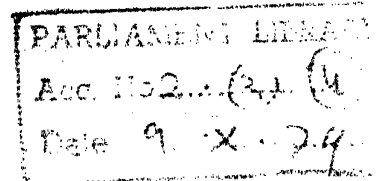


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Friday, April 20, 1979
Chaitra 30, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 41 - 50)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 20, 1979/Chaitra 30, 1901
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Amendment of F.E.R.A. to cover cases
of transfer of shares between
Companies abroad**

*804. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 265 dated the
9th March, 1979 regarding sale of
shares by Union Carbide and state:

(a) whether Government are considering to suitably amend Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, with a view to ensure that the cases of transfer of shares between two companies abroad also fall within its purview; and

(b) if not, the reasons, therefor?

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

(b) Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Reserve Bank of India has powers to regulate the transfer of shares of companies registered in India even if the transfer is from one non-resident to another non-resident. If, however, the transfer of shares is between two companies both of which are registered abroad, the transaction is outside

national jurisdiction, and it is not feasible to assume extra territorial powers to regulate such transactions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are repeating merely the reply that you gave to the earlier question tabled by Mrs. Krishnan. Sir, this is a case where a multinational company of USA having a controlling interest in a company operating in India transferred their interest, that particular interest, to another multinational company in the United Kingdom without the knowledge of the Government of India. As such a transfer affect the company in India, it is necessary to bring it within the discipline of the law of the land. Are there no provisions in the Company Law and should there not be any check from the point of view of foreign exchange regulations? What is the position with regard to this sort of cases in other countries where they regulate such transfers very effectively and if it is no concern of ours, who would control this sort of transactions which involve the economics of the country?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, the Union Carbide Company is incorporated in USA. They have got a wholly-owned subsidiary which is known as BXL in U.K. That is incorporated in U.K. BXL, U.K., holds a wholly subsidiary company called BXL-PMG, which is a 100 per cent subsidiary of BXL. And BXL-PMG has got 50 per cent shares in the Bakelite Hylam, Secunderabad. No shares held by the BXL-PMG had been transferred. The shares of the other company, BXL, U.K. had been transferred. It is a company incorporated in England over whom we have no jurisdiction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is how international capital works.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The multinational companies are all operating throughout the world having hundreds of subsidiary companies, but they are incorporated outside India, they are transferring their shares in those companies, but so far as Bakelite Hylam is concerned, not even a single share has been transferred by Union Carbide or any one else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the Report of the High Powered Expert Committee on Companies and MRTP Acts, that is, Sachar Committee's Report, it has been clearly stated:

"In our view the present position with regard to foreign companies as summarised in the foregoing paragraphs, is rather unsatisfactory. We are particularly against the practice of first allowing certain bodies corporate incorporated outside India to be registered as foreign companies and then apply a large number of sections in the Act, not otherwise applicable to them by making indirect provisions here and there from time to time. Instead, it will be desirable to lay down certain conditions under which all bodies corporate desirous of establishing place of business in India must necessarily subject themselves to the discipline of law of this country by following the normal procedure of registration and incorporation under the law of the land."

MR. SPEAKER: You are depriving others of the opportunity to read it!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "At this stage, the Committee thinks that the Government may like to await the recommendations of the Commission, may meanwhile consider such matters as require urgent attention for suitable incorporation in the law as regards the additional disclosures or compliances to be made by multinationals in public interest."

In view of the above, would the Government not consider to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to bring this sort of instances under the control of Indian authorities in power?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This question has also been examined from a legal point of view. If the companies incorporated outside India transfer their shares amongst themselves, the FERA cannot come into the picture. Prior to 1973, the position was that if the transfer was made by a non-resident to a non-resident, it could not be controlled. But after the amendment of FERA in 1973...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Further amendment is necessary.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On account of that amendment in 1973, a transfer of any shares in any company here by a non-resident to a non-resident, by a non-resident to a resident or by a resident to a non-resident, has been covered under Section 19. But in regard to shares in companies transferred by companies incorporated outside India, FERA does not come into the picture and it cannot come into the picture.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question has not been replied to. I have raised a very specific question as to whether the Government is going to amend the FERA.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that the legal opinion is against it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What legal opinion? It is the Government's political will that is necessary. He is a Minister and not a lawyer here. He should tell us whether the Government would be willing to amend FERA to bring this sort of shady transactions under the control of Indian authorities.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as this question is concerned, this

refers to transfer of shares by a company incorporated outside India. The transfer has taken place outside India. The company is incorporated outside India. They are multi-nationals operating throughout the world and they are transferring their own shares. How are we concerned with that? (Interruptions) As much as you are concerned with the multi-nationals, I am also equally concerned with them. During the last two years, after the Janata Party has come to power, out of 883 applications pending with the Government, hardly 50 are now pending. The rest have been disposed of. All the multi-nationals have been brought under FERA limits. This is a great achievement that way. So far as this is concerned, how can the Government of India by any law interfere with the repatriation of dividends or interest or transfer of shares by companies which are incorporated outside India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But they are having activities in India.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: ... their shares are not involved so far as India is concerned. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has still not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it. He has said, it is not possible to do so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Agarwal is a good advocate. The other day also when I put the question, he was answering very technically and he said that the shares transferred by companies which are incorporated outside India cannot be booked under our legislation. How is it that a subsidiary of the Union Carbide, which is a multinational, is successfully operating in this country when they have violated all norms and even economic regulations of this country? I

do not know whether you are really interested in curbing the operations of the multi-nationals in this country, directly or indirectly. Will the hon. Minister assure this House that he would institute a full dress CBI inquiry into the nefarious activities of Union Carbide in this country? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are altogether at a tangent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not know whether the Government would bring forward a comprehensive legislation to stop the operations of the multi-nationals in this country in any form. Will you tell us, what are their activities in this country and to what extent they have looted the nation and eaten the vitals of the nation?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How do you say that? You please protect the interests of the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 805.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not against my order. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is within my rights.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: At least to that extent, let him answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The entire question is irrelevant.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In larger interest of the nation, don't shield such offenders.

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 805—Absent.

S.T.C. to import Woollen Rags

+
*807. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to import large quantities of woollen rags in the next financial year;

(b) if so, whether this higher import of woollen rags is being planned because the Union Government has rejected the demand of decanalisation made by the shoddy Industry as well as Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council; and

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for their rejections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The import policy for 1979-80 is under formulation and the same will be announced on the 1st May, 1979.

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

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: May I know from the Government what was the quantity of rags that was imported in the financial year 1977-78 and in 1978-79?

SHRI ARIF BAIG: In 1975-76 it was 7755 metric tons, in 1976-77 it was 6275 tons and in 1977-78 it was 9849 tons.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What about 1978-79?

SHRI ARIF BAIG: It was to the tune of Rs. 350 lakhs. The figure regarding quantity is not available.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: This is a very mischievous answer. I had asked

for the quantity. If he wants to give it in volume, let him give the volume or if he wants to give the value, let him give the value for all the years. I wanted to know the quantity for 1977-78 and 1978-79 either in volume or in value.

SHRI ARIF BAIG: I have already told you that the value is...

MR. SPEAKER: For 1977-78 you gave the volume and for 1978-79 you gave the value. You can mention either the volume or the value for all the years.

SHRI ARIF BAIG: I am ready to give the value. For 1977-78 the value is Rs. 361.39 lakhs and for 1978-79 the value is Rs. 350 lakhs approximately.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It appears that this figure is not right. As far as I understand, this figure is rather deflated. From the figures we also find that there is a tendency of increase in the quantity of rags imported in these two years. What is the justification for import of rags? Am I to understand that these figures indicate larger quantities in future also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): At the outset I would like to clarify that so far as 1978-79 is concerned, 31st of March is just over and, naturally, the amount that has been indicated is only the approximate amount; it is not the accurate figure.

So far as imports are concerned, they are made only for export purposes and not for indigenous consumption in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is theoretically so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is not correct because the exports that were of the order of Rs. 347 lakhs in

1975-76 have gone up to Rs. 402 lakhs upto February 1979 and they would be of the order of Rs. 425 lakhs. This shows that exports have gone up and we do require raw material for export purposes—and that is the rationale.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Just now the Minister replied that he would announce the import policy on woollen rags. May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the reason for evolving a new policy and how it is helpful to the small-scale local woollen industry?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Today this item has been canalised. The House is well aware of the old rags scandal and why this item has been canalised. At that time there were no facilities at the port itself for mutilation and, naturally, there were a lot of scandals. Fortunately, we have created those facilities at the ports where it is received for mutilation. It cannot be mutilated otherwise in the country and it is in this context that we are reconsidering this policy. But the whole objective is that this is an industry spread particularly in small places like Ludhiana and many other places in small scale sector and it should be possible for the small scale sector, particularly the actual users, to have these raw materials so that they can do better exports. I can assure the House that the market potential outside is quite large which will be exploited.

श्री जगदीश भंडार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सालों में बिचड़ा-काण्ड की वृज इस समय में काफ़ी हुई थी। ये वस्त्र विदेशों से मंगाये जाते हैं और पिछली बार यह शिकायत आई थी कि बिचड़ों को फाड़ा नहीं जाता था और बिचड़े ही से जाकर बाजारों में बेचा जाता था, जिससे आयातकर्तियों को काफ़ी मुनाफ़ा होता था। यह बिचड़ा घास तौलों को, कटीय तौलों को सबसे मूल्य पर मिल सके—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई

नीति है? यदि हाँ, तो उस नीति को लागू करने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—यह जो बाफ़ झतता है, क्या इस पर कोई नियन्त्रण है कि उसका क्या मूल्य हो तथा जिन कारखाने वालों को यह दिया जाता है, क्या उन पर भी शासन की धीर से कोई नियन्त्रण है कि वे उसका क्या मूल्य लेंगे और कितना मुनाफ़ा होगा?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह सब माल एस० टी० सी० की भारफ्त आता है और वे ही इसका दाम तय करते हैं—बाहर जो पैसा देना पड़ता है और जो खर्चा पड़ता है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर। चूँकि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में काफ़ी कम्पीटीशन है, इसलिये इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि रा-मैटीरियल पर ज्यादा चार्ज न लगायें।

यहाँ पर ज. लोग ऊनी कपड़ा लेते हैं—अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये, उनके लिये गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम है कि वह कपड़ा यहीं पर पैदा करें और बाहर से न मंगावें।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 808—Mr. Dhirendranath Basu. Q. No. 817 also refers to the same subject. We shall take them up together. Q. No. 817—Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik and Dr. Bijoy Mandal—both are absent.

New Policy of 'Credit Freeze' of Reserve Bank of India

*808. **SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Chamber of Commerce has communicated to the Reserve Bank of India that the Bank's new policy of 'credit freeze' would affect production adversely and might aggravate the inflationary situation; and

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

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

(b) Keeping in view the emerging monetary and credit conditions in the economy, the Reserve Bank of India, periodically, takes measures to regulate them. In the Government's view, to interpret such regulatory measures as 'credit freeze' as has been done by the Indian Chambers of Commerce is not correct. The objective of these measures is to restrain potential inflationary pressures in the economy without in any way affecting production.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:
Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has actually avoided the important point raised by me. Sir, in view of the fact that credit freeze has been given effect to by all the banks under the orders of the Reserve Bank of India, most of the industries are now practically on the verge of closure and they are not in a position to continue production. Another point is that there is credit limit for a certain amount for one industry and there is another limit for another industry. For instance, there is a credit limit of Rs. 2.0 crores for a certain industry, for another industry the credit limit is Rs. 1.50 crores and so on. Upto this time, they have only utilised a small fraction of credit like Rs. 4.0 lakhs, Rs. 5.0 lakhs or Rs. 7.0 lakhs. Now, all of a sudden this credit squeeze has been given effect to. This has adversely affected the production, as a result of which many of the small and medium industries are on the verge of closure and many employees are being laid off. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering not to give effect to the credit freeze? If it is given effect to, then the industrial development or the growth of industries in the country will not be possible at all. Whether the Government is considering to give an order

to the Reserve Bank of India to direct the squeeze to the extent of 10-15 per cent and not more.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a good suggestion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The credit policies are being decided and regulated by the Reserve Bank keeping in view the overall interest of all sectors of the economy and not only the large houses, as is being pleaded by the hon. Member. Now looking to that, there was an increase in money supply, there was a spurt in money supply last year. The Reserve Bank decided, in view of that, that some restrictions should be placed in order to regulate the credit advances; and they have issued certain directions in that regard. So, it is always done looking to the credit requirements during the busy season. The credit policies are regulated that way. There is nothing unusual in that. Why should the Indian Chamber of Commerce and industry cry about it? It is a part of the Government's policy.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:
As a result of credit squeeze, these small scale industries cannot purchase raw-material for their production and they have to plan their production in advance for the year. All of a sudden this credit squeeze has been given effect to. The policy of the Government has been announced on the Floor of this House several times that all rural sectors, all small scale industries will be given top priority. But they are now on the verge of closure. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will direct the Reserve Bank of India to exempt these small scale industries in urban and rural areas from the squeeze order?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI CHARAN SINGH): With your permission, I would like to enquire from the hon. Member as to what my hon. colleague has done to deserve this shouting from him.

MR. SPEAKER: That is usual. It is not something special for the day.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: For the satisfaction of the hon. Member, I may be permitted to quote only one figure and I am sure that would satisfy him. Variation from April to December 1977-78 in regard to the non-food gross bank credit was Rs. 1424 crores and for the period April-December 1978-79, the figure is Rs. 1809 crores. So, it is not a squeeze; it is just a credit regulation to see that all sectors of the economy are served well and there is no spurt in the money supply. Increase in money supply was 20.3 per cent in 1976-77 which we could contain at 14.7 per cent in 1977-78; and it again rose upto 15.8 per cent upto 23rd March 1979. In order to contain money supply, certain regulations are necessary and the Reserve Bank has done only that. There is no question of credit squeeze. You have been misinformed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, I am sure.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether these regulations will apply to the agricultural sector.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The only two specific measures introduced by the Reserve Bank were: to restrict expansion of scheduled commercial banks non-food gross credit to 40 per cent of the deposit accretion with these banks during the period December 1, 1978 to March end 1979; and (2) to raise the statutory liquidity ratio which is known as SLR to be maintained by the scheduled commercial banks from 33 to 34 per cent with effect from December 1, 1978. The higher ratio was made applicable to additional deposits regardless of any excess in SLR as on December 1, 1978. Now, while reviewing the busy season, credit-policy—and this is very important—

in a meeting with the chief executives of the major banks on 15th March 1979, the Governor of the Reserve Bank emphasised the need for stricter credit control measures in view of extraordinary spurt that had taken place, in non-food bank credit. It was pointed out that as there would be sizable seasonal credit requirement in respect of commodities like foodgrains, sugar, cotton, tobacco and tea, it would be all the more necessary that credit should be so regulated. The question does not arise. The apprehension of the hon. member is not correct.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने राज्य सरकारों को भी ऋण देने पर रोक लगाई है ? यदि हाँ तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारों को अपना विकास करने में काफी दिक्कतें आ रही हैं ? क्या वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ऐसे आदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे राज्य सरकारों को भी ऋण न दें ? जनता पार्टी ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए घोषणा की हुई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, it does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ऐसे आदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे उद्योगों के लिए ऋण न दें ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय इससे यह सवाल उठता है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने राज्य सरकारों के बारे में भी आदेश दिये हैं या नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It has no connection.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: It is absurd that the banks disregard some of the directions given by the Reserve Bank of India and they obey other directions which are favourable to them. In this regard the small entrepreneurs which are to be given loan to a certain percentage from the nationalised banks, that percentage is not maintained. What is the Government going to do about these banks which do not maintain that or which often vitiate the percentage that has to be given to small entrepreneur i.e. loan from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Certainly the question does not arise so far as disobedience of Reserve Bank statutory directions are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: In stead of my saying every time, I give you an opportunity to say that.

Selection of Apprentice Pilots in I.A.

*809. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the upper age limit from 25 to 35 for the Apprentice Pilots in Indian Airlines;

(b) whether Indian Airlines are advertising number of vacancies for the Apprentice Pilots they require; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian Airlines is declaring final selection panel after interview; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the procedure for selection of Apprentice Pilots; why are such procedural details not declared before hand, if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) are the Indian Airlines taking pilots from the Indian Air Force on deputation; and

(f) whether Indian Airlines is making regular/yearly recruitment of pilots, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) It has been decided to keep the age limit in the current selection on the same basis as in the selection held in 1977-78, i.e. 30 years, relaxable by 3 years in respect of candidates continuously employed as pilots. The upper age limit for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be 35 years.

(b) As the advertisements are issued for drawing up a select list for filling the existing vacancies as also to cater for anticipated requirements in the future, the exact number of vacancies is not indicated in the advertisement.

(c) Indian Airlines do not notify the panel as the requirement of pilots depends on the aircraft induction plan for augmentation of the fleet of the Corporation. The Corporation, however, maintain the select list, as per their rules, which is valid for a year.

(d) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) No, Sir. On date, Indian Airlines has no pilot on deputation from the Indian Air Force.

(f) The recruitment is dependent upon the vacancies available and no regular period for undertaking the recruitment is fixed.

Statement

The posts of Apprentice Pilots are advertised by Indian Airlines in the leading newspapers inviting applications from the candidates who fulfil the eligibility criteria stipulated in the advertisement. The applications

are screened and the eligible candidates put to written/aptitude/technical test. Those who qualify at the written test, are further put to a group task/discussion, followed by an interview. Candidates found suitable by the Selection Board are placed on the Select List. The written/aptitude/technical test and group task/discussions are designed and administered by an expert outside agency. The contents and methodology of the selections process are not notified to the candidates with a view to ensuring objectivity. However, certain guidelines regarding the test are provided to the candidates along with the call letter inviting them for the written test.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You know that the Minister is soft spoken and sympathetic to the problems of commercial pilot licence holders. But the answer is not satisfactory. You know that about 500 unemployed commercial pilot licence holders are still rotting in the street. Last year on 17th March, in reply to a Starred Question No. 351 the hon. Minister said that in the time of recruitment during 1978-79, the age group 30 to 33 will also be considered with a view to enable the unemployed commercial pilots, etc., also to apply for the post. Nothing has been done so far. In the mean time one unemployed Commercial Pilot of Coimbatore committed suicide in the month of March, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am coming. It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, you are coming. I wanted you to come to.

Sir, is it not a fact that for Border Security Force, and for plant protection the State Governments employ Air Force pilots on deputation. If it stopped, about 200 unemployed

commercial pilots can be recruited. In view of all this, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Government is going to relax the age limit up to 35 and amend the terms of recruitment suitably. All the unemployed commercial pilot licence holders should get full employment. So, I want a sympathetic and categorical answer from him.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as the recruitment in the Indian Airlines of proposed pilot licence holders is concerned, the Government has no proposal to further relax the age limit for the pilots. Sir, there are many reasons for this and they are, the amount the Indian Airlines have to spend for training a pilot and also his short length of service at the disposal of the Indian Airlines. So far as the number of pilots is concerned, it is a disputable figure, whether it is 400 or 500. According to the information given to me by the Indian Airlines, the actual number of unemployed pilots is about 200. That is why, Sir, looking to the unemployment problem of the pilots, last year and his year also I have directed them to relax the age from 25 to 30, and I think that will take care of the pilots who are really unemployed. It is also not necessary that every pilot who holds the CP Licence is eligible to be recruited in the regular service.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, most of the Airlines in the world take third pilots on board. Air India can take trainee pilots from the CPL holders and Air India can recruit pilots from among the Commercial Pilot Licence holders directly through third pilot scheme. I would like to know whether the Minister will direct the Air India to recruit Commercial Pilot Licence holders as has been mentioned above. Secondly, the Minister has a proposal of third level airlines. When the third level airlines are expected to be commissioned? State the salient features whether

the pilots will be taken from the civil pilots licence holders only. Further, I would like to know the salient features of the report submitted by Mr. Gidwani.

MR. SPEAKER: About recruitment I can understand. Third line does not come in.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why so?

MR. SPEAKER: About recruitment, they have stopped. The whole question is about recruitment of pilots.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: So far as the requirement for third level operation is concerned, that will depend on the availability of pilots. If pilots are available, we can definitely recruit them from among the unemployed pilots. That is subject to their eligibility for recruitment as a pilot.

श्री सुवि राम वर्मा : इण्डिया एयर लाइन्स में जो प्रशिक्षित पायलट और अन्य कर्मचारी हैं उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के प्रारक्षण का प्रतिशत क्या है और जब नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं तो क्या इस प्रतिशत को ध्यान में रखा जाता है? क्या यह सही है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लोगों की भवहेलना की जाती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन की इसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? क्या प्रारक्षण को सक्ती के साथ आप पूरा कराएंगे?

श्री पुश्पोत्तम कौशिक : जहाँ तक प्रारक्षण का सवाल है इसका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है। न केवल प्रारक्षण को ध्यान में रखा जाता है बल्कि यह कौशिक भी की जाती है कि जो प्रारक्षित पद है उन पर इन लोगों की नियुक्ति हो सके, उन स्थानों की पूर्ति हो सके, इस दृष्टि से उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की भी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। 1978 में, पिछले साल को ऐसे सेइयूल्ड कास्ट के पायलट्स के जिनका स्तर

कुछ कम था और उनको ट्रेनिंग देकर उनको वांछित स्तर पर लाने का काम भी हमने किया।

श्री सुवि राम वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मन्त्री महोदय कलत जवाब दे रहे हैं। एक आदमी की भी नियुक्ति की है इन्होंने अभी तक?

श्री पुश्पोत्तम कौशिक : नियुक्ति न करनी होती तो उनको प्रशिक्षण देने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। दो को तो नियुक्त किया गया और दो को ट्रेनिंग देकर नियुक्त किया गया।

श्री शिवनारायण सरस्निया : अभी यह बताया गया है कि एक साल के लिये पैनाल बनता है। लेकिन सेइयूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइन्स के जो पायलट्स इनके यहाँ ऐम्बामिनेशन में आते हैं उन लोगों का कोई रोस्टर नहीं बनाया जाता है और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो ऐम्बामिनेशन हुआ उसके अन्दर जो लोग किसी कारण से पीछे रह जाते हैं उनके लिये सरकार की तरफ से यह डायरेक्टिव है कि उन्हें प्री-कोचिंग दी जाये। मन्त्री जी के साथ मीटिंग हुई थी और कहा था कि जो लोग रह गये हैं उनको मौका दिया जायेगा। तो क्या मन्त्री जी उस वायदे का पूरा करने जा रहे हैं, उन सब को ट्रेनिंग पर लेंगे?

