multi-nationals and other big people can be allowed to do the fishing only in deep seas and not near the coastal waters.

I have many things to say but since the time is short, I do not want to proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhondge.

श्री केशव राव घोंडगे (नांदेड) : सदर साहब, मैं फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के मामले पर यहां बात करना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के ग्रन्थर जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं और जो आजादी की जंग में शहीद हो चुके हैं उन के बारे में बहुत जमाने से वहां के लोगों की मांग है, हमारी मांग है लेकिन अभी तक कई फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मिली है। महाराष्ट्र के कई जिलों के ग्रन्थर उन के कैसेज पैडिंग में हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम दिल्ली भेजेंगे और दिल्ली में कहते हैं तो वह कहीं और गली में भेजने की बात कहते हैं। इस तरह के जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स और शहीदों के रिश्तेदार हैं उन को अभी तक मदद नहीं मिली है उन को जलील किया जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन को मदद देने के लिए कितने मालों की जरूरत है? क्या पचास साल होने के बाद जब उन के रिश्तेदार खत्म हो जायेंगे उस के बाद सरकार मदद देगी। अगर उस में कोई खामी है तो ग्रूप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछ सकते हैं कि पच्छीम-पच्छीम माल तक उन के कैसेज पैडिंग में क्यों पड़े रहे? बड़े नाजुब की बात है, इतना नाजुक मामला यह है कि जिन्होंने अपनी कुर्बानी दी है और अपना जान माल सब खत्म कर दिया है आजादी के लिए, उन को वजन पर मदद नहीं मिल रही है क्या हमारी यही दुखलवतनी है? उन से कई बार पूछा जाता है, हम ने तो कई बार सत्याग्रह किया है, कई बार सवाल पूछे हैं, इस के बावजूद हमसे कहा जाता है कि आप पूरी मालुमात हम को दीजिये। जो तहकीकात की जाती है उसके बाद में भी आप को सोचने की जरूरत है। कई बार मालुमात जेल से नहीं मिलती। कई बार फार्स जो वह करते हैं उन को कहा जाता है इन्कम्प्लीट है और वह फाइल वापस की जाती है। वे फ्रीडम फाइटर्स जो बेचारे बुजुर्ग हैं, जो बूढ़ हो चुके हैं जो विधवाएं हो चुकी हैं उन को अभी तक मदद नहीं मिल पाई है। क्या हुकूमत उन को भिखारी समझती है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, वह कांग्रेस सरकार तो जिन्दा नहीं थी, लेकिन यह जनता गवर्नमेंट भी जिन्दा है या नहीं है या यह भी मर चुकी है? लोग बड़े भरे दिल से कहते हैं कि हम ने कौन सा गुनाह किया है? मैं कहता हूँ कि आप उन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से पछिये कि ये कैसेज पैडिंग में क्यों पड़े हुए हैं? इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? कलेक्टर जिम्मेदार है, तहसील आफिस जिम्मेदार है या वह कमेटी जिम्मेदार है? महाराष्ट्र के ग्रन्थर एक पागे कमेटी है। मैं बड़े प्रदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी को बरखास्त करना चाहिये। कई

[श्री केशव राव चौधरी]

बोगस लोगों को भी इन्होंने बेशक बनाया है। अगर इतने कसेब कसेब में रहते हैं और उन को इसाफ नहीं मिलता है तो यह कमेटी किस लिए है? यह गवर्नमेंट किस लिए है?

नांदेड़ जिले के अन्दर कंधार, मुख्येड़, देगलूर, बिलोली, हृदगांव, नादड़, किनवट इन तालकों के अन्दर कई फ्रीडम फाइटर्स और शहीदों के रिश्तेदारों को अभी तक मदद और पेंशन नहीं मिली है। उन की दरखास्त इन्कम्पलीट है ऐसा कह कर उन को जवाब दिया जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरे कंधार तालुक में मौजा कल्लाली के अन्दर 35 से ज्यादा शहीदों ने अपनी जानिसारी निजामे हुकमत के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए की है। ऐसे ही मौजे टेलकी, वडगांव, काप्पी, एडी और मेरे खुद के बहादुरपुरा गांव में तथा उमरा, मंगल, सांगवी वगैरह गांवों में शहीदों ने आजादी के लिए कुर्बानी दी है। अगर उन के रिश्तेदारों को अभी तक मदद नहीं मिली। यह कौन सा इसाफ है?

इस के अलावा जो अंडरआउन्ड काम करने वाले फ्रीडम फाइटर्स थे उन को भी मदद देनी चाहिए। अगर आप उन को इसाफ नहीं देना चाहते तो एन्डीन दे कर उनको मार दीजिए। (श्वबघान) आजादी के 30, 31 साल बीत गये हैं। इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस मामले में आप मदद कीजिए इसमें अपना ही गौरव होने वाला है। वरना आप कह दीजिए कि फ्रीडम फाइटर्स ने गुनाह किया है, शहीदों ने गुनाह किया है। मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि आप उन की वीरता और बलिदान के साथ न्याय कीजिए। कई बोगस लोगों ने इस का फायदा उठाया है।

अन्त में मैं उन शहीदों को बाइजजत जयक्रांति कहते हुए खूबसत नेता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhaubad): Sir, in the chit you have written to me that before 3 P.M. if the Bill is not passed.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House had taken that decision.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief in making my points. The first point I want to make is regarding Cochin Shipyard. The Cochin Shipyard has been progressing very slowly and enough amount has not been sanctioned for the project. Moreover, for the Cochin Shipyard work, the contract was given to the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. The construction of the first ship has not been completed so far. The main reason is that there was a defect in the Crane which has already

been erected there by a Madras Company. Some corrupt practices are going on. Earlier also, I have written a letter in this connection. But nothing has happened so far. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this and find out why there is a delay in the completion of this project.

The second point is that there is reluctance on the part of the Government to expand the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre at Thumba. I would request the Minister to look into this. My third point is that there has been a considerable delay in taking up the pilot project of extracting petroleum from the rubber seeds. I understand that nothing has been done so far. It is one of the major innovations made by the scientists of the Vikram Sarabhai Research Institute. I would request the Minister to expedite this matter.

Lastly, the Agriculture Ministry—ICAR—has accepted to make research on the production of shrimps for export. Unfortunately, this scheme could not make much headway. They have not made any research in this direction. Nothing has come out so far. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into all these points raised by me.

SHRIH. M. PATEL: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has left. I do not think I need to give reply to his points. But certainly I will communicate my reply to him on the points raised by him. The other gentleman is not here. He has left and he only wanted to register his protest. Mr. Ravi has raised certain points. I can give the reply. There is a provision of Rs. 9.0 crores in the current budget for the Cochin Shipyard project and its expansion is under examination and we will try to speed up this project. Now, the reason for the delay in completion of the first ship is due to delay in the commissioning of the Cochin Shipyard. Due to various reasons the construction of the ship was delayed because there was a delay in

the Shipyard. So far as the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Institute is concerned, that too is a point which should be looked into. I think in regard to this question, an answer has already been given. I think the point that he has made will be looked into. I now commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

14.51 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) RELIEF MEASURES IN THE CYCLONE AFFECTED AREAS OF EASTERN PART OF RAMNAD DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Private Members' Business has to be taken up at 3.00 p.m. There are eight Members who have to make a statement under Rule 377. If the House agrees, after these Members have finished within 5-7 minutes, the Private Members' Business will then be taken up. Is it the pleasure of the House to agree to this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. V. Swaminathan,

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the severe cyclonic storm that hit the Tamil Nadu Coast on 24th November, 1978 has caused severe damages particularly in Rameshwaram, Mandapam, Pampan, Vethalai and many villages in Tiruvadanai Taluk in Ramnathapuram district. The communication system has been disrupted. Thousands of hutments and houses have been damaged causing heavy loss. Thousands of people have become homeless. It is estimated that 1000 mechanised fishing boats and 5000 country boats have been either washed away or broken into pieces by the huge tidal waves. Since fishermen got sufficient warning in advance, they all brought boats from the sea to the shore and left them there. The cyclonic wind with a speed of more than 150 kms. made the boats dash against each other and the boats broke into pieces. One person by name Shri Arumugam, aged about 25, lost his life while tying his boat in the shore; another boat dashed him and he was crushed with his own boat. Rains and gales crashed the coastal colonies and destroyed the belongings of the fishermen and fishing nets. Thousands of valuable nets have been washed away and lost. Sea water has intruded about

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

4 kms. into the villages situated in the coastal stretch, for 50 miles of Tiruvandanai Taluk, all fishermen's families living in these areas have been hard hit. The worst affected areas are Sundara-pandiapatnam, Tiruppalakudy, Thondi, Nambuthalai, Puthupatturam, etc. in Tiruvandanai Taluk. There is acute scarcity for drinking water. Sea water has stagnated everywhere, which poses a big problem. Sea water has entered into the paddy fields which has made it uncultivable. Many telephone and electric posts have been uprooted. Repairs to the roads is estimated to be Rs. 25 lakhs, Casualties and loss would have been very heavy but for the advance and timely steps taken by the local and district officials to evacuate the villagers from the low lying areas to protect them. However, 50 villages were submerged by tidal waves. It is quite surprising and painful to note that even with such severe cyclonic storm, the rainfall in these areas was not sufficient enough to cater to the needs of the villagers. The agriculturists feel much hardship to carry on their operations without water facilities. It is a pity that relief measures against drought as well as cyclone damage are to be taken simultaneously in the Ramnathapuram district. The Central Government should take immediate relief measures in these areas to rescue the people from the calamities.

(ii) REPORTED SCARCITY OF CEMENT AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS IN ASSAM.

श्री ए० ए० पटवारी (मंगलदाई) : अमम में घर बनाने की सामग्री जैसे—सी आई शीट्स

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to read the statement. You have just to follow strictly what you have given to the Speaker. I think you have given it in English.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: I don't have the copy in English... This may be taken as its translation in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This is not the way. You must be serious in the House.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: Yes, Sir. Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

"There is an acute scarcity of cement, C.I. sheets and iron rods. Hence the entire development and construction work of houses for tea garden labourers and others have been affected. As such, a serious situation is prevailing. Moreover, the general economic situation is affected, due to shortage of salt. Bihar has got more rail wagons than its quota; but Assam has not received the same, in spite of the registration fee deposited. As such, the whole economic situation has been affected. In addition, law and order problems may arise. Hence I draw the attention of the concerned Ministers to this."

(iii) ATROCITIES ON TRIBALS OF SINGHBHOOM, RANCHI, DUMKA, ETC. DISTRICTS OF CHHOTA NAGPUR.

श्री ए० के० राय (धनबाद) : मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न विषय की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

बिहार के छोटा नागपुर इलाके में सिंहभूम जिले में आदिवासियों पर लगातार गोलीकांड तथा अत्याचार के फलस्वरूप आदिवासियों की हत्या ।

बिहार के छोटा नागपुर इलाके में सिंहभूम, रांची, दमका आदि जिलों में आदिवासियों पर बहुत दिनों से सरकार, महाजन, पूंजीपतियों तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के बाहरी लुटेरों के द्वारा अत्याचार होता रहा है। फिलहाल जब आदिवासियों के अन्दर जागृति पैदा हुई तथा उन लोगों ने संगठित होकर अपने संरक्षण के लिये झारखंड प्रान्त तथा अपने अधिकार की आवाज उठाई तब सरकार के प्रशासन तथा वन विभाग द्वारा अत्याचार ने और जोर पकड़ा जिस के फलस्वरूप सिंहभूम जिले में पिछले एक महीने के अन्दर दो गोली कांड हुए तथा फिलहाल रांची जिले के खूंटी में आदिवासियों पर गोली चलाई गई। इस गोली कांड के चलते सिंहभूम में चार आदिवासियों तथा खूंटी में एक आदिवासी की मृत्यु हुई।

आदिवासी लोग झाड़ में रहते हैं, मछली जैसे पानी बिना जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती है वैसे ही आदिवासी लोगों के लिये जंगल उन के रोजी रोटी आवास का साधन है और छोटा नागपुर के जंगल में साल, मदुआ आदि जंगल जो प्रकृति की स्वाभाविक देन है वह सरकार के लिए वन सम्पदा का स्रोत तथा आदिवासियों के लिये रोजी रोटी का भी साधन है। विशेष रूप से साल के गांठ से, पत्ता से, फल से, फूल से इन लोगों की रोजी रोटी तथा उन का धर्म भी जुड़ा हुआ है। फिल-

हाल बिहार सरकार ने आदिवासियों को बर्बाद करने के लिये ठेकेदारों द्वारा बेरहमी से साल के जंगल काट कर वहाँ पर सागवान के पेड़ लगाने की योजना बनाई है जिस का कोई उपयोग आदिवासियों को नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं बरत सी रेयती जमीन में भी वे लोग जबदेस्ती सागवान का घास लगा रहे हैं जिसके चलते खेती बाड़ी बन्द होने की स्थिति म आ गई है। कहना ज्यादा हांगा कि तमाम वन विभाग की नियुक्तियों में आदिवासियों को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है, न वन विभाग के संचालन में आदिवासियों का कोई हिस्सा है। इस रूप ने छोटा नागपुर में आदिवासियों के लिए एक अशुभनीय परिस्थिति पैदा की हुई है जिसमें आदिवासियों को न नौकरी मिलती है न खेती चला सकते हैं, न साल के जंगल से जो रोटी रोजी चलती थी वह भी साल काट करके सागवान लगाने के नाते बन्द होने पर है। वह इस प्रकार से भी कि तमाम आदिवासियों को छोटा नागपुर से बर्बाद होकर भाग जाना पड़ेगा।

15 hrs.

१० इस परिस्थिति को ले कर दिनांक 7 नवम्बर, 1978 को कुछ आदिवासी लोग स्त्री एवं पुरुष आदि मिल कर अपनी रैयती जमीन पर ग्राम इंचाहापु, थाना गुलकेरा, जिला सिंहभूमि में बैठकर करीब अपराह्न 3 बजे विचारविमर्श कर रहे थे। इसी समय में अक्समात पुलिस पहुंच गई। बिहार, बी० एम० पी० तथा स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ गोयलकरा ब्लाक का बी० डी० आ० वहां पर पहुंचे तथा बगैर कोई सावधानी देखे गोली चलाने का आदेश दे दिया जिसके चलते तुरन्त यहां एक व्यक्ति, श्री महेश्वर जमुदा को तत्काल वहां मृत्यु हो गई और तीन व्यक्ति बुरी तरह घायल हुए। दूसरी घटना गांव मरेंदा प्रखंड गोलकरा, थाना गोलकरा, जिला सिंहभूमि में दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 1978 को करीब डेढ़ बजे हाट स्थान पर हुई। हाट में जब स्थानीय एम० पी० श्री वागुन सोमराय जी का प्रचार हो रहा था उसी समय अचानक बी० एम० पी० के साथ मॉकिल आफिसर वहां पर पहुंच गये एवं भ्रंथाधुंध हाटियां में गोली चलवायी। जिस से घटनास्थल में तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई तथा करीब 12 व्यक्ति बुरी तरह से घायल हुए। इसके बाद भी विभिन्न वाहनों से वहां अत्याचार चल ही रहा है। इस के बाद फिनहाल रांची जिला के खूटी में भी गोली चली। जिस में एक आदिवासी मारा गया। मूल बात जागृति के बाद आदिवासी जब अपना हक मांग रहा है तो चारों तरफ से उस को हतोबल तथा ध्वंस करने का फेर में लगा हुआ है। इस प्रकार आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार बड़े बड़े डैम तथा कारखाना आदि के जरिए भी हो रहा है जैसे कोयलाकारों या स्वर्णरेखा योजना, जहां हजारों एकड़ आदिवासियों की जमीन इबेगी वहां एक भी आदिवासी को नियुक्ति नहीं मिली एवं पुनर्वास की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां पर जब कुछ दिन पहले छोटा नागपुर का आदिवासी तथा मूलवासी लोगों ने झावज उठायी तो उसे भी चाबूतल में सिंहभूमि में गोली चला कर दबाया गया। कल भी अखबार में दुमका जिला में दो आदिवासियों को पुलिस द्वारा गोली मार कर मारने की खबरें आई हैं।

एवं आदिवासियों के दो जाने माने नेता सर्वश्री एन० ई० होरो एवं शिबु सोटन को एक महीने से ज्यादा हो रहा० है जेल में बन्द कर रखा गया है।

इस प्रकार हर क्षेत्र में बिहार सरकार आदिवासियों के साथ एक अलिखित लड़ाई में उतर चुकी है जिसका परिणाम बिहार तथा आदिवासियों के लिये कल्याणकारी नहीं होगा। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को अविलम्ब इन तमाम चीजों के बारे में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये वहां के लोगों की यह मांग है कि तमाम सिलसिलेबाज ढंग से गोलीकांड की संसद् द्वारा जांच हो, दोषी अफसरों को सजा मिले। मृत आदिवासियों के परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया जाय। सागुवान के स्थान पर साल का, महुआ का वन लगाया जाय। रेयती जमीन की वन विभाग से अलग किया जाय एवं बिहार का वन विभाग तथा सिंचाई विभाग के तमाम कामों में तथा नियुक्तियों में छोटा नागपुर आदिवासियों तथा मूलवासियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। सरकार यदि तमाम चीजों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही न करे तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वहां एक विस्फोट हो सकता है, जिस को जिम्मेदार सरकार होगी।

(iv) AIR FORCE STATION, JAMNAGAR.

श्री भागीरथ शंकर (शाबुआ) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के प्रश्न का उल्लेख करता हूं।

“समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशित हुई है कि जामनगर (गुजरात) नगरपालिका ने वायु सेना केन्द्र से लगे क्षेत्र को आवादी में बदले जाने की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करदी है। इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोग सन् 1965 के हिन्दू पाक युद्ध में भी समस्या बन गये थे और इसी कारण वहां बसे लोगों को हटाया गया था। अब पुनः उस क्षेत्र को आवादी में परिवर्तन करने से वायु सेना केन्द्र तथा देश की सीमा की सुरक्षा को खतरा उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना है। अतः देश तथा जनहित के इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की और माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कर निवेदन करता हूं कि नगरपालिका, जामनगर तथा गुजरात सरकार को ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं करने के निर्देश दें।”

(v) DEMANDS OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम, 377 के अन्तर्गत इस बात की सूचना देता हूं कि भ्राज इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज नई दिल्ली के अधिकारी ने एम० वाई० एम० सोसाइटी

[श्री उग्रसेन]

आफ यंग साईटिस्ट्स के चेयरमैन को मुझतिल कर दिया है। और उन के संयुक्त के दूसरे अधिकारियों को कारण बताओ नोटिस भी दिया है। क्योंकि वे इस बात की मांग कर रहे थे कि एम० एस० सी० फैलोशिप जो 1973 में बन्द कर दी गई है, पहले उन्हें 350 रुपये प्रति माह साढ़े तीन वर्ष तक मिलता रहा है, पी० एच० डी० स्टूडेंट फैलोशिप जिस के लिए उन्हें 400 रुपये प्रति माह मिलता था, जिसे आपातकाल में 350 रुपये कर दिया गया और उन के लिए अनुसन्धान करने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, उन रिस्चं वर्कर्स के लिये चिकित्सा सुविधा एवं आवास की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। ये रिस्चं अनुसन्धान के विद्यार्थी हड़ताल पर हैं और स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर है। इसलिये मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

(vi) LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House and also to the Minister of State for Home Affairs who is right now here regarding lawlessness prevailing in Karnataka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to read out what you have already sent to the office. You cannot go beyond that.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Karnataka Government has failed to maintain law and order. Yesterday one man was killed. More than 200 cars and a number of buses have been burnt. Goondas are let loose at Bangalore and other places in Karnataka. Hence I request the Prime Minister, who is also the Home Minister, to take note of the situation and help the innocent people of the State by sending the C.R.P. since State police is silent and also get the report from the Governor to take suitable action.

I want to add one more sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would not be recorded.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Private Members' business. Bills to be introduced. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta—absent.

15.09 hrs.

EXPORT AND SURPLUS REMOVAL BILL*

SHRI D. D. DESAI: (Kaira): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to establish a Surplus Commodities Corporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to establish a Surplus Commodities Corporation."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) Bill.*

(Amendment of article 1, 2, etc.)

SHRI R. D. GATTANI (Jodhpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

**Not recorded.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22.12.78.

SHRI R. D. GATTANI: I introduce† the Bill.

NATURAL CALAMITIES MITIGATION COMMISSIONS BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a commission for the purpose of mitigating the natural calamities and to provide relief to the sufferers due to these calamities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a commission for the purpose of mitigating the natural calamities and to provide relief to the sufferers due to these calamities.

The motion was adopted

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL.*

(Amendment of article 19, etc.)

डा० राजजी सिंह (भागलपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

डा० राजजी सिंह: मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

COW SLAUGHTER PROHIBITION BILL.*

डा० राजजी सिंह (भागलपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि गौ हत्या का प्रतिषेध करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on killing of cows."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnam): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill prohibiting the slaughter of cows. I do understand that this is a stage where the Bill is being introduced. I would, therefore, be very brief. I will confine myself only to the constitutional invalidity of this Bill as also to the fact that it is not within the legislative competence of this House to enact such a Bill. There are other aspects of this measure which is being proposed. However, all those aspects can be taken into consideration if and when the Bill reaches the later stage of discussion. I will, therefore, be confining myself only to this preliminary objection.

Clause 3 of the Bill says:

"No person shall kill or cause to be killed a cow for any purpose or at any place in India."

There term 'cow' is defined in clause 2(b) as—

"'cow' includes he-calves, she-calves, bullocks and bulls."

We, therefore, find that by including bullocks and bulls in the definition of 'cow' a total and blanket ban is sought to be imposed on the slaughter of bovine population and this, I submit, is in violation of the Constitution.

Sir, I do understand that Article 48 of the Directive Principles has been relied upon by the hon. Member. I quote Article 48:

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

It is, therefore, extremely clear that Article 48 does not envisage any total or blanket ban on the slaughter of any of the species of bovine population.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

What is envisaged is prohibition of slaughter of those animals which are presently or potentially capable of yielding milk or being worked as draught cattle. But here a blanket ban is imposed. Even such bill and bullocks and such cattle which are useless, cannot be slaughtered. Therefore I submit that the Bill is outside the scope of Article 48.

I do realise that during the Emergency the Directive Principles got precedence over articles 14, 19 and 31 in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. But here even though there is a slight difference in the law as it stood before the Emergency, and as it stood as a result of the amendment during the Emergency, even though I may not be able to rely today on article 19 and say that a total ban on the slaughter of bovine cattle would affect the trade and profession of certain classes of people even though it may be difficult to advance that argument, yet, however, about the very spirit of article 48 we are extremely clear.....

श्री श्रीमत् प्रकाश श्यामी (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, इस पर डिसकशन का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने प्वाइंट आउट कर दिया। जब डिसकशन आए तो वह प्रपोज कर सकते हैं।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Try to understand and do not land the country into difficulty. You have not yet followed the points. Many things are yet to come.

Therefore I am submitting that article 48 itself does not envisage any total or blanket ban upon slaughter. I will not go into all those cases that have come up before the courts and decisions taken. I will only in brief refer to the Second Edition of H. N. Seervai's book *Constitutional Law* where, after examining the whole position he states, at page 1044:

"Having regard to the purposes for which it was obviously recommended, it did not extend"

—it means article 48—

"to cattle which at one time were

milk or draught but ceased to be as such."

Therefore, the law on the point is extremely clear. There are several judgments available, and this point has become very clear that there cannot be a total and blanket ban whatsoever on the slaughter of the bovine population. Here the very spirit of the Constitution is being trampled upon, because the people are being denied the food that they can have, through a total and blanket ban. One can understand from the provisions of article 48, which deals with preservation of cattle and breeding of cattle on scientific lines and all that, that there may be some restrictions on the slaughter of milch or draught cattle, so far as they are useful.

Mr. second point is with respect to the fact that this House does not have competence to enact this Bill, and it arises from article 25. The Bill, as it is before us, has no provision whatsoever granting any exemption with respect to sacrificial slaughter. It, therefore, is in violation of article 25 also, which provides for the freedom of conscience and religion and so on. I, therefore, submit that this particular Bill violates the provisions of the Constitution, it violates and is contrary to the need of the poor people of our country to have healthy food, it also contravenes.....(Interruptions).

सभापति महोदय : आप पढ़ें उस को। वह इट्रो-डक्शन के ऊपर आपत्ति कर सकते हैं। अगर वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के ऊपर आधारित है।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: A ban is sought to be placed on the slaughter of not only cows, but also calves, bulls and bullocks. Therefore, it is violating the provisions of the Constitution. So, at least on this limited issue I oppose the introduction of the Bill. There are various other aspects which can be gone into if this Bill comes up to the other stage of discussions. However, if you are not in a position to rule out the Bill, then at least I appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw

this measure, or else I appeal to this House to take cognizance of the Constitution and to refrain from proceeding with it or giving leave for introduction.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I am on a point of order. I presume that my hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla, has raised this point under proviso to Rule 72 on the ground that the Bill initiates legislatures outside the legislative competence of the House. Now, Sir, the rule empowers you to permit a full discussion thereon, I mean, the proviso. So I would like to urge you to give me only a couple of minutes to put forth the arguments against the plea that has been made by the hon. friend.

Sir, you will kindly see Article 48 of the Constitution. There are three words used in that Article and they are 'preserving', 'improving' and 'prohibiting'—preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. Now, Sir, my hon. friend Dr. Ramji Singh's Bill visualises a ban on the slaughter of cows—under 'cows' he has included he-calves, she-calves, bulls and bullocks. Now, Article 48 itself refers to cows and calves and 'calves' means both genders. He cannot exclude one gender. 'Calves' means he-calves and she-calves, and the article refers to other milch and draught cattle. Bulls and bullocks are draught cattle. They are used for agriculture and for transport also in our country. So, these also come under the category of milch and draught cattle. That is the point and that militates against the plea made by my hon. friend.

One last word. The Bill which is sought to be introduced by my hon. friend, Dr. Ramji Singh is a Bill to amend the Constitution. That is the main point. It seeks to amend this particular Article 48 if need be.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No, no. It is not like that. It is not a

Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It is another Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Which one?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on item No. 6, not 5.

SHRI HARI VASHUN KAMATH : All right. Then that point I won't make. But the other point which I have made is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made that point.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Article 48 itself visualises a ban on the slaughter of cows and calves and bullocks and bulls, which are envisaged in the Bill sought to be introduced by Dr. Ramji Singh and it does not violate the Constitution at all and therefore, it is within the competence of this House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं श्री कामत का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन की कम्पिटेंस में है और विधान के अन्तर्गत भी है कि हम कानून पास कर सकते हैं। बिलिंग आफ कंड ही और ही दोनों पर पूरी तरह पाबन्दी लगाई जा सकती है, बुल-बुलाक्स सब पर लगाई जा सकती है। इस में कोई एकावट वाली बात नहीं है। कई स्टेट्स में लगा भी गई है। मैं डा० रामजी सिंह को बधाई देता हूँ कि वह यह बिल लाए हैं। सारे देश की भावनाओं को सदन की सामने रखते हुए इस को पास करना चाहिये। और एक आवाज के साथ करना चाहिये। न इधर और न उधर इस के बारे में कोई मतभेद होना चाहिये। एक राय से अगर हम इस को पास करेंगे तो 65 करोड़ जनता की भावनाओं का ही हम आदर करेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को इट्रीड्यूस करने की अनुमति हम को एक मत से दे देनी चाहिये।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने बहुत पहले से डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में उस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिये गाय और गोवंश के वध का निषेध होना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर इस का बड़ा कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा। यह केवल आर्थिक या भावना की बात नहीं थी। इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए कृषि की व्यवस्था को देखते हुए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को आवश्यक और अनिवार्य समझा गया था।

श्री बनतवाला ने कहा है कि

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: On a point of order. Now the hon. Mem-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

bers are going into the economic and social and other questions. I never raised a question on that. I am challenging only the competence of the House, because we have other arguments on those points.

श्री बनतवाला प्रस्ताव शर्माजी : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25 में धार्मिक आस्थाओं की स्वतन्त्रता की छूट दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर कोई धांच उससे नहीं आती है। मुझे कोई भी धर्मावलम्बी बताये कि उस के धर्म में गाय या बैल या गोबल्ल को सत्रीकाइस करने की, उस का बलिदान करने की छूट है या प्रावधान है। बुनिया के जितने भी धर्म हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में जो थोड़ा बहुत जानता हूँ, उस के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि किसी भी धर्म में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि गाय या बैल का बघ होना ही चाहिये। धारा 25 की धाड़ ले कर हमारे प्राधिकार को चनौती नहीं दी जा सकती है। इस बास्ते 80 राजगी सिंह ने जो बिल रखा है वह सर्वथा हमारी क्षमता के अनुकूल है और संविधानिक स्थिति कहीं भी इसमें बाधक नहीं होती है। इस बास्ते इस को प्रनुमिति प्रदान करने में सदन को किसी तरह की हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं श्री बनतवाला से भी प्रनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें और इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करने के रास्ते में कोई अपाति प्रस्तुत न करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: As everybody knows, when objection was taken yesterday the Speaker said he could not give a ruling. It is the practice of the Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on the point whether a Bill is constitutional and within the competence of the House or not. The House also does not take a decision on the specific question of the vires of the Bill. It is open to Members to express their views in the matter and address their arguments for and against the vires Members take this aspect into consideration in voting on the question of introduction of the Bill or on subsequent motions on the Bill.

Only two points have been raised, whether this violates article 25 or goes against the directive principles contained in article 48. These are the only two points on which light may be thrown, taking not more than one minute.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore): I would like to confine myself to the legislative competence of the House. The question that we have

to consider is whether Article 48 of the Constitution visualises a blanket ban on the slaughter of cows, as it was defined in the Bill by Dr Ramji Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is not necessary to state a proposition regarding problems.. You please come to your point.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In my view, in the Bill for which leave of introduction is now sought, the author of the Bill seeks a complete ban, which goes against the spirit of Article 14. Another point is, the very Preamble of the Constitution considers that our Republic is a secular Republic, where various people having faith in different religions and having no faith in religions all are living together. A legislation that we are trying to enact should not go against the secular character of our Republic.

AN HON. MEMBER It does not go.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It does go. That is why I first raised the question of Article 48. Certain protection is necessary for scientific breeding and development of cattle population.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be no repetition.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am drawing your attention to the preamble of the Constitution. It is mainly from a religious consideration that it goes against..

श्री बहो साहब (बिजनोर) : इकोनामिक क्वेश्चन है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Economic question is taken care of by Article 48. When we speak of a blanket ban, behind the back of it, we are speaking about a religious consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not at all.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You deny it. But I do not concede. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think one should not go into these things. You come to law point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am only addressing the Chair. I am not trying to contradict their view point. The point is, in the object of the Bill, it is stated that there is a religious consideration. When that consideration comes, it goes beyond what is visualised in Article 48 and it goes against the very spirit of the Constitution. It goes against the secular character of the Indian Republic, which is visualised in the Indian Constitution. It is for that reason that I request the House not to grant leave for introduction of this Bill.

श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, अभी जो बहस आई है, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जो धार्मिक विधेयक आ रहा है, यह संविधान की धारा के अन्तर्गत है, उससे बाहर नहीं है। 48वीं धारा में शौवंश का संरक्षण और संवर्धन, यह दोनों शब्द हैं। संरक्षण और संवर्धन में तो प्रोटेक्शन आता है। और रूढ़ी सेक्युलर स्टेट वाली बात और यह कि किसी का भोजन है, मैं इस बारे में चिंता करता हूँ कि किसी भी वर्ग का धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से गौ मांस प्रतिबन्धन भोजन नहीं है। और तीसरी चीज यह है कि संविधान में धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से यह क्लेश नहीं रखा गया है, बल्कि धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से इस को रखा गया है। इसलिए इस विधेयक को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के माननीय सदस्य अधिकारी हैं।

श्री रामजी सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय बनातवाला का बहुत उपकृत हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे बिल पर चर्चा शुरू कर दी। वह बड़े विद्वान हैं, कानून जानते हैं और उन्होंने ही उद्घरण दिया है कि संविधान की धारा 48 में इस का निर्देश है। मैं ज्यादा तो कुछ नहीं, सुप्रीमकोर्ट के जजमेंट A.I.R. 1958, S.C. 731 Quareshy vs. State of Bihar. को आपकी खिदमत में पढ़ना चाहूँगा।

"We have reached the conclusion—

(1) That a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows and calves of the buffaloes, male and female is quite reasonable and valid and is in consonance with the directive principles laid down in Art. 48."

SHRI. C. K. CHANDRAPPA: That is one part of it.

श्री रामजी सिंह : यह तो संविधान के आर्टिकल 48 पर सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने दिया है। उसके बाद मैंने तो काऊ स्लाटर का बिल मांगा था, अभी दिया नहीं लेकिन मैंने 6 बिल अपने लोक-सभा के पढ़े हैं जो कांस्टीट्यूशनली धराये हैं। जो गद्दानी साहब साये हैं वह भ्रमण हैं, लेकिन श्री. शेरसिंह जी का काऊ स्लाटर बिल के सम्बन्ध में

"The Lok Sabha today rejected by 62 votes to 11 a private member's Bill seeking to prevent cow slaughter in the country after Mr. Sher Singh gave an assurance."

मेरा पहला कहना यह है कि संविधान की धारा 48 वह कहती है, दूसरी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात है, तीसरी परम्परा और ट्रेडीशन की बात है, लोक-सभा के 6 बिल यहां काऊ स्लाटर पर बने और चौथी बात मैं कानून की बातें कहता हूँ। यह प्रिंसिपल भी तो कानून है। जो सैकुलर कहा है, तो मैंने तो आपसे यह कहा कि अगर काऊ स्लाटर सैकुलर नहीं होता तो कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा में इसको रखा ही नहीं जाता। मैं मैरिट में नहीं कहना चाहता, इतना कह सकता हूँ कि अगर बनातवाला साहब पहले कहते, यहां गांधी जी से बढ़ कर लोगों के चाहने वाले कोई नहीं हो सकते हैं —

"The cow is a poem of pity and a personification of innocence. She is mother to millions of Indian mankind."

This is what Gandhiji said. Nehru was the champion of socialism. So, Pandit Nehru said:

"Religion apart, emotion apart and sentiment apart, for economic reasons and for other substantial reasons, it is important for that to be preserved and for that to be improved."