श्री पुश्पोत्तम कौशिक : सब को लेना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य भी पिछले साल जो बैठक हुई थी कई बार उसमें वह पूरी तरह से शामिल थे और यह तय किया गया कि जो दो पायलट रिटैन ऐम्बामिनेशन में पास हो गये थे लेकिन टेक्नीकल और टेन्टी-ट्यूब टेस्ट में कम रह गये थे उनको ट्रेनिंग देकर लिया जाये। इसलिये ट्रेनिंग देकर लिया गया। अतः मुख्यतः माननीय सदस्य को यह सिकायत नहीं हो सकती है कि सेइयूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइन्स के पायलट्स का यहाँ तक सवाल है उनकी किसी तरह से उपेक्षा की जाती है।

Strength of rupee abroad

*819. SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the rupee abroad during the last two years; and

(b) the sum of total remittances from abroad during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During the last two years the rupee has appreciated against the U.S. \$ and depreciated against the pound sterling, the D-Mark and the Japanese Yen;

(b) Data on remittances (private transfer receipts) from abroad are available upto the end of 1976-77. The sum of remittances in the two years 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs. 1047.2 crores. Indications are that remittances increased during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि गत दो वर्षों में विदेशों में रुपये का क्या मूल्य रह गया ? विदेशों में केवल चार मुल्क लिये हैं। हमारे सोवियत यूनियन से बड़े भारी व्यापार के सम्बन्ध हैं, लेकिन उसका कोई मूल्य आपने नहीं बताया कि रूबल का क्या हुआ। हमारे पड़ोस में पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका और दूसरे देश हैं, उनका भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा। और यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जिनका इन्होंने बताया है जर्मनी का मार्क, जापान का येन और वाउचर स्टलिंग जो घटा है और अमरीका के डालर के मुकाबले में जो बढ़ा है उसका अन्वयांश बतायें कि यह घटा है या बढ़ा है ? ब्राजी व्हेप्रिसियेशन और डेप्रिसियेशन

MR. SPEAKER: All the currencies. For that he will have to take the whole day.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I can tell you about three or four. During the last two years, the rupee has appreciated against US dollar by 7.9 per cent, it has depreciated against the pound sterling by 11.4 per cent, against D-Mark by 14.2 per cent and the Japanese Yen by 16.3 per cent.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : मैंने सोवियत यूनियन का पूछा था ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not in the free market. It is fixed by agreement.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि रेमिटेंस के मुताबिक मैंने पूछा था कि 1977-78, 1978-79 इन नई सरकार के दो सालों में रेमिटेंस क्या हुए ? जिसके जवाब में मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि इंडीकेणन्स यह हैं कि वह बढ़े हैं। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि ऐसे कौन से इंडीकेणन्स हैं जिनसे यह जाहिर हुआ ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, नान-एक्सपोर्ट रिसीट्स जो होती हैं 1974-75 में वह 642.11 करोड़ थीं, 1975-76 में 1197.50 करोड़ थीं, 1976-77 में 1585.95 करोड़ थीं, 1977-78 में 2117.14 करोड़ थीं, और 1978-79 में अप्रैल से फरवरी तक 1962.52 करोड़ थीं। यह जो नान-एक्सपोर्ट रिसीट्स हैं, इनमें वह फिगर्स भी शामिल हैं जो कि प्राइवेट ट्रांसफर रिसीट्स हैं, जिसका उल्लेख और हवाला मैंने अपने प्रश्न के मूल उत्तर में दिया है। जब हमारी यह नान-एक्सपोर्ट रिसीट्स बढ़ रही हैं तो यह मान कर हम चलते हैं कि इसमें प्राइवेट ट्रांसफर रिसीट्स भी बढ़ रही हैं और इससे हमारा रेमिटेंस टोटल बढ़ रहा है, इसके आधार पर ही मैंने यह बात कही है।

डा० रामजी सिंह : हमारी विदेश-मुद्रा में जो तबह हुआ है, उसका एक बड़ा झोत यह है कि जो हमारे तकनीकी लोग विदेशों में बाहर हैं, वह पैसा खेचते हैं। क्या मन्त्री

महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि हान में ही ईरान में जो सत्ता में परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसके पश्चात् कुछ ऐसी पाबन्दी वहाँ लगाई गई है कि भारतीय लोग कोई खास रकम ही यहाँ भेज सकते हैं, ज्यादा नहीं भेज सकते हैं ? ईरान ने क्या मध्य-पूर्व के देशों के साथ भी इस प्रकार की कोई बंधिना लगाई है ? यदि लगाई है, तो क्या इसका बुरा असर हमारे ऊपर नहीं पड़ सकता है और क्या सरकार उन देशों के प्रशासन से इस सम्बन्ध में बात करेगी ?

श्री सरोज प्रबुधाल : इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध एप्रिसियेशन और डेप्रिसियेशन आफ करन्सी से है। ईरान में क्या स्थिति हुई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में फिलहाल मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री रामजी सिंह : मेरे क्वेश्चन का सँकष्ट पोशन है।

'Total remittances from abroad during the last two years'

मेरा प्रश्न उससे सम्बन्धित है।

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is whether it will be affected by the Iran revolution. He says he does not have information on that.

श्री बरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि रुबल और रुपये का जो सम्बन्ध है, उसमें रुबल वार्कों के रुबल की कीमत को रुपये के मुकाबले में जो बढ़ाया है तो क्या उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से सलाह-मसलह करके उसे बढ़ाया है या अपने तौर पर ही बढ़ाया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

श्री बरी बलबीर सिंह : यह पाउण्ड और स्टैलिन जो है, उसके साथ ही रुबल भी है, यह भी दुनिया की करेसी है। (उपस्थान)

SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: Sir, I am on a point of clarification. I want to draw your kind attention to the list of questions printed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Kindly see Qn. No. 812. In the English version the answer has been put in the name of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: When the Member is not here, why do you take objection to something?

SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: In the Hindi version it is put in the name of the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

MR. SPEAKER: When the questioner is not here, that question does not arise.

It may be a mistake. In one day we get over 900 questions: you must also remember that. There are days when we get even a thousand questions. All these have to be vetted by the Office. We are trying our best to do it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is that an excuse for committing a mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: Human errors are always possible.

Cadre Management Plans for Officers of Income Tax Department

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*1814 SHRI RAGHAVJI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had prepared a Cadre Management Plan from 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1979 for Class-I Officers of the Income-tax Department which has resulted in large number of promotions to higher ranks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that second Cadre Management Plan for Class-I Officers is also being prepared by the Income-tax Department to give more incentives of promotions to higher ranks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no Cadre Management Plan for Class-III Officers has been prepared by the Income-tax Department and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether on principles and priorities the Cadre Management Plans should first start from bottom and not from top levels; and

(e) if so, whether the Government are going to take and complete the Cadre Management Plan for Class-III Officers and suspend one for Class-I Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULIAH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In pursuance of the Government Policy, a Cadre Management Plan for Indian Revenue Service (Income-Tax) Group-A, was for the first time prepared for the period 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1979. It resulted in creation of 80 posts of Commissioners and 87 posts of Assistant Commissioners, by upgradation, and 100 leave reserve posts of Income-tax Officers (Group-A) Junior Scale, and introduction of selection grade for 99 Assistant Commissioners (Rs. 2000—3200).

(b) Cadre Management Plan for the period 1-4-1979 to 31-3-1982 is now being prepared, as the first Cadre Management Plan expired on 31-3-1979. All Central Group-A Services are required to undertake cadre reviews and prepare Cadre Management Plans after every three years. The basic objective of preparing these Plans is to review the cadre structure and not necessarily

to provide further avenues for promotion.

(c) The concept of Cadre Management Plan stemmed from the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission with reference to the All India and Central Services. As such, the question of Cadre Management Plan, being drawn up for Class-III officials, did not arise. Moreover, it is not possible to draw up Cadre Management Plan for Class-III officials in the Income-tax Department for the reason that the Controlling and Appointing authorities for Class-III officials, being the Commissioners of Income-tax, any scientific cadre review is not possible on All India basis. It is a huge task to undertake such reviews for the charge of each Commissioner. Class-III cadres in Income-tax Department comprise of numerous grades, such as Supervisors, Head Clerks, Inspectors, Tax Assistants, Stenographers, UDCs, LDCs, Notice Servers, etc. To undertake a review of all these cadres scattered over all the Commissioners' Charges in the country is not feasible. The problems of the various cadres in Class-III are also different.

(d) and (e). Does not arise in view of (c) above.

श्री राजबन्सी : अध्यक्ष महोदय विदम्बना यह है कि हमारे मैनेजमेंट प्लान जो बनते हैं वह प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी बनाते हैं। जब वह मैनेजमेंट प्लान बनाते हैं तो वास्तव में उनका दायित्व यह है कि नीचे के कैंडिडेट से लेकर ऊपर के कैंडिडेट तक सब के लिये पूरा मैनेजमेंट प्लान बनाना चाहिये। प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के हितों की तो रखा होती है, परन्तु चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के हितों की रखा नहीं की जाती है। प्रश्न के उत्तर में बड़ा स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि कमिश्नर की पोस्टें घोर एस्टिमेट कमिश्नर की पोस्ट बढ़ाई गई हैं, सर्विसन ग्रेड भी बढ़ाये गये हैं लेकिन तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की कोई भी पोस्ट बढ़ाने या प्रवर्धन का उसमें चिन्त नहीं किया गया है।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि जो जानकारी इस उत्तर में दी गई है कि 80 पोस्टें कमिश्नर की की गई हैं, वास्तव में वह 86 हैं। 87 पोस्टें जहाँ पर इन्होंने कहा है कि एसस्टेंट कमिश्नर की गई हैं वह वास्तव में 117 हैं। यह राज्य-सभा के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर की 100 पोस्टें बताई हैं वास्तव में वह 250 हैं। यह सब राज्य सभा के प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिया गया है।

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्लास-1 के अधिकारियों की पोस्टों को बढ़ाने के लिये जो कानून में भी संशोधन कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन तृतीय श्रेणी की पोस्टों के बारे में, जबकि हर जगह कमिश्नर मांग कर रहे हैं कि इन्स्पेक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है, जबकि इन्स्पेक्टरों का सलैकशन हो चुका है, कई तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जिनका दस साल के बाद भी प्रमोशन नहीं हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए कैंडिडेट मैनेजमेंट प्लान लागू करेगी और जितनी जगहों की मांग है, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी भरेगी।

श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह : मैं मेम्बर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैंडिडेट मैनेजमेंट प्लान महज स्टाफ को प्रमोशन देने के लिए नहीं बनता है। (बखशा) अगले तीन सालों में कितना काम बढ़ेगा, कितनी पोस्ट्स बढ़ानी चाहिए, पिछले तजब की विना पर क्या जहाँ इम्प्लेमेंट होनी चाहिए जगहों पर तौर करने के लिए कैंडिडेट स्ट्रक्चर का रीव्यू किया जाता है। लेकिन उनके साथ साथ अगर जगह होती है, तो प्रमोशन भी होता है।

जहाँ तक क्लास थी कैंडिडेट का सवाल है, वह इतना प्रमोशन है कि मनेजमेंट आफिसर उसको डायरेक्टली कंट्रोल नहीं करती

है, बल्कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जो सौ सौ सौ कमिश्नर हैं, वे उसको कंट्रोल करते हैं। हर कमिश्नर 4 लाइवा अलाइवा प्रपवा कैंडिडेट मैनेजमेंट प्लान बना सकता है। कोई अलाइविया मैनेजमेंट प्लान बनाना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद अगर प्रमोशन के सिद्धांतों में कोई स्टैन्डेशन होता है, तो उसको दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती है। अभी पिछले साल में चार हज़ार से ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स एसस्टेंट्स की पोस्ट्स फ्रीट की गईं - इस लिए भी कि काम बढ़ा है और कुछ इस लिए भी कि यू डी सीख में स्टैन्डेशन था। इस तरह चार हज़ार से ज्यादा लोगों को इनकम टैक्स एसस्टेंट्स की जगह पर प्रमोशन मिली। इसके अलावा 500 पोस्ट इम्प्लेमेंट की गईं अभी हाल में फ्रीट की गईं।

श्री राधबबी : वे भरी नहीं गईं हैं।

श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह : मनेजमेंट ने उसको मंजूरी दी है। उनको भरने का इन्तजाम जल्दी ही रहा है।

स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए सिलेक्शन ग्रेड मौजूद है। दूसरे लोग हायर ग्रेड में चले जाते हैं। एस डी सीख को यू डी सी सी की पोस्ट्स पर जाने का बराबर मौका मिलता है। ये सारी पोस्ट्स अधिकतर प्रमोशन से भरी जाती हैं। कैंडिडेट मैनेजमेंट प्लान मनेजमेंट आफिसरों में डायरेक्टली रेकॉर्ड सिलेक्शन के लिए बनता है।

श्री राधबबी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि तृतीय श्रेणी में सिलेक्शन ग्रेड है। लेकिन तृतीय श्रेणी में सिलेक्शन ग्रेड नहीं है। न इन्स्पेक्टर में और न क्लास टू इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के लिए सिलेक्शन ग्रेड है। एसस्टेंट कमिश्नर के लिए सिलेक्शन ग्रेड क्या दिया गया है, यिनका बॉटम डीरिजबल सल का है, जबकि तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्म-

कारियों—इन्स्पेक्टरों का बर्बरह - को 15 साल से कोई प्रमोशन नहीं मिला है। हर एक कमिश्नर इनकम टैक्स इन्स्पेक्टरों की पोस्टिंग्स मांग रहा है। लेकिन उन पोस्टिंग्स पर नियुक्ति नहीं हो रही है।

उत्तर में बताया गया है कि 35,000 कर्मचारी इनकम टैक्स आफिस में काम कर रहे हैं, जिनकी नियुक्ति कमिश्नरों द्वारा होती है, इसलिए उनके लिए मैनेजमेंट प्लान नहीं बन सकता है। अभी तीन दिन पहले रेलवे मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि वह रेलवे से मैनेजमेंट प्लान लागू कर रहे हैं, जहाँ 25 लाख लोग काम करते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय 35,000 कर्मचारियों के लिए मैनेजमेंट प्लान लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। चूंकि प्रब समरी एसेसमेंट की स्कीम लागू हो गई है, इस लिए प्रब इनकम टैक्स आफिसों और ऊपर के केंद्रों की जरूरत कम हो गई है और इन्स्पेक्टरों के केंद्रों की जरूरत अधिक हो गई है। इस लिए क्या सरकार कमिश्नरों से पता लगा देगी कि इन्स्पेक्टरों - तृतीय श्रेणी - की कितनी जगहों की जरूरत है और क्या वह उन जगहों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र भरने का निर्देश देगी ?

श्री संसिद्धार उल्लाह : मैं मेम्बर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट हमेशा कमिश्नरों से रीक्वैर करती, रहती है कि कितनी पोस्टिंग्स की जरूरत है और कहाँ कहाँ बढ़ानी चाहिए, और वह होता था है। अगर उन के लिए कोई केंद्र मैनेजमेंट प्लान बने, तो वह कमिश्नर -बाइबे हो सकता है। मेम्बर साहब क सजेस्टन पर गवर्नमेंट जरूर गौर करेगी कि क्या यह मुमकिन हो सकता है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Sir, under the guise of Administrative Reforms Commission, the new management cadre was brought in force. There were almost 400 Class-I posts which had been created. To fit in these Class-I posts, even some lower cadre posts were upgraded.

For class III, there is no question at all of their promotion. They have to wait at least for 18-20 years. By the new cadre management plan, the period of ten years for Class I has now been reduced to 5 years. So, my suggestion to the Government is that any plan for cadre management should begin from below. The planning should be from below and not from the top. Therefore, will the Government put into operation some of the suggestions of the Administrative Reforms Commission pertaining to Class III so that their future may become bright, and some chances for promotion may be given to them?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I have already replied to this point, but again I can assure the hon. Member that his suggestion will receive due consideration.

Transfer of Pay and Accounts Office at Mathura to Nasik Road.

*815. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay and Accounts Office (Defence) at Mathura is being transferred to Nasik Road despite the representations made by the employees against this proposal;

(b) whether any understanding was given to the employees that certain other allied offices will be shifted instead to Mathura; and

(c) if so, how is it going to be implemented and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Pay Accounts Offices and the Record Offices are functionally inter-dependent on each other's records. Consequent on the move of the Record Office to Nasik Road Camp, the Pay Accounts Office is being shifted in phases in public interest. The first

phase of the move involving 200 employees was effected in July, 1978. The second and ultimate phase of the transfer involving approximately 375 personnel will be effected on construction of additional married accommodation. As regards representations by the employees, every effort is being made to minimise their hardship.

(b) No understanding or assurance as such was given to the employees that some other office will be shifted to Mathura. It was clarified to the staff Association that the location of another Pay Accounts Office at Mathura would be dependant on the decision of the Border Roads Development Board regarding the location of the General Reserve Engineer Force, GREF Centre and that a decision in this regard was yet to be taken. However, a decision in principle has since been taken by them to locate the General Reserve Engineer Force Centre at Ranchi and accordingly the question of locating another Pay Accounts Office (GREF) at Mathura will not arise.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the answer to (b).

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know, for how long the Pay and Accounts Offices and the Record Offices have been existing at different and distant places in the country; and in what way, their efficiency has been affected thereby? Are there still any Pay and Accounts Offices situated at different places in the country and are functioning?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Their main work is connected in this particular direction. The Pay and Accounts office (artillery) at Mathura is responsible for the maintenance of pay and provident fund accounts of 1,24 lakh JCOs and ORs on the running ledger system. The basic service documents are kept by the record office and army units. The Pay and Accounts Office is an essential adjunct

of the Record Office as they are inter-dependent on each other's records. The basic service documents, the sheet rolls maintained in the Record Office and the individual running ledger accounts maintained in the PAO, the PAO and the Record Office are, therefore, inter-dependent for reconciliation of the discrepancies relating to personal claims.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: My question was completely different.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was for how long they have been here and whether it has created any problem.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I am also putting the other question because the time is very short.

What arrangements have been made for providing educational facilities to those people who have already been shifted from Mathura, or are now in the process of being shifted, or will be shifted later on? Will there be any provision for arrangement of central school within walking distance of these places?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Arrangements for education of the children of the members of the staff who are being transferred to Nasik Road are being made by the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विमान सेवा से न जुड़ी हुई राज्यों की राजधानियाँ

*805. श्री राज तानर : क्या सर्वदल और तानर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों की राजधानियों के नाम क्या हैं, जो अभी तक विमान सेवा से नहीं जुड़ी हुई हैं और उनके विमान सेवा से कब तक जोड़े जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या शिमला में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करने के लिए वर्ष 1977 में योजना आयोग से अनुरोध किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए आयोग द्वारा कितनी घन राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) शिमला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) ; शिलांग (मेघालय) ; कोहिमा (नागालैंड) ; गंगटोक (सिक्किम) इटानगर (अरुणाचल प्रदेश) ; कावारत्ती (लक्षद्वीप) ; एञ्जोल (मिजोरम) ; पांडिचेरी (पांडिचेरी) तथा सिलवासा (दादर और नागर हवेली) को अभी तक विमान सेवा द्वारा नहीं जोड़ा गया है। शिमला, शिलांग, गंगटोक, इटानगर, एञ्जोल, कावारत्ती तथा पांडिचेरी घनो आवादी वाले उन 50 नये कन्द्रों की सूची में सम्मिलित हैं जिन्हें तीसरी वायुसेवा संबंधी समिति ने विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की सिफारिश की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट की सरकार जांच कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हाँ। परियोजना का अनुमोदन नहीं किया गया। अतः कोई निधियाँ स्वीकृत नहीं की जा सकीं।

बिड़ला और गोयनका परिवारों द्वारा अदा किये गये करों की प्रतिशतता में

वृद्धि

* 806. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1950 के बाद बिड़ला और रामकृष्ण गोयनका परिवारों की सम्पत्ति और उनके द्वारा चुगतान किये गये करों की प्रतिशतता में कितनी वृद्धि हुई; और

(ख) क्या इन परिवारों की अल्प और अल्प सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों

द्वारा किया गया था और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकारुल्लाह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) चल और अचल सम्पत्तियों का कर-निर्धारण, आम तौर पर, सरकार के प्रमाणित मूल्यांकनों का मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों के आधार पर किया जाता है। यदि घन कर अधिकारी को यह संदेह हो जाता है कि परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य कम आंका गया है, तो उस स्थिति में मामला कानून के अनुसार प्राय कर विभाग के मूल्यांकनकक्ष को भेजा जाता है।

Reported "Bank Deposit Linked Insurance"

* 811. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to an article under the caption of "Bank deposits linked insurance" which appeared in Economic Times (Bombay Edition) dated 5th February, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government and the details of proposed action in the matter?

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

(b) The article contains criticism mainly about the terms of the Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme of the LIC under which death cover is provided for persons holding savings accounts with banks and maintaining specified minimum balance. In the Government's view, the criticism is not justified.

Survey to check exploitation of public by traders in the name of budget impact

*812. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to save consumers from the wrong impact which the traders have imposed on the items which have not even been touched in Budget;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a wide market survey to check traders from exploiting the Public in the name of Budget; and

(c) if not, steps taken to protect public from traders in the name of Budget impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Immediately following the presentation of the Central Budget for the year 1979-80, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were advised to ensure that there was no unwarranted rise in the prices of various commodities by the traders. Necessary actions are reported to have been initiated by some of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the matter. The prices of essential commodities are continuously being reviewed by the concerned Ministeries and Departments of the Union Gov-

ernment as well as by the State Governments on the basis of retail prices collected from the selected centres so as to take appropriate remedial action in time, whenever and wherever necessary.

M/s. Auto Pins

*813. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1851 on 1st December, 1978 re: Investigating Agency for M/s. Auto Pins, and state:

(a) the progress made in the investigations;

(b) the findings of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who has been assigned with this work since October, 1978; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Assessments for the Assessment Years 1973-74 and 1976-77 in the case of M/s Auto Pins (India) Registered have since then been completed. For the year 1973-74 the income has been determined at Rs. 41.31 lakhs as against declared income of Rs. 4.58 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 36.58 lakhs having been added as concealed income. For the year 1976-77 the income has been determined at Rs. 92.81 lakhs as against declared income of Rs. 8.78 lakhs an amount of Rs. 83.07 lakhs having been added as concealed income.

(c) Proceedings for penalty for concealment besides other penal proceedings have been initiated for these two years. Investigations in respect of other years are in progress. Action as may be warranted by law will be taken.

Permission to Indian Tourists to visit China

*816. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese authorities are keen to allow in Indian Tourists not merely to earn foreign exchange but also to win friends for the regime which has opened up the country after 30 years of isolation;

(b) if so, whether recently any tour programme has been finalised by the Luxingshe, Chinese Tourists Agency and Indian Travel Agency, SITA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). According to M/s. Sita World Travel (India) Pvt. Ltd. the agency is planning to promote three tours for Indian tourists to visit East Asia including China. The proposed tour will visit Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and Kwangchow in China over a period of 9 days. The Chinese Travel Agency has quoted US \$ 270.00 per person for the land arrangements in China. The tentative dates of departure of the tours are July 8th, October 7th and 21st, 1979. However, according to Sita World Travel (India) Pvt. Ltd. the tour arrangements have not been finalised as yet.

Instructions issued by R.B.I. to curb Credit Facilities

*817. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India have asked Banks to curb credit facilities;

(b) if so, broad details of the instructions so far issued; and

(c) how far it will benefit the economic condition of the country?

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

(b) The scheduled commercial bank have been asked by the Reserve Bank of India to maintain a statutory liquidity ratio of 34 per cent with effect from December 1, 1978. The Reserve Bank had also advised the banks to endeavour to plan their expansion of non-food credit after December 1, 1978 in such a manner that the incremental gross (per-food) credit-deposit ratio would be well within 40 per cent.

(c) The measures aimed at restraining the potential inflationary pressures in the economy.

Air connection between Lakshadweep and Mainland

*818. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the survey for connecting Lakshadweep with the mainland by air has already been done long back;

(b) if so, by what time air strips will be constructed; and

(c) by what date regular air service will be started?

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

(b) and (c), There are no plans to construct an aerodrome in Lakshadweep during the VI Plan period. However, airlinking Lakshadweep will be considered as part of the scheme for Third Level Air Services which is presently under examination of the Government.

Project Financing Schemes of term Lending Institutions

*819. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that project financing scheme of the term lending institutions is proving costly to entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are forced to take guarantee from bank for bridge finance and pay a commission on it, till the bridge finance is covered into term loans;

(c) if so, whether the bridge finance carries interest rate which is one per cent more than the usual interest rate for term loans;

(d) if so, whether project finance scheme is resulting in great hardships to the new ventures; and

(e) if so, whether Union Ministry is considering to change and modify the scheme so that it benefits the entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Term-lending institutions charge 11 per cent per annum as interest on their term loans (9½ per cent in respect of units located in specified backward areas). This is

not costly to entrepreneurs in the context of the prevalent structure of interest rates and the cost of raising resources.

(b) A bank guarantee for securing bridge finance from term-lending institutions is no longer compulsory.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since the interest charged on term loans is not high and for bridge loans, only 1 per cent is charged extra, no hardship is caused to new entrepreneurs.

(e) Does not arise.

Trained Dogs to detect Arms and Ammunitions in Planes

*820. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government have decided to make use of specially trained dogs for the detection of arms and ammunitions in planes to forestall any subversive activity and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): No such decision has so far been taken by Government. However, the matter is receiving attention.

Diversion of Foreign Remittances for savings and investments

*821. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign remittances are creating high demand for luxury consumption goods and buildings in certain States;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider diverting part of rupee equivalents of these remittances for savings and investments; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to mop up rupee equivalent of these remittances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government has seen Press Reports to this effect but no precise information is available to substantiate such conclusions.

(b) and (c). It has to be recognised that recipients of remittances from abroad are free to use them in any manner they like. However, Government has devised several schemes to encourage them to invest these remittances in bank deposits or in industrial ventures. Apart from the various schemes which have been devised by Indian banks to mobilise additional deposits, the following specific schemes have been devised by Government to induce the flow of remittances to high priority areas:—

(i) The non-resident (external) accounts scheme under which the non-resident Indian account holder has the benefit of having the amounts received therein, remitted outside India at his will.

(ii) The Foreign Currency (non-resident) Accounts Scheme, under which in addition to the benefit mentioned in item (i) above, the account holder does not run the risk of any loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

(iii) Scheme permitting investments, with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issue:

(iv) Scheme permitting investment, with option to repatriate by non-resi-

dent Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in certain Industrial undertakings upto 74 per cent; and.

(v) The scheme or priority allotment in respect of import of tractors, cement and scooters to persons receiving funds equivalent to the cost, from relatives abroad.

Sick Units under Bureau of Public Enterprises

*822. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether 13 units under Bureau of Public Enterprises have become sick as reported in *Economic Times* of March 15th, 1979;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) It is difficult to define when exactly a unit is to be called sick. The financial profit/loss in the case of Public Enterprises, is not the correct indicator of their health/sickness. However, if the reference is to the Public Enterprises which have been continuously making loss for some years, the following 13 Public Enterprises have incurred loss during each of the five years ending 1977-78, the latest year for which the accounts

are available; administrative Ministry/
Department concerned with the Enter-

prises in question is also indicated
therein:

Name of the Enterprise	Administrative Ministry/ Department concerned
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	} Min. of Steel & Mines
2. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	
3. Coal India Ltd. & Its Subsidiaries*	. . . . . Min. of Energy
4. Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	} Min. of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.
5. Fertilizer Corpn. of India	
6. Hindustan Antibiotics	
7. Biecco Lawrie	
8. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	} Deptt. of Heavy Industry
9. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	
10. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	} Deptt. of Industrial Develop- ment.
11. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	
12. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	. . . . . Min. of Shipping & Transport
13. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	. . . . . Deptt. of Rehabilitation

*Formed in 1975-76.

(b) The following main factors were responsible for poor performance:

- (i) Technological problems;
- (ii) Low capacity utilisation;
- (iii) Inadequacy of demand;
- (iv) Inadequacy and poor quality of raw materials;
- (v) Lack of balancing equipment;
- (vi) Pricing policy;
- (vii) Low operational and managerial efficiency.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to improve the performance of these enterprises are:

- (i) Diversification of product-mix.
- (ii) Provision of balancing facilities; modernisation and rehabilitation of plants;

(iii) Research and Development;

(iv) Export efforts for improving demand;

(v) Development of Ancillary units for better supply of components;

(vi) Streamlining procedures for import of raw material/components and capital goods;

(vii) Increasing labour productivity by providing incentives and adoption of participative style of management;

(viii) Development of operating skills by training;

(ix) Improvement of industrial relations and managerial efficiency.

Checking of Fishing Trawlers by Customs

*823. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tata's are operating fishing trawlers in the Territorial waters of Andaman and Nicobar Islands with Thai collaboration and these trawlers often visit foreign countries to deliver fish;

(b) if so, whether any custom checking is done or not; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

The Government of India have permitted M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. to charter certain vessels from their collaborators in Thailand for operation in Bay of Bengal, with Port Blair as the base of operation, subject to certain conditions. Such fishing vessels go to ports in Thailand for unloading the fish caught on the high seas and the territorial waters.

(b) and (c). Trawlers coming for the first time in ballast from ports in Thailand go to Vishakhapatnam for clearance from security angle by the Naval Authorities. After fishing on the high seas or the territorial waters, the trawlers call at Port Blair where customs requirements are completed. Customs requirements at Port Blair include checking of the value of the fish declared by the exporter, inspection of the fish to be exported, inventory of stores and general supervisory functions to ensure against smuggling or violation of Customs laws.

Criteria for Ad-hoc promotion of Class I I.T.O. from Class II

7801. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria for Ad-hoc promotion of Class I income-tax officer from Class II;

(b) how many Class II I.T.Os have been ignored from Ad-hoc promotions recently;

(c) how many have been ignored from Delhi;

(d) is this a fact that clarification given by the Government of India, Department of Personnel vide No. 2707-71 AI(III) dt. 26-5-71 has been ignored and the affected officers have been denied Ad-hoc promotions;

(e) is this a fact that the affected officer made representation appeal about three years back and no action has been taken so far;

(f) is this also a fact that the affected officer was issued warning during Emergency to please his bosses; and

(g) what steps have been taken or being taken to rectify the error?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The ad hoc promotion of Income-tax Officers (Class II) to the grade of Income-tax Officers (Class I), Junior Scale, is made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(b) Of the 276 officers considered recently (December, 1978) for ad hoc promotion to the grade of Income-tax Officer (Class I), Junior Scale, 26 officers were left out.

(c) Two.

(d) The Government of India, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms No. 2707-71 AIS(III) dated 25-5-1971 (not 26-5-1971) refers

to a letter from the Government of Mysore (now Karnataka) in connection with clarification of All India Services (Cadre) Rules which is not applicable to Income-tax Officers.

(e) and (f). Out of the 26 officers who have been left out, there are a few who have made representations against their non-selection. There is, however, no mention in any representation about the facts referred to in parts (e) and (f) of the question. In view of this, it has not been possible to identify the concerned officer and to give the required information.

(g) Does not arise.

Apartment sealed by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in Bombay

7802. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the apartment in Bombay of Salim Hafiz Patel who is said to be the younger brother of Sadiq Hafiz Patel, was sealed by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence;

(b) if so, whether that apartment was searched; and

(c) if so, what are the articles recovered from there and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). According to reports received by Government, the premises of Salim Hafezi Patel, at 143-B, Heera Panna Building, Haji Ali, Bombay, were sealed on 25-8-78, by the Officers of the Customs Preventive Collectorate, Bombay, as the said premises were required to be searched but found to be locked. The said premises were subsequently searched on 1-9-78 and some incriminating documents seized.

Income tax records of Shri Kanti Desai

7803. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Income-tax records of Shri Kanti Desai were misplaced at any time and if so, when were the records misplaced;

(b) what is the evidence that the records were misplaced;

(c) have these records been subsequently traced out and if so, the date on which they have been traced out and the circumstances under which they have been traced out;

(d) has any enquiry been made to ascertain the circumstances under which the records were misplaced and if so, the result of these enquiries; and

(e) when the records were misplaced, whether any enquiry regarding tax evasion by Shri Kanti Desai was pending and if so, the nature of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Income-tax records of Shri Kanti Desai upto Assessment Year 1970-71 were misplaced some time between August, 1971 and January, 1973.

(b). The misplacement of records is evident from the Income-tax Officer's letter to his Inspecting Assistant Commissioner in February, 1973 reporting that the records sent to the Cell dealing with the issue of advance tax notices in August, 1971 were not received back.

(c) In July, 1978 intensive efforts to trace the misplaced records were made and they were traced on 5th July, 1978.

(d) As the Commissioner of Income-tax was satisfied that the records had been misplaced, he did not consider that an enquiry was necessary.

(e) The Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that there were allegations in this case much earlier than in 1971 in which year the assessment records were misplaced; confidential records dealing with the allegations were never misplaced. These confidential records contained also copies of assessment orders etc. and no fresh allegations or specific complaints had been received during the relevant time.

Income-tax assessment in respect of Shri Kanti Desai

7804. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member of Parliament has applied to Commissioner of Income-tax for furnishing information under Section 138 of the Income-tax Act in respect of Income-tax assessments of Shri Kanti Morarji Desai, his wife and other family members, and if so, number of such applications received and action taken by Commissioners of Income-tax thereon;

(b) if information asked for was not furnished, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any report in this matter was received by the Central Board of Direct Taxes from the Commissioners and if so, action taken thereon;

(d) whether concerned Director in the Central Board of Direct Taxes put up a note to his superior, to the effect that the information asked by the Members of Parliament should have been furnished; and

(e) whether Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes called the Director concerned and ordered him to change the note and the Director declined to comply with the Chairman's order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A.M.P. had applied to the Commissioners of Income-tax, Bombay City-VIII and XI, for furnishing certain information under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of income-tax assessment of Shri Kanti Desai and his two sons, Shri Bharat Kanti Desai and Shri Jagdeep Kanti Desai. No application in respect of Smt. Padma Kanti Desai has been received. 15 applications were moved in the case of Shri Kanti Desai and 17 applications each were moved in the cases of S/Shri Bharat Kanti Desai and Jagdeep Kanti Desai by the same M.P. Both the Commissioners of Income-tax to whom the applications were made, were not satisfied that it was in the public interest to furnish the information. They therefore, declined to furnish the information.

(c) Under section 138(1)(b) of the Income-tax Act, action of the Commissioner of Income-tax is final and shall not be called into question in any court of law. There was thus no action to be taken by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. No report in this matter was required to be made to the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The Commissioners of Income-tax, Bombay City-VIII and IX, however, on their own, apprised the Board of what they had done in the matter.

(d) The intimation received from the two Commissioners was looked into in the office of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. However, as the Board was not required, under the Law, to tender any advice or issue any instructions, no further action was taken in this matter.

(e) No, Sir.

World Bank Aid in the form of Loan

7805. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is giving aid in the form of loans to India;

(b) if so, for what purposes;

(c) at what rate of interest; and

(d) at what instalment and period of coverage for complete liquidation of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). World Bank Group assistance to India is made available from the World Bank and its soft loan affiliate the International Development Association (IDA)

The assistance from the World Bank Group is being utilised for specific projects in various priority sectors like agriculture, irrigation and command area development, power development, drinking water supply, communications, fertiliser production, urban development etc.

The interest rate on World Bank loans is decided each quarter. For the current quarter, the rate of interest is 7.9 per cent annum. The loan assistance from the Bank has an average repayment period of about 20 years, with 3 to 5 years grace period.

The credit from the International Development Association (IDA) are repayable over a 50 years period inclusive of a moratorium of 10 years. The credits are interest free and carry only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum.

The principal of Bank loans and IDA Credits is generally repayable in six monthly instalments.

Abolition of Duty on Export of Tea

7806. SHRI DHAARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether abolition of duty on exports of tea had resulted in pushing up exports of the commodity and if so, to what extent;

(b) the exports in rupees and in terms of kilograms in 1977-78 and 1978-79 with reasons; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to replant new bushes and replace the old and uneconomic ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Export duty on tea was abolished w.e.f. 14-2-79 and it is too early to assess its impact on exports.

(b) Exports of tea during 1977-78 and 1978-79 were as under:—

	M. Kgs.	Rs. lakhs
*1977	221.52	569.71
*1978-79 (April-Feb' 79)	146.28	295.37

*Provisional.

The decline can mainly be attributed to overall lack of buoyancy in export trade presumably due to excessive stocks last year.

(c) The following developmental Schemes for tea industry are under implementation:-

(i) Under the *Plantation Finance Scheme* long term loan at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per hect. for plains gardens and Rs. 25,000/- per hect. for hill gardens is now being granted for carrying out replanting replacement and/or extension planting with tea.

(ii) Tea Machinery and Irrigation

Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme provides for facilities to acquire tea machineries, equipment, vehicles etc on deferred payment basis over a period of ten years. The maximum limit of loan that can be availed of by tea estate/factory is Rs. 10 lakhs for items of machinery, vehicle etc. and Rs. 10/- lakhs for irrigation equipment.

(iii) Replantation Subsidy Scheme provides for a grant of Rs. 4,000/- per hect. for plains gardens and Rs. 5,000/- per hect. for hill gardens for undertaking replanting and replacement planting of uneconomic areas. The same subsidy scheme also provides for a grant of Rs. 3,000/- per hect. for rejuvenation pruning and infilling and Rs. 4,000/- per hect. for rejuvenation, inter-planting and infilling in hill gardens. Besides, a tea company is allowed to treat the entire cost of replanting as revenue expenditure. Development Allowance is also available to the tea industry for replacement and extension planting.

Possible upward revision of the rate of subsidy for replanting and rejuvenation on those transactions in the same period;

भूमि विकास बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा ऋणों की वसूली

7807. श्री धर्मेन्द्र भाई पटेल : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नियमों के अनुसार भूमि विकास सहकारी बैंकों की ऐसी शाखाओं की, जो उनके द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों का 75 प्रतिशत वसूल करने में असफल हो गये हैं; और अपने ऋण देने की अनुमति नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गुजरात राज्य भूमि विकास सहकारी बैंक लि०, अहमदाबाद की शाखाओं द्वारा दिये गये लगभग 88 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण अभी वसूल किये जा रहे हैं यदि हां, तो क्या यह बैंक आगामी ऋण दे रहा है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्किवार डत्ताह) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ऋणों के लिए निर्धारित मापदण्डों के अनुसार, राज्य भूमि विकास बैंकों से निधिओं के निकलवाने के लिए राज्य भूमि विकास बैंकों की शाखाओं की पात्रता को, पिछले वर्ष में मांगों के प्रतिवेद्यों (प्रोवरड्यूस) तथा वितरित किये गये ऋण के प्रतिशत या पिछले तीन वर्षों में जारी किये गये ऋणों के औसत या जो भी इनमें अधिक हो, के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है।

वे शाखाएं जिनकी मांगों के प्रतिवेद्यों की प्रतिशतता 55 प्रतिशत से अधिक है, वे शाखाएं राज्य भूमि विकास बैंकों से निधिओं के निकलवाने की पात्र नहीं होती हैं।

(ख) 30 जून, 1978 तक, गुजरात राज्य भूमि विकास बैंक के ऋणों की बकाया राशि 84.89 करोड़ रुपये थी। इसकी तुलना में प्रतिवेद्यों (प्रोवरड्यूस) की राशि 34.15 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है। बैंक ने ऋण देता जारी रखा है तथा 1978-79 (31-12-1978 तक) के दौरान साधारण तथा विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 1.79 करोड़ तथा 0.52 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण वितरित किये थे।

Tax paid on scrap sold by TISCO

7808 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) value of scrap sold by the TISCO to the different parties and the names of the parties in 1977 and 1978;

(b) amount of tax paid by the TISCO on those transactions in the same period;

(c) whether any tender was called for the selling;

(d) whether it is a fact that the parties were fixed and the rate was kept deliberately low to evade taxes and create blackmoney; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereto?

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

Prizes under S.B. Incentive Scheme lapsed in Maharashtra

7809. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many prizes under S. B. Incentive Scheme lapsed in State of Maharashtra in last two years, year-wise and particularly in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) reasons for the same; and

(c) what action Government propose to take so that prizes under S. B. Incentive Schemes are not lapsed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). As per the information available with the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs no prizes under the Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme, in respect of Prize Draws held during the last two years, have lapsed in Maharashtra. However, in two cases—One in Ratnagiri Head Office and the other in Kolhapur Head Office—relating to the fourth Prize Draw held in January 1976, the prize money could not be disbursed so far owing to the death of the

holders of the concerned post office savings bank accounts and non-submission of valid documents by the claimants regarding their titles to the claims.

(c) The particulars of the prize-winning accounts are published in the Gazette of India and in several newspapers all over the country, after the conclusion of each Prize Draw. Copies of the Notification of the results are exhibited on the Notice Boards in each head post office and sub-post office for the information of the public. Extracts of prize list relating to each Postal Division are prepared in regional languages and distributed to the branch postmasters for the information of the public. Copies of the prize lists are also available, at request, from the National Savings Commissioner, Nagpur.

Account holders who win the first, second, third and fourth prizes are informed by post by the respective head postmasters. Claim applications are obtained from these prize winners through the postal field staff. The 5th and 6th prizes are credited to the concerned savings bank accounts of the prize-winners, who are also informed by the postmasters.

These arrangements are considered adequate to ensure that the prizes do not lapse.

Levy of Sales and Purchase Taxes on Export Commodities by States

7810. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Assembly through an official resolution has urged the Centre to drop the proposed Constitutional amendment seeking to restrict the rights of the States to levy Sales and purchase taxes on export commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). With a view to promote our export trade, a suggestion is being examined in consultation with the State Governments that the Constitution may be amended to enable Parliament to declare goods of special importance in export trade and to lay down restrictions and conditions with regard to levy of tax by States on sales or purchases of such goods. Government of Kerala has intimated that the Kerala Legislative Assembly, through an official memorandum unanimously passed on 26th March, 1979, has urged the Government of India to drop the proposed constitutional amendment. A decision in the matter will be taken after the views of all the States are known.

Decline in Export of Coir Yarn

7811. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked decline in export of coir yarn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken to ensure the survival of this industry in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) There has been no fall in the export of coir yarn during 1978-79, according to the provisional data.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid given to Rajasthan for Development of Tourism

7812. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps have so far been taken during the last two years

to develop tourism in Rajasthan and the aid given to the State Government in this context; and

(b) the names of places which have been developed and the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Schemes for the promotion of tourism are taken up either in the Central Sector or in the State Sector and, as such, no aid is given to any State. The following tourism schemes were undertaken in Rajasthan in the Central Sector during 1977-78 and 1978-79:—

Department of Tourism:

(i) Additional accommodation at the Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of additional rooms in Deeg Dak Bungalow at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.21 lakhs.

(iii) An amount of Rs. 3.12 lakhs sanctioned for provision of boating facilities at certain lakes in Rajasthan.

(iv) Preparation of master plan of Mewar Complex at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs.

India Tourism Development Corporation

(i) Completion of the first phase of Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur (now termed Hotel Jaipur Ashok) with a capacity of 23 rooms (46 beds) at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.29 lakhs. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 98 lakhs and would provide 67 rooms on completion.

(ii) Augmentation of Transport Unit at Jaipur.

In addition, tourist places in Rajasthan were publicised through folders, information directories, posters and films produced by the Department of Tourism during the period.

Under the hospitality programme of the Department of Tourism, places of interest in Rajasthan are invariably included in the itineraries of visiting travel agents and travel publicists.