जो इम्प्रूवमेंट शब्द श्री कामत साये।

Even the Directive Principles of our Constitution, under Article 48, enjoin upon us to prohibit the slaughter of

[श्री० रामजी सिंह]

cow and calves. Even the Supreme Court has said:

"The slaughter of cows for food is repugnant to their (Hindus) notions and this sentiment in the past even led to communal riots."

मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि अभी आचार्य विनोबा भावे भी उपवास कर रहे हैं और इसलिए हम समझते हैं कि बनातवाला साहब अपना समर्थन देंगे। हम तो प्रेम में विश्वास करते हैं, अगर आपका समर्थन हमें मिल जायेगा तो देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण हो सकेगा। मैं तो केवल भर्ज कर सकता हूँ, दबाव नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on killing of cows."

The motion was adopted.

श्री० रामजी सिंह: मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is now introduced.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

श्री० रामजी सिंह : (भागलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के विधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री० रामजी सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

PARLIAMENTARY INTEGRITY COMMISSION BILL*

श्री० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि एक संसदीय सत्यनिष्ठा आयोग के गठन तथा उसके अनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Parliamentary Integrity Commission and matters incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted.

श्री० रामजी सिंह: मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

FREEDOM OF RELIGION BILL*

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में बलपूर्वक या उत्प्रेरणा, भयवा कपटपूर्ण साधनों द्वारा संपरिवर्तन पर प्रतिषेध का और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda) : I oppose the Bill. I have given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, but not in time, I have come to know.

SHRI G. S. REDDY: I gave notice yesterday.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Canonore): He gave notice yesterday; and these people are trying to flout the Constitution every day!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, you have intimated, but it was not an objection.

Now, the question is...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What has happened about his objection?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been rejected. He has not given notice for opposing the Bill; he just wanted to speak.

SHRI G. S. REDDY: No, I wanted to oppose the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he has written is not that he is going to oppose on any particular point. He has not said that; he has simply said 'I want to speak'.

So, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on conversion from one religion to another by the use of force or inducement by fraudulent means and for matters incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI O. P. TYAGI: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 304A)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Repeal of section 309).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI SALES TAX (REPEAL) BILL*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.46 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 23A, 23B AND 23C) By SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING OPINION

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ने एक संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लोक

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-12-78.
† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

सभा में प्रस्तुत किया था जिस में काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार में जोड़ने की बात का प्रावधान है। उस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक को जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित करने का निर्णय 17 अगस्त 1978 को सदन ने लिया था और यह अवधि निश्चित की थी कि 27 जनवरी, 1979 के पूर्व जनता की राय लोक सभा में प्राप्त हो जाय। मुझे लोक सभा सचिवालय से ज्ञात हुआ है कि देश के 22 राज्यों और 9 केन्द्र शासित राज्यों को हमारा बिल भेजा गया लेकिन उनमें से केवल 6 राज्यों ने अपने राजपत्रों में प्रकाशित किया है। इसलिए मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक पर राय जानने के लिए नियत समय 15 अगस्त 1979 तक बढ़ा दिया जाय। यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है। .. (व्यवधान) .. राज्यों ने तो बहुत बड़ी उपेक्षा की है। केवल तामिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, आसाम और बंगाल इन 6 राज्यों ने अपने यहाँ राजपत्रों में इसे प्रकाशित किया है और एक केन्द्र शासित राज्य गोवा ने प्रकाशित किया है। बाकी किसी राज्य ने अपने राजपत्रों में इसे प्रकाशित ही नहीं किया है। इसलिए जनता की राय प्राणी तो कैसे प्राणी जबकि इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर सारे देश के लोग इस के पक्ष में हैं क्यों कि बेरोजगारी बहुत ज्वलंत प्रश्न है। हर-एक काम के अधिकारको मौलिक अधिकार में जोड़ना चाहता है। चुनाव घोषणापत्र में जनता को हमने यह वचन दिया था। इसलिए मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि —

“यह सभा भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर राय जानने के लिए नियत समय 15 अगस्त 1979 तक बढ़ाती है।”

श्री हरि विष्णु कश्यप (होशंगाबाद) : मेरा निवेदन है और आप सहमत होंगे कि राज्य सरकारों ने लोक सभा के प्रादेश की अवहेलना की है। जैसा कि बताया गया, अगर यह बात सही है तो मेरी राय में उन्होंने अवहेलना की है, उस पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate question. I think, no debate is required on this. I will only put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That this House do extend upto the 15th August, 1979, the time appointed for eliciting opinion on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN SOCIAL DISPARITIES ABOLITION BILL—Contd.

By SHRI POOP NATH SINGH
YADAV

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up further consideration of the Motion moved by Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav on the 8th December, 1978.

Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav to continue his speech.

श्री कृष्णनाथ सिंह यादव (प्रतापगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने इस विधेयक पर चर्चा शुरू करने की अनुमति 8 दिसम्बर को दे दी थी, इसलिए ओ एक साल के बाद बैलट में प्राया, वह बच गया वरना एक साल के लिए जाता। मैं आप को बहुत धन्यवाद इस के लिए देता हूँ।

आज मैं माननीय सदन के सदस्यों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय समस्या के विषय पर दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर विचार होना चाहिए। यह किसी एक पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है। यह देश के 90-95 प्रतिशत दलित क्षोषित वर्ग के उत्थान का मामला इस विधेयक के जरिए से मने उठाया है। इस देश की आबादी 60-65 करोड़ होने जा रही है। इस में से 90 प्रतिशत आबादी देखें तो 45-50 करोड़ हरिजन, आदिवासी, अल्पसंख्यक और पिछड़े वर्ग के रूप में है। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रलावा विदेशों में कहीं भी जन्मजात प्रथा के रूप में जाति पात का भेदभाव नहीं है। यहां भी मुसलमानों में जाति के नाम पर कम से कम भेदभाव नहीं है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों हजार वर्षों से हिन्दुओं में जाति प्रथा प्रचलित हो गई और जाति के नाम पर चार पाँच वर्ण बना दिए गए। सब से ज्यादा जो मेहनती थे, इस देश का जो मजदूर था, काम करने वाला था उसकी अछूत मान लिया गया और उसके बाद जो बचा उसको बैकवर्ड क्लास कहा गया। बाकी वैश्य, राजपूत और ब्राह्मण—ये सर्वत्र मान लिए गए। समाज में इन्हीं तीनों की सुप्रीमसी हो गई और बाकी 90 प्रतिशत जो दलित मजदूर और मेहनतकश थे उनको हेय दृष्टि से देखा गया हालांकि उनका इस देश के उत्थानमें काफी योगदान था। आप देखेंगे कि अगर कहीं पर सफाई मजदूरों का काम होगा तो उसमें हरिजन प्रायेंगे लेकिन हमने उनके साथ क्या व्यवहार किया है—उसको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, यह सदन उसकी अच्छी तरह से जानता है।

प्रश्न यह है कि जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र तथा संविधान में अन्टि-डिस्ट्रिक्टी एक्जलिस करवी क्वैरि क्वैरु वास्तव में वह समाज में प्रचलित है और उसको मिटाने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने 2 तारीख 1977 को आबनगर हाऊस दिल्ली, में एक सम्मेलन बुलाया और प्रधानमंत्री जी की नीरारजीवाई है

उद्घाटन में कहा कि चार वर्षों में इस देश से छुभाछूत मिटा दी जायेगी। उसी समय हरिजन आयोग की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई और एक माइनारिटी आयोग भी बनाया गया। अब 8 दिसम्बर, को चर्चा शुरू की तो 20 तारीख को पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन भी बना दिया गया। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि 30-31 वर्षों के बाद पहली बार इस लोक सभा में यह बिल आया कि सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक विषयता जो फैली है वह मिटाई जाये। इस देश में जो 90 फीसदी शोषित हैं उनका कोई भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन इस सौंस के युग में मेडिकल कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, कृषि एवं टेक्नालाजी के कालेज में, नहीं है। उनका वहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व बिल्कुल नहीं है क्योंकि प्रथम वर्ष के प्रवेश में कांपिटीशन टेस्ट होता है और उसमें पिछड़े वर्गों के साथ अन्याय होता है। इस दशा को सुधारने के लिए 23 जनवरी, 1963 को अनुच्छेद 340 के अंतर्गत एक बैंकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेशन का गठन किया गया। 29 जनवरी को इस कमीशन का गठन हुआ और उसकी रिपोर्ट 1955 में आई। उस कमीशन की अध्यक्षता आचार्य, गांधियन काका साहेब कालेलकर ने की थी। उन्होंने, हिन्दुस्तान में कैसे विषयता दूर हो, कैसे जातपात खत्म हो, कैसे सामाजिक आर्थिक एवं शैक्षिक क्षेत्र में बराबरी आये—इस सम्बन्ध में काफी मूल्यवान सिफारिशें कीं। लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को 13 साल बाद 1965 में इस लोक सभा में चर्चा के लिए रखा और चर्चा के बाद फिर उसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल दिया गया। उसके बाद से आज तक पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में कोई भी सिफारिश लागू नहीं की गई। पुरानी सरकार तो इस तरह से सो रही थी। उसके बाद जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी। श्री मोरारजी देसाई उस समय जनता पार्टी के अन्तरिम अध्यक्ष थे। जनता पार्टी के सभी धर्कों—जनसंघ, संसोपा, बी एल डी इत्यादि—ने मिल कर जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र के मस्विदे में माना कि काका साहेब कालेलकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनते ही तुरन्त लागू की जायेगी। इस प्रकार यह हमारी जनता पार्टी का बायदा है। पुरानी सरकार तो हट गई और पिछले 18-19 महीने से केन्द्र में जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। मैंने इस बिल को यहां पर ला कर अपना कर्तव्य निभाया है। इससे पहले मैं जब उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में था तो वहां भी मैंने गैर सरकारी विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था। वहां पर मेजारिटो से वह विधेयक जरूर गिर गया था लेकिन बाद में वहां की सरकार ने बैंकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेशन के लिए 15 फीसदी का रिजर्वेशन दिया। जनता सरकार आई तो उसने पंद्रह प्रतिशत को कायम रखा। यहां यह बताना भी असंगत नहीं होगा कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का सिद्धान्त था कि साठ प्रतिशत लोगों को जिन में हरिजन बैंकवर्ड, मल्ल-संबंधक और औरतें आते हैं पिछड़ा हुआ माना जा। उनका कहना था कि जीवन का भर भेजों मैं यानी राजनीति, नौकरी, पलटन और शिक्षा व रियायतें दी जाएं। यह सिद्धान्त संसोपा का था जो जनता पार्टी का भी है। जो एक संवैधानिक सिद्धान्त है और जो हमारी पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में भी

स्वीकार किया गया है आज 18-19 महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी उसको क्यों लागू नहीं किया गया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। कोई शासनादेश जारी करने में गृह मंत्रालय ने इतना समय क्यों बिताया इसको मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं। बार बार मैंने इस बारे में गृह मंत्री जी को लिखा है श्री धनिक लाल मंडल को भी लिखा है, उनको ज्ञापन भी दिया है। मुझे यह जवाब मिलता रहा है कि दी मैटर इज इन एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन। यह उत्तर दिसम्बर, 1977 को मुझे मिला था। अब एक साल से ऊपर हो गया है और यह मामला एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में ही चल रहा है। जब उन्होंने एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन शब्द इस्तेमाल किए थे तब मैंने यह समझा था कि बी अक्टूबर को वह इसको जारी कर देंगे। अगर कंसिडरेशन कहा होता तो मैं समझ सकता था कि दो तीन साल लगा सकते हैं लेकिन जब एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन कहा तो मुझे लगा कि बी अक्टूबर, 1978 को यह चीज लागू हो जाएगी। लेकिन नहीं हुई। 2 अक्टूबर, 1978 बीत गया है लेकिन अभी भी लागू नहीं हुई है। मैंने बिल दिया बैलट में धा गया और आज मैं इस सवाल को यहां उठा रहा हूं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कानून बनाने में किसी भी प्रकार की आपत्ति होनी चाहिए। इससे हमारी जनता पार्टी की छवि बेहतर होगी। इस चीज को लागू न करना वादा खिलाफी होगी। अगर दल न मानता हो तब तो ठीक है लेकिन जब दल ने इस चीज को माना है और घोषणा पत्र में इसको स्थान दिया है तो इसको लागू न करना वचन भंग होगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम को चाहिये कि हम 65 करोड़ जनता को दिखा दें कि हम गटीबो के लिए भी कानून बना सकते हैं। अभी तक कुछ ही स्ट्रेट्स में एग्जैक्टिव आर्डर के जरिए इस चीज को लागू किया गया है। सब से पहले तमिलनाडु सरकार ने—तब वह मद्रास राज्य हुआ करता था,—पिछड़े वर्गों के आरक्षण के बारे में कानून बनाया था। वह केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कुछ तरमीम सुझाई थी। फिर 1951 में जब नेहरू जी प्रधान मंत्री थे फस्ट—एमेण्डमेंट आफ दी कांस्टीट्यूशन लाया गया था उस रूलिंग के मातहत। आर्टिकल 15 (ए) के बाद चार इसलिए जोड़ा गया था कि उसमें लपज सोशली एण्ड एजुकेशनली बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस आ जाएं। इस प्रकार का उपबन्ध बनाने का उसमें प्राविजन किया गया। तब से यह संविधान इस मामले में ज्यों का त्यों है। मान्यवर, आर्टिकल 340 की शब्दावली की और मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि जो सोशली एण्ड एजुकेशनली बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस हिन्दुस्तान में हैं राष्ट्रपति उनके लिए एक कमिशन नियुक्त करेंगे और वह इस बात की खोज करेंगे कि भारत के कोने कोने में जा कर कि कितने लोग बैंकवर्ड हैं। कौन कौन बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस में आते हैं। 1953 में यह कमिशन बना था। दो साल देश के कोने कोने में जा कर और खोज लगा कर उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। हर सूबे के बारे में उसने रिपोर्ट दी है। सके हिसाब से उत्तर प्रदेश में 37 हज़ू जातियां और 21 मुसलमान जातियां बैंकवर्ड मानी गई हैं, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों सब को मिला कर 60 जातियां इस लिस्ट में आती हैं। इस प्रकार से पूरे देश में एक सूची उसने बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस की तैयार कर दी

[श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव]

श्रीर सरकारसे अपेक्षा की कि वह इस पर धमल करे। लेकिन धमल नहीं हो पाया।

सोशल बैकवर्डनेस कैसे भाई, जातपात कैसे भाई, अब मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ। जो कहते हैं कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में आन्दोलन छिड़ गया है कि जाति के नाम पर रिजर्वेशन नहा हाना चाहिए, मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि गैर-बराबरी भायी कहाँ? जो लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से गरीब थे वही सोशली और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड हो गये। तो जो सोशल बैकवर्डनेस का टेस्ट है, जो जातियाँ पिछड़े वर्गों के अन्दर आती हैं वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से भी गरीब हैं। तो एक झगड़ा चला कि यह कैसे हो सकता है कि खाली आपने जाति का नाम लिख दिया बैकवर्ड क्लास की लिस्ट में, इसलिए वह लिस्ट गैर-कानूनी है। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, आन्ध्र प्रदेश का केस है जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने गाइडलाइन्स दी, सारे देश और सरकार के लिए, जजमेंट दिया जो कि सब को मानना है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने रिजर्वेशन किया और वह चैलेंज हुआ जिस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है। इस फैसले के बाद अब कोई कंट्रोवर्सी नहीं होनी चाहिए देश के किसी भी कोने में। इस जजमेंट का साइटेशन है 1972, ए० आई० आर०, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, पेज 1375 :

"If an entire caste is as a fact found to be socially and educationally backward, their inclusion in the list of backward classes by their caste name is not violative of Article 15(4). A caste is also a class of citizens and a caste as such may be socially and educationally backward. If after collecting the necessary data it is found that the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, the reservation made of such persons will have to be upheld notwithstanding the fact that a few individuals in that group may be both socially and educationally above the general average."

16.00 hrs.

यह विवाद खड़ा कर देते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्गों में अगर कुछ लोग बहुत धनी हो गये हैं, कोई मंत्री हो गया है, ऐडवोकेट या इंजीनियर हो गया इसलिए भ्रमक जाति पिछड़े वर्ग से निकाल दी जाय। तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि जो बोड़े से वर्ग पिछड़ी जातियों में से ऊंचे उठ गये हैं उनकी वजह से पूरी कास्ट की कास्ट खत्म कर दी

जाय। इस रूलिंग के होते हुए अब कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं रह गई है कि और आगे हम समय बितायें। सिर्फ झगड़ा तय आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक सरकार ने किया है, वहाँ क्वान्टम का प्रश्न था कि 50 से अधिक हो या उससे कम। तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 1963 में कहा 50 से ऊपर होने से अनहित ज्यादा नहीं होगा, इसलिए रिजर्वेशन 50 से नीचे हो, सब मिला कर हरिजन और बैकवर्ड सब का। उन दक्षिण राज्यों को मैं बधाई देता हूँ वहाँ उन्होंने उसको फिर मीठीक़ाई किया उस रूलिंग के मुताबिक। मान्यवर वहाँ रिजर्वेशन बहुत दिनों से है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 25 परसेंट, असम में कुछ नहीं है, बिहार में 26 परसेंट, गुजरात में 5 फीसदी है, हरियाणा में 2 फीसदी है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 10 फीसदी है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 42 फीसदी है। लेकिन अभी यह मामला पेंडिंग है कोर्ट में। और कर्नाटक में 40 और केरल में 40 फीसदी है। महाराष्ट्र में 10 फीसदी, मेघालय में 5 फीसदी, पंजाब में 5 फीसदी, तमिलनाडु में 31 फीसदी, उत्तर प्रदेश में 15 फीसदी।

इस तरह से 22 राज्यों में से कम-से-कम 14 ने तो इस सिद्धान्त को मान लिया है और उन्होंने अपनी स्टेट्स में सर्विस के लिए कर दिया। अब प्रश्न इस बात का है कि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश और प्रभू-सरकारी जो संस्थाएँ हैं उनमें कोई रिजर्वेशन बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए नहीं है। हालत यह है कि उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन 0 के बराबर है। धीमन, मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहूँगा कि जब हरिजन आदिवासियों का रिजर्वेशन 18, 20, 22 फीसदी चल रहा है तो वह 30 साल से हुआ, लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप से 2, 3 फीसदी क्लास-1 में हुआ है। आइस होते हुए भी वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि इस देश का समाज इस कानून के बदलने में क्यों उपद्रव कर रहा है, समझदारों की बात यही है कि यह राष्ट्र के हित में है राष्ट्र को मजबूत और प्राणवान बनाने के लिए जरूरी है कि हर नागरिक मजबूत रहे, सुखी रहे, नौकरी में हो, पढ़ा लिखा हो। तभी सब बराबरी से रहेंगे और डिस्पैरिटी खत्म होगी। देश में भयंकर विषमता है, इसको खत्म करना जरूरी है। इसलिए इस प्रश्न को लोक-सभा में उठाया गया है।

काका कलेलकर साहब की बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के पैरा 10, चैप्टर 5 में जो कहा गया है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ—

"We tried to avoid caste but we find it difficult to ignore caste in the present prevailing circumstances. We wish it were easy to dissociate caste from social backwardness at the present juncture. In modern times, anybody can take

to any profession. A Brahmin taking to tailoring does not become a tailor by caste, nor his social status is lowered as Brahmin. A Brahmin may be a seller of shoes or boots and yet his social status is not lowered thereby. Social backwardness, therefore, is not today due to the particular profession of a person but we cannot escape caste considering the social backwardness in India. All this goes to prove that social backwardness is mainly based on social tribal caste and denomination differences."

इस पेशान को ए-आई-आर 1968, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बुनीती दी गई कि इन्होंने रिपोर्ट में जो आधार बनाया है, गलत है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसको सही माना। ए-आई-आर 1968 सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पेज नं० 1012 में कह दिया कि यह लिस्ट शूटूल्ड कास्ट्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेस को जो बनी है, वह संवैधानिक है, ठीक है, वह एटिकल के किसी 14, 15 को उल्लंघन नहीं करती। यह मान लिया गया कि जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की सूची काका कालेलकर आयोग के द्वारा बनाई गई, वही मान्य हो जानी चाहिए थी। 30 बरसों में उस सरकार ने नहीं किया, इस सरकार के सामने मसला आया तो हुआ यह कि आसमान से निकला खजूरी में झटक गया।

जो चीज सर्वमान्य है, जनता पार्टी मैनिफैस्टो, रूल्स, सारे राज्यों में मान्य है, उसकी आपकी केन्द्र में कुछ न कुछ रिलीफ इस बिल के जवाब में घोषित करनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री से बात कर लें, कैबिनेट बुला कर, कल, परसों घोषणा कर दें, आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दें, लेकिन यह चीज एक्ट के रूप में घानी चाहिए।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक और रूलिंग की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे माननीय स्पीकर साहब जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जस्टिस थे, तो उन्होंने जो कान्ति-कारी रूलिंग दिया था, उस को मैं आपकी आज्ञा से साइट करूंगा। यह जरूरी है कि इस बिल के समय में हम सभी तथ्य दें, ताकि किसी को कोई संदेह करने की गुंजायश न रहे।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ए० आई० आर०, 1971, पेज 1777, स्टेट आफ पंजाब ऐपेलेंट वर्सेस हीरालाल एण्ड अदर के केस में उन्होंने कहा है :

Reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward classes—The mere fact that the reservation made under Article 16(4) may give extensive benefits

to the persons who have the benefit of the reservation does not by itself make the reservation invalid....

आगे उन्होंने कहा है :

Article 16(1) is an extension of Article 14. It provides:

"7. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matter relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

8. But the equality contemplated by this clause is not an embodied equality. It is subject to several exceptions and one of the exceptions is that provided in Article 16(4) which says:

"Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा है :

"11. It is true that every reservation under Art. 16(4) does introduce an element of discrimination particularly when the question of promotion arises. It is an inevitable consequence of any reservation of posts that junior officers are allowed to take a march over their seniors. This circumstance is bound to displease the senior officers. It may also be that some of them will get frustrated but then the Constitution-makers have thought fit in the interests of the society as a whole that the backward class of citizens of this country should be afforded certain protection as observed by this Court....

"It cannot be denied that unaided many sections of this country cannot compete with the advanced sections of the Nation. Advantages secured due to historical reasons should not be considered as fundamental rights.

[श्री रूप नाथ सिंह यादव]

Nation's interests will be best served taking a long range view— if the backward classes are helped to march forward and take their place in line with the advanced sections of the people."

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(4) में यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर नौकरियों में बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का प्रतिनिधित्व अपर्याप्त है, तो उन्हें उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए उपबन्ध किया जा सकता है।

Sir, Parliament has powers, as a sovereign and competent body. It may make the law. There is no bar.

मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में दिये गये कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। 1962 में वहाँ यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि गजेटिड नौकरियों में हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्गों और अग्रिम जातियों का कितना प्रतिनिधित्व है। उसके उत्तर में ये आंकड़े दिये गये :

हरिजन : 2 प्रतिशत, पिछड़ा वर्ग : 1 प्रतिशत, अग्रिम जातियाँ : 88 प्रतिशत अग्रिम मुस्लिम एवं ईसाई आदि : 9 प्रतिशत।

आबादी से पहले—1946 में—हरिजन गजेटिड अधिकारियों की संख्या 16, 1955 में 70 और 1960 में 194 थी, और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग 1946 में 34, 1955 में 25 और 1960 में 67 थे। अग्रिणी जातियाँ 1946 में 1251, 1955 में 4555 और 1960 में 8500। इस प्रकार से यह है डिस्पैरिटी का कारण जिसके आधार पर वहाँ यह मांगा गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आबादी के हिसाब से रिजर्वेशन किया जाय। मैंने एक रूलिंग 8 तारीख को भी कोर्ट की थी जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कहा है कि 50 परसेंट से अधिक भी अब हो सकता है। जो 63 की रूलिंग है उसको खुद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने संशोधित कर दिया कि रिजर्वेशन केन गो बियांड 50 परसेंट 71 की रूलिंग के मुताबिक। बाकी राज्यों में पुरानी रूलिंग के आधार पर 50 से नीचे कर दिया गया है सिवाय कर्नाटक के जहाँ 58 परसेंट कर दिया गया है, हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज दोनों को मिला कर 58 प्रतिशत है। उन्होंने ठीक किया। मैं वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट को बहुत बधाई देता हूँ इस के लिए हालांकि वहाँ कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है लेकिन मुझे किसी पार्टी से मतलब नहीं है, जो भी गरीबों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों को उठाने का काम करेगा, जहाँ जहाँ जिस भी स्टेट में होया उसकी तारीफ होगी। मैं कह रहा था कि भारत में अब पिछड़े वर्गों की आबादी क्या है। तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल आबादी का 53.1 प्रतिशत है, बिहार में 46.2, मध्य प्रदेश में 45.2, कर्नाटक में 40.8। कर्नाटक में 40.8 है और बालीस का बालीस उन्होंने वहाँ दे दिया।

एक बालनीस सबब : आप यह पिछड़ा वर्ग बता रहे हैं या पिछड़ा वर्ग ?

श्री कृष्णनाथ सिंह यादव : पिछड़ा वर्ग। जरा आप समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। ऐसी ही मनोवृत्ति दंगा फसाद कराती है।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह कोई एक व्यक्ति का सबाल नहीं है। नेशन का सबाल है। अगर 95 प्रतिशत को निकाल दीजिए तो नेशन नहीं रहेगा। आगे देखिए, उड़ीसा में 21.1 प्रतिशत, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 55.5 प्रतिशत, आसाम में 39.4 प्रतिशत, तामिलनाडु में 46.3 प्रतिशत और राजस्थान में 22.4 प्रतिशत।

समापति महोदय : इस में बैकवर्ड में हरिजन भी आ गए हैं या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्णनाथ सिंह यादव : नहीं, ये केवल बैकवर्ड हैं हरिजनों के भलावा।

डा० अम्बेडकर को बधाई है और भारतीय संविधान के निर्माताओं को बधाई है कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की जो एम्ब्रिस्टिंग हालत थी उसको देखते हुए इसको दो हिस्सों में बांटा। एक तो हरिजन आदिवासी, उनके लिए कम्यलसरी कर दिया राजनीति में भी, नौकरी में भी और पढ़ाई में भी। अब बचा दूसरा भाग जिसको हम लोग कहते हैं अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, अब भी सी, उन के लिए आर्टिकल 340 बनाया गया और यह कहा कि राष्ट्रपति का कर्तव्य होगा कि कांस्टीच्यूशन लागू होने के बाद आर्टिकल 340 में एक कमीशन बैठाएंगे। वह पूरे देश में पता लगाएगा, खोज करेगा कि किस प्रतिशत में ये पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग आते हैं। तो 1953 में वह कमीशन बैठा, 55 में उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी पूरे देश की खोजबीन कर के, लाखों लाख रुपया उस पर खर्च हुआ। आज उस पर कानून बन जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन आज फिर कमीशन बनाने की बात कही जा रही है। तो यह कहाँ गारण्टी है उसकी जब कि आइनरी कोर्ट और स्पेशल कोर्ट के लिए 19 महीने लग गए, एक मामूली ईशू पर तो अगर हम इस तरह से कमीशन ही बनाते जाएंगे तो कभी भी यह आदेश हमारे पिछड़े वर्ग के हित में नहीं होने पाएगा। इसलिए यह अपार्थन टाइम है, यह सामयिक है और आवश्यक है कि इस बिल के द्वारा उन गरीबों को, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को, हरिजनों को और आदिवासियों को हम रिलीफ दे दें।

इस के भलावा कुछ और भी हम ने इस में जोड़ा है। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए एक रिलीफ और हमने मांगा है जिससे जाति पांत टूटे। उस के लिए एक तरीका हमने यह बताया है कि अन्तरजातीय विवाह हो। जो युवक और युवती डिफरेंट कास्ट के शादी विवाह कर सेंगे उन की व्यक्तता के अनुसार उनको सुरन्त नौकरी दे दी जाय

चाहे वे किसी भी जाति के हों। दूसरे, जो हरिजनों की बालिकाएँ वह बहू लगभग 100 प्रतिशत अनपढ़ होंगी। एक दो-परसेंट की बात मैं नहीं कहता, बाकी सारी ही अनपढ़ होंगी। तो उन के लिए शिक्षा कम्पलसरी कर दी जाय। कम से कम हरिजन और आदिवासी महिलायों तो प्रशिक्षित रहनी ही नहीं चाहिए जब हम इस देश में से जाति पात और छुआछूत मिटाने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस बिल में एक यह भी खण्ड है कि इस को कम्पलसरी कर के पंचायत लेवेल पर कम से कम हाईस्कूल तक की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि गाँवों के लोगों के बच्चे भी पढ़ लें।

श्रीमन्, इसी तरह से हरिजनों पर रोजाना व्यवहार हो रहे हैं, रोजाना हाउस में डिक्स होता है, हमारे मंत्री महोदय के लिए हेडेक होता है जबाब देना। वह तस्लीम करते हैं कि हाँ, है अत्याचार। हम उनको खत्म करेंगे। यह राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है। लेकिन इसके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला जाता है। मैंने बिल में इसका एक रास्ता निकाला है कि एट्रासिटीज के जितने भी केसेज हों उन के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट्स की स्थापना की जाय। किसी एट्रासिटी की सूचना आते ही मोबाइल कोर्ट गाँव में पहुँचे और वहाँ इन्क्वायरी करके—सीरियस आफेंसेज 302 वगैरह के केसेज छोड़ कर, बाकी मामूली आफेंसेज के फैसेल कर दें।

समापति महोदय : आपका मतलब है समरी ट्रायल हो।

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था तो अभी भी है। हमने इसमें यह कहा है कि किसी केस की सूचना मिलते ही मोबाइल कोर्ट वहाँ पहुँच कर, आन दि स्पाट बैठ कर, गवाही वगैरह लेकर फैसेल कर दें। वहाँ पर गवाह भी आसानी से मिला जायेंगे जब कि कोर्टों में गवाह आते आते टूट जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से मोबाइल कोर्ट्स बना कर हरिजन आदिवासियों के मुकदमों आन दि स्पाट निर्णीत किये जायें ताकि इन वगैरे के साथ सोशल अन्याय को समाप्त किया जा सके और जो अत्याचार उनके साथ होते हैं वह बन्द हो सकें।

एक दूसरी राष्ट्रीय समस्या का समाधान भी मैंने इस विधेयक में रखा है। इस देश में 40 फीसदी खेतियार मजदूर हैं जिनके पास कुल भूमि का 24 प्रतिशत भाग है लेकिन वे उस जमीन के मालिक नहीं हैं हालांकि उस भूमि पर खेती बही करते हैं। वे बटाईदार ह, शिकमी हैं, लेकिन भूमि के मालिक नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो खेत जाते वही उसका मालिक हो। इस देश में राजा-महाराजा, ताल्लुकेदार और नवाब समाप्त किए गए। अब हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार में भी कोई ऐसा कदम सैड रिफार्म्स के बारे में उठाया जाना चाहिए। यह एक नई चीज होगी और तभी हम शोषित वर्ग का दिल जीत सकेंगे। फिर आप यह नहीं कह सकेंगे कि यह बर्न हमारा साथ नहीं देता है।

पिछल तीस वर्षों में गरीब की कोई सवा नहीं हुई बल्कि इनको पोलिटिकलाइज किया गया बल्कि अब जनता पार्टी के शासन में खासी लिफ सिम्प्ली से काम नहीं चलेगा। अब हमको कुछ कंक्रिट काम करना होगा। इसलिए मैंने इस बिल के जरिए से माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर विचार किया जाये। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूँगा कि ठंडे दिल से विचार करके इस बिल को पारित करें।

मान्यवर, एक क्लाइ की ओर मैं और आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा। हिन्दुस्तान में अभी जात-पात को टूटने में 50-100 वर्ष लग जायेंगे। जब इस देश में काफी शिक्षा हो जायेगी तभी जाति प्रथा टूटेगी जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में हुआ है। मैंने कहा है कि हमको कम से कम ध्योरी में इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। इसी उद्देश्य से मैंने कहा है कि उपनामों से जो जाति सूचित की जाती है उसको समाप्त किया जाये। जैसे तिवारी, यादव, मण्डल, बगैरह वगैरह सरनेम लगाए जाते हैं उनको एबालिश करने के लिए ला बना दिया जाये। ला बन जाने के बाद अगर मैं यादव लिखूँगा तो मैं पेनलाइज किया जाऊँगा। किसी एक व्यक्ति के करने से यह क्रान्ति-कारी काम नहीं हो सकता है, इसके लिए कानून बना कर हमें पूरे समूह को प्रभावित करना पड़ेगा। स्वामी दयानन्द, गौतम बुद्ध, गांधी जी, डा० अम्बेडकर, डा० लोहिया—इन समाज सुधारकों ने अच्छे विचार रखे लेकिन उन पर कोई प्रभल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब सरकार को कथनी और करनी में कोई अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। इस तरह का कानून बनाने में उसको कोई हिचक भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार को कोई खर्चा भी नहीं करना होगा। जब यह कानून बन जायेगा तब कोई भी जात-पात सूचक नाम नहीं रह जायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, एक क्लाइ की ओर मैं और सदन का ध्यान प्राकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विषमता फलती है उसका एक कारण पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जो कि बहुत खर्चीले होते हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो प्राइमरी स्कूल पड़ो के नीचे हैं वे बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं हैं। इसलिए देश में जितने पब्लिक स्कूल हैं उनका समाजीकरण कर लिया जाय या फिर 70 फीसदी हरिजन बैंकवर्द क्लासेज क बच्चों का एडमीशन करने के लिए उनको मजदूर किया जाये और गवर्नमेण्ट उनको फीस दें।

श्री कचकुलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) : सारे पब्लिक स्कूल बना दिए जायें—यह कहिए आप।

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : हम अपनी सरकार के साधनों को देखते हुए बात कर रहे हैं यह सीधे कह दें कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। पर इसलिए जो जनहित में है, जो राष्ट्र हित में है, उस के लिए

[श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव] कांस्टीट्यूशन को भी अमण्ड किया जा सकता है, इस में दिक्कत नहीं होगी, हाउस भी उस को मान लेगा।

एक बहुत जरूरी चीज मैंने खण्ड 15 में दी है। जैसे हम हिन्दू हैं, लेकिन हम मन्दिर के पुजारी नहीं हो सकते, क्योंकि वहां वर्ण के हिसाब से हम शूद्र हैं, प्रादिवासी हैं, हम को यह अधिकार नहीं है। हम जब इन्सान हैं, तो हर इन्सान को मन्दिर का पुजारी होने, मन्दिर में प्रवेश पाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैंने इस में कहा है—

“The priests in the prominent temples in the country shall not be from any particular caste or community. Every citizen shall be entitled to enter any temple as also to serve as its priest.”