गुजरात में वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू की पैदावार

7813. श्री मोदी राय शार० बी.ए. :
क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूँति तथा सहकारिता
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाँच वर्षों में गुजरात में वर्ष-
वार कितने वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू का उत्पादन
हुआ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी मात्रा की खरीद
गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा की गई और
कितनी मात्रा की खरीद राज्य व्यापार निगम,
'नेफेड' अथवा तम्बाकू बोर्ड जैसी सरकारी
एजेंसियों द्वारा की गई और किस कीमत पर
की गई;

(ग) क्या गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियाँ
बहुत कम दामों पर खरीद करती हैं और बहुत
कम मात्रा में तम्बाकू खरीदती हैं और तम्बाकू
बोर्ड अथवा सरकार इसकी खरीद नहीं करती
जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को बहुत
नुकसान हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का
विकार जल्द ही इसकी खरीद के लिये प्रबन्ध
करने का है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूँति तथा सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शारद बेग):

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में

वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू का अनुमानित उत्पादन
नीचे दिया जाता है :

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मे० टन में)
1974-75	485
1975-76	581.6
1976-77	1428
1977-78	1800
1978-79	913.5

(ख) से (घ). गुजरात में वर्जिनिया
तम्बाकू का उत्पादन गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों
की माँग के अनुसार किया जाता है और उनके
द्वारा खरीद किया जाता है। गुजरात सरकार
द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार गैर-सरकारी
कम्पनियों द्वारा खरीदे गये वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू
की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मे० टन में)
1974-75	598
1975-76	587
1976-77	1310
1977-78	1660
1978-79	962

तीन श्रेष्ठ ग्रेडों के लिए भुगतान की गई
कीमते ६.25 रु० से 9.00 रु० प्रति कि०
ग्रा० के बीच बताई गई हैं। राज्य व्यापार
निगम, नेफेड या तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने अभी तक
गुजरात में वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद नहीं
की है। वर्जिनिया तम्बाकू के बिना बिके
भण्डारों के बारे में मिले कुछ अभ्यावेदनों और
गुजरात में गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा कम
कीमतों के भुगतान के आधार पर राज्य
व्यापार निगम द्वारा हाल ही में कहा गया
है कि यदि उपजकर्ताओं द्वारा प्राप्त कीमतें
वाजिब कीमत स्तर से नीचे हों तो वह
बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करें।

Scheduled Tribes in Indian Airlines

7814. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Airlines in each category?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): Statement giving the requisite information, is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Category	Number of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1	Asstt. Mgr. Persl. Services . . .	1
2	System Analyst . . .	1
3	Asstt. Commercial Mgr. . .	1
4	Asstt. Civil Engr. . .	1
5	Accounts Officer . . .	1
6	Traffic Officer . . .	3
7	Stores & Supp. Officer . . .	1
8	Air-hostess . . .	29
9	Flight Steward . . .	1
10	Traffic Supdt. . .	1
11	Office Supdt. . .	4
12	Ch. Telephone Opnr. . .	2
13	Charge Hand . . .	2
14	Accounts Supdts. . .	3
15	Traffic Supdt. . .	7
16	Pass. Facilitation Asstt. . .	2
17	Stores Supdt. . .	5
18	Stenographer . . .	6
19	Office Asstt. & Typist . . .	8

1	2	3
20	Mechanic (M.T.) . . .	
21	Transport Asstt. . .	1
22	Operations Asstt. . .	2
23	T.P. Operator . . .	7
24	Traffic Assistant . . .	47
25	Aircraft Technician . . .	4
26	Security Asstt. . .	2
27	Accounts Assistant . . .	5
28	Key Punch Operator/Electronic Data Proc. Asstt. . .	1
29	Stores Assistant . . .	7
30	Peon/Frsh . . .	11
31	Security Guard . . .	3
32	Driver . . .	10
33	Cook Helper . . .	1
34	Helper (Catering) . . .	8
35	Helper (Stores) . . .	2
36	Helper (Engg.) . . .	19
37	Helper (M.T.) . . .	3
38	Loader . . .	47
39	Sweeper . . .	6

Excise relief to Small Scale Industries manufacturing Bolts and Nuts

7815. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there has been mani-fold increase in the price of raw material used for bolts and nuts in small scale industries units since 1971;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no relief has been given to the units manufacturing these items in Small Scale industries in excise duty in Budget (including 1979-80 Budget)

as a result the units have not been able to provide substantial employment;

(c) if so, whether keeping this in view Government propose to consider to give relief in excise duty in current budget to enable the industry to provide more jobs and help its growth; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Over the years there has been general increase in the prices of raw materials as well as finished goods.

(b) to (d). Prior to 1st April, 1978, small manufacturers of bolts and nuts whose clearances in a financial year did not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs were eligible for complete exemption on clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year. This concession was further liberalised in the 1978 Budget, with the introduction of the general exemption scheme covering small manufacturers of 69 specified items. Under this scheme, small manufacturers of bolts and nuts whose clearances for home consumption during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs, are eligible for complete exemption on clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year. A large number of small manufacturers of bolts and nuts are availing of the present exemption. It has not been found possible to consider any further relief to manufacturers of bolts and nuts.

Units repurchased by Unit Trust of India

7816. SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and number of Units repurchased by the Unit Trust of India in June, 1978; and

(b) the value and number of units sold in July 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) In June, 1978, the Unit Trust of India repurchased 30,24,390 units of the face value of Rs 3.02 crores.

(b) In July, 1978, the Trust sold 5,25,94,510 units of the face value of Rs. 52.59 crores.

Affairs of Tea Board

7817. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to enquire into the affairs of the Tea Board and to hear the grievances of the small units; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The working of the Tea Board and the problems faced by tea units, both big and small, are under constant review by the Government.

Rise in the Prices of Vegetable Oils

7818. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vegetable oil prices had increased considerably recently inspite of Government announcement that the increase will not be more than one per cent; and

(b) the present prevailing price of popular brands of vegetable oils, and its comparison with the pre-budget

prices, the measures taken to lower the prices of vegetable oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) It is a fact that there has been some increase in the prices of some vegetable oils in the past few weeks.

(b) The information regarding the pre-budget and post-budget retail prices of vegetable oils collected from Super Bazar, New Delhi is given in the statement attached. It may be seen from

the statement that whilst the retail prices of mustard oil and coconut oil have remained more or less steady, the prices of groundnut oil have gone up to some extent. There has also been an increase in the prices of vanaspati, which has been mainly on account of increase in the c.i.f. prices of imported oils in the international market and also on account of imposition of 5 per cent import duty on edible oils imported by STC. A continuous watch is being kept on the movement of prices of edible oils and vanaspati and necessary corrective measures will be taken as and when required.

Statement

Pre-budget and Post-budget prices of vegetable oils at Super Bazar, New Delhi to be answered on 20-4-1979

Commodity	Brand	Pack	Sale Price (Rs.)	
			Pre-Budget	Post-Budget (latest)
Vanaspati	Rath	4 Kg.	40.90	47.55
		2 Kg.	21.30	24.80
		1 Kg.	11.15	12.95
	Dalda	4 Kg.	41.65	47.90
		2 Kg.	21.70	25.00
		1 Kg.	11.25	13.05
Groundnut Oil	Postman	4 Kg.	47.55	50.70
		2 Kg.	25.05	26.65
		1 Kg.	13.20	14.00
	Dalda (Refined Groundnut oil)	4 Kg.	48.35	49.70
		2 Kg.	25.35	26.25
		1 Kg.	13.35	13.75
Mustard Oil	'P'	4 K.g.	48.25	48.25
		2 Kg.	25.60	25.60
		1 Kg.	13.35	13.35
Coconut oil	A.O.	900 gm.	18.60	18.60
		400 gm.	9.35	9.35
		200 gm.	5.35	5.35

Amount sanctioned by Tea Board

7819. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the maximum amount under hire purchase of machinery and hire purchase of irrigation equipments sanctioned by the Tea Board; and

(b) what is the procedure of sanctioning the above loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) The total value of machinery and equipment that could be supplied under the Board's hire purchase scheme to

individual Tea Estate is fixed at Rs. 10 lakhs and the ceiling for irrigation equipment is also Rs. 10 lakhs. Loan for machinery under the hire purchase scheme is subject to the condition that the outstanding loan on account of individual tea estate should not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs at any point of time.

(b) The Board's hire purchase scheme is applicable to all tea companies and tea estates having factories of their own as well as to tea factories unattached to any tea estate. The applicant tea estates are required to submit applications in the prescribed form giving the necessary details. The applications are scrutinised in the Tea Board Office with reference to the essentiality of the requirements, present working condition of the tea estates, future prospects, financial position, credit worthiness of the applicant and such other factors as are considered relevant. Financial sanction for the amount involved in supplying the items applied for is then obtained from Deputy Chairman/Chairman, Tea Board with financial concurrence from the Financial Adviser of the Tea Board subject to Board's ratification in due course.

Representation of SC/ST Members in Banking Recruitment Boards

7820. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) constitution of each of the Banking Recruitment Board and the extent of representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes members there in each Board;

(b) whether there is any proposal of the Government to appoint Chairmen of these Banking Recruitment Boards from outside the service of the Bank, any Professor of the Universities, and also of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Banking Service Recruitment Boards comprise of a Chairman and two Members from outside the services of the Bank and in addition a representative each of the participating banks in the group. Of the two outside Members, one shall be from amongst Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the other well conversant in selection techniques, preferably from an academic profession.

वर्तमान न्यासों पर लगाने वाले कर

7821. श्री दीनदयाल सारण : क्या उच्च प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में धार्मिक न्यासों की राज्यवार सूची क्या है ;

(ख) इन न्यासों की कुल आस्तियां कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन आस्तियों पर कितने तथा किस दर से कर लग सकते है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) मंत्रालय के पास देश भर के धार्मिक-न्यासों की राज्यवार कोई सूची नहीं है। विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में भी उसके उपलब्ध होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). मंत्रालय के पास अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु, विभाग के रजिस्ट्रारों में न्यासों के बारे में दायिगी गई सूचना क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है। सूचना प्राप्त होने और संकलित किये जाने पर, एक विवरण-पत्र यथाशीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Registration of I.T.D.C. Units under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act

7822. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every Shops and Establishments Act requires registration of establishments with the Inspector of local area on a prescribed form together with fees;

(b) if so, mention the names of the establishment/units/divisions of I.T.D.C. which attract this provision at all India level particularly Delhi;

(c) whether all of them have been registered under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in negative, state the reasons therefor and action taken as on date?

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

(b) The names of the establishments/units which attract the provisions of the Shops & Establishments Act, including those units in Delhi is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d). In Delhi, the following Establishments of the ITDC which are covered under the provisions of Shops and Establishments Act have already been registered:—

- (i) Hotel Ashok, New Delhi
- (ii) Hotel Akbar Ashok, New Delhi
- (iii) Hotel Janpath Ashok, New Delhi
- (iv) Hotel Qutab Ashok, New Delhi
- (v) Hotel Lodhi Ashok, New Delhi
- (vi) Hotel Ranjit Ashok, New Delhi

Besides, the Registered Office of the ITDC Headquarters; Qutab Restaurant, New Delhi; Sound & Light Show at

Red Fort, New Delhi; and Tourist Service Station, New Delhi are also required to be registered under the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act. Necessary steps are being taken to get these establishments also registered.

Statement

Names of Establishments/Units which are covered by the relevant Provisions of the State Shops and Establishment Act

HOTELS

Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
 Akbar Hotel, New Delhi
 Janpath Hotel, New Delhi
 Qutab Hotel, New Delhi
 Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi
 Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi
 Hotel Ashoka Bangalore, Bangalore
 Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho
 Jammu Hotel, Jammu
 Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur
 Airport Hotel, Calcutta
 Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad
 Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi
 Hotel Pafliputra, Patna
 Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore
 Kovalam Beach Resort, Kovalam
 Temple Bay, Mahabalipuram
 Jaipur Hotel, Jaipur
 Hassan Hotel, Hassan

TRAVELLERS LODGES

Travellers Lodge Kulu

Manali
 Bodhgaya
 Khushinagar
 Bhubneshwar
 Konark
 Mandu
 Sanchi
 Kanchipuram
 Trichy
 Thanjavur
 Bijapur
 Madurai

FOREST LODGES

Kaziranga Forest Lodge
 Bharatpur Forest Lodge
 Sasangir Forest Lodge

RESTAURANTS

Qutab Restaurant, Delhi
 Ajanta Restaurant
 Mahabalipuram
 Taj Restaurant, Agra
 Kesi Restaurant, Kosi
 Airport Restaurant, Agra
 Airport Restaurant, Calcutta
 Ellora Restaurant
 Airport Restaurant, Trichy
 Airport Restaurant, Bangalore
 Airport Restaurant, Varanasi
 Airport Restaurant, Aurangabad

OTHERS

ITDC Headquarters, New Delhi
 Regional Office, Bombay
 Regional Office, Calcutta
 Regional Office, Madras
 Sound & Light Show, Red Fort, Delhi
 Sound & Light Show, Sabarmati
 Sound & Light Show, Shalimar
 Tourist Service Station, New Delhi.

Demands of Kerala Central Excise Officers Association

7823. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
 Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
 AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protest week observed by the Kerala Central Excise Officers Association from March 1 to 7, 1978;

(b) if so, what are the demands they had placed before the Government; and

(c) what is the response of the Government towards their demands and agitation?

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

(b) and (c). The "protest" of the Association was mainly regarding Government's decision for direct recruitment to a certain percentage of the posts in the grade of Superintendent of Central Excise, Group 'B'.

This decision was taken, having regard *inter-alia* to the relevant observations of some expert bodies and parliamentary committees, in the totality of the larger administrative considerations by which the Government has necessarily to be guided in evolving its recruitment and promotion policies.

Such considerations, include, on the one hand, the imperatives of proper cadre management and the reasonable expectations of the existing staff for a satisfying career and, on the other, the needs of the Department for its efficient functioning and its personnel and other requirements to cope with the changing patterns of industrial production and taxation.

Tourist Potential of Garampani in Golaghat Sub-division (Assam)

7824. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
 Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
 CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the tourist potential of the Garampani hot springs in the Golaghat sub-division of Sibsagar district in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain amounts were sanctioned for the improvement and development of this hot spring area but has been returned unutilized by the State Government several times; and

(c) whether the State Government has forwarded any scheme for the development of Garampani?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No detailed examination has been made by the Central Department of Tourism.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At the recent State Tourism Ministers' Conference, held in November, 1978, the State Government has suggested the development of following three Schemes/Centres in the Central Sector:—

1. Construction of a 3-Star Hotel at Gauhati.
2. Construction of a Tourist Lodge at Manas.
3. Development of Nambor (Gola-ghat) Garampani Hot Springs in District Sibsagar.

A final decision on the selection of two Schemes/Centres to be taken up in the Central Sector will be taken in consultation with the State Government. The Central Department of Tourism has so far limited its efforts on the development of tourist facilities at Kaziranga and Gauhati in view of their potential to attract international as well as domestic tourists.

Unearthing of Black Money

7825. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total black money unearthed by the Income-tax authorities during raids in the various cities in the country during 1978, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Particulars regarding searches and seizure made by Income-tax Authorities are not maintained State-wise. A statement showing the value of assets seized by the Income-

tax Authorities during the year 1978, Commissioner of Income-tax Charge-wise, is annexed.

Statement

C.I.T. Charge	Value of assets seized
	Rs.
Agra	16,71,468
Allahabad	32,500
Andhra Pradesh	12,01,500
Bihar	28,000
Bombay (including Bombay Central I & II)	33,78,831
Coimbatore	21,84,722
Delhi (including Delhi Central I & II)	23,56,158
Gujarat	27,02,259
Kanpur	8,21,272
Karnataka	18,86,685
Kerala	30,10,982
Madhya Pradesh	15,17,814
Meerut	11,99,989
Orissa	3,49,000
Nagpur	66,187
Patiala	2,58,275
Poona	4,11,900
Rajasthan	3,28,800
Tamil Nadu (Including Madras Central)	56,72,145
West Bengal (including Calcutta Central I)	96,57,925
Under authorisation of the Director of Income-Tax	46,925

Posting of Income-Tax Officers in Faridabad

7826. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the decision of Government regarding posting of Income-tax officers in industrial towns like Faridabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax officers in Faridabad and other towns manipulate for their longer stay than their usual tenure of posting;

(c) the number of Income-tax officers in Faridabad and since when they have been posted there;

(d) what are the reasons for which they are not transferred from Faridabad;

(e) whether Government have made any probe into the assets of these Income-tax officers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) There are no specific orders regarding posting of Income-tax Officers in industrial towns. Postings are generally made on grounds of long stay from one station or on other administrative grounds.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Four. Two were posted in May-June, 1976, one in November, 1978 and one in April, 1979.

(d) None of the Income-tax Officers has stayed long at Faridabad nor there is any other administrative ground for effecting their transfers.

(e) and (f). There are allegations about lack of integrity in respect of one of the officers and the matter is being looked into.

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना

7827. श्री दुर्गराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1975 में पांच स्वतंत्र क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किये गये थे जिनमें से दो उत्तर प्रदेश में, एक राजस्थान में, एक हरियाणा में और एक पश्चिम बंगाल में खोले गये;

(ख) क्या कुल ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया था;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण ऋण प्रस्तुता को अनिवार्यतः समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है । अलग-अलग, 95 जिलों को व्याप्त करते हुए, 17

राज्यों में अब तक 56 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसरण में, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने छोटे किसानों के कुछ वर्गों के लिए दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में छूट देने तथा ऋणों का स्थगन करने के कानून को लागू कर दिया है।

(घ) 1971-72 में किये गये अखिल भारतीय ऋण तथा निवेश सर्वेक्षण से प्रकट होता है कि गैर संस्थागत साधनों से कृषकों द्वारा लिये गये ऋणों में निरंतर कमी आयी है।

Administrative Structures of Export Promotion Councils

7828. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the details of the administrative structures of the Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry, council-wise;

(b) the number of members of each of the council and the details of the functioning;

(c) the details of the amount contributed to these councils, council-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the present policy of export campaign of these councils, council-wise and the target thereof?

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

Selection of SC/ST Candidates for Post of Dy. Director (Cargo)—IAAI

7829. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Airports Authority of India has invited applications through Employment News dated 10-2-79 for the second time for the post of Dy. Director (Cargo) reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates, stating that in case no suitable ST candidates are available then Scheduled Castes candidates will be considered;

(b) if so, total number of applications received from SC/ST candidates, including departmental officers who applied for the post;

(c) result of the selection held; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The post of Dy. Director (Cargo) was advertised for the third time in February, 1979. In accordance with the directives of the Government in this regard, applications from SC candidates were also invited subject to the condition that in case no suitable ST candidates were available, SC candidates would be considered for appointment.

(b) In addition to the 14 applications from ST candidates, applications from 8 SC candidates, including 3 departmental candidates, have been received.

(c) and (d). Applications received are being scrutinised

Advancing of Loans by Commercial Banks to Weaker Sections

7830. SHRI PADAMCHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commercial banks are advancing less amount of loans for the weaker sections; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount of loan advanced and what is the percentage of loan given to the weaker sections, year-wise, bank-wise, since 1975-76 to 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The stipulation for minimum lending under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, which has been designed to provide credit at the rate of interest of 4 per cent to the weakest among the weaker sections, has been increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 1 per cent of the aggregate advances of banks as at the end of the previous year. Of this, 40 per cent is to flow to members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes against the earlier stipulation of 33-1/3 per cent.

Bank-wise and year-wise data for the period ending June, 1976, 1977 and 1978 may be seen in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

ADVANCES OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS UNDER DRI SCHEME AS AT THE END OF

Name of the Bank	June, 1967			June, 1977			June, 1978*		
	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount Out-standings (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount Out-standing (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount Out-standing (Rs. lakhs)	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount Out-standing (Rs. lakhs)	
State Bank of India	446235	1057.7	506238	2221.9	653358	2888.45			
Subsidiaries of SBI	61319	241.3	123477	515.6	132278	627.49			
Central Bank of India	27741	126.8	54864	257.7	64822	367.85			
Bank of India	20020	104.5	35038	163.1	49072	245.82			
Punjab National Bank	35268	261.8	44381	286.0	54296	393.21			
Bank of Baroda	16035	93.0	31992	170.5	82354	496.04			
United Commercial Bank	19352	99.3	33429	181.8	39863	239.55			
Canara Bank	62618	227.7	92593	323.3	107975	373.94			
United Bank of India	15702	55.2	21178	76.2	29505	142.03			
Dena Bank	8344	33.8	15888	71.4	23205	149.08			
Syndicate Bank	36119	177.4	67581	318.2	76832	354.04			
Union Bank of India	41423	227.5	72266	451.0	82191	545.82			
Allahabad Bank	2369	9.5	6863	27.1	9893	43.86			
Indian Bank	12466	67.9	23814	128.6	31231	177.52			
Bank of Maharashtra	18822	42.5	12479	63.6	16112	86.91			
Indian Overseas Bank	10839	52.4	35985	155.2	47977	259.73			
TOTAL	624692	1579.9(0.34)	1177066	2673.9(0.49)	1472964	7382.31 (1.61)			

Figures in bracket are percentages of DRI advances to total advances as at the end of the previous year.

(*Data provisional)

विभिन्न प्रकार के रेफ्रिजरेटरों पर कर लगाया जाना

7831. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न प्रकार के रेफ्रिजरेटरों पर कर लगाने की कोई अधिमूचना जारी की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के डीलर इन रेफ्रिजरेटरों के लिए मनमानी कीमतें वसूल कर रहे हैं और केन्द्रीय बजट के नाम पर ग्राहकों से अलग-अलग कीमत ले रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे डीलरों के शिष्ट कार्रवाई करने का है ;

(घ) अप्रैल, 1978 से 1979 की अवधि में विभिन्न प्रकार के रेफ्रिजरेटरों की कीमतों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई और उन पर अलग अलग बिक्री कर तथा अन्य कर किस दर पर लगते हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इन डीलरों को मूल्य सूचियां प्रदर्शित करने के आदेश देगी जिससे कि लोग धोखे से बच सकें ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के बजट-प्रस्तावों के अंग के रूप में, 100 लिटर से अनधिक की क्षमता वाले रेफ्रिजरेटरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क की प्रभावी दर को, 1 मार्च 1979 से, मूल्यानुसार 30 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर मूल्यनुसार 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग): दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा रेफ्रिजरेटरों पर किसी प्रकार का मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि ये, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं ।

(घ) किसी रेफ्रिजरेटर का मूल्य उसके आकार और कुछ हद तक माडल पर निर्भर करता है । तथापि चार मेक के रेफ्रिजरेटरों के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ङ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

विवरण

1-4-79 की स्थिति के अनुसार चार अलग-अलग सेक के रेटिजिटरों के मूल्यों और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का विक्री कर के भार संबंधी व्यौरे की सूचना का विवरण-प्रश्न 1

क्रम	सेक का नाम और संख्या	1-4-78 को शुल्क निर्धारण योग्य मूल्य	1-4-78 को उत्पादन शुल्क का भार	1-4-79 को उत्पादन शुल्क का भार	उपभोक्ता मूल्य	उपभोक्ता-मूल्य में प्रतिगत वृद्धि	विक्री कर का भार		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	
1.	केलविनेटर/जेम/तियो-नाई 65 लिटर	1325.00	417.38	1375.00	550.00	1970.00	2220.00	12.7% मूल्यानुसार	10% की दर से
2.	ज्योपरि- 90 "	1530.00	481.95	1580.00	632.00	2400.00	2650.00	10.4% "	10% "
3.	ज्योपरि- 135 "	1760.00	739.20	1810.00	724.00	3040.00	3075.00	1.1% "	10% "
4.	ज्योपरि- 165 "	1955.00	821.10	2005.00	802.00	3475.00	3540.00	1.9% "	10% "
5.	ज्योपरि- 286 "	2275.00	1791.55	2345.00	1876.00	4800.00	4990.00	3.9% "	10% "
6.	चैमिय 165 "	1800.00	756.00	1800.00	720.00	3425.00	3515.00	2.6% "	10% "

Written Examination for Probationary Officials in Canara Bank

7832. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) how many candidates qualified in the written examination held in April, 1978 for probationary Officials in Canara Bank;

(b) how many of them were called to the interview and what was the number of vacancies;

(c) the number and names of the candidates selected and appointed;

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates selected and appointed; and

(e) whether the selected candidates were informed just after selection on the selection list was published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The information to the extent available is given below:

	Total	SC	ST
(i) No. of candidates called for written test	31251	6334	1023
(ii) No. of candidates called for interview	691	113	143
(iii) No. of candidates selected	307	46	46
(iv) No. of candidates already appointed	299	46	46

Labour involved in collecting the information regarding names of candidates selected and appointed may not commensurate with the results.