■ सभापति महोदय : इस को थोड़ा और एक्सप्लेन कीजिए, क्योंकि पुजारी आप के यहां उस को मान, ज.त. है, जो पूज. करता है।

■ श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : यह बात मही है, किन्तु व्यावहारिक रूप से पुजारी के मायने हैं— ब्राह्मण, पण्डा। चमार या पासी पुजारी नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए मान्यवर इस तरह की व्यवस्था बरूर होनी चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले दो हजार वर्षों से हरिजनों, प्रादिवासियों को गांव के दक्षिणी हिस्से में, निचले हिस्से में या नदी के किनारे जगह दी जाती है, जब बाढ़ आती है तो सब साफ हो जाता है और इस से प्रभावित हमारे चमार, पासी, कुर्मी या अन्य जातियों होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को गांव के अन्दर ऊंचे स्थान पर जमीन एकवायर करा कर मकान बना कर दिये जायें। मेरे बिल का उद्देश्य यही है कि उन को निचले हिस्सों से हटा कर अच्छी जगहों पर बसाया जाय।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले तीस सालों से बजट पास होते रहे हैं, लेकिन उन का फायदा किस को पहुंचा? आप के कृषि विभाग ने 40 फीसदी बजट गांवों को दिया, लेकिन उस का लाभ किस को पहुंचेगा? जितने बड़े किसान हैं, जो साधन सम्पन्न हैं, उन को उस का लाभ पहुंचा है और प्रागे भी पहुंचेगा, लेकिन भूमिहीनों को, खेतिहर मजदूरों को उस का लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इस लिए जब तक भूमिहीनों के लिए आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे, काम नहीं चलेगा, बड़े लोग ही सब लाभ पा जायेंगे। पिछले तीस सालों में पूंजीपतियों की संख्या बढ़ी है, आज्ञादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान आजाद बरूर हुआ, लेकिन रोटी के मामले में आजाद नहीं हुआ। आज भी 40 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। डा० लोहिया ने 1963 में कहा था, जब पं० नेहरू इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, 27 करोड़ आबादी ऐसी है, जिस की आमदनी 3 आने या 4 आने प्रतिदिन से अधिक

नहीं है, जब कि उसी देश के प्रधान मंत्री उस जमाने में 25 हजार रुपये प्रतिदिन अपने ऊपर खर्च करते थे। मैं सिद्धान्ततः इस बात को मानता हूँ कि इस तरह के खर्चों को कटौल कीजिए, कम कीजिए, और व्यय पर सीलिंग लगाइए। डेढ़ हजार या दो हजार रुपये से ऊपर जो आमदनी होगी, वह सरकार की होगी। प्रायः और व्यय दोनों पर सीलिंग लगे और उस से जो धनराशि बचे उसे इन पिछड़े लोगों पर खर्च किया जाय, तभी हम विषमता को दूर कर पायेंगे—आर्थिक विषमता, शैक्षणिक विषमता, नौकरी और पढ़ाई की विषमता को दूर कर सकेंगे। इस उद्देश्य से हम सब को ठण्डे दिल से, पोलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर, इस को स्वीकार करना होगा।

अब मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता— 22-23 साल पहले एक कमीशन बना, अब प्रधान मंत्री श्री देसाई ने दूसरे कमीशन की घोषणा कर दी, इस के लिए आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन उस की उपयोगिता क्या है—जब सूची बन गई, खोज हो गई, तो फिर बार-बार खोज क्यों हो? आपने शाह कमीशन बिठिया एमरजेंसी की घ्यावतियों की जांच के लिए। उसने रिपोर्ट दे दी। क्या आप और बिठायेंगे इस आधार पर कि उसकी रिपोर्ट पुरानी हो गई है? अब आपसे बना दिया है तो इससे क्या कोई अन्तर पड़ जाएगा? अब जब आपने बिठा ही दिया है तो पुराने कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको आप अन्तरिम तौर पर लागू कर सकते हैं। रिखीफ देने के लिए उसकी बात को आप मान लें। अगर यह कमिशन मेरे इस बिल की व्यवस्थाओं से डिएप्री करता है, तो उस दशा में तरसीम किया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : टर्ज्य आफ रेफ्रेंस दोनों की एक ही है ?

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : दोनों की एक जैसी हैं। यह अनावश्यक खर्चा है जो धारण किया जा रहा है। आप वह काम करें जो तुरन्त लागू हो। ढेर करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैंने अपने बिल में जो सुझाव दिये हैं और जो पिछले कमिशन की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप हैं उनको आपकी स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। मैंने क्लाज 1 में 25 परसेंट, क्लाज 2 में 33 परसेंट क्लाज 3 में 33 परसेंट और क्लाज 4 में 40 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन की बात कही है। हरिजनों और प्रादिवासियों के लिए भी जो संविधान में रिजर्वेशन दी गई है मैंने इस में जिक्र कर दिया है। स्ट्रियों के लिए स्पेशल कानून आप बना सकते हैं। उनके लिए मैंने चार परसेंट की बात कही है। जो लैंडीकैन्ड फौजी हैं और उनके डिपेंडेंट्स के लिए जो लाडाई में, इण्डो पाक चार में मर गये थे मैंने पांच परसेंट की बात कही है। फ्रीडम फाइटरों के डिपेंडेंट्स के लिए चार परसेंट की बात कही है। इस प्रकार से कुल मिला कर साठ परसेंट होता है। एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में हरिजनों, गिरिजनों,

माइनीरिटी कम्युनिटीज तथा दूसरी-बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के वास्ते मैं सत्तर परसेंट की बात कही है। वह सब कुछ धारण किया तो बीस तीस बरस में जा कर ये लोग दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ सकेंगे।

महात्मा गांधी का हम रोज नाम लेते हैं। यह सरकार गांधीवादी सरकार है। उनका जो एक अधिक ताबीज दिया हुआ है मैं उसको आपके सामने रखता हूँ। देश के करोड़ों गरीबों का इससे उद्धार हो जाएगा। इसको मैं पढ़ता हूँ। उनका कहना था।

“मैं आपको एक ताबीज दे देता हूँ। जब कभी आप दुविधा में हों या आपको अपना स्वार्थ प्रबल होता दिखाई दे तो यह नुस्खा आजमा कर देखिएगा। अपने मन की आँखों के सामने किसी ऐसे गरीब और असहाय व्यक्ति का चेहरा लाइये जिसे आप जानते हैं और अपने आप से पूछिए कि क्या आपकी करनी उसके किसी काम आएगी? क्या उसे कुछ लाभ होगा? क्या उस काम से उसे अपना जीवन और भविष्य बनाने में कुछ मदद मिलेगी? दूसरे मानों में, क्या आपकी करनी हमारे देश के लाखों करोड़ों भूखों, नंगे लोगों को स्वाराज्य की राह दिखाएगी? बस इतना सोचते ही आपकी सारी दुविधाएँ दूर हो जाएंगी और स्वार्थ भोग की तरह पिघल कर बह जाएगी।”

मा० गांधी।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री कृष्णसिंह सिंह यादव : यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है। इस पर अगर एक सप्ताह भी बहस चले तो कम होगी। मामली विषयों पर इस सदन का बहुत समय खर्च होता है। यह तो एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

गृह राज्य मंत्री को शायद पता हो लेकिन सदन को शायद पता न हो इस वास्ते तमिलनाडू की बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर इण्डियन कटली मोर दैन 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। वहाँ का जी ओ मेरे पास है, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं उसका पैरा 3 पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर 31 परसेंट और 18 परसेंट इस तरह से कुल 49 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। बाद में उन्होंने पैरा तीन में कहा है कि जो योग्यता के आधार पर आएं वे 49 परसेंट में नहीं माने जायेंगे।

“The claims of members of the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also

be considered for the remaining 51 per cent of seats which are filled on the basis of merit. Where a candidate belonging to Backward Classes or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes is selected on the basis of merit against any of the seats in the said 51 per cent of unreserved seats, the number of seats reserved for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, should not in any way be affected.

4. The Government also direct that with effect from the date of this order, reservation of posts for recruitment to the public services be made at 31 per cent for Backward Classes and at 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all such services where reservation is provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the above classes.

5. Necessary amendments to Rule 22 of the General Rules will be issued separately....

इस तरह से 51 प्रतिशत अनरिजर्वर्ड कोटा है। वहाँ अगर बैकवर्ड क्लास का कोई क्वालिफ़ाई कर ले तो वह 49 प्रतिशत में नहीं प्रायेगा। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में अनामली है।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन इलेक्शन के मामले में नहीं है। इलेक्शन के मामले में तो कोई हरिजन भी सबर्नी की जगह खड़ा हो सकता है।

श्री कृष्णसिंह सिंह यादव : वह तो ठीक है, क्योंकि उद्देश्य यही है कि इनको इतना ऐडवांस कर दें कि औरों का यह मुकाबला कर सकें। अभी यह मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए कानून की बैसाखी देनी पड़ेगी। इस कैसर को हमें हटाना पड़ेगा जो सदियों से चला आ रहा है। बाहर निकलते हैं तो लोग हमसे पूछते हैं कि आपने गरीब लोगों के लिए क्या किया? कोई अधिनियम तो है नहीं न हरिजन का और न बैकवर्ड का। खाली जी० प्रो० है। मैं संविद सरकार में 5 महीने के लिए मंत्री बना तो मैंने कहा कि हम अपने विभाग में 60 सैकड़ा हरिजन, बैकवर्ड और मुसलमानों को रिजर्वेशन देंगे। और 5 महीने उसको मैंने इम्प्लीमेंट कराया। अधिकांशों ने कहा कि कैशे होगा? तो मैंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट हम हैं, जैसा प्रादेश दे उसका आपको पालन करना है। इसलिए निश्चय करना

[श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव]

हमारा काम है और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कराना भी । अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी के भरोसे रहे तो काम नहीं होगा । उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और हरियाणा में सरकार बनी थी और बहुत से बैंकवर्डे क्लास के लोग मंत्री बने थे । किन्तु अन्य किसी ने आरक्षण आदेश नहीं किये ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए । आपने बहुत समय ले लिया । और लोगों को भी बोलना है ।

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : मैंने आपको बताया कि मेरी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर नहीं है इसलिए मुझे गर्व है । उत्तर प्रदेश में मैंने पेश किया था और वहाँ भी बोटिंग हुई और उसका फल निकला । कांग्रेस की सरकार आई, श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी ने 15 परसेंट किया था । अब माननीय रामनरेश यादव को उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और मैं चाहूंगा कि बिना बहुस के इसको पास किया जाय । यह ऐसा दावा है जो बिना किसी बहुस के मन्जूर होना चाहिए, और आप अदालत है इसकी डिक्री कर सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस पर अपने विचार दें और इस बिल को स्वीकार कर के एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम जो 30 साल में नहीं उग्रा है, उसको उठा कर पूरा कर दें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for abolition of social disparities, casteism and removal of educational, social and economic backwardness of Harijans, Girijans and other backward classes, be taken into consideration."

इस विधेयक में दो संशोधन पेश किये गए हैं । एक माननीय हुकमदेव नारायण यादव का और दूसरा डा० रामजी सिंह का । जहाँ तक माननीय विनयक प्रसाद यादव के संशोधन का मवाल है वह समय के बाद का है इसलिए अनियमित है । तो क्या डा० रामजी सिंह और माननीय हुकमदेव नारायण यादव अपने संशोधन पेश करेंगे ?

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : जी हाँ ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : (मधुबनी) : जी, हाँ ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : माननीय सभापति जी, आपकी अनुमति से मैं भारतीय सामाजिक विषमता उन्मूलन विधेयक, 1977 में, जो माननीय रूपनाथ

सिंह यादव जी ने पेश किया है निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करता हूँ :

"कि विधेयक पर 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक राय जानने के लिए उसे परिचालित किया जाए ।"
(2)

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से भारतीय सामाजिक विषमता उन्मूलन विधेयक, 1977 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करता हूँ :

"कि विधेयक पर 15 मई, 1979 तक राय जानने के लिए उसे परिचालित किया जाए ।"(1)

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : मान्यवर, हमने भी संशोधन दिया है ।

सभापति महोदय : वह टाइम से बाहर है, इसलिए आपका संशोधन अनियमित है । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : आप यदि चाहें तो उसको ले सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं आपकी इजाजत चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं, यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): There are large sections of people in our country who have to be protected from oppression socially, educationally, economically, politically. Gandhiji has done much to protect these people.

They are of various kinds. Some are nomads. There are people living on the hills without habitation, depending on forest produce and without any agriculture. These are the girijans and nomads. They must be protected first because they have no habitation. They have to be rehabilitated first.

For example, in Gujarat we come across two major communities—one is called Barwars, the other I do not remember—numbering 15 lakhs. They are shepherd_s and cattle breeders. When I went to Anand, I met these people and saw under what conditions they are living. They are nomads. Of course, they possess

per cent of the Gujarat cattle, but they are not having any home. They have no lands to graze their cattle because in Gujarat the non-agriculturist cannot purchase land. Therefore, there are such difficulties and legal lacunae in their way. Such people have to be rehabilitated. They must be protected.

I would have been very glad if the Government had brought forward legislation involving the principles which Shri Yadav has included in the Bill. But the Government have not brought forward such a Bill, and they are not seriously thinking of it, though there are clashes in Bihar and other places in regard to this.

I ask all our people: is it not necessary to protect the weaker sections in these clashes from the upper communities? I am glad to say that in Madras, when the Brahmins, constituting 3.6 per cent of the population, occupied all the seats in colleges and all the posts in Government, a movement was started which led to the formation of the Justice Party. Justice they wanted, justice to have seats in the colleges, facilities for education and also proportionate representation in the posts.

The Justice Party won the seats and formed the Government, and they enunciated the Communal G.O. which is now responsible for the protection of the weaker sections throughout the country, because that was the first thing of its kind. After that, Dr. Ambedkar agitated for the protection of Harijans, and Gandhiji supported him and took up the cause. Therefore, with the advent of freedom, we got our Constitution in which reservation for Harijans has been incorporated.

When the Justice Party Government was formed and the Communal G.O. was passed, it was utilised only by the upper communities, the Reddys, the Khammas and other people, non-Brahmins, but not by the backward communities. The

Harijans got the reservation under the Constitution. The upper classes were getting the posts and seats because of the Communal G.O., but not the backward communities. Therefore, the backward communities organisation was started in Madras State.

Shri Ramaswamy Naicker and others, the DMK and the AIADMK and others supported them. It is only because of that that the backward classes have also been given protection. The same is the position in Karnataka, Andhra and in other places in the South. Therefore, the South was responsible for the protection of the weaker sections. In Northern India, where they say that they are very forward and progressive, I am sorry to say that it is not so.

We see that in Bihar the upper communities like Kayasthas are fighting for jobs. I am not able to understand why they are fighting. Is it not necessary to reserve seats for the weaker sections? Do they want to grab all the posts in Government and all the seats in the colleges as they have done previously? Do they want 100 per cent of the jobs and seats? We cannot agree to it. Therefore, they must have their proportionate representation in the colleges and also in the Government appointments. If we agree to it, is it not necessary for us to bring forward a uniform law, through with variations in States as per the existence of the society to protect these people? Certainly we have to. Is it not necessary for the Government to do it? Though Kaka Kalelkar has given his report, it has been shelved and no action is taken on that. Therefore, it is quite necessary for us to enlist who are the backward people and see that they are given protection.

With regard to reservation for Harijans, it is quite nice. Our Andhra Pradesh Government has done a

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

good thing. Not only with regard to Assembly seats, but in Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats and cooperative societies and cooperative institutions also, we have reserved seats for them.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Not only in Andhra Pradesh, but in Tamil Nadu also.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Maharashtra also.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I am glad. Therefore, in the South we are giving more protection for them. Like wise, in the whole country, everywhere, they must be given protection. They must not only be protected, their conditions should also be bettered socially, educationally and politically also they must be protected.

With regard to oppression, we want to protect them and improve their social status, political status and economic status; now we have to protect them from oppression. We see that everywhere the landless, the Harijans and the Adviasis in urban areas also and even the backward communities are being oppressed. The conflict is growing. The class consciousness is growing in the lower strata. They are now realising their rights. Previously when the upper communities beat them, rebuked them, they used to keep quiet. But now they are also educated. They are also having some status. Now they are not going to tolerate such things, such beating and oppression. Therefore, the conflict is widening. Now it is time for the Government to see that they are protected, their rights are protected. Till now, they have not asked for anything. They accepted the lower status. Hereafter, they are not going to accept that. We are also not going to accept that status for them. Though we belong to forward community, we are not going to accept

that position because, unless the lower strata of masses are treated as equals with others, our country, is not going to go forward. There will be class conflict; there will be blood shed and, I fear, our country is going to that end. Therefore, I appeal to all our members here, not only our members but all our people, to see that they are given equality.

The Janata Government says that they have restored freedom. I do appreciate that to a certain extent. Is there freedom for Harijans and Girijans and economically backward people for voting? They are not having that freedom. If at all they have restored freedom, there is in this country only for upper communities, industrialists, traders, urban people, smugglers and dacoits, not for the lower strata of masses. We want their freedom. For the we have to fight. We have to support freedom for them. If at all any legislation is going to be brought forward, it is for them we have to bring the legislation.

श्री सुबराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक माननीय सदस्य श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव ने प्रस्तुत किया है उस सन्दर्भ में मैं दो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हमें सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन के कारणों का पता लगाना होगा कि क्या वजह है कि पिछड़ी जातियां जो इस देश में हैं वह इतनी सामाजिक विषमता से ग्रसित हैं कि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में वे आगे नहीं आ पातीं। बिहार हो या उड़ीसा, मद्रास हो या महाराष्ट्र या उत्तर प्रदेश जहां भी जायं एक बड़ी संख्या में लोग बत पिछड़े हुए हैं, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक सभी दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। आज हम सभी एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की तलाश में हैं जिस में देश का ग्राम आदमी सम्पूर्ण देश के निर्माण में सामेदारी प्राप्त कर सके और इस स्थिति से ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्र के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक जीवन में वह बराबर की सामेदारी हासिल कर सके।

क्रान्तिद्वष्टा की यह विशेषता होती है कि वह कर्म के लिए उन लोगों को ललकारता है जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। 1947 के बाद जब राष्ट्रवादी भावनायें बहुत प्रबल थीं तो सम्पूर्ण देश में जो हमारे राजनैतिक नेता थे वे देश से शोषण गरीबी छुआछत मिटाने के लिए, कटिबद्ध थे। लेकिन धीरे धीरे जाति पाति की राजनीति इस देश में शुरू हुई और नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो हमारा मूल आदर्श था उस से हम विरत हो गए। इसलिए लोक नायक जयप्रकाश

नारायण ने सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति का नारा दिया और उन्होंने युवा वर्ग को आवाहन किया कि सामाजिक पिछड़ा-पन अगर दूर करना है तो जब तक लोगों की आर्थिक-स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक सामाजिक विषमता का भी अन्त नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए हमारे सामने जो समस्या है वह यह है कि गरीबी और जातीयता दोनों का अन्त हो जिस से विषमता का लोप हो।

अभी हाल में आप ने देखा कि श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री जी हरिजन और आदिवासी आयोग के अध्यक्ष बनाए गए हैं और अभी दो दिन पूर्व इसी सदन में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछड़ी जाति का अध्यक्ष श्री बी० पी० मण्डल जी को बनाया, उस की घोषणा विधिवत् उन्होंने की। तो इन आयोजनों का दायित्व है कि जो स्थिति है, जो समाज में प्रवृत्ति है उसको बदलने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जायें—यह सुझाव उनकी तरफ से आयें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग है उसकी सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। यहाँ लोक सभा में और प्रदेशों की विधान सभाओं में कानून बनते हैं पर बाहर जो बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग है उस पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आती है कि सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए कौन सा रास्ता अपनाया जाये और किम तरह से सामाजिक और पिछड़ेपन की विषमता का अन्त किया जाये।

अभी हमारे एक दक्षिण के भाई अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे थे। मैं अभी उत्तरी बिहार के चुनाव में गया था। यहाँ पर हम हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए रोते हैं लेकिन जब उत्तरी बिहार के समस्तीपुर में चुनाव हुआ वहाँ पर जो काफी घनाद्वय, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से सम्पन्न लोग के थे उन तमाम लोगों का आह्वान करके कहा गया कि यह जो कांग्रेस (भाई) की उम्मीदवार श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा है वह सवर्णों की है और पिछड़े लोगों को सुविधा देने का जो नारा है वह बिल्कुल गलत है। इसी आधार पर वहाँ चुनाव लड़ा गया। उस सारे क्षेत्र में एक भ्रशांति का वातावरण पैदा हो गया था लेकिन गीबे आदमी इतने संगठित थे कि लाख अवरोध पैदा करने के बाद भी उन्होंने प्रो० मेहता को अपना प्रतिनिधि निर्वाचित करके इस लोक सभा में भेजा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बुद्धिजीवी लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े वर्गों और सवर्णों में सम्पन्न लोग हैं, जितने भी पड़े-लिखे लोग हैं, उन का काम है कि वे सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए दिशा दें। ताकि इस देश से सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विषमता का लोप हो सके।

10 अप्रैल, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" के अंक में एक सम्पादकीय टिप्पणी छपी है, जिस में सम्पादक ने अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है—

"... न जाने मूल पर चोट करने की बात क्यों नहीं सुझती। मूल प्रश्न यह है कि जब तक समाज में बड़ा अंधेर छोटा, सुविधाभोगी और दुविधाभोगी तथा तथाकथित पावन और अर्पणन के भेदों का निर्माण करने वाली व्यवस्था पर चोट नहीं होती, तब तक संरक्षणों के माध्यम से हम समाज का चरित्र नहीं बदल सकते। इतना नहीं, संरक्षण समाज के

विभिन्न वर्गों में स्वर्धा, द्वेष और शत्रुता जगायेंगे ही, उनसे बचा ही नहीं जा सकता। सही हल तो यह है कि समाज के पिछड़े हुए लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सरकार की सम्पूर्ण शक्ति खर्च हो, उन के बच्चों को शिक्षा के पूर्ण अवसर निःशुल्क प्राप्त हों, पब्लिक स्कूल अविजम्ब बन्द किए जायें, जिन में आज सुविधाभोगी वर्ग के बच्चे अफसर बनने की कार्वलयत और अग्नेयित हासिल करते हैं तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में चयन के लिए यह अनिवार्य हो कि अर्थी गांव का रहने वाला हो, उसे प्राचीण भारत की दशाओं का ज्ञान हो, वह गांव में रहने के लिए तैयार हो और उसे भारतीय भाषाओं का अच्छा ज्ञान हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चायल) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि सम्मानित सदस्य श्री रूपनाथ सिंह जी ने पिछड़े वर्गों के हित के लिए यह विधेयक आप के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें कही हैं। मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ—उन्होंने कई बार कहा कि बैंकवर्ड की बात नहीं सुनी जाती, बैंकवर्ड के हित की उपेक्षा हो रही है, पिछले तीस वर्षों में पिछली सरकार द्वारा कालेकर कमेट्री की रिपोर्टों की भी उपेक्षा की गई। यह बात सही है कि उपेक्षा की गई, लेकिन जहाँ तक इस सरकार की बात है—जनता पार्टी के इलैक्शन मेनिफेस्टो के पेज 34 पर इस के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस चीज को मान लिया था। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—चौधरी चरण सिंह जी जब देश के गृह मंत्री थे, तब कालेकर कमेट्री की रिपोर्टें 14 महीनों तक उन की टेबिल पर क्यों पड़ी रहीं? वह उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस को वहाँ भी इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते थे, पर वहाँ उस की इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया?

मैं बड़ी सफ़ाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—लोग जब बैंकवर्ड क्लास के नेता बनते हैं, जब उन को काम करने का मौका मिलता है तो फिर उन के हितों की उपेक्षा क्यों करते हैं? उन के हितों की उपेक्षा के लिए आज वे स्वयं जिम्मेदार हैं? भाई रूप नाथ सिंह डाक्टर लोहिया के चेलों की बात करते हैं। डाक्टर लोहिया बहुत महान थे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन के सभी चेले एक समान हैं, लेकिन जिन को काम करने का मौका मिला, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह पवित्र काम क्यों नहीं किया। माननीय राज नारायण जी अपने को डा० लोहिया का बहुत बड़ा चेला कहते हैं, लेकिन जब वह केन्द्रीय सरकार में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, विशेष सुविधा के नाम पर उन्होंने जो सुविधायें दी हैं, मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, किसी भी पिछड़े वर्ग को नहीं दी, वे भी जाति-बिरादरी के दायरे में पड़ गये, उससे ऊपर नहीं उठ पाये हैं। 1953 में काका कालेकर आयोग का गठन हुआ था, काका कालेकर ने सारे देश का दौरा किया और 1955 में अपनी सिफ़ारिशों के साथ रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत की।

[श्री धार० एन० राकेश]

उसके बाद 1965 में इस पर बहस हुई, बहस के दौरान यह सवाल उठा कि पिछड़ा वर्ग कौन है? पिछड़े वर्ग की परिभाषा कालेकर प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट में कहीं नहीं दी गई है

श्री राम भ्रववेश सिंह (बिक्रमगंज) : दी गई है ।

श्री धार० एन० राकेश : नहीं दी गई है । पिछड़े वर्ग में कौन आते हैं—परिभाषा दी गई है और न आख्या दी गई है । 1965 में जब पं० गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत गृह मंत्री थे

श्री राम भ्रववेश सिंह : उन की रिपोर्टों तीन बाल्यूम्ब में हैं । उन्होंने उन जातियों को सूची बना कर कहा है कि य जातियां पिछड़ी हुई हैं—सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक तौर से बैकवर्ड हैं । लमता है—माननीय सदस्य ने उम रिपोर्टों को पढ़ा नहीं है और वह बिना पढ़े ही बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री धार० एन० राकेश : आपने वही पढ़ा जो आपको अच्छा लगा, पर जो सही में है वह नहीं है । 1965 में जब पं० गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत प्राये तो उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा—जो सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं, मैं उन का बैकवर्ड मान लेता हूँ, मैं उन्हें पिछड़े वर्ग में मान लेता हूँ । अब मेरे सामने सवाल है—सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से कौन पिछड़ा है ? मेरे साथियों ने कहा—मेरे से पूर्व बक्ता ने भी कहा—हमारी सामाजिक विषमता का कारण जहाँ जातीयता है, वहाँ उस में भी बढ़ कर आर्थिक है ।

चाणक्य ने कहा था :

वह व्यक्ति जिस के पास धन है, वही कुलीन है, वही विद्वान है, श्रुतिवान एवम् गुणवान है । वही वक्ता है और दर्शनीय है और उसके सभी गुण स्वर्ण के समान हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंद्रह परसेंट राजबंजन है और बिहार में 26 परसेंट । मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि केवल जात बिरादी की बात न करके हम को सारे समाज की बात भी करनी चाहिये, सारे समाज को ऊपर उठाने की बात करनी चाहिये । इस दृष्टि से आरक्षण मात्र जातीयता के आधार पर न करके आर्थिक सीमा के आधार पर भी कर दिया जाए और फिर 26 की जगह इसे 50 परसेंट या 60 परसेंट कर दिया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । जो गरीब हैं उन्हें यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये । उनके लिए आरक्षण होना ही चाहिये । हर वर्ग में गरीब लोग हैं उनका ख्याल भी हम को करना चाहिये । शरीर के तीन हिस्से होते हैं । सिर, सिर के नीचे और पैर के नीचे का हिस्सा । कमर के नीचे के हिस्से की उपेक्षा करेंगे तो शरीर की चलने की शक्ति खत्म हो जाएगी । गले के ऊपर के भाग को अलग कर देंगे तो हमारे सोचने की क्षमता खत्म हो जाएगी । पैर और सिर से परे बीच के हिस्से से कोई लाभ नहीं रह जाएगा । इसलिए सारे शरीर का संतुलित विकास होना चाहिये । पूरे समाज का जो सन्तुलन है वह बना रहना चाहिये । सारे समाज का विकास होना चाहिये । जो भी गरीब

है उसको ऊपर उठाने की बात होनी चाहिये । जो सामाजिक, जातीयता आदि के आधार पर उपेक्षित हैं उनके लिए आरक्षण तो होना ही चाहिये लेकिन साथ साथ इस आरक्षण के बायरे को बढ़ा बना कर उनको भी शामिल इस में किया जाना चाहिये जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं । ऐसा करने के लिये यदि 60-70 परसेंट आरक्षण कर दिया जाए तो मैं इसका स्वागत करूँगा । समस्त समाज को इस दिशा में ले जाने की, इस तरह से ऊंचा उठाने की बात होनी चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन के जितने स्रोत हैं उन सभी में उचित आरक्षण की नीति को लागू किया जाए ।

जहाँ तक भूमि सुधार का काम है इस काम में राज्य सरकारें असफल रही हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि भू सुधार का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और इसके लिए एक केन्द्रीय कानून बने जो पूरे भारत में लागू हो और एक ही भूमि सीमा सभी जगह लागू हो ।

17.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और धारा करता हूँ कि इस को गैर सरकारी बिल समझ कर इसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जाएगी । इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये और सरकारी सूची में इसको शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिये ताकि समाज के सामने इस सरकार की सही तसवीर पेश हो सके और जनता को पता लग सके कि सरकार क्या करने जा रही है । ऐसा आपने किया तो देश आगे बढ़ सकेगा । यह देश हित में है कि इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए ।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): You will see and the hon. Member, know that disturbances and violence have spread out throughout the length and breadth of the country. We have to find out the real cause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the real cause is that the harijans, girijans, adivasis and the weaker sections of the people are being ignored. I welcome this Bill of our learned friend Shri Roopnath Singh Yadav and this Bill should be adopted and passed by this House. There have been certain guidelines to protect the rights and the privileges of the weaker sections of the people.

Now, Sir, it is unfortunate that even after thirty years of Independence, about sixty per cent of the population do not enjoy the literacy. This is one of the main causes. We should get the weaker sections of the people. . . . the harijans, girijans, adivasis, tribes

and backward classes educated. For this, massive adult education centres should be opened and we should get them educated free of all charges. The primary schools are there. They are getting education. But they are not getting higher education in higher secondary schools and colleges. They should be educated there too free of all charges. They should be exempted from fees.

Now, Sir, you would see that there are lakhs and lakhs of farmers most of whom are harijans, tribes and adivasis; they are landless still. We should give them lands; we should give them houses; they should be given assistance. Government should come forward to build up houses; they should provide sufficient funds in the budget for making houses for them. They have no houses and they are landless.

Recently, there has been a series of murders, atrocities on harijans not only in Bihar and U.P. but also elsewhere and, practically, throughout the length and breadth of the country. What for? So, Sir, casteism must go. We cannot tolerate casteism any more. It must go; it must be abolished.

Economic backwardness of the weaker sections of the people is one of the main causes. They should get all facilities such as reservation of seats as suggested by Shri Yadav. It should be there for which purpose there should not be so much violence or disturbance in the country as we see in Bihar and U.P. The House of the People is here; they are the representatives of the entire country. We should find out ways and means to solve this problem once and for all. If, in this way, the disturbances continue and if the harijans, girijans, adivasis and tribes are neglected, then, I am afraid there will be only disintegration of the country; there will be chaos and disturbances only. I do not know, if chaos and disturbances continue in the country, what will be the fate of our country. So, Sir, I would appeal through you, to the hon. Ministers that they should come forward with an open mind so that they can accept the bill, get it

passed so that the sufferings of the harijans and girijans and other backward classes could be met to some extent. If you do not try to remove their sufferings and if we do not improve their lot, then our Independence will be in vain. I can tell you that if the status of these weaker sections of the people is not raised, there will be revolution throughout the length and breadth of the country and the weaker sections, the harijans, the girijans, tribes and adivasis will no longer tolerate this humiliation. I say that even now if harijans go to some houses of the Brahmins they do not allow them to sit on the benches. This is the position in our country. I have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the country. I have never seen anywhere in the world this type of thing, this casteism must go. This is an evil in the country. This evil must be removed. But I would appeal through you, Sir, that Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill for the improvement of the weaker section of the people. About 60 of our country's population are illiterate. They must be educated. They must get proper and free education for which sufficient funds must be provided. Massive education drive should be started. In tribal areas like Sunderbans the people have no place to live in, they have no house and they are staying here and there, in the varandahs and courtyards of other people's house. Unless the position is improved, I am afraid our country cannot prosper. The upper class people alone cannot defend the independence of the country. People belonging to weaker section must be raised to the equal level. All efforts should be made to see that they get proper education, proper housing and other facilities, etc. They should be given all the privileges as other people of our country enjoy. Our Constitution provides equal opportunities and privileges to all the people of the country and they should not be denied these privileges. This we should keep in mind. Thank you.