(e) The bank has informed Government that the appointment letters for the selected candidates were sent as soon as the process of selection was over.

Arrears of Direct and Indirect Taxes against Industrial Units in Private Sector

7833. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4590 on the 22nd December, 1978 regarding amount of taxes in dispute and state:

(a) whether the requisite information sought therein has been collected; and

(b) names and addresses of industrial units in private sector against whom arrears of direct and indirect taxes amounting to twenty five lakhs and above are pending recovery together with the amount of each tax and yearly accumulated arrears in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The information sought in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4590 for 22.12.78 regarding amount of taxes in dispute is being collected and the assurance will be fulfilled shortly.

(b) There is no machinery at present which collects data about direct and indirect tax arrears together in individual cases at any point of time. As the administration relating to collection and recovery of direct and indirect taxes is attended to by two independent departments, it would not be possible to collect information regarding all "industrial units in the private sector" in whose cases direct and indirect tax demands pending recovery together amount to Rs. Twenty Five Lakhs and above. It may be stated that while information regarding arrears of gross income tax of Rs. 10 lakhs or more in the case of any one assessee is being collected, no such

information is collected on the basis of the classification "industrial units in the private sector". However, in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 890 answered on 24th November, 1978, a list of all assessees with gross income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs in each case, as on 31.3.1978 had been furnished. If the Hon'ble Member would specify the case(s) out of the above in respect of which further information is sought, the same will, thereafter, be collected and furnished.

Offences Committed by certain Jute concerns let off by Central Excise

7834. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND 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, the number of such cases;

(c) whether the Government have set up an enquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings and action taken with a view to prosecute the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). The member is presumably referring to the offences mentioned in the 16th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India. The Committee in paragraph 86 of this report observed that Central Excise Department let off lightly serious offences committed by jute concerns and recommended for appointment of a Special Enquiry Committee to go into the offences committed by the jute industry under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and take immediate criminal proceedings in accordance with the law wherever such

offences come to light. As recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings, a Committee of senior officers, not associated with the handling of cases in the Central Excise Collectorates, was appointed to go into these 81 offences. This Committee has since examined all these offence cases and expressed the view that 24 out of these 81 cases, appeared; *prima facie*, fit for prosecution which could be considered in consultation with legal advisers. Collectors of Central Excise have been advised accordingly. In one of the aforesaid 24 cases, prosecution has been completed resulting in the conviction of the accused by the court.

Rules for Search of Cabinet Rank Ministers before Travelling in Planes

7835. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) based on the press statement of Shri George Fernandes, Industries Minister, at Cochin on 8th February, 1979 not to take search of Cabinet rank Ministers before travelling in planes, is Government thinking of not taking search of Cabinet rank Ministers before travelling in plane;

(b) do the Indian Airlines rules permit search of Cabinet rank Ministers not to be taken before travelling by plane; and

(c) which category of presently citizens are free from such searches before making journey by air in our country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHK): (a) The Union Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes, who was on his way to Cochin on February, 5, 1979, took objection to his being searched at Madras on the ground that he was part of the Government. The question with regard to the categories of persons who could be exempt from frisking at

airports before boarding aircraft is under review.

(b) and (c). Orders/instructions with regard to security measures, including frisking of all outgoing passengers, are issued by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation/Ministry of Home Affairs to the concerned Agencies at the airports. At present, all outgoing passengers domestic as well as international, are subjected to anti-hijacking/anti-sabotage security checks before boarding aircraft. Only Ambassadors, Heads of Missions, such as Charge 'd' Affairs, Acting High Commissioners, and the hand baggage of Diplomatic Couriers are exempt from such security checks.

Removal of a Suitcase from Farm House of Ex-Prime Minister

7836. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the search at the residence of Mrs. Gandhi a suitcase was removed by her son Rajiv from the farm House;

(b) if so, what efforts were made by Government to recover the same;

(c) whether any of the police officers on duty were involved in this removal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Just before the search of the farm house of Mrs. Gandhi was authorised by the Income-tax authorities, it had come to notice that some object covered by a cloth was placed in the luggage boot of a car parked in the compound and it was driven away from the farm house. It was learnt that Shri Rajiv Gandhi with a few others was in the car.

(b) The information that something had been placed in the car and the car had left the farm house was conveyed

to Delhi Police. The Delhi Police have reported that there was no basis in law for the police to take any action in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा बरामद की गयी विदेशी वस्तुओं का हट्टर बाजारों के माध्यम से बेचा जाना

7837. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद दादब :

श्रीधरी बल्लभ सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा बरामद की गई विदेशी वस्तुओं इतनी अधिक जमा हो गई है कि अब गोदामों में इन्हें रखने में कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन वस्तुओं को संसद भवन तथा अन्यत्र स्थित सुपर बाजारों के माध्यम से बेचने के लिए प्रबन्ध करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवीश चण्दाकर) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सीमाशुल्क विभाग के पास जो पकड़ा गया/जन्तशुद्धा माल पड़ा है, उसका कुल मूल्य लगभग 58 करोड़ रुपये है और ऐसे माल के सीमा शुल्क गोदामों में भली प्रकार भण्डारण हेतु प्रावश्यक व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग). फिलहाल, विभिन्न वर्गों के माल के निपटान के संबंध में निर्धारित कार्यविधि में ऐसे माल की सुपर बाजारों के माध्यम से बिक्री किये जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। फिर भी, इस विषय की सतत समीक्षा की जाती रहती है और इस माल का शीघ्र निपटान करने के लिये आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अतिरिक्त उपाय किये जायेंगे।

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों के साथ सरकार का करार

7538. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के उन लाखों कर्मचारियों के साथ जिन्होंने हाल में आन्दोलन और सत्याग्रह किया था सरकार द्वारा किए गए करार की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सम्पूर्ण व्यय सहित उसकी एक प्रति मभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिकाकार उल्लाह) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने हाल में अपने कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के साथ कोई करार नहीं किया है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Determination of per capita Income

7839. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out to determine the per

capita income of the following categories of people in the country;

(i) Urban Population: Business Class, Workers, Government employees;

(ii) Rural Population: Landowners, Businessmen, Landless labourers, professional agricultural labourers, Traditional dhobis, barbers, sweepers and other Harijan serving communities;

(b) whether any study has been carried out to ascertain the extent of tax load being shared by each category of people mentioned above and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total contribution of poor sections of the society towards the National Income and how much of the same is being spent directly on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir. Only the per capita income for the country as a whole, as well as for each state are compiled officially.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The requisite data are not compiled officially.

सेट्टल पल्प मिल्स, सोनगढ़, गुजरात की और उत्पादन-शुल्क सीमाशुल्क और आय-कर की बकाया राशि

7840. श्री झोतूभाई मामित : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेट्टल पल्प मिल्स लि०, सोनगढ़, सूरत (गुजरात) ने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क के माध्यम से कितनी राशि भ्रदा की और क्या उसकी और आयकर सहित कुछ राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

विश्व बंधन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) तथा (ख). मेसर्स नैट्रन एल्य मिल्स, सोनगढ़, गुजरात के द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अदा किए गए उत्पादनशुल्क की रकम के संबंध में सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :

वर्ष	उत्पादन-शुल्क की अदा की गयी रकम (लाख रु० में)
1974-75	6.98
1975-76	22.96
1976-77	59.95
1977-78	81.50
1978-79	164.84

31-3-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपर्युक्त मिलों को और उत्पादन-शुल्क की 1.34 लाख रुपये की रकम बकाया थी ।

निर्यातकर्ताओं/आयातकर्ताओं के संबंध में सीमाशुल्क की बसूली का वर्ग-वॉर रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है । इसलिए इन मिलों द्वारा गा पांच वर्षों में अदा की गई सीमाशुल्क की राशि का विवरण सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । परन्तु 30-9-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस फर्म की और सीमाशुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं थी ।

30-9-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इन मिलों की और आयकर की भी कोई रकम बकाया नहीं थी ।

सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा भारत-पाक सीमा पर कथित भ्रष्टाचार

7841. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक सीमा पर रेलवे स्टेशनों में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं और भारत से पाकिस्तान को जाने वाले अथवा पाकिस्तान से भारत को आने वाले यात्रियों को अनेक प्रकार से परेशान करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कई जांच कराने और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंडित करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि अटारी रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की निकासी के लिए व्यवस्था, कुल मिलाकर संतोषजनक है । किन्तु यात्रियों से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं । इनमें से अधिकोश शिकायतें इसलिए हुई हैं क्योंकि भारत-पाक अस्तबाध नियमों का, जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच हुए एक पहले के समझौते के परिणामतः लागू हैं, विषय-क्षेत्र सामान्य अस्तबाध नियमों के मुकाबले अत्याधिक सीमित है ।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच रेल द्वारा यात्रियों का आवागमन जुलाई 1976 में जब से फिर शुरू हुआ है तब से अटारी रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध 28 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । इनमें से 25 शिकायत सही अथवा संश्लिष्ट हुई नहीं पाई गई । बाकी 3 शिकायतों में से एक की जांच

की जा रही है। अन्य दो में संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्यवाही चल रही है। एक अधिकारी को मुफ्तिल कर दिया गया है।

Inhuman Treatment to M.P. at Palam Airport on 2nd March, 1979

7842. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL :

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

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Government of India regarding misbehaviour, harassment and inhuman treatment meted-out to some M.P.s and some other passenger by the staff of the Indian Airlines at the Palam Airport on 2nd March, 1979 who were to board Flight No. 409 in spite of the fact that their tickets were Okey;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) what action Government of India have taken against the person responsible in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines received a complaint from Father Puthumana who had a confirmed ticket for Flight No. IC-409 from Delhi to Patna on 2nd March 1979, but his name was mis-spelt in the passenger manifest. However, the error was detected later and full refund allowed.

Among Members of Parliament booked on this flight was Shri Shyam Sunder Gupta who was holding a confirmed ticket to Patna bearing the name 'S. S. Gupta' issued by the Parliament House Booking Office. This ticket was issued in exchange of an earlier ticket purchased in the name of S. S. Gupta through a Travel Agent. In

the process of accepting the passenger at the Checking-Counter his name could not be located in the Reservation Chart. However, on cross-check Shri Gupta was allowed to travel. The corporation regret the inconvenience caused to the Members. The officer concerned is being removed from Palam and disciplinary action is being taken against him.

Recommendations of Bhoothalingam Committee

7843. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which are the recommendations of Bhoothalingam Committee opposed; and by whom;

(b) which are the recommendations of the said Committee accepted by the Government and how many of them are started being implemented; and

(c) if the report of the said Committee is put in cold storage by the Government, what alternative action Government propose to take to achieve the objective of removing disparities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Copies of the Bhoothalingam Report were sent to various organisations/interests and their comments invited, viz., Central Ministries, State Governments, public sector undertakings, financial institutions, labour organisations, employers' organisation, farmers/co-operative and consumers' organisations etc. Replies received are mostly in general terms or conditional comments have been given. From the replies received, sometimes it is not possible to identify clearly whether a recommendation has been opposed or accepted particularly when one comment is given in reply to several recommendations or where a conditional reply is given.

(b) and (c). Government have so far taken a final view on one recommendation concerning the remuneration of top executives in the private sector. A copy of guidelines issued by the Department of Company Affairs is attached. The other recommendations are still being looked into by the Group of Ministers appointed by the Government for the purpose.

Revised guidelines/administrative ceilings on the salary and perquisites/benefits allowable to the Managing Directors, whole-time Directors, Part-time Directors and Managers in Public Limited Companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The expression 'managerial personnel' in relation to companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 ordinarily refers to the Managing/Whole-time Directors or Managers [as defined under Section 2(24) of the Act] and excludes executives who are not members of the Board of Directors of a company irrespective of the salary paid to them.

1.2. Both the appointment and remuneration of the managerial personnel are subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the Companies Act. As such the approval of the Central Government is required both for the appointment/reappointment of Managing/Whole-time Directors/Managers and also for the remuneration payable to them during their tenure of appointment.

2. STATUTORY PROVISIONS REGARDING LIMITS OF MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION.

2.1. While under section 269 read with section 388, their appointment as well as reappointment is subject to the approval of the Central Government, the provisions of sections 309 to 311 read with section 387 govern their remuneration. Section 309 provides, *inter alia*, that the Managing,

Whole-time Director may be paid upto 5 per cent of the company's net profits for one such Director and where there is more than one such Director, upto 10 per cent thereof for all them put together.

2.2. Under section 198, the remuneration payable to all Directors including a Part-time Director is not to exceed 11 per cent of the Company's net profits and this percentage is exclusive of the fees payable to the Directors for attending the meetings of the Company's Board of Directors from time to time.

2.3. The remuneration to a Managing Director or Whole-time Director or Manager may, however, be paid to them either by way of monthly payment or as percentage of the net profits or by way of perquisites or by one or more of them. In any case, it will be subject to the limits mentioned above.

2.4. MINIMUM OR PROTECTED REMUNERATION

Section 198(4) of the Companies Act provides, *inter alia*, that where a company has no profits or its profits are inadequate in any financial year, it may, subject to the Central Government's approval, pay to its Directors including any Managing/Whole-time Director or Manager by way of minimum remuneration an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per annum to all of them put together if there are two or more of them holding office in the company. This limit of Rs. 50,000 could be exceeded with the approval of the Central Government if the latter is satisfied that, for the efficient conduct of the business of the company, the minimum remuneration of Rs. 50,000 per annum, is or will be in sufficient.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

Administrative guidelines were issued in November 1969 governing the remuneration payable to the Managing/Whole-time Directors, Managers of public limited companies and private companies which were subsidia-

ries of public limited companies. In view of persisting doubts regarding the Central Government's powers in fixing ceilings on remuneration, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 introduced certain new provisions which vested the Central Government with specific powers to fix the remuneration of Managing/Whole-time Directors and Managers. The new provisions of section 637AA clearly enunciated the principles that should be kept in view in approving any appointment or in fixing the remuneration of the managerial personnel. It was specifically laid down, that the Central Government, while according its approval to managerial remuneration would, *inter alia*, have regard to "public policy relating to the removal of disparities in income."

4. THE CASE FOR REDUCTION IN CEILINGS

The Central Government have carefully reviewed the entire question of managerial remuneration in the context of socio-economic objectives of State Policy and the need for establishing a co-relation in managerial remuneration at comparable levels of responsibility in Government, public sector undertakings and public limited companies. In this connection, the recommendations of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) whose report was published in May 1978 as well as the recommendations of the High-powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Sachar have been taken into account. These two Committees had the benefit of the views of various interests and bodies representing the employers, employees, trade unions etc.

5. REVISED GUIDELINES

The following revised guidelines have, accordingly been framed for dealing with applications received by the Central Government under Sections 209, 310, 311, 309 and 198, 387 and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956.

51. SUBSTANTIVE REMUNERATION:

(i) The maximum remuneration payable to Managing/Whole-time or Part-time paid Directors, Managers from one or more companies put together, subject to the statutory limits, has been fixed as under:

(a) The salary inclusive of dearness allowance and all other fixed allowance should not exceed Rs. 60,000 per annum;

(b) A commission on net profits upto 1 per cent of the net profits may be allowed in addition to the salary as an incentive for efficient and sound management, but this should be at least 20 per cent of salary subject to an overall ceiling that salary plus commission would not exceed Rs. 72,000 per annum (bonus will be treated as part of commission);

(c) Where a company proposes to pay remuneration in the form of commission on net profits alone, this shall be subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 72,000 per annum; and

(d) Henceforward, perquisites will be restricted to an amount equivalent to the annual salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per annum to be reckoned on the basis of actual expenditure or liability incurred by the company as provided under explanation to section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956.

There would, however, be separate non-inter changeable ceiling for expenditure on pensionary benefits, medical treatment and housing. Within this overall limit, the perquisites that may be allowed by the company will be as under:—

(i) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund:

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 10 per cent of salary.

(ii) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund:

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 15 per cent of salary.

(iii) Gratuity: .

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half month's salary for each completed year of service subject to a non-inter-changeable ceiling of Rs. 3,000 or 20 months salary, whichever is less.

(iv) Medical benefits for self and family:

Non-interchangeable ceiling of one months' salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per annura.

(v) Lessee and leasee Travel concession.

(vi) Housing including furniture, fixtures, appliances gas and electricity-Non-inter-changeable ceiling of 40 per cent of salary on the condition that 10 per cent of salary would be borne by the managerial personnel;

(vii) Free use of company's car with driver.

(viii) Personal accident insurance.

(ix) Free telephone facility at residence.

(x) Fees of clubs subject to a maximum of 2 clubs. Admission and life membership fees to clubs will not be allowed.

5.2 MINIMUM REMUNERATION

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any financial year, a cut of 10 per cent will be imposed on the substantive salary while the ceiling on perquisites will not be altered. (No commission/bonus will be payable in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits).

5.3 EXCEPTIONS

Expatriates and persons possessing high or rare skills would not be covered by the ceilings on managerial remuneration. These cases will be decided on merits.

5.4 APPLICABILITY OF REVISED GUIDELINES

The revised guidelines will not be applicable to the existing managerial personnel in whose cases approval have already been accorded for the remaining duration of their current tenure. They will be made applicable to these persons on their reappointment on the expiry of their current tenure.

Exchange of Fake Dollars through Asaf Ali Road New Delhi Branch of Union Bank of India

7844. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARY:

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

(a) whether on 27th/28th November, 1978, the Union Bank of India had exchanged some fake dollars through its Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi Branch if so, the amount of these dollars;

(b) whether the customer (a woman) who was in possession of fake dollars came to the branch through the Regional Manager of this bank and to whom she was known;

(c) if so, how the regional Manager of the Bank knew that woman and did he verify her antecedents;

(d) whether the woman who came from Varanasi to change these dollars has given a fake address of Darya Ganj area;

(e) has the Bank reported the matter to the police complaining about the fraud, knowing fully well that keeping fake currency (dollar) is a crime, and if not why; and

(f) what action Government have taken/proposed to take against all the persons/bank officials involved in this fake foreign exchange deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c) The Union Bank of India has reported that on 28th November, 1978, its Asaf Ali Road (New Delhi) branch had exchanged at the request of one Miss Roswitha Anneliese, a foreign national, five currency notes of U.S. \$ 100 each for a sum of Rs. 4025/-. The bank later came to know that the dollar currency notes were forged. The bank has further reported that Miss Roswitha Anneliese was not personally known to the Regional Manager of the bank and that she was brought to the bank by a customer of its Varanasi branch. As the normal practice of the bank is to identify the person with the help of the passport which was done in this case, the question of verifying antecedents of Miss Roswitha did not arise.

(d). The Delhi address of Miss Roswitha given on the voucher, on enquiry, later on, turned out to be incorrect.

(e) and (f). Since the amount has subsequently been reimbursed by a representative of the customer of the bank who brought Miss Roswitha Anneliese to the Bank for exchanging the currency, the bank has not taken any further action in the matter

बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास, मध्य प्रदेश के लिए
अलसी के तेल की खरीद

7845. श्री तुकम लाल कछवाय :
क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास
(मध्य प्रदेश) के स्याही कारखाने के

लिए अपेक्षित अलसी का तेल वास्तविक आवश्यकता से अधिक और बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्य से दुगने मूल्य पर खरीदा गया था जबकि अलसी के तेल का निर्माण कर रहे मैसर्स ग्वालियर आयल मिल्स ने एजेंट की माधी दरों पर उस तेल की सप्लाई करने की पेशकश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त मिल द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई निविदाओं और उद्धृत दरों पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और उस समय कितने मूल्य का और कितनी मात्रा में तेल खरीदा गया था; और

(ग) इस सौदे में अनियमितताओं के बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कितने अधिकारी दोषी पाए गए थे, उनके नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) सितम्बर, 1976 में, बैंक नोट प्रेस-देवास ने 30 मेट्रिक टन परिशोधित अलसी तथा ब्लिचड अलसी के तेल की खरीद के लिए टेंडर मांगे। करो सहित 9 रुपया प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से सब से कम टेंडर देने वाले को आर्डर दिया गया करो समेत संविदा का कुल मूल्य लगभग 2.85 लाख रुपया था। सूचना के अनुसार, 30 मेट्रिक टन अलसी के तेल की आवश्यकता का परिकल्पित अनुमान, स्याही कारखाने के द्वारा इण्डिया सिम्पूरिटी प्रेस नासिक रोड को स्याहियों की प्रत्याशित सप्लाई को हिसाब में शामिल करके तैयार किया गया था।

यद्यपि, जनवरी 1976 में, इंदौर के मैसर्स ग्वालियर आयल मिल्स से, कर

सहित 5.30 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से उपर्युक्त ब्रह्मसी के तेल की सप्लाई करने की एक स्वेच्छिक पेशकश प्राप्त हुई थी, परन्तु मेसर्स ग्वालियर प्रायल मिल्स ने उन टंडरों के उत्तर में कोई पेशकश नहीं भेजी, जिनको प्रेस ने सितम्बर 1976 में जारी किया था और इसीलिए प्रेस ने, उस फर्म से नौ महीने पहले प्राप्त स्वेच्छिक पेशकश पर कोई विचार नहीं किया।

(ब) अप्रैल से जून, 1977 के बीच सरकार को तीन मिकायत प्राप्त हुई। मामले की पड़ताल हो रही है।

Deposits of Five Lakhs and above made with Post Offices of Haryana

7846. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1782 on 2nd March, 1979 and state: .

(a) why the Government has not made inquiries to the remaining 38 cases though the matter has been going on for the last one year;

(b) the details of the progress made so far in these 38 cases;

(c) the names and addresses of these 38 cases along with the amounts

deposited by them in the Post Offices during 1974;

(d) has Government pursued the matter regarding the movements of 145 lakhs deposited in three fictitious names;

(e) why no inquiry was made from the post office officials at that time and other relevant persons regarding these and other deposits so far; and

(f) the names and addresses along with the amount of deposits of Rs. 5 lakhs and above with post offices of Haryana during 1975 and 1976 also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULAH): (a) to (c): In the earlier replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1782 on 2-3-1979 it had been mentioned that enquiries in 28 cases out of 85 cases given in the list, had been completed. Information presently available indicates that enquiries in respect of 34 deposits now pending enquiries, are in progress. The details of these deposits are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) the Income-tax authorities are making further inquiries to find the sources of these deposits.