श्री राम ब्रबघोश सिंह (विक्रमगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सबसे पहले श्री रूपनाथ सिंह जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस तरह का बिल इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है। यह बिल देखने में तो छोटा है, लेकिन चोतरफा है। अगर इस बिल को सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जाये तो एक ही साथ सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्रांति इस देश में होगी और पूरे मुल्क में सदियों से जो दबे हुए और कुचले हुए लोग हैं, उनके मन में आशा का संचार होगा कि यह सरकार हमारे लिये कुछ कर रही है। यही नहीं, बल्कि जो दबाये और सताये गये हैं, उनको राजकाज में न केवल हिस्सेदारी मिलेगी, बल्कि समाज में सम्मान भी प्राप्त होगा।

आपको मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ इस बिल के बारे में कि हम लोग बहुत दिनों से नारा लगाते रहे हैं कि—

जो जमीन जो जाते दोगे, सो जमीन का मालिक होये।

अगर मेरे जैसे आदमी की इस देश में कुछ चले तो मैं चाहूँगा कि जो खतियाना है, रिकार्डज हैं लैंड के, और रिकार्डज आफ राइट्स, उनको जला दिया जाये और कागज पर कलम की नोक से खींची गई टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी लकीरों से जो जमीन पर अधिकार है, उसको जला दिया जाये और धरती की छाती पर जो हल की नोक से लिखता है, वही धरती का अधिकारी वने। वही बात इस बिल में लिखी हुई है।

अप्रेजों के जाने के बाद भी अप्रेजियत के चलते इस देश में जो दो बग बनते जा रहे हैं—अफसर का बेटा अफसर और दूसरी तरफ किसान का बेटा किसान, किसान का बेटा चपरासी और किराना का बेटा चपरासी—इसको भी खत्म करने की व्यवस्था इस बिल में है। जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं उनको खत्म कर दिया जाये, इसको माध्यम से इसमें इसकी व्यवस्था है। इस बिल में और भी बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: लेकिन सरकार इसे माने तो।

श्री राम ब्रबघोश सिंह: अगर सब सदस्य पार्टियों के बैरियर को छोड़ कर इस बिल का समर्थन करें, तो सरकार को नाक रगड़ कर मानना पड़ेगा। सरकार कौन चीज होती है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपोजीशन में बैठे हुए सदस्य और इधर बैठे हुए सदस्य इस बिल को पास कर दें; फिर देखें कि सरकार क्या करती है। सरकार को शख मार कर इसको मानना पड़ेगा।

मैं दक्षिण भारत के लोगों, और खासकर परिवार ई० वी० रामास्वामी और जस्टिस पार्टी के निर्माताओं को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने इस देश में पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए, कुछ करने के लिए पहल की, कुर्बानी और त्याग किया, संघर्ष किया, बलिदान किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको थोड़ा पीछे ले जाना चाहता हूँ। अप्रेजों के जमाने में भी पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया, और अप्रेजों के जाने के बाद भी यहाँ हुक्मत में बैठे हुए लोगों के कारण, कांग्रेस पार्टी के कारण, जिसका नेतृत्व ब्राह्मणों के हाथ में था, उस ने हक खानदान वाले निष्कका ब्राह्मणवादी नेतृत्व के कारण आज तक दिल्ली में कुछ नहीं हुआ।

मूल संविधान में पिछड़ों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, लेकिन मैं ई० वी० रामास्वामी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—उनके प्रति पूरे देश की पिछड़ी जनता आभारी रहेगी—, जिन्होंने संविधान में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण तामिलनाडु में संघर्ष छेड़ा, और केन्द्र के जो भी बड़े नेता दक्षिण भारत में जाते थे, वह उनको काले झंटे दिखाते थे और उनके खिलाफ सत्याग्रह करते थे। जब उस समय के गृह मंत्री, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल वहाँ गये, तो श्री रामास्वामी ने उनको समझाया कि तुम भी शूद्र हो, हम भी शूद्र, ह यह संविधान ऐसा बनाया गया है कि अप्रेजों के जमाने में 1929 से मद्रास प्रेजिडेंसी में पिछड़ों के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन था, वह भी छीन लिया गया है; इस संविधान को हम नहीं मानेंगे, इसको दुरुस्त करो तब सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने संविधान में संशोधन पेश किया। संविधान में पहले अनुच्छेद 15 की तीन ही उपधारायें थीं; उपधारा (4) बाद में जोड़ी गई। उसमें जान-बूझ कर "सोशली एंड एक्-केशनली" शब्द रखे गये, "इकानॉमिकली" शब्द नहीं लिखा गया। यह पेरियार ई० वी० रामास्वामी की देन है कि उन्होंने संघर्ष छेड़ा और संविधान में संशोधन कराया।

उस संशोधन के अनुसार 1953 में पंडित काका कालेबकर कमिशन बहाल हुआ, जिसने सारे देश में घूम घूम कर पता लगाया कि पिछड़ों की क्या स्थिति है और अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। अगर उस समय गृह मंत्री के पद पर सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल होते, तो पिछड़ों को उसी समय आरक्षण मिल गया होता। लेकिन संयोग से उस कुर्सी पर एक निष्कका ब्राह्मण बैठा हुआ था—गोविंद वल्लभ पन्त। उस आदमी ने क्या किया? उसने कहा कि यह रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं है, इस लिए इसको लागू नहीं किया जायेगा, बल्कि तमाम राज्यों को यह अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि वे अलग अलग अपने यहां लागू कर लें। तो दक्षिण भारत में आन्दोलन हुआ था। दक्षिण भारत में पेरियार ई० वी० रामास्वामी जैसे नेता थे, जिन्होंने लोगों को जगाया। लेकिन उत्तर भारत में पिछड़ों में कोई ऐसा नेता नहीं हुआ, जिसमें यह हिम्मत हो कि वह नेतृत्व को चुनौती दे और कहे कि इसको लागू करो। हम लोग विरोधी दल में लोहिया जी के नेतृत्व में यह नारा लगाते थे कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने बांधी गांठ, पिछड़ा पावे सौ में साठ। लेकिन शासक दल जो ब्राह्मणवादी नेतृत्व वाला था, उस में किसी को यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई कलन की कि यह आरक्षण दिया जाये और जो काका कालेबकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है उस को लागू किया जाय। चूंकि नेतृत्व ब्राह्मणवादी था इसीलिए यह नहीं हो पाया। अब चूंकि नेहरू खानदान वाली कांग्रेस का वचस्व टट गया है पिछड़ों का नेतृत्व उभड़ा हुआ है इसीलिए आज हम इस सदन में बोल रहे हैं, दहाड़ कर बोल रहे हैं कि इस को लागू होना चाहिए। हमारा भी नेतृत्व ब्राह्मण के हाथ में है लेकिन हम उस के सामने बोल रहे हैं, हमारा नेतृत्व उदार है। लेकिन वह नेहरू खानदान वाला जो मामला था उस के सामने कोई बोल नहीं सकता था। आज हम बोल रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि तुम ने बाधा किया है, इस को लागू करो।

में चाहूंगा कि इस बिल में कुछ संशोधन हो जाये। मैं ने संशोधन दिया है। इस के डीटेल्स में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो हम को लगती हैं कि शायद बलेरिकल मिस्टेक हैं। जैसे हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन का परसेंटज उन्होंने दिया है वह मुझको सही नहीं लगा क्योंकि अभी 15 परसेंट, 7 परसेंट या 8 परसेंट हरिजन आदिवासियों का रिजर्वेशन क्रमशः है तो उस को उन्होंने क्लास टू, थ्री और फोर में घटा दिया। क्लास वन में तो ठीक रखा है। लेकिन उन में घटा दिया है। वह घटाना नहीं चाहिए। हो सकता है कि बलेरिकल मिस्टेक हो, इसीलिए मैं ने कहा कि यह जानबूझकर नहीं लगता है। यह लगता है कि प्रिन्टिंग मिस्टेक है क्योंकि जो सुविधा पहले से मिली है उस को कम करने वाला कोई विधेयक आयेगा तो हम लोग उस को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे बल्कि उस को कहेंगे कि इस को वापस लौटाओ। तो मैं ने उस के लिए संशोधन दिया है। अगर वह आ जाये तो वह संशोधन मान लेने के बाद यह बिल कोई मामूली बिल नहीं रह जायेगा...

श्री रामदेवी राम (पलामू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर बोलने वाले बहुत माननीय सदस्य हैं, इसलिए मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर समय बढ़ा दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, 5 मिनट कर 40 मिनट पर यह डिस्कशन खत्म हो जायेगी। लेकिन इस के बाद यह बिल अगले सेशन में जायेगा। अभी 5-40 पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा चलेगी।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : जरा हम लोगों को भी सुन लीजिएगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के बारे में क्या कहें? और लोग भी तो हैं। यह अगर खत्म कर देते हैं तो एक स्पीकर और बोल सकते हैं दस मिनट में।

श्री राम प्रबोधेश सिंह : मैं अच्छी-भाच्छी बात बुना रहा हूँ। आप सुनिए तो।

आज प्रारक्षण के सवाल को ले कर इतना कोहराम मचा हुआ है। लगता है कि किसी का धर जल रहा है। इस सदन में भी बहस में यह बात आयेगी इसलिए मैं पहले बता देता हूँ कि आर्थिक आधार होना चाहिए। यह बात जो है इस का इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह प्रारक्षण का मामला सीधा राज्य सत्ता में हिस्सेदारी का सवाल है और सम्मान का सवाल है। एक भिन्नमंगा पंडित भी दस लाख की हैसियत वाले रिजर्वेशन को दस लाख की हैसियत वाले किसी गड़ेरिये को, माली को, यादव को, कुर्मी को क्या मलाम करता है? नहीं करता है। नहीं करेगा। उल्टे वह सोचता है कि दस लाख की हैसियत वाला हरिजन या कुर्मी उसी को सलाम करे। लेकिन जब प्रारक्षण से एक बरवाहे का बेटा दारोगा हो जायेगा, जब किसी हलवाहे का बेटा डी एस पी हो जायेगा तब न केवल भिन्नमंगा पंडित बल्कि दस लाख की हैसियत वाला पंडित, ठाकुर, शाहजान, राजपूत भी जा कर उस को मलाम करेगा और उस के पैर पकड़ेगा। इसलिये यह जो मामला है इस में राज सत्ता में हिस्सेदारी का सवाल है। सदस्यों ने नहीं, 2560 वर्षों से, शास कर गुप्तकाल के डारुन-

फाल के बाद से इस देश में लगातार मूट्ठीभर लीग शासन करते रहे। उन्होंने धन और धरती पर अपना हक जमाया हुआ है। आप को मालूम होगा हमारे गुरु डा० लोहिया कहते थे—इस देश में दो राजा हैं—एक नम्बर के राजा और दो नम्बर के राजा। एक नम्बर के राजा तो इस देश में बदलते रहे हैं, शाक्य भाये, हूण भाये, गूजर भाये, मंगोल भाये, मुगल भाये और अंग्रेज भाये—इस प्रकार से एक नम्बर के राजा बदलते रहे हैं। लेकिन दो नम्बर के राजा जो पुस्तनी गुलाम हैं—वे कभी नहीं बदलेंगे। आज की भाषा में—हम इन को बलेक्टर, मैजिस्ट्रेट, गवर्नर कहेंगे और ये सब दो नम्बर के राजा हैं। आज एक नम्बर के राजा—जैसे पालियामन्ट है और मिनिस्ट्री है, तो एक नम्बर के राजा की कुर्सी बदलती रही है, लेकिन दो नम्बर के राजा, जिसकी एक्जीक्यूटिव कुर्सी है—वे कभी नहीं बदलेंगे। अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद दुर्भाग्य से या संयोग से दोनों कुर्सियाँ मूट्ठीभर उची जाति के लोगों के हाथ में आ गईं। जो शासक और शोषक बन रहा है, उसी के साथ में एक नम्बर और दो नम्बर की कुर्सी आ गई। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जोकि गोरी चमड़ीवाले थे, वे कहते थे कि ये काले लोग हैं, इन के साथ न्याय करना चाहिये, चाहे राजपूत हों, हरिजन हों, भूमिहार हों या ठाकुर हों—वे सभी को काली चमड़ीवाला समझते थे और काली चमड़ीवालों के साथ चावुक लगा कर न्याय करते थे। लेकिन आज मैजिस्ट्रेट भी वही हैं, डाक्टर भी वही हैं, दरोगा भी वही हैं। अगर किसी को कोई गोली से मार देता है तो डाक्टर लिख देता है कि यह भाले से मार गया। हम ने कई केस देखे—जिन में गोली से मारा गया, लेकिन डाक्टर ने लिख दिया कि भाले से मारा। जब हम मैजिस्ट्रेट के यहां गये, तो सारा केस ही खत्म हो गया। तो इस ढंग से सारा मामला बिगड़ा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी स्पीच से ही समाप्त कीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, 15 मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया जा सकता। आपने उससे भी दो मिनट ज्यादा ले लिए हैं। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। मैं बाकी पांच मिनट किसी दूसरे को बोलने के लिए दूंगा। आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम प्रबोधेश सिंह : जो लोग प्रारक्षण का विरोध करते हैं मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, वे इस बात को बनावे कि दुनिया क किस मुक्त में मेजोरिटरी माइनरिटरी से प्रारक्षण मांगती है? यह तो विडंबना है इस मुक्त को, जो में साठ फीसदी बहुसंख्यक वर्ग अल्पसंख्यकों से कहता है कि हमको प्रारक्षण दो। इसी से पता चलता है कि हमारी हालत कितनी गिरी हुई है। चूँकि हमको दबाया गया है, हम शोषित हैं इसीलिए प्रारक्षण मांगते हैं बरना प्रारक्षण मांगने की क्या जरूरत थी? हम 100 में साठ हैं, जो पिछड़े हैं, यदि इन में हरिजन आदिवासी, मुसलमान—इन सब को मिला लेते हैं तो हमारी संख्या 100 में 90 हो जाती है। इस लिये 100 में 90 बासा इस लिये मांग कर रहा है, क्योंकि उस की सासाजिक, शोषणिक और आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी गिरी हुई है, उन का मनोबल इतना गिरा

[श्री राम प्रबोध सिंह]

हुआ है, कि वह समझ नहीं पाता है कि वह क्या करे। आज बोट का राज है, इस का मतलब है "छोट" का राज। मैं सीधे एक वाक्य में इस की डेफिनीशन देता हूँ "बोट का राज का मतलब छोट का राज।" आज हो, कल हो, परसों हो, जो छोटा है, दबाया हुआ है, गरीब है, उस गरीब का राज कल मानेवाला है और इसी लिये बोट का राज रहेगा तो रिजर्वेशन मांगना नहीं पड़ेगा।

इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं देश के तमाम शोषकों को, जुल्म करने वालों, दवाने वालों को कहना चाहता हूँ—समय आ गया है, आप के दरवाजे पर दस्तक दे रहा है, समय की धड़कन को पहचान लो, दीवार पर लिखे गये लेख को पढ़ लो, हवा के रुख को देख लो, अब रिजर्वेशन मांगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। तामिलनाडु में रिजर्वेशन मांगनी नहीं पड़ती है, अगर तुम सारा देश तामिलनाडु बनाना चाहते हो, तो यह जरूर बनेगा। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ—आरक्षण तो बिना चू-चरा के मिल जाना चाहिये और यह अवश्य मिल कर रहेगा। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लीजिये। यह जो नया मायोग आप ने बहाल किया है, यदि उस के द्वारा कोई नई बात सामने आती है, तो उस को जोड़ लीजिये, क्योंकि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की सुविधाओं को बन्द नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन कालेलकर कमेटी की रिक्मेण्डेशन्स के आधार पर आप ने जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में जो वायदा किया है—आरक्षण लागू करने का—उस के आधार पर जो यह बिल सदन में आया है, इस को आप पास कीजिये। मैं उस तरफ के लोगों से भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पार्टी की बात को भूल कर यह जो सामाजिक क्रान्ति का बिल आया है, इस को दम-खम से बैठ कर पास कीजिये और पास करने के बाद सरकार को यह बता दीजिये कि अब केवल सरकारी हित नहीं चलेगा, जनता का हित भी चलेगा, इस के पीछे जन-आकांक्षा है—इस लिये यह बिल अवश्य पास होना चाहिये।

*SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN
(Nagapattinam): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill of my hon. friend, Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav seeks to provide for abolition of social disparities, casteism and removal of educational, social and economic backwardness of Harijans, Girijans and other backward classes.

The very fact that after 32 years of our Independence such a Bill has been introduced for discussion on the floor

of this House speaks volumes about the wilful neglect of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in our country. Here it is relevant to refer to what ancient Tamil heritage has left to human civilisation. Saint Thiruvalluvar in his own inimitable succinct style has said that birth does not make any distinction and only the later avocations create castes. We Tamils have been taught by our illustrious ancestors that those people who give whatever they have to others in need belong to the upper classes and those who are not inclined towards charity belong to the lower classes. Our great poet-patriot, Shri Subramania Bharathy stated this in his sonorous voice that there are are only two castes-exploited and the exploiter-and the whole world is one casteless society.

I am very glad that the hon. Members who preceded me referred to the phenomenal progress the Tamil Nadu has made in the establishment of a casteless society. I would like to point out that in the 20 months of Janata administration the atrocities on Harijans have gone up by leaps and bounds, as compared to the position during the Congress regime. Every day in some part of the country or the other the Harijans are attacked with lethal weapons. The measures that have been taken up for their welfare and protection have not been keeping pace with the crimes being perpetrated upon them. The canker of casteism is eating away the vitals of our country.

In our society, we have got certain built-in contradictions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Murugaiyan, you can continue next time. Now we will take up half-an-hour discussion.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

17.40 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**QUANTUM OF GOLD SOLD THROUGH
AUCTION BY RESERVE BANK OF
INDIA.**

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): On account of the wrong policies pursued by the present Government, a decision was taken to sell gold. When this decision was taken, we from this side of the House suggested that it was going to create complications especially in the field of smuggling of gold to our country. But since we happened to be on this side, our suggestion was dubbed as politically motivated. We know that in the last budget, there was a deficit financing of Rs. 1500 crores. This gold sale was intended to serve two purposes - firstly, to check the smuggling of gold and secondly to have an impact on the budgetary deficit that was generated in the last budget. If you take the very first point i. e. smuggling of gold to our country, it was told to the Government that it was not going to discourage smuggling. Rather this policy was going to encourage only a handful of capitalists who had formed themselves into a syndicate in order to take away this stock of the gold. We know the present Finance Minister and his capitalist oriented views. The persons who had been offered this gold in these bids, were only confined to less than 20. Benamis were formed and all the 14 auctions had been some how managed and taken away by these licensed gold dealers.