(e) Inquiries with the Post Office officials and other relevant persons are being made whenever considered necessary.

(f) These details have not yet been collected by the Income tax authorities.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the depositor	Date of Deposit	Amount of Deposit
			Rs.
<i>Companies/A.O.Ps./Firms</i>			
1	Jindal India (P) Ltd. Hissar through Sh. Janardhan Dass	29-4-74	5,00,000
2	Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	1-5-73	30,00,000
3	Good-Year India Ltd. Faridabad	March/ April 1974	44,50,000

	2	3	4
4	Somany Palkington's Ltd. Kasar	29-3-74	7,00,000
5	Do.	30-3-74	8,00,000
6	Do.	30-4-74	15,00,000
7	Keeran Vegetable Products Ltd., Bhiwani	30-3-74 29-4-74	2,00,000 5,00,000
8	Oswal Steels Ltd., Faridabad . . . . .	..	5,00,000 5,00,000
			10,00,000
9	Usha S. Linnial & Weard Ltd., Faridabad . . . . .	..	5,00,000
10	American Universal Plastic Ltd. Faridabad . . . . .	..	5,00,000
11	M/s. Ram Chander Ram Niwas, Ateli	27-3-74	5,00,000
	<i>In the Personal Names of Govt. Servants</i>		
12	Sh. V.S. Chaudhary, S.D.M. (Civil) Ambala Cant	26-3-74 to 30-4-74	5,28,000
13	Sh. Rattan Singh, HCS, Land Acqn. Officer, Ambala Cantt	15-3-74 to 26-3-74	14,55,633
	<i>In the Designated Names of Govt. Servants</i>		
14	S.D.O. Civil through Sh. Mahabir Prasad Gupta	28-3-74	5,60,000
15	Chairman Cum Deputy Commissioner M.E.A.E. Agency, Bhiwani	13-3-74 to 15-4-74	18,00,000
16	Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak through Sh. A.N. Mathur	29-3-74	10,00,000
	<i>Individuals:</i>		
17	Sh. Uttam Chand s/o Om Parkash Nai Mandi, Fatchabad	2-4-74 2-5-74 3-5-75	1,00,000 2,00,000 2,00,000
			5,00,000
18	Sh. Partap Singh s/o Lachman Singh c/o Chaudhary Cotton Factory, Dabwali	30-3-74 30-3-74	3,90,000 4,60,000
			8,50,000
19	Sh. Senwar Mal Aggarwal C/o Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani	29-3-74 27-4-74 29-4-74	3,00,000 3,00,000 3,00,000
			9,00,000
20	Sh. Shiv Karan C/o Chaudhary Cotton Factory, Dabwali	29-4-74 29-4-74	5,75,000 3,00,000
			8,75,000

1	2	3	4
<i>Co-operative Societies/Govt. Institutions/Local Authorities</i>			
21	Zila Parishad, Narnaul, through Dy. Commissioner	19-3-74	10,75,571
22	Land Mortgage Bank, Gurgaon		18,45,005
23	Ballabgarh Land Mortgage Bank, Gurgaon		12,02,855
24	Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd. Rewari through Sh. Mahabir Pd. c/o Rajinder Singh, Manager	26-3-74 27-3-74 28-3-74 30-3-74 29-4-74	30,000 60,000 40,000 6,20,000 6,20,000
25	Municipal Committee, Fatehabad	29-3-74 to 2-5-74	6,70,000
26	Municipal Committee, Fariddabad . . . . .	..	5,00,000
27	Haryana Roadways through G.M. Hisar	29-4-74	51,79,414
28	Market Committee, Dabwali	14-3-74 to 30-3-74	23,70,000
29	Haryana Agricultural University through Y.P. Dhir, Hisar	30-3-74	5,00,000
30	Market Committee, Fatehabad	2-4-74 26-4-74 30-4-74	1,55,000 7,20,000 9,20,000
31	Market Committee, Dabwali, through I.D. Swamy	30-4-74	13,00,000
32	Haryana State Co-op. Supply Marketing Federation, 15-B Block, Sirsa.	30-3-74 30-4-74	9,00,000 14,70,000
			23,70,000
33	Sirsa Co-op. Marketing Society	30-3-74 30-4-74	6,80,000 4,00,000
34	Haryana Co-op. Bank, Rohtak . . . . .	..	50,00,000

Resignation of Managing Director of I.A.

7847. SHRI EDUARDO
FALEIRO:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether Shri Mahesh Sarin has recently resigned as Managing Director of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) alternate arrangements made for filling this post?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (c). Shri Mahesh Sarin is an officer belonging to Indian Audit and Accounts Service on deputation with Indian Airlines as Managing Director. It was decided to revert him to his parent cadre from 2nd April, 1979. Shri Sarin has proceeded on leave for 117 days w.e.f. 2-4-1979. The question of his resignation does

not arise as he is going back to his parent cadre. The senior-most Deputy Managing Director in Indian Airlines has been asked to carry on the duties of Managing Director, Indian Airlines pending finalisation of the process for appointment of Managing Director on a regular basis.

Advice given by R.B.I. to Scheduled Banks to sanction Credit limits for Crushing Season

7848. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has advised the Schedule banks that they may sanction credit limits for the crushing season 1978-79 on merit to individual sugar mills to the extent of maximum outstanding under regular limits for last crushing season;

(b) if so, how many sugar mills have been given credit so far upto March, 1979;

(c) the names of the sugar mills; and

(d) the amount each sugar mills have been granted credit?

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

(b) According to available information as at the end of March, 1979, 90 Sugar Mills had been sanctioned limits to the extent of Rs. 237.01 crores by 14 public sector banks.

(c) & (d). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the sta-

tutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents is not divulged.

Conclusions arrived at in the International Congress on Oilseeds and Oils

7849. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the principal conclusions arrived at in the International Congress on Oilseeds and Oils organised by the Oil Technologies' Association of India in New Delhi in February, 1979; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The International Congress on Oilseeds and Oils, in its February 1979 session at New Delhi, is reported to have discussed the various aspects concerning vegetable oils and fats. Besides presentation of 150 papers on above aspects, 14 plenary lectures were delivered by eminent scientists and managers from India and abroad. No agreed conclusions were arrived at nor were any resolutions passed as such in the Congress. The major positive technological advances recorded in the Congress *inter alia* include.

1. Demand-supply studies for vegetable oils and ways and means of reducing the gap between demand and supply;
2. Identifying the potential of the exploitable indigenous oilseed wealth;
3. Rationalisation of the food laws in the context of the constraints within the country.

4. Technological possibilities of power and hitherto unexploited oil-seeds/oil-bearing material;
5. Innovation in process development in India and abroad; and
6. Appropriate technology for developing countries.

It is hoped that the information gathered and the suggestions given in the Congress would be appropriately utilised by the various participating agencies in their own respective fields.

**Income accrued from Raids by
Income Tax Authorities**

7850. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-
ROTHIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME
MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise income from raid by income-tax authorities during the period beginning from July, 1975 till March 1977 and from April, 1977 till March, 1979;

(b) what is the capital flow of black money in the country and what measures have been put to explore to invite more information;

(c) what amount of money state-wise has been given to informers and whether the authorities are not encouraging informers for some other motive; and

(d) is it in the active consideration of the Government to bring change in law for the protection both of life and property of the informers and if so, within what period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Particulars
regarding searches and seizure made
by Income-tax Authorities are not

maintained State-wise. During the period July, 1975 to March, 1977 assets of the estimated value of Rs. 3504 lakhs were seized in the searches. A statement showing the value of assets seized by the Income-tax authorities Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise, during this period is annexed. Compilation of seizures made, Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise, during the period April, 1977 to March 1979 will involve considerable time and effort. However, in the searches made during the period April, 1977 to February, 1979 assets of the total value of Rs. 743 lakhs approximately were seized.

(b) and (c). Government have not made any estimate of black money in the country. However, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) estimated the income on which tax was evaded for 1968-69 at a figure of Rs. 1400 crores.

The grant of rewards to informants is governed by the guidelines laid down in 1973. Reward, not exceeding 10 per cent of the extra taxes actually realised, is granted if the taxes directly attributable to the information supplied by the informants. No specific measures have been taken to invite more informants because there has been a steady flow of informants ever since the reward rules were framed. According to the information presently available, about Rs. 12.68 lakhs was paid as reward to the informants during the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76, about Rs. 12.13 lakhs during the financial year 1976-77 and about 13.23 lakhs during the financial year 1977-78. Information regarding the amount of money paid to the informants, state-wise is not readily available and the collection thereof will involve considerable time and effort, which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(d) No change under the Income-tax Act is under consideration in this regard.

Statement

Value of assets seized during July, 1975 to March, 1977

Sl. No.	Commissioner of Income-tax Charge	Value of Assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Agra	3.38
2	Allahabad	17.29
3	Amritsar	4.78
4	Andhra Pradesh	116.35
5	Assam	0.85
6	Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya Manipur and Tripura	14.37
7	Bihar	3.12
8	Bombay [including Bombay (Central)]	1084.82
9	Delhi [including Delhi (Central)]	142.55
10	Gujarat	211.84
11	Jaipur & Jodhpur	9.09
12	Jullundur	1.48
13	Kanpur	93.73
14	Karnataka	137.57
15	Kerala	98.54
16	Lucknow	143.11
17	Madhya Pradesh	62.80
18	Meerut	33.97
19	Orissa	28.09
20	Patiala	26.65
21	Poona	88.63
22	Rohtak	0.74
23	Tamil Nadu [including Madras (C) & Coimbatore	192.69
24	Vidharbha and Marathwada	83.51
25	West Bengal [including Calcutta (C)]	822.98
	TOTAL	3504.13

UNCTAD decisions regarding Jute and Jute Products

7851. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details in respect of the decisions taken at the UNCTAD meeting held in Kathmandu on Jute and Jute products during last month; and

(b) the expectations of the Government with regard to production and exports of Jute and Jute products in relation to the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The Jute Producing countries have unanimously urged for the early finalisation of an International agreement on jute, which will help tackling problems faced by jute and jute goods in international markets.

(b) Prospect of exports of jute goods is likely to improve when such an agreement is finalised and implemented.

कालाघन पैदा करने के लिए उत्तरवाची आर्थिक गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए समिति गठित करना

7852. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में काला घन पैदा करने के लिये उत्तरवाची आर्थिक गतिविधियों का पता लगाने तथा उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति गठित की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूजिकार ल्लाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी, आर्थिक अपराधों को रोकने तथा काले धन का पता लगाने के लिये कानून के वर्तमान ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Amount permitted to Indians visiting Bangladesh

7853. DR. BHOY MONDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian visitors to Bangladesh are allowed to take only Rs. 20/- (twenty) per head; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). An Indian going to Bangladesh on private visit is allowed a foreign exchange release worth Rs. 300/- (Rupees three hundred only) once a year. In addition, he can avail of the conversion facility upto Rs. 100/- (Rupees one hundred only) while leaving India. Those going on business visits may obtain foreign exchange release on the prescribed business scales, which are \$ 85 and \$ 65 per day for senior and junior businessmen respectively.

Taking out Indian currency is prohibited except with general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India. However, with a view to avoiding inconvenience to the Indians visiting neighbouring countries Indian currency upto Rs. 20/- is allowed to be carried out by Indians visiting Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, or Pakistan. This facility is also available to deck passengers proceeding to Burma, East Africa, Gulf Ports or Malaysia and Singapore.

Talks with Central Trade Union regarding Wages in Public Sector Undertakings

7854. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the AITUC boycotted the talks initiated on March, 5 by the Ministry with Central Trade Unions to discuss the formulation of new guidelines for wages and other allied matters in public sector undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). At the meeting with the Central Trade Unions on 26-6-1978, it had been agreed by the Government and the Central Trade Unions that a suitable mechanism will be evolved for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revision and dearness allowance. All India Trade Union Congress had also been invited to participate in the discussions with the Central Trade Unions on 5-3-1979; but AITUC informed the Government that no useful purpose will be served in attending the meeting, as there was not only delay in calling the above meeting but the Government was also insisting to follow the earlier policy for finalisation of wage settlements in public enterprises, till new guidelines are evolved after discussions with the Central Trade Unions.

Purchase of Iron Ore from Private Mines in Bauxani in Orissa

7855. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.M.T.C. has monopoly in the purchase of iron ore from the private

mines in Banspani in Keonjhar in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently the M.M.T.C. has stopped purchasing iron ore;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to stoppage several thousands of adivasi labourers have been rendered unemployed; and

(e) whether there has been any change in the policy of the M.M.T.C. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (e). Purchases of iron ore are made by M.M.T.C. from the private mines in Banspani area for export and supply to public sector steel plants. Direct sales to domestic consumers are also being made by some private mine owners. From 8th March, 1979 for a period of about a month, iron ore supplies on ex-plot basis at Banspani station could not be accepted due to pronounced inadequate rail movement to Paradip port from the beginning of January, 1979 and resultant build-up of stocks in the stack-yards to a saturation level. The temporary suspension of intake was reported to have adversely affected employment in the sector. Since rail movement has improved from the first week of this month intake of ex-plot supplies at Banspani has been resumed from 9th April.

मेसर्स स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स लि० के विरुद्ध जांच पूरी करना

7857. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री 24 फरवरी, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 551 और 632 के उत्तर के

सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मेसर्स स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स लि०, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) के विरुद्ध आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 132 (5) के अन्तर्गत जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस कम्पनी की लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मिल गई है जिसकी तैयारी के लिये सरकार ने आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 142(2E) के अन्तर्गत जारी किये थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कच्चे माल के दुरुपयोग और इस फर्म द्वारा चोरी छिपे बिक्री के बारे में भी जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और तत्संबंधी ब्यांरा क्या है ;

(च) जांच के परिणामों के आधार पर इन मामलों में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(छ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्लाश अण्णबाल : (क) तथा (ख). सुचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) कम्पनी द्वारा की गयी केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क की चोरी के संबंध में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ।

(क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-मुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई जांच के परिणामतः प्रथम दृष्टया ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कम्पनी ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-मुल्क की चोरी की है, जिसके लिए कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी कर दिए गए हैं और मामला न्याय-निर्णयाधीन है।

देश में अलकलाइड कारखानों की स्थापना

7858. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 मार्च, 1979 के 'इकोनामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें देश में अलकलाइड के 5 कारखाने स्थापित करना स्वीकार किया गया है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में इस समय उत्पादित 1400 टन अफीम में से देश में केवल 150 टन अफीम की खपत होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पर आधारित अनेक जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है;

(घ) क्या इसके लिये अतिरिक्त तकनीकी ज्ञान की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ङ) क्या अफीम का 80 प्रतिशत उत्पादन मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर और रतलाम जिलों में होता है ;

(च) क्या समाचार पत्र में यह भी समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि कुछ विदेशियों ने नोमच स्थित अलकलाइड कारखाने का निरीक्षण कर तकनीकी जानकारी जानने का प्रयास किया था; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (बी) सतीश चववाल) : (क) पांच एल्कलायड कारखाने स्थापित करने का जैसा कि 28 मार्च, 1979 के "इकोनामिक टाइम्स" में छपा है, किलहला कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978 में 90° गड़ता पर अफीम का कुल उत्पादन लगभग 1610 मीट्रिक टन हुआ था जिसमें से लगभग 83 मी० टन अफीम का इस्तेमाल स्वदेशी जरूरतों के लिये किया गया था।

(ग) जी, हां। मार्फीन बी० पी० और मार्फीन लवण, कोडीन बी० पी० और कोडीन लवण, नारक टीन बी० पी० आदि जैसे अनेक औषध-द्रव्य अफीम से तैयार किए जाते हैं। ये जोक औषध-द्रव्य हैं जिन का इस्तेमाल किन्हीं दर्द-निवारक, खांसी-निरोधी आदि निर्मितियों में किया जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) वर्ष 1977-78 की फसल के दौरान मंदसौर और रतलाम जिलों में 90° गड़ता की लगभग 750 मीट्रिक टन अफीम का उत्पादन हुआ था जो उक्त अवधि में देश में कुल उत्पादन का लगभग 46 प्रतिशत है।

(च) और (छ). सरकारी अफीम और एल्कलायड कारखाना, नोमच के प्रधान प्रबंधक से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट से पता

बता है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों के एक ग्रुप ने, जिसमें चार विदेशी राष्ट्रिक शामिल थे, 1-3-1978 को कारखाने का दौरा किया था। कारखाने में उनके दौरे के दौरान वैश्वीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के दो अधिकारी अर्थात् सहायक कमाण्डेन्ट और इन्सुटा अधिकारी उनके साथ-साथ रहे। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी उचित एहतियात बरते गए थे कि कारखाने की तकनीकों और उत्पादन पद्धतियों के बारे में उन्हें कोई गुप्त सूचना नहीं दी जाती।

Direct Boeing Flight from Bagdogra to Delhi

7859. SHR K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of a direct Boeing Flight from Bagdogra to Delhi twice a week is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to Indian Airlines, the passenger traffic between Bagdogra and Delhi is not such as to warrant a direct flight between these two places.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटक गांव योजना

7860. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटक गांव योजना के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश से चुने गये स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मंत्रणा की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने किन-किन स्थानों का सुझाव दिया था ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) छे (ग). राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के साथ-साथ चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक गांवों के विकास की योजना को अग्री अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटक गांवों के विकास के लिए एक म.ड.ल प्लान तैयार कर रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में विकसित किए जाने वाले पर्यटक गांवों के लिए स्थानों का निर्णय राज्य सरकार से मंत्रणा कर के किया जाएगा।

Tax levied on Trees

7861. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States tax is levied on trees also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. A tree tax or a variant thereof is levied in certain States and Union Territories.

(b) A statement based on information available so far is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	Description of Tax	Rate of Tax
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Duty on trees is levied in the State in the form of a tax on each variety of excise trees from which toddy is drawn having regard to the period during which the tree is capable of yielding toddy.	<p><i>The rates of tax are as under:</i></p> <p>Sendhi (Date) Tree—Rs. 8 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Palmyrah (Toddy) Tree—Rs. 10 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Date Palm (Khajoor)—Rs. 15 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Sago Tree—Rs. 13 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Coconut—Rs. 15 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Tax is required to be paid before tapping licences are obtained by assessors.</p>
2. Assam	Information awaited	..
3. Bihar	Tree tax is levied in the State for tapping of certain trees.	<p><i>Rates of tax per tree :</i></p> <p>Tar Tree — Rs. 10/- per tree.</p> <p>Khajoor Tree—Rs. 10/- per tree.</p>
4. Gujarat	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.
5. Haryana	No tree tax levied.	Does not arise.
6. Himachal Pradesh	No tree tax levied.	Does not arise.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Information awaited.	..
8. Karnataka	Excise Duty is collected from vendors on each variety of excise trees which are allowed to be tapped for toddy.	<p><i>Rates of tax per tree are :</i></p> <p>Date Tree — Rs. 7.50 for 4 months.</p> <p>Coconut Tree—Rs. 8.50 half yearly.</p> <p>Palmyrah Tree—Rs. 7.50 per annum.</p> <p>Bagini Tree —Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>Dadasal Tree —Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>In addition to the tree tax, tree rent is levied in respect of trees standing on Government land at the rate of Rs. 1.75 per tree.</p> <p>In respect of trees assigned for manufacture of Palmgur, the rates of tree tax are as under :</p> <p>(i) <i>For Palmgur Coop. Societies :</i></p> <p>Date Tree/Palmyrah Tree—Rs. 1.50 per annum.</p> <p>Coconut Tree—Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>(ii) <i>For others :</i></p> <p>Palmyrah Tree—Rs. 1.50 per annum.</p> <p>The tree rent in respect of trees on government groves assigned for manufacture of Palmgur Rs. 1.00 per tree per annum.</p>

1	2	3
9. Kerala .	Tree Tax is levied in the State for tapping trees for manufacture of toddy. The trees commonly tapped are the Palmyrah, the Coconut Palm and the Sago Palm (Choondapana)	<p><i>The rates of tree tax are as under:</i> Palmyrah Tree—Rs. 8 per tree per annum. Coconut Tree—Rs. 16 per tree for each half year. Sago (Choondapana)—Rs. 32 per tree for half year.</p> <p>A tapper is not allowed to tap more than 15 trees.</p> <p>Free licences are issued to bonafide jaggery tappers for manufacture and sale of sweet toddy.</p>
10. Madhya Pradesh .	Tree Tax is levied in the State on Tari producing trees,	The tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 5 per tari producing tree per annum. The Co-operative Societies under the Khadi & Gramodyog which are engaged in the collection of Tari Juice for Neera and Gur have been exempted from payment of the said tax.
11. Maharashtra .	Urban local authorities in the State are authorised to levy tree cess on lands and buildings under the Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Preservation of Trees Act, 1975.	The cess to be levied is not to exceed 1% of the rateable value of the property.
12. Manipur .	No tree tax levied.	Does not arise.
13. Meghalaya .	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.
14. Nagaland .	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.
15. Orissa .	No tax on trees as such is levied in the State. However, purchase tax @ 10% of the cost is levied by the State Government on standing trees agreed to be severed and sold.	As indicated in col. nr. 2.
16. Punjab .	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.
17. Rajasthan .	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.
18. Sikkim .	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.
19. Tamil Nadu .	Tax is levied on trees standing on Government Poramboke (i.e. public) Land for the enjoyment of fruits of such trees.	Rates and other details awaited from the State Government.
20. Tripura .	Information awaited	—
21. Uttar Pradesh .	Information awaited	—

1	2	3															
22. West Bengal .	Tree-tax is levied in the State on Date and Palm trees which are used for tapping fermented tarsi in certain specified areas notified by the State Government.	The rates of tax are determined in the areas concerned by the District Collector with the approval of the Excise Commissioner. The tax is payable by the licensees over and above the licence fee. Consumers who tap such trees for domestic consumption of fermented tar are also required to pay the tax.															
23. Andaman Nicobar Islands.	No tree tax levied.	Does not arise.															
24. Arunachal Pradesh.	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.															
25. Chandigarh .	No tree tax levied.	Does not arise.															
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Excise Duty is collected from licensed toddy holders on Khajuri and Palm Trees used for tapping toddy.	<p><i>The rate of duty is as under :</i></p> <p>Khajuri Tree—Rs. 7 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Palm Tree—Rs. 10 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Licence holders who tap such trees standing on government land are required to pay an additional "tree rent" at the rate of Rs. 3 per tree per annum in respect of Khajuri Trees and Rs. 5 per tree per annum in respect of Palm Trees.</p>															
27. Delhi .	No tree tax levied	Does not arise.															
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	Tree tax levied on coconut, Cajuri and Date Trees for tapping toddy	<p><i>The rates are :</i></p> <p>Coconut Tree—Rs. 10 per tree per annum.</p> <p>Cajuri Trees—Rs. 3 per tree per month.</p>															
29. Lakshadweep	Tree Tax levied in respect of fruit-bearing coconut trees standing on leased out Government land. The tax is levied as a "pattam" on the Government land leased out to private individuals.	The tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 0.40 per tree per annum.															
30. Mizoram .	No tree tax levied.	Does not arise.															
31. Pondicherry .	A tree tax is levied in respect of trees registered for tapping toddy for toddy shops auctioned every year.	<p><i>The rates of the tax are as under :</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Tree Tax</i></th> <th><i>Duty on toddy trees</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coconut Tree</td> <td>Rs. 1 per tree for 6 months</td> <td>Rs. 6 per tree per year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sago Palm Tree</td> <td>Rs. 4 per tree per year</td> <td>Rs. 12 per tree per year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palm Tree</td> <td>Rs. 1 per tree per year</td> <td>Rs. 2 per tree per year.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Tree</td> <td>Rs. 1 per tree per year</td> <td>Rs. 2 per tree per year.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Tree Tax</i>	<i>Duty on toddy trees</i>	Coconut Tree	Rs. 1 per tree for 6 months	Rs. 6 per tree per year	Sago Palm Tree	Rs. 4 per tree per year	Rs. 12 per tree per year	Palm Tree	Rs. 1 per tree per year	Rs. 2 per tree per year.	Date Tree	Rs. 1 per tree per year	Rs. 2 per tree per year.
	<i>Tree Tax</i>	<i>Duty on toddy trees</i>															
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Sago Palm Tree	Rs. 4 per tree per year	Rs. 12 per tree per year															
Palm Tree	Rs. 1 per tree per year	Rs. 2 per tree per year.															
Date Tree	Rs. 1 per tree per year	Rs. 2 per tree per year.															

Statement of Audited Accounts from Income Tax Employees Federation

7862. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have not received statement of Audited Accounts from the Income-tax Employees Federation since November, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conditions stipulated under rule 5(e) of the C.C.S. (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959 have been relaxed in respect of Income-tax Employees Federation; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). At present, there are no formal rules regulating the grant of recognition to service associations of Government servants. The C.C.S. (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, which were framed with reference to Rule 4-B of the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules 1955, are being treated as inoperative as the said rule 4-B has been struck down by the Supreme Court. Hence, the Government did not consider it necessary to call for the statement of Audited Accounts from the Federation.

आस इंडिया टर्म लेंडिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन द्वारा बड़े उद्योग गृहों तथा कम्पनियों को दिया गया ऋण

7863. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आस इंडिया टर्म लेंडिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन (जो लम्बो अवधि के आधार पर ऋण देता

है) ने केवल बड़े उद्योग गृहों तथा बड़ी कम्पनियों को ही ऋण दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन कम्पनियों तथा संबंधित व्यापार गृहों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विभिन्न संस्थानों से ऋण (10 लाख रुपये तथा उससे अधिक राशि के) ले रखे हैं तथा तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। मखिल भारतीय सावधिक ऋण प्रदान करने वाली संस्थायें न केवल बड़े घरानों और बड़ी कम्पनियों को ही ऋण प्रदान करती हैं बल्कि वे नये उद्यमियों, तकनीकी उद्यमियों आदि सहित अन्य उद्यमियों को भी सरकार की नीति के अनुसार ऋण देती है।

Export of Cables

7864. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the manufacturers who export cables to other countries;

(b) amount of foreign exchange earned by each of them during the last three years;

(c) whether the export of cables is declining day by day; and

(d) the details of the scheme under consideration to compensate these companies and to provide suitable markets for them?

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

figures for major exporters of electric
wires and cables including conductors
during 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given
below:

Sl. No.	Major Exporters	In crore Rupees		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	Fort Gloster Inds Ltd., Calcutta	0.51	2.40	1.97
2	Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3.40	3.91	3.03
3	Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara	1.28	1.06	4.84
4	Asian Cable Corporation Ltd., Bombay	1.56	2.19	3.40
5	Electrical Manufacturing Company, Calcutta	N.A.	1.16	2.45
6	Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	3.07	3.14	2.27
7	Indian Aluminium Cables Limited, New Delhi	1.60	1.06	3.07

(c) Export of this commodity has declined during 1978-79 as compared to the performance in the previous year.

(d) Steps have been taken to meet the shortage of aluminium, the basic raw-material for manufacture of cables, through imports and increased indigenous production. Government have also recently announced 10 per cent cash compensatory support on the export of electric wires and cables for three years with effect from 1-4-1979.

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वित्तीय
सहायता

7000. श्री गंगा भबन सिंह :

श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने राज्यों और संघ
राज्य-क्षेत्रों को उनकी चालू वित्त वर्ष
की योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता
और ऋण देने का कोई निर्णय किया है

कि और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या
कारण हैं तथा इसे कब तक अन्तिम रूप
दिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या राज्यों पर प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्रीय
ऋण बढ़ता जा रहा है और यदि हा,
तो क्या सरकार इसे कम करने के लिए
कोई सुझाव देगी और 31 मार्च, 1979
को ऋणों का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र (श्री सतीश
ग्रमवाल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार
के 1979-80 के बजट में, राज्यों की
आयोजनाओं, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की
आयोजनाओं, पर्वतीय और जनजातीय
क्षेत्रों की उप-आयोजनाओं और सर-
पूर्वी परिषद और ग्राम ण विद्युतीकरण
निगम की स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में परिष्वय के
लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 2300.14
करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है । 1979-
80 के लिए केन्द्रीय आयोजना और
राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए परिष्वय
और राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता का निर्धारण किए जाने

के फलस्वरूप, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ संशोधनों को लागू करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की पिछली बैठक में निर्णय किया गया था ? उक्त निर्णय के परिणाम-स्वरूप, कुछ केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए आवृत्ति की गई निधियां नए फामुले के अन्वय पर राज्यों के बच वितरण करने के लिए दी जाएंगी। वर्ष के दौरान बजट व्यवस्थाओं में अनुसूचित समायोजन कर लिये जाएंगे।

(ख) केन्द्र के प्रति राज्यों की ऋण प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति पर सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा विचार किया गया है। आयोग ने यह अभिमत व्यक्त किया है कि नियोजित विकास के युग के प्रारम्भ से 28 वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र के प्रति राज्यों की ऋणप्रस्ताव कई गुना बढ़ गई है। आयोग के अनुसार, ऐसी स्थिति विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था में स्व-भाषिक है और जब तक ऋणों का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता के सामाजिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए किया जाता है और परिसम्पत्तियां कुल ऋणप्रस्ताव से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती हैं तो अधिक चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए। आयोग ने राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी में राहत की सिफारिश की है। 1979-84 के वर्षों के दौरान, राहत की राशि का अनुमान 2155.80 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है, जो कुल वापसी अदायगी की देयता का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आयोग की सिफारिशों को मंजूर कर लिया है। आयोग द्वारा यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 1978-79 के अन्त में राज्यों पर केन्द्र के सम्भावित बकाया ऋणों की राशि लगभग 13463 करोड़ रुपए होगी। राज्यवार अधिक से सातवें वित्त आयोग

की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 263 पर दिए गए हैं, जिसे 24 मार्च, 1978 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था।

Functioning of Nationalised Banks

7966. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to review the functioning of the nationalised banks to reduce the share of big business in the sanctioning of advances and to make these funds easily available more to smaller sectors and rural areas, particularly in the Adivasi areas in the backward areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b). The functioning of the public sector banks is kept under constant review. Government and the Reserve Bank of India have initiated several measures designed to increase the flow of credit in rural areas and to ensure timely assistance to the weaker sections of society, including Adivasis in backward areas, for their productive ventures. To achieve this objective Government had advised public sector banks to increase their assistance to the priority sectors to 33-1/3 per cent of their total advance and also to step up the credit-deposit ratio of their rural and semi-urban branches separately to 60 per cent by the end of March, 1979. The quantum of assistance under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme which now covers the entire country, has been increased from half per cent to 1 per cent of their total advances. Banks have also been permitted to route credit through LAMPS/Co-operative Societies set up specifically for tribals in identified areas. The minimum

stipulation of 33-1/3 per cent of loans under the Scheme being provided to members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has also been increased to 40 per cent. Private sector banks have also been advised to follow these guidelines.

पटसन के निर्यात पर हुई हानि

7857. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नगरिक पूति और सरकारी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में क्रमशः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डियों और घरेलू मण्डियों में पटसन का बिक्री मूल्य क्या था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस वर्ष भी पटसन के निर्यात पर हानि उठानी पड़ेगी और यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके मूल्यों में कमी को रोकने और इसका निर्यात करने के लिए सुरक्षित भण्डार में वृद्धि करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नगरिक पूति तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिक्त बग) : (क) बंगलादेश दिग्ध बाजार में कच्चे पटसन का प्रमुख संभरणकर्ता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों के लिए कच्चे पटसन के कुछ प्रतिनिधि ग्रेडों की बंगलादेश ई० पी० सी० (निर्यात कीमत नियंत्रण) कीमतें और कलकत्ता बाजार में जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में भारतीय पटसन की कीमतें संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती हैं। तथापि यह सूचना मिली है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में बंगलादेश के पटसन की वास्तविक बिक्री कीमतें बंगलादेश ई० पी० सी० कीमतों की तुलना में कुछ कम हैं।

(ख) यह उन कीमतों पर निर्भर करेगा जिन पर भारतीय पटसन निगम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अंततः पटसन बेचेगा।

(ग) भारतीय पटसन निगम कीमतें स्थिर करने की दृष्टि से पहले ही कच्चे पटसन की खरीद कर रहा है। स्थिति की समय-समय पर समझा की जाती है और जब भी आवश्यक होता है अतिरिक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं।

विवरण

ग्रेड	बंगलादेश ई०पी० भारतीय पटसन सी० (निर्यात कीमत के ग्रेडों की नियंत्रण) कीमतें समतुल्य कीमतें साइट पर, पीड (जनवरी/फरवरी प्रति टन	79) र० टन
एक्सपोर्ट लाइटनिंग (बी डब्ल्यू सी के समतुल्य)	218	3030
एक्सपोर्ट हार्टस (बी डब्ल्यू डी के समतुल्य)	203	2816
आउटपोर्ट टोस्सा 2/3 (बी टी सी के समतुल्य)	225	3023
आउटपोर्ट टोस्सा-4 (बी टी डी के समतुल्य)	210	2754

Quantity of Rice Exported to West Asian Countries

7868. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice exported to West Asian countries during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have stopped to import rice from our country now;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to catch this market again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Export of rice to West Asian countries during 1977-78 was 7,600 tonnes. Export of rice during April 1978 to February 1979 has been provisionally worked out to be 55,800 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Constitution of Expert Committee by SBI for Establishment of Regional Office at Gauhati and Silchar

7869. SHRIMATI RASHIDA HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert Committee was constituted by the State Bank of India for establishment of a regional office at Gauhati and another at Silchar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). No such Expert Committee was constituted by the State Bank of India. But for administrative reasons the bank has decided to establish its Regional Office at Gauhati.

Extension of trade between India and G.D.R.

7871. SHRI NATHU SINGH:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for extension of trade and finalisation of agreements are going on between India and the GDR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में चाय की खेती

7872. श्री सुभाष झुजा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय बोर्ड का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में चाय की खेती करने का है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में चाय की खेती के लिए कितने जिलों का चयन किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या चाय की खेती के लिए चुने गए जिलों की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ?

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

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के आधार पर प्रयोगात्मक रोपण के लिए बस्तर और मुरगुजा के जिलों को चुना गया है । आजमायशी रोपण में सफलता मिलने पर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी रोपण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ।

बैंक सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा विभिन्न पदों के निम्न जो गयी परीक्षाएँ

7873. श्री रामकंवर बेरवा : क्या उप प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा क्लर्कों, टाइपिस्टों, स्टेनोग्राफरों, की पंच अपरेटरों तथा कृषि क्लर्कों के पदों के लिए ली गयी परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण प्रत्याशियों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जायेगा !

(ख) क्या यह प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण घोषित किये गये प्रत्याशियों के साथ सन्वय नहीं होगा ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रक्रिया से भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी प्रक्रिया समाप्त करने पर विचार करेगी यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जल्किदार उल्लाह (क)से (घ) : बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा लिपिक, टाइपिस्ट आशुलिपिक, की-पंचिंग अपरेटर्स तथा कृषि लिपिकों के लिए आयोजित परीक्षा में सफल घोषित उम्मीदवारों को, साक्षात्कार पर बुलाये जाने से पूर्व, उस पद विशेष के लिए होने वाली एक 'कुशलता परीक्षा' में बैठना पड़ता है । प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए अलग अलग मेरिट लिस्ट (योग्यतानुसार सूचियाँ) तैयार की जायेगी ।

उपर्युक्त को देखते हुए, किसी प्रकार के अन्याय, भ्रष्टाचार या बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों द्वारा परीक्षाएँ आयोजित करने की प्रणाली को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सहकारी क्षेत्र में हथकरघा बुनकरों को बिया गया ऋण

7874. श्री बलपत सिंह धरस्ते : क्या उप प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सहकारी क्षेत्र में हथकरघा बुनकरों को कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) उसी अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में हथकरघा क्षेत्र को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) : वर्तमान सांख्यिकीय सूचना प्रणाली में हथकरघा क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में अलग से आंकड़ रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हथकरघा बुनकरों को दिये गये ऋण, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों और कुटीर उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों का एक भाग है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा जून, 1976, 1977 और जून, 1978 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि निम्नलिखित सारणी में दिखायी गयी है :—

निम्नलिखित के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण

	एककों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
जून, 1976	12760	3131.70
जून, 1977	19039	3739.75
जून, 1978*	23344	5198.02

*अनन्तिम

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा जून, 1976, जून, 1977 और जून, 1978 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के दौरान छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि राज्यवार विवरण में दिखायी गयी है।

विवरण

निम्नलिखित के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की राज्यवार बकाया राशि (लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	जून, 1976			जून, 1977			जून, 1978	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	एककों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	एककों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	एककों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	एककों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	.	24348	6189.80	34223	6947.80	40411	8799.14	
2. असम	.	3036	765.63	6711	862.50	8262	932.81	
3. बिहार	.	8535	2739.98	15719	3498.46	17864	4540.45	
4. गुजरात	.	18263	11379.67	22373	12873.65	24557	15483.21	
5. हरियाणा	.	6655	2939.63	10038	3622.80	11230	4725.71	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	869	158.46	1648	225.35	1925	370.34	
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	3903	452.63	4931	497.87	5737	761.52	
8. कर्नाटक	.	22734	7550.19	41420	8810.36	43334	10346.73	
9. केरल	.	16061	6291.75	21082	8210.34	23217	8955.87	
10. मध्य प्रदेश	.	12760	3131.70	19039	3739.75	23344	5198.02	
11. महाराष्ट्र	.	35513	23620.57	40554	27467.96	43060	33696.33	
12. मणिपुर	.	326	14.07	402	15.72	644	21.45	
13. मेघालय	.	88	8.82	327	9.10	488	26.74	
14. नागालैंड	.	56	22.53	170	25.91	245	25.55	
15. उड़ीसा	.	4366	810.65	10501	1065.02	14481	1416.55	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	पंजाब	13735	6098.99	16859	6852.07	19160	1164.40
17.	राजस्थान	16013	2327.40	24673	2959.83	32463	3957.53
18.	तमिलनाडु	32614	11357.30	66015	13587.64	76611	17170.66
19.	सिपुरा	174	21.57	297	24.44	632	42.98
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	34769	8000.98	50362	10106.72	55595	13210.74
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	25561	8996.80	33609	10856.38	40471	13775.18
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र							
22.	अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16	1.17	22	2.73	23	3.57
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	0.01	20	0.23	189	1.08
24.	चण्डीगढ़	462	338.81	541	489.08	731	622.54
25.	दादरा एवं नागर हवेली	14	23.78	25	42.34	22	37.82
26.	दिल्ली	6166	5860.24	7104	7780.82	8086	9692.53
27.	गोआ, दमन एवं दीव	797	585.52	899	666.28	1132	1062.06
28.	मिजोरम	7	1.29	42	1.64	79	2.51
29.	पाण्डिचेरी	447	224.79	832	285.52	1087	328.14
30.	सिक्किम (राज्य)	..	..	..	..	25	3.41
प्रखिल भारतीय		288329	109914.73	430434	131528.31	495105	164372.77

प्रांकड़े अनन्तितम है ।

Implementation of recommendations of Chokshi Committee

7875. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more recommendations of the recent Chokshi Committee Report have been accepted by the Government;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) how and when are these accepted recommendations being implemented;

(d) whether the remaining recommendations of the said Committee Report are still under Government's

consideration or are rejected outright; and

(e) if so, broad indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the recommendations contained in the Interim and Final Reports of the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) which have been accepted and implemented by the Government is attached.

(d) and (e). The remaining recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee are under consideration and necessary legislation to give effect to such of these recommendations as are found acceptable by the Government would be introduced as early as possible.

Statement

Recommendations contained in the Interim and Final Reports of the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) which have been accepted and implemented by the Government

S.No.	Recommendation No.	Subject in brief	Enactment through which implemented or proposed to be implemented
1	2	3	4
I. Recommendations in the Interim Report			
1	52	Statutory provision for approval of schemes of amalgamation in advance for the purposes of section 72A of the I.T. Act.	Finance Act, 1978
2	58	Provision for deduction of tax at source from horse race winnings. [The Committee had recommended deduction of tax at source from all the items of income referred to in section 2(24)(ix) of the I.T. Act.]	Finance Act, 1978
3	102	Voluntary payment of advance tax	Finance Act, 1978
4	122	Objection by C.I.T. under the second proviso to section 245D(1) of I.T. Act made subject to review by Settlement Commission. Similar provision also made in the Wealth-tax Act.	Finance Bill, 1979
II. Final Report—Part I			
5	165	Extension of the clubbing provisions in section 64 of the I.T. Act to cases where a minor receives income from a trust, where the trustees carry on business in partnership with others.	Finance Bill, 1979

1	2	3	4
6	166	Extension of the clubbing provisions in section 64 of the I.T. Act to cases where the spouse receives income from a trust, where the trustees carry on business in partnership with others.	Finance Bill, 1979
7	167	"Income" to also include "loss" for the purposes of section 64.	Finance Bill, 1979
8	168	Extension of section 64(2) to cases where the individual makes a direct gift to the Hindu undivided family.	Finance Bill, 1979
9	185	Deduction in respect of donations to approved scientific research institutions.	Finance Bill, 1979
10	186	Deduction in respect of donations to approved institutions for carrying out rural development programmes.	Finance Bill, 1979
11	238	Section 4(1A) of the Wealth-tax Act amended to include gifts by individuals to Hindu undivided families.	Finance Bill, 1979
12	239	Provisions of section 4(3) of the Wealth-tax Act extended to cases falling under section 4(1A) of the Wealth-tax Act.	Finance Bill, 1979

NOTE: Under the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1979, notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes on 30th March, 1979, a new rule 1BB has been inserted in the Wealth-tax Rules, 1957 for the valuation of house properties wholly or mainly used for residential purposes. The said rule broadly follows the same method of valuation of house properties as has been recommended by the Chokshi Committee in chapter 14 of their Interim Report.

Non-realisation of Export Proceeds by Export Houses

7877. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate Delhi has detected cases of non-realisation of export proceeds of huge amounts in raids conducted on the premises of some leading export houses in the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). During the period from January, 1979 to the first week of April, 1979, the Officers of the Directorate of Enforcement searched the business premises of five exporters of ready made

garments and hosiery goods and the residential premises of their Directors/Partners at Delhi and seized Indian currency of Rs. 40,000 and documents believed to relate to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act violations including non-repatriation of the sale proceeds of exports of different goods involving large amounts. Investigations are in progress. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of these investigations at this stage.

Method of Allotment of Shares

7878. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new method of allotment of shares which ensures that professional speculators do not get assured allotment of shares by

submitted group applications that the allotment is predominantly in favour of genuine small investors; and

(b) how this method is being given proper publicity among the genuine small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Details of the new method of allotment of shares offered to the public for subscription are essentially as follows:

(i) Under the new system, the serial numbers given by the banks will not be used for arranging applications in categories of 50,100,150 etc. shares. Instead, the six digit identification numbers printed on application forms will be inverted, and the inverted numbers will be arranged in a serial order, after excluding invalid and multiple applications, and re-numbered consecutively for each category of 50,100, 150 etc. shares. As a result, the applications will get thoroughly scrambled, and professional speculators will not be able to secure any assured allotment of shares merely by the submission of grouped applications at any bank.

(ii) In the event of over subscription of a public issue/offer for sale, the scheme of allotment should be framed in such a manner that it is predominantly in favour of the applicants in the lower categories. The allotment should begin with 25 shares and should be progressively increased in multiples thereof. It should be the endeavour to have about 200 shareholders for every Rs. 1 lakh of share capital issued/offered for sale, especially in the event of issues oversubscribed by more than 10 times. If the issue is oversubscribed by more than 20 times, there should be at least 250 to 300 shareholders for every Rs. 1 lakh of the share capital

issued/offered for sale. Further, in the event of oversubscription, the allotment per applicant should not exceed 500 shares, unless all applicants upto 500 shares have been given full allotment. If the issue is oversubscribed by more than 20 times, this ceiling is to be reduced to 250 shares per applicant.

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to the recognised Stock Exchanges to follow the new method of allotment of shares. Further, wide publicity to these instructions has also been given in the press.

Financial assistance sought by Rajasthan Government for Tourists facilities

7879. **SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have asked for financial assistance from Central Government for the purpose of developing communication, transportation and accommodation facilities to be provided to the tourists in the State;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be given to the State Government for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rajasthan Government has proposed to the Central Department of Tourism certain schemes for development of accommodation, transportation and other allied facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 293 lakhs.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 3.12 lakhs has been sanctioned for providing boating facilities at selected lakes in Rajasthan. The Town and Country Planning Organisation has been commissioned by the Department of Tourism for preparation of a Master Plan of the Mewar Complex.