They are in all 9984 in number and only these licensed dealers were given chance to bid. It was not justified because in the country there are more than two lakh of goldsmiths and small artisans. Moreover, the stock of gold with the Government was not unlimited. The Government was possessing only 85 tonnes of gold. 14 auctions were held and on every auction, prices of gold was going up. And the Government went on encouraging these 9984

licensed gold dealers. All of them were not getting the chance. Only a very few of them were getting the chance in each auction. They had already formed a syndicate.

The dual purpose for which this gold sale was resorted to, had been miserably failed. Firstly, from London, gold is flown to Dubai. More than 50 per cent of that gold is smuggled to India. In our country .25 to 30 tonnes of gold comes through smuggling every year. Though the Government for the sake of argument will say that smuggling is completely wiped out, while the Government is at liberty to inform the House like that, we know the position in Bombay and the other ports, so far as smuggling is concerned. So far as gold auction is concerned, 44 per cent of the sale has been confined to Maharashtra. Further, black money has been invested in buying this gold.

Now, having made a mess of it, they have appointed a Committee to go into the question, the Chairman of the Committee being the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, who has been instrumental in formulating this plan. So, I do not know how they are going to find out the culprits or the mistakes committed by this kind of wrong policies.

I am told that the quantum of gold required for home consumption in this country every year is 50 tonnes. Only half of it is supplied by the country. How is the other half going to be met? Is it going to be met by smuggling? Out of the stocks available with the Government, 13 tonnes have already been sold and then the auction was suspended. Are the Government going to resume auctions and, if so, will they ensure that gold is supplied, say upto 100 grams, to smaller artisans and village goldsmiths and also to the rural areas where banking facilities are available, where some developments have taken place, where social obligations are to be met? Secondly, how will they meet the annual require-

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

ment of 25 to 30 tonnes? Will they purchase it from the International Monetary Fund or the London Market? How have they met it over the last two years and how are they going to meet it in the future? Thirdly, I want to know from the Government when the Committee is going to report to the Government and when Government will take action on those recommendations.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government is going to resume gold auctions. The answer is that it would be decided after the report is received from the Committee that has been appointed. The second question was when this report is going to be received. The Committee has been told to complete its work as quickly as possible. Beyond that, I cannot say anything.

His third question was how are the Government going to find 25 tonnes of gold, which is the normal requirement, for use in this country. Until this experiment of selling gold by auction was undertaken, import of gold was forbidden. So, the requirements of gold within the country could come only from old ornaments, which were being remodelled and re-fashioned. There was no other source of gold in the country as long as the Gold Control Order operated. There was no question of importing gold in order to meet the domestic requirement, so long as the Gold Control Act remains in force.

What the hon. Member perhaps may have in mind is the policy of importing gold and supplying it to goldsmiths at international prices in order to increase the sale of gold jewellery outside, export of gold jewellery. That is, today also a certain amount of gold jewellery is exported, but that is under difficulties, and the extent of export is very much limited.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I was hinting only at the International Monetary Fund from where you got already.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What has been purchased from the International Monetary Fund is purchased by the Reserve Bank for reserve purposes. It remains in the stock of the Reserve Bank and it is not to be sold.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: If at all the auction is going to be resumed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What has the Committee is appointed. What the recommendation of that Committee is what will decide our future policy.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): My question is very simple. It has got three parts. You have got confiscated gold worth about Rs. 500 crores weighing about 70 tonnes, roughly speaking and this is not utilised for the development purposes. If you dispose of it, I think these Rs. 500 crores can be utilised for the development of the country. So, my question is whether this Committee will consider this question or not and what are the terms of reference of this Committee. Secondly, there is a rumour in the country that you are going to put certain ceiling on the gold, I mean to say, beyond a certain limit, say, 50 tolas and 100 tolas, you will not allow anybody to possess gold. Are you going to put any such ceiling? Thirdly, you will agree with me that the Gold Control Order is now useless and that you have made certain changes, perhaps 12 changes in the last so many years. There were some economics when it was enacted, but you will agree with me that there are now no economics. I am a student of economics and I can say that it has absolutely no impact and there is unnecessary harassment, and if you abolish it, I think you will provide employment to about one million people in the rural areas and in the urban areas. Will the

Government consider it and see that this Gold Control Order is revoked?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, three questions are put. Regarding the first, he says that when we started this experiment, we had something like 86 tonnes of gold which was mainly the confiscated gold and some small quantity of gold found in this country. We have some gold mines. 12.9 tonnes of gold was sold during the 14 auctions that were held. So, we certainly have over 70 tonnes of gold. If all these 70 tonnes of gold were sold, certainly we shall get Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores of money and this is what the hon. Members have in mind when they keep on referring to the impact on the budgetary deficit. During the Budget debate when it was said that this is not successful, they forgot that Rs. 86 crores has been obtained during the sale of this. To that extent, certainly it has had an impact on the deficit. Then the question is of ceiling.

The question of bringing in any fresh legislation also does not arise at the moment. We certainly do not intend to modify the Gold Control Act as it exists today. Whatever limits are imposed by the Act on the quantum that each individual can hold remains, and will remain. There is no intention to increase or decrease it.

The last question is whether we will consider abolishing the Gold Control Act because it has ceased to have any effect. Merely abolishing it will not really provide the solution. When you say it will provide employment to a large number of people, with what gold will they proceed to fashion the ornaments? So, do we, while abolishing it, also permit the import of gold? That is a major change of policy in this country, whether we should use our limited foreign exchange resources for the purpose of importing gold or for developmental purposes. The whole object of the experiment was not to import gold to make it available to the goldsmiths. People were

attempting to smuggle gold and it was seized. So, we wanted to see whether by using that gold we could meet the immediate requirements of gold by reducing the gap between our price and the international price sufficient to make an impact on the smuggling of gold. Certainly we think that gold smuggling has been kept under control. Less gold has been seized during 1978 than during 1977. That is no complete proof that there is a check on smuggling, but it is one of the indicators whether smuggling has come under some control or not.

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): What about the price?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There was no question of this small quantity affecting the price. People are fond of gold in this country and when it becomes available, they are ready to buy it. When this experiment was not going on there was a smuggling and it was estimated that about 25 tonnes of gold was coming in through smuggling and being used. That meant that foreign exchange was going abroad somehow, and it has a much worse effect on the economy than otherwise. That is one of the reasons why controlling smuggling was important.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Why don't you scrap it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You can scrap it, but you will still have to make gold available to the country. There is not much gold produced in the country. It has to come from somewhere. Unless we formulate a policy of importing gold, we cannot really have the desired effect. But, in fact, during the first three months of the sales, prices came down. When we started, the difference between our price and the international price was Rs. 160. It came down to Rs. 77. But at that time the situation internationally changed, because of the dollar going down and various other things, the international price shot up as never before. But in the initial stages it shot up slowly, but as it went up, the prices here also started going up. After July, the prices here also start-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ed going up and after September there was a sudden spurt in the international market and also within the country it went up very high. It was at that point that we decided that we would not continue with these sales, we shall go into the whole policy once again and consider what should be done. So, I am afraid there can be no question at this stage of abolishing the Gold Control Act. Nor is there any intention to enforce any fresh ceiling, lower or higher.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: What are the terms of reference of that Committee?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The terms of reference to the Committee are to examine the Gold Policy and to formulate a new Gold Policy for this country.

18 hrs.

३१० राब की सिंह (भागलपुर) : सोने की नीलामी के लिये दो उद्देश्य थे। एक तो सोने की तस्करी को रोकना और दूसरी सोने के भाव को संकुचित रखना। तस्करी कहां तक रही है वह तो आप बताएंगे लेकिन सोने के भाव पर आप कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रख सके और सब से बड़ी बात तो यह हुई कि इस सम्बन्ध में दो लाख स्वर्णकार जो छोटे छोटे हैं उनको तो कोई लाभ हुआ नहीं, केवल ९९८४ साइसंसड स्वर्णकारों को इस का लाभ मिला और वह भी फिर केवल कहने के लिए है। सिडीकेट में बैठ कर कुछ गुट बना कर सारा लाभ लोगों ने ले लिया और जैसा सईद साहब ने बताया कि किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में यह चला गया। इस प्रकार से सोने की नीलामी का लाभ दो लाख स्वर्णकारों को नहीं मिल सका। कुछ मूट्री-भर पूंजीपतियों को मिला खाम कर के जो बम्बई के हैं। दूसरी बात यह हुई कि स्पेकुलेशन में भी बहुत राइज हुआ।

सोने के भाव का नियंत्रण करने के सम्बन्ध में आप ने अभी इंटरनेशनल प्राइस की बात कही है, ठीक है जुलाई में तो बढ़ी है लेकिन जुलाई से पहले भी जनवरी से ले कर जुलाई तक बम्बई न्यूयार्क या लंदन का जो भाव है वह इस प्रकार है— बम्बई में जनवरी में ६९७ रुपया, जुलाई में ६८५ रुपया, लंदन में जनवरी में ४५५ रुपया और जुलाई में ५११ रुपया, न्यूयार्क में जनवरी में ४५७ रुपया और जुलाई में ५१७ रुपया। संक्षेप में हम इनका निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं कि आपने दो उद्देश्यों को ले कर सोने की नीलामी की और हिन्दुस्तान के ७७ टन सोने में से १२.९ प्रतिशत सोना बेच दिया जिस से लोगों में एक मनोवैज्ञानिक असुरक्षा भी हुई। आप ने बेचा इसलिए कि बजटरी गैप कुछ पूरा हो जाये लेकिन वह भी लाभ हुआ नहीं।

इसलिए हम केवल एक प्रश्न जानकारी के लिए कर रहे हैं। वह हम इस प्रकार फार्मुलेट करते हैं :

"Gold serves and will continue to serve as a hedge against inflation. Inflation elasticity affects the demand for gold more than its price elasticity. With inflation showing no signs of abatement, gold auctions could neither regulate gold prices nor stop its smuggling."

इस संबन्ध में आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, क्या विचार है वह हमें बता दें। इति

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, what he has formulated is quite correct. The gold is going to be greatly in demand because it is one commodity of which the price remains stable vis-a-vis the normal currency because its quantity is limited, its availability is less and the demand is great. For the point that has been put, I would like to say to the hon. Member that the whole object with which these gold auctions were commenced was essentially the curbing of smuggling. If you will look at my statement then, I had said at that time that it will certainly have some impact on the prices and it will also help to some extent in reducing our budgetary deficits. Now if we had gone on selling the whole of 85/80 tonnes of gold that we have had, we would certainly have had Rs. 500 crores of money which would have reduced the deficit to a substantial extent.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Then, why did you stop it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We stopped it because we found that the speculative forces were beginning to have a hold which was unhealthy to the country. If we consider that the experiment is not going the way we thought it would, it is in the interest of the country that I should stop it and look at the problem again. If you blame me for that...

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Was this aspect also referred to the Committee.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The entire question of the future gold policy has been referred. All these points that you are making will be considered by the Committee. Whatever is being said here would be considered. This is what I am trying to reply to you. All that will go there.

So far as the price is concerned, again, it was not a question of reducing the price so much as of narrowing the gap between the internal price and the international price. If you go through my budget speech, you will find that I never said anything of that kind in the budget speech.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, the hon. Minister has now admitted that speculative forces actually took advantage of the entire scheme of gold auctions. The hon. Minister has gone on record and also the hon. Prime Minister has been candid enough to admit that the entire policy failed and that we will not go back to it. The hon. Minister now says about what we are going to do in the future and not to go in the past. About the Committee that has been appointed to go into the entire policy, this Committee has no specific terms of reference. It is just to review the gold policy. Nor the time is given for the Committee to submit a report. My general submission is that having a non-policy is not an improvement upon a wrong policy. Inaction does not solve any problem; it does not improve upon a wrong policy.

The hon. Minister has said that there is a particular attraction for the people of India—it does not exist in most of the countries—to invest in gold. The reasons are two-fold. Firstly, it is the economic reason, namely, the people find that investment in gold is the best way of saving. A section of the people have got accustomed to evade taxes by investing in gold. We have to cut this evil at the root.

I am asking the hon. Minister a question on three aspects. Firstly, in order to reduce the consumption of gold and to reduce the attraction for people, whether the hon. Minister will have more branches of banks in the rural areas—it is mostly the small men in the rural areas who generally invest in gold: secondly, whether the rates of interest on postal savings will be increased to encourage savings with post offices and, thirdly, whether the premium of LIC policies will be decreased to encourage investment in LIC policies.

Another thing is that I am coming from an area which is traditionally known as a heaven for smugglers. I remember, in so many books, it is mentioned about smuggling gold through Goa. I know, for the last two years, there has been definitely an increase in smuggling and there has been a slackening in anti-smuggling operations. I want to know whether the Government will tighten up anti-smuggling machinery also and, if so, what are the details thereof.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The second question I might answer first. Except for the fact that the hon. member hails from Goa, unless he has very close contact with smugglers, I do not know and I can only say that I have no information that smuggling is on the increase. I have already indicated to you that smuggling exists but the smuggling is very much under control.

The other point that he mentioned is that the entire policy has failed. I must confess that I have never said it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Prime Minister said it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The speculative forces increased. At the time we stopped gold auctions, I stated that this was one of the considerations which weighed with us in stopping the auctions.

[Shri: H. M. Patel]

Another point that he mentioned shows that he really belongs to Goa and not to the rest of India.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: How?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He said, for instance, that the real attraction of gold for the people in this country is because they are poor, because they consider it a good way of holding their savings. The real point is that there is a great attraction in this country, a genuine attraction, for ornaments. It may not be in Goa, but in the rest of the country, certainly, the attraction for gold and gold ornaments is very great, and it continues. This is one of the reasons why smuggling continues also when the import is stopped.

He has made a suggestion that we may encourage savings by giving increased interest rates in rural areas. I am sure, my hon. friend, who is, obviously, very intelligent and studious must know that we cannot increase the rate of interest in rural areas....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What I have said is that more branches of banks may be opened in rural areas, the rate of interest in postal savings account be increased and the LIC premium be reduced.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the LIC policy premium reduction is concerned, the hon. Member may, perhaps, know that I myself have said in the other House that the LIC must consider seriously reducing the premium which they have not reduced ever since the LIC came into existence. So, that is one of the points which is certainly under consideration.

So far as opening of more branches in rural areas is concerned, there also my hon. friend must know that the total number of rural branches now exceeds 28,000 and now that the regional rural banks are going to be established with greater speed, I

think, we will soon find that the rural areas will be very much covered with banks. It takes time to cover the whole of the country. When we started, the per capita bank branch—per number of people—was something like 70,000, and today it has come down—the average—to 21,000. But there are areas in which the per capita would be much higher than 21,000. We are trying to see that more branches are opened first in those areas, and we shall go on opening more branches thereafter.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What about increasing the rate of interest of postal saving account?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not something which we can consider. In fact, we should think of reducing it rather than increase.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : यह नीलामी सोने का उपयोग करने और सोने की तस्करी रोकने के उद्देश्य से हुई थी। जो 14 नीलामियां हुईं उनमें 15143 व्यक्तियों को बोलने की अनुमति दी गई, लेकिन बोलियां हुईं—कुल 8547। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह बात सही है कि सोने की नीलामी में कुछ लोगों के द्वारा बोले जाने के कारण इस के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई ?

दूसरी बात—जिन लोगों ने मोना खरीद किया—क्या उन के रिवाइ की आप ने जांच कराई और जो रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर हैं—श्री ब्राह्म० जी० पटेल, जिन की अध्यक्षता में यह कमेटी बनी कि सोने की दीर्घकालीन नई नीति बनाई जाय—तो क्या आप ने उस कमेटी के जिम्मे यह कसौटियां सौंपी हैं कि लोगों का आकर्षण मोने के प्रति कम हो और इस तरह उन की जो बचत हो, उस को वे उत्पादक कामों में लगायें ?

सरकार सोने के बढ़ते हुए मूल्य को स्थिर करने और इस की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये क्या कोई आयात करने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will answer his last question first. At the present moment, certainly, we have no intention to import gold at all for this purpose. The present policy, which is operative under the Gold Control Act, will continue. But the Committee that has been appointed will go into

all these questions and try to find out a policy which is most suitable to the conditions in our country taking all these factors into account.

I would once again like to point out that this feeling that the number of people who were able to get gold at these auctions was small and limited only to Bombay is not correct. The people who bade at these auctions were spread throughout the country and it also depends on the gold markets and the strength of the markets. For instance, the No. 2 position went to Madras. These are the sort of different areas as they exist in the country.

Secondly, these gold dealers could not sell it to anybody else. Either they could convert it into ornaments themselves or sell it to other goldsmiths.

Thirdly, the quantities for which they were allowed to bid at auctions were also limited both the maximum and the minimum were fixed. The suggestion that a syndicate operated is also not correct because every single person who bid at the auction carried a number, a certificate, etc., and all that gold he has held as a dealer will have to be produced for check.

The reference that this has enabled them to convert their black money into white is also not operative because all payments for gold purchased have to be made by cheques.

Finally, the Gold Control Administrator and his officers have searched and examined the books of account of all these persons to see to what use they put this gold. This I have already said but I wanted to clarify that this feeling that all these things existed is not correct. Speculative forces certainly were there.

18.17½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

NOTIFICATION *re*. EXEMPTION TO ZINC ASH FROM COUNTERVAILING DUTY OF CUSTOMS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 238-Customs/78 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to zinc ash from countervailing duty of customs as is in excess of Rs. 1250 per metric tonne, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3213/78.*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Saturday, December 23, 1978/Pausa 2, 1900 (Saka).