The other proposals will be finalised in consultation with the State Government, in the light of the centres recommended by the Government of Rajasthan for development in the Central Sector at the Tourism Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in November 1978 and subject to availability of funds and *inter se* priorities.

Exemption of Donations from Taxable Income

7880. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR;
SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

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

(a) the existing position in regard to exemption of donations from taxable income;

(b) whether Government have received suggestions regarding total exclusion of donations from taxable income and charging tax only on the net amount; and

(c) if so, the action taken or likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) It is presumed that the question relates to the tax treatment of donations made to certain funds and charitable institutions under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Under that section, a taxpayer is entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his taxable income, of an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the amount of donations made by him to certain funds or institutions established in India for charitable purposes subject to certain conditions. However, donations made to the Government or to approved local authorities, institutions or associations to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family plan

ning qualify for 100 per cent. deductions.

(b) and (c). Government have been receiving suggestions from time to time for extending the benefit of full deductions in respect of donations to specified funds and institutions. Government has not so far extended the benefit of 100 per cent. deduction in respect of donations made to any such fund or institution.

The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) has also recommended that the quantum of deduction under section 80G should be raised to 100 per cent. of donations to funds of a national character as specified at present in section 80G or as may be notified by the Government from time to time. This recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Issue of Debenture Bonds by Corporations established by various State Governments

7881. SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various corporations established by different State Governments are issuing Debenture bonds without the guarantee of the State Government;

(b) what are the provisions, if any, for issuing such unguaranteed debenture bonds; who gives the clearance, whether the State Government or the Central Government;

(c) do such borrowings not amount to creation of defray financing;

(d) is it true that the Reserve Bank of India has recently drawn the attention of banks to the effect that subscription to unguaranteed bonds contravene the provisions of minimum lending rates prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India;

(e) if so, what further action does the Reserve Bank of India propose to take in the matter;

(f) the total loss of income to the banks on account of subscriptions to unguaranteed bonds; and

(g) what action Government propose to take against the banks for violation of Reserve Bank of India directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The relevant statutes governing the operations of the public sector corporations or their Memoranda and Articles of Association provide the necessary powers to the managements of the corporations to raise resources through issue of securities. To augment their resources some of these corporations have been issuing unguaranteed debentures/bonds.

(c) Presumably, the reference is to deficit financing. Raising of resources by the public sector corporations which are separate entities as distinct from the Government does not amount to deficit financing.

(d) to (g). The subscriptions by banks to unguaranteed debentures of public sector corporations was not viewed with favour by the Reserve Bank of India as they fall outside the approved market borrowing programmes, which are supported by the commercial banks and are based on a careful assessment of the resources required to finance plan programmes/projects. These also led to unethical practices. The Indian Banks' Association, therefore, directed its member banks not to subscribe to unguaranteed debentures. In view of this, the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have not issued any

separate directive to the banks. Implementation of the Indian Banks' Association's directive is being kept under watch by the Association and also Reserve Bank of India. Since the banks have been asked not to subscribe to the unguaranteed bonds, the question of loss of interest to the banks does not arise.

कमर्शियल पाइलट लाइसेंस देने हेतु
प्रशिक्षण

7882. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर 'कमर्शियल पाइलट लाइसेंस' देने हेतु प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है और उक्त प्रशिक्षण से कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ और कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और क्या इस बारे में तथ्यों सहित ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कीशिक) : देश में इस समय 25 फ्लाइट क्लब हैं जहाँ वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिये प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है। इनका ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण I में दिया गया है। पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रशिक्षण से लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या दूसरे संलग्न विवरण II में दी गयी है। प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा उसे एकत्रित करने यथासंभव सभा पटल पर रखा गया जायेगा।

विषय-1

भारत में सिविल फ्लाइंग क्लबों/संस्थानों की सूची

क्रम सं०	क्लब का नाम	स्थान
1.	छात्र प्रदेश फ्लाइंग क्लब	हैदराबाद
2.	भारतम फ्लाइंग क्लब लिमिटेड	गोहाटी
3.	भ्रमृतसर एवियेशन क्लब	भ्रमृतसर
4.	बम्बई फ्लाइंग क्लब	बम्बई
5.	बनस्थली विद्यापीठ फ्लाइंग एण्ड ग्लाइडिंग क्लब	बनस्थली विद्यापीठ
6.	कोयम्बतूर फ्लाइंग क्लब	कोयम्बतूर
7.	को-ग्रापरेटिव हिन्द फ्लाइंग क्लब लिमिटेड	लखनऊ (कानपुर और वाराणसी में शाखा)
8.	दिल्ली फ्लाइंग क्लब लिमिटेड	नई दिल्ली
9.	इस्टर्न मध्य प्रदेश फ्लाइंग एण्ड ग्लाइडिंग क्लब	रायपुर
10.	गुजरात फ्लाइंग क्लब	बड़ौदा (सूरत में शाखा)
11.	हिसार एवियेशन क्लब	हिसार
12.	केरला फ्लाइंग क्लब	त्रिवेन्द्रम
13.	करनाल एवियेशन क्लब	करनाल
14.	जमशेदपुर को-ग्रापरेटिव फ्लाइंग क्लब	जमशेदपुर
15.	लुधियाना एवियेशन क्लब	लुधियाना
16.	मध्य प्रदेश फ्लाइंग क्लब लिमिटेड	इन्दौर (भोपाल में शाखा)
17.	मद्रास फ्लाइंग क्लब लिमिटेड	मद्रास
18.	नार्वेन इंडिया फ्लाइंग क्लब	जालन्धर छावनी
19.	नागपुर फ्लाइंग क्लब लिमिटेड	नागपुर
20.	पटियाला एवियेशन क्लब	पटियाला
21.	बिहार फ्लाइंग इंस्टीट्यूट	पटना (मुजफ्फरपुर में शाखा)
22.	गवर्नमेंट एवियेशन ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट	भुवनेश्वर
23.	राजस्थान स्टेट फ्लाइंग स्कूल	जयपुर
24.	गवर्नमेंट फ्लाइंग ट्रेनिंग स्कूल	बंगलौर
25.	गवर्नमेंट फ्लाइंग ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट	कलकत्ता

नोट :—क्रम सं० 21 से 25 तक के संस्थान संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभागीय संस्थानों के रूप में चलाए जाते हैं ।

बिबरन-II

1-4-1974 से 31-3-1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान फ्लाईंग क्लबवार जारी किये गये वाणिज्यिक विमानवाहक लाइसेंसों की संख्या

क्रम सं०	क्लब का नाम	1974-1975-		1976-	1977-1978-	
		75	76	77	78	79
1.	मद्रास फ्लाईंग क्लब	5	7	1	2	3
2.	करनाल एवियेशन क्लब	2	1	—	2	2
3.	गुजरात फ्लाईंग क्लब	2	1	2	7	2
4.	दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब	5	4	—	—	1
5.	हिसार एवियेशन क्लब	1	—	2	—	1
6.	पटियाला एवियेशन क्लब	9	5	6	4	2
7.	बम्बई फ्लाईंग क्लब	—	1	—	—	1
8.	गवर्नमेंट फ्लाईंग ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट भुवनेश्वर	—	2	—	—	1
9.	लुधियाना एवियेशन क्लब	2	4	3	2	1
10.	को-आपरेटिव हिन्द फ्लाईंग क्लब, लखनऊ	3	2	—	—	3
11.	केरला फ्लाईंग क्लब	—	—	—	1	1
12.	सी०एफ०टी०एस० हैदराबाद	4	—	—	—	—
13.	नार्दन इंडिया फ्लाईंग क्लब, जालन्धर	2	1	—	—	—
14.	नागपुर फ्लाईंग क्लब	3	1	1	—	—
15.	बिहार फ्लाईंग क्लब	3	7	2	1	—
16.	आंध्र प्रदेश फ्लाईंग क्लब	4	2	2	1	—
17.	गवर्नमेंट फ्लाईंग ट्रेनिंग स्कूल बंगलौर	1	—	—	—	—
18.	कोयम्बतूर फ्लाईंग क्लब	—	1	—	—	—
19.	फ्लाईंग ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट, बेहाला	—	—	2	1	—
20.	को-आपरेटिव हिन्द फ्लाईंग क्लब, कानपुर	—	—	1	—	—
योग		46	39	22	21	18

Deposits received and Loans advanced by S.B.I. and Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas

7883. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of deposits received and loans advanced by State Bank of India and the nationalised banks in rural areas during the current

financial year and the previous two years; and

(b) similar figures for the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Available data relating to Public Sector Banks (State Bank of India Group and 14 nationalised banks) are set out below:

Deposits and Advances of Public Sector Banks

(Rs. Crores)

As at the end of	Deposits		Advances	
	Total	of which of Rural branches	Total	of which of Rural branches
December 1975	11552 (770)	1018 (47)	8602 (850)	536 (54)
December 1976	14907 (959)	1356 (65)	11670 (1077)	781 (85)
December 1977	17902 (1170)	1720 (86)	12993 (1157)	974 (94)

Note: Figures in brackets relate to Tamil Nadu.

Molasses available for Export from Karnataka during 1978-79

7884. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of molasses available for export from Karnataka during the year 1978-79;

(b) whether it is a fact that instead of exporting through S.T.C. the export of molasses was decanalized;

(c) whether the Minister is aware that due to difficulties in acquiring tankers for the transport of molasses to the ports and other problems, the

molasses could not be lifted from the factories in Karnataka during 1978-79; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to regulate the exports of molasses from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The State-wise surpluses and availability of molasses are determined on the basis of alcohol year which ends in November. During the alcohol year 1978-79, 47,000 tonnes of molasses were assessed surplus in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Exports were decanalised during 29th November 1978 to 31st March 1979. Exports have been re-canalisied through State Trading Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1979. S.T.C. exported 21,449 tonnes of molasses of Karnataka Origin during financial year 1978-79. For contracts entered into by private parties upto 9th March, 1979, the period of shipment has been extended upto 30th April, 1979.

(d) State Trading Corporation is making all out efforts to export 5 lakhs MT of molasses during the current year which would include exports

हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

7885. श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जैन: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के प्रधान कार्यालयों और सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त कर लिए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नियुक्त कर्मचारियों का दर्जा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी अधिकारियों के अभाव में ये कर्मचारी स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य करते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इनके द्वारा किए गए अनुवाद आदि का पुनरीक्षण कराने तथा उसे प्रमाणित बनाने में लिये क्या व्यवस्था है ; और

(ङ) क्या निम्न अधिकारियों में उनके कार्यालय में राजभाषा कार्य के लिये और कर्मचारी रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) से (ङ). पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (मुख्य) और रेल सुरक्षा आयोग को छोड़ कर, मंत्रालय के सभी संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय प्रतिष्ठानों के मुख्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं। रेल सुरक्षा आयोग का अनुवाद कार्य फिलहाल मंत्रालय (मुख्य) के वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी देख रहे हैं। मंत्रालय (मुख्य) और रेल सुरक्षा आयोग तथा मंत्रालय के संलग्न एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के कई अधीन-वर्ती कार्यालयों के लिए और भी हिन्दी पदों के सृजन के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय के अधीन तीन स्वायत्त संस्थान भी हैं। इनमें से भारतीय खगोल भौतिकी संस्थान के पास एक वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अधिकारी है और भारतीय भूचुम्बक संस्थान के पास एक अनुवादक है जिसके अनुवाद कार्य का पुनरीक्षण एवं प्रमाणीकरण कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है जो हिन्दी के अच्छे ज्ञाता हैं, परन्तु भारतीय उष्णदेशीय मत्स्य विज्ञान संस्थान ने एक प्रशासनिक सहायक (हिन्दी) का पद मंजूर तो कर दिया है परन्तु यह पद अभी भरा नहीं जा सका है।

Claim of SC/ST Candidates for Training Course No. 42 Under Colombo Plan

7886. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a more qualified and higher officer of Scheduled Caste was ignored while sponsoring candidate for a training course No. 42 under Colombo Plan being conducted at Bradford (U.K.) by ITDC;

(b) that a more qualified SC candidate of the same discipline was available;

(c) that no SC and ST candidate has so far been sponsored for such (Tourism Planning) Course; and

(d) if so, the reasons for ignoring the claims of SC and ST candidate despite written instructions in the prescribed form and existing orders of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation considered the claims of 4 officers including one from Scheduled Caste for the Tourism Planning Course No. 42 under the Colombo Plan. Against the requisite experience of 5 years in the areas of financing, planning, appraisal and control of tourism policy, promotion and projects, the candidate belonging to SC community had experience for about 2 years in ITDC at the time of consideration and his experience was mainly in the fields of auditing, accounting and taxation. Keeping this in view, he was not found ripe enough for nomination to the course.

(c) and (d). Candidates for the Bradford Course in Tourism Planning have been sponsored by the Department of Tourism so far only in 1978 and 1979. Since the SC/ST candidates sponsored did not fulfil the requirements prescribed for the training programmes, other candidates had to be nominated.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई तस्करी की घड़ियों सम्बन्धी मामले

7887. श्री राम किशन : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में पालम हवाई अड्डे पर सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा पकड़ी गई तस्करी की घड़ियों सम्बन्धी मामलों की

संख्या कितनी है और कितनी घड़ियां पकड़ी गईं और उनका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) घड़ियों की तस्करी के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) तस्करी की घड़ियों का आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार करने वाले व्यक्तियों या फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) में (ग). सरकार को प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान पालम हवाई अड्डे पर तैनात सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने घड़ियों की तस्करी के 25 मामले पकड़े और लगभग 6.84 लाख रुपये मूल्य की 1361 घड़ियों पकड़ीं। इस सिलसिले में 20 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इन व्यक्तियों के नाम विवरण-I में दिये गये हैं। इन सभी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ सीमा शुल्क कानून के तहत समुचित कार्यवाही शुरू की गई। इसी अवधि में, दिल्ली नगर में तस्कर आयात की गई घड़ियों के पकड़ने के मामलों में, 34 व्यक्ति/फर्म अस्त पाई गयीं। इन व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के नाम विवरण-II में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण I

व्यक्तियों के नाम जिन्हें घड़ियों के तस्कर आयात के मामले में अस्त होने के कारण पालम हवाई अड्डे पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था

क्रम संख्या	नाम
1.	अलि अहमद
2.	गाइडो एज्जोलिनी
3.	उजागर सिंह
4.	दलीप सिंह

क्रम संख्या	नाम
5.	सुरिन्दर कौर
6.	धर्म पाल
7.	श्रीमती मंजीत कौर
8.	श्रीमती मानटिय सिला पनीडी
9.	कुमारी नित्य श्रीक्रोविट
10.	आर० के० कैलाश
11.	मोनसीर मुहम्मद अकबर
12.	हरपाल सिंह
13.	उदम दादा
14.	हाजी खवानी
15.	कुतबुद्दीन
16.	अता जान
17.	नज़र मुहम्मद
18.	अब्दुल करीम
19.	अब्दुल मेमोन
20.	स्जोल की

विषय II

उन व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के नाम, जिनसे, दिल्ली नगर में माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही के दौरान घड़ियां पकड़ी गई थीं

क्रम संख्या व्यक्तियों/फर्मों के नाम

1. चन्दर कुमार,
दुकान सं० 490, मैन बाजार, सब्जी मण्डी, दिल्ली।
2. हरबिन्दर सिंह
3. राजेन्द्र कुमार भाबा
मैसर्स गाबा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, न्यू लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली।

क्रम संख्या	नाम
4.	पृथीपाल सिंह, मालिक मैसर्स रायल टाइम्स, 146, न्यू लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली।
5.	गोपाल सी० दत्ता
6.	गोविन्द राम
7.	खालिकदाद
8.	मूसा जान
9.	अब्दुल नबी
10.	गुलाम नकाज बन्द
11.	अतौर रहमान, पाटं इम्पोरियम दुकान नं० 98, न्यू लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली।
12.	श्री कृष्ण
13.	गुरचरन सिंह
14.	मैसर्स डीलक्स टाइम्स, 68, न्यू लाजपत राय मार्केट, दिल्ली का दीना नाथ
15.	देसराज
16.	मोहन लाल
17.	अमरचन्द जैन
18.	अमर जीत सिंह
19.	एच० एस० बग्गा
20.	खलील अहमद

Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

7888. DR. BALDEV PARKASH:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail prices of all commodities have shown an upward rise after the Budget proposal of 1978-80;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

(c) the retail prices of essential commodities in the month of February, 1979 and in the month of March, 1979; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Information is given in the attached statement. It will be seen from the statement that among the essential commodities the prices of edible oils, vanaspati and a few manufactured items have gone up. The prices of some of these commodities have gone up *inter alia* due to increase in excise duties in 1979-80 budget. A continuous watch is being kept on the trends in prices of essential commodities and remedial measures will be taken to curb any undue upward movement in their prices.

Statement

Retail prices of Selected Essential Commodities at Selected Centres as on 23-2-79 and 30-3-79.

Commodities	Unit of Reporting	Delhi		Madras		Calcutta	
		Prices as on 23-2-79	30-3-79	Prices as on 23-2-79	30-3-79	Prices as on 23-2-79	30-3-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice (Coarse)	Rs./Kg.	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.70	N.A.	N.A.
Wheat (Red)	Rs./Kg.	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45
Jowar	Rs./Kg.	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.50	1.50
Bajra	Rs./Kg.	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.20	N.A.	N.A.
Gram	Rs./Kg.	2.30	2.30	2.80	2.70	3.00	3.00
Atta	Rs./Kg.	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60
Arhar	Rs./Kg.	4.20	4.20	4.60	5.20	5.40	5.00
Moong	Rs./Kg.	4.60	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.20	5.00
Masur	Rs./Kg.	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.40	4.40	4.00
Urad	Rs./Kg.	4.60	4.80	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Sugar	Rs./Kg.	2.45	3.00	2.20	2.55	2.60	2.80
Groundnut oil	Rs./Kg.	8.50	9.00	7.20	7.60	10.00	10.80
Gingelly oil	Rs./Kg.	10.00	10.00	8.50	8.80	9.00	9.50
Mustard oil	Rs./Kg.	9.00	9.50	13.50	12.50	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coconut oil.	Rs./Kg.	15.00	15.00	14.00	13.60	18.00	17.00
Vanaspati .	Rs./Kg.	9.00	10.40	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
Tea (Dust)	Rs./Kg.	N.A.	N.A.	10.40	10.50	N.A.	N.A.
Potatoes .	Rs./Kg.	0.70	0.60	1.10	1.00	0.80	0.75
Onions .	Rs./Kg.	1.20	1.00	0.60	0.80	1.40	1.30
Common Salt .	Rs./Kg.	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.50
Kerosene (Gr. I)	Rs./Litre	1.32	1.42	1.33	1.45	1.26	1.26
Washing Soap (Data 501)	Rs./bar	N.A.	N.A.	1.45	1.45	N.A.	N.A.
Match Box .	Rs./box	0.13	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.15
Soft coke .	Rs./40Kg.	10.68	10.68	N.A.	N.A.	10.50	11.00
Soda wash .	Rs./Kg.	3.50	3.50	3.20	3.20	3.00	3.50

N.A. : Not available.

Source: Weekly bulletin of retail prices, Office of Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Registered Exporters of Ready-made Garments

7889. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question No. 1665 on 2nd March, 1979 regarding Black-listing of garment exporters and state:

(a) whether all the registered exporters of readymade garments whose registration was suspended have explained their reasons for non-utilization of the export quota granted to them;

(b) whether the replies received from the parties will be laid on the Table;

(c) the reasons why suspension orders have been withdrawn in some cases;

(d) whether in some other cases the registration has been cancelled and/or fiscal penalty imposed;

(e) if so, the number of such cases, together with details of action taken in each case; and

(f) when exactly and from whom, complaints were received against the exporters and when action by way of suspending registration was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) 119 parties have given detailed information required and have also explained the reasons for non-utilisation of their quotas.

(b). It is not possible to lay on the Table of the House, all the replies received from the 119 parties.

(c) Suspension Orders have been withdrawn in respect of 111 parties as their clarifications were found to be satisfactory.

(d) In no case has the registration been cancelled yet, nor has any fiscal penalty been imposed.

(e) (i) Number of cases where Suspension Orders have been withdrawn—111.

(ii) Number of cases where Export Promotion Council has been asked to initiate further action—8.

(iii) Number of cases under examination—4.

(f) The complaints were received by the Ministry of Commerce from time to time in 1978 and Suspension Orders were issued on 28-12-1978.

Payment of Income-tax by Shrimati Indira Gandhi for her Lectures at Brandies University Waltham and in United States

7890. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 189 on 28th July, 1978 and Unstarred Question No. 10265 on 12th May, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the enquiries have been completed by now;

(b) if so, the result thereof and action proposed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the approximate time likely to be taken for the completion of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The enquiries have still not been completed.

(c) The enquiries involve foreign agencies and relate to a matter which

is more than ten years old. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate at this point of time how long the enquiry will take.

Recommendations of Court of Inquiry into Air India Boeing 747 Accident

7891. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Court of Inquiry which investigated circumstances leading to the accident of Air India Boeing 747 Aircraft off Bombay shore on January 1, 1978; and

(b) the action taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Court of Inquiry which investigated the accident to Air India's Boeing 747 aircraft VT-EBD near Bombay on 1st January 1978 made the following eleven recommendations:—

(1) Air India should ensure that their pilots strictly adhere to the prescribed departure and climb procedures.

(2) It is advisable that Air India issues full and comprehensive instructions on the course to be adopted by the flight crew in case of ADI (Attitude Director Indicator) failure, making it clear that in the case of recognisable failure with ATT flag appearing, control should be handed over to the other pilot in critical stages of flight such as take off and landing and immediate cross check with the serviceable ADI and the Standby Horizon carried out. It is also necessary to clarify that action of transferring to INS-3 (Inte-

rial Navigation System-3) should not be taken, unless the malfunctioning ADI is identified. It should also be emphasised that where ADI failure occurs without ATT flag, a comparison between ADIs and Standby Horizon should be made and attitude control maintained using the other flight instruments and transfer action should be delayed until positive identification of the malfunctioning ADI has been made by careful cross checking.

- (3) As far as possible full details must be sought on the nature of the malfunction reported by the flight crews to ensure serviceability of ADIs.
- (4) Having regard to the low percentage of confirmation of the defects reported in the ADIs, there is a necessity to examine whether this is due to inadequacy of the details of the defects reported or lack of facilities or lack of expertise and to initiate necessary action as may be called for.
- (5) In cases where there are repeated snags on the ADI, which cannot be confirmed, it will be in the interest of Air Safety that such ADIs are not put on the aircraft. They could be used on the simulator.
- (6) The output of the DFDR should be periodically verified to ensure serviceability, calibration and recording of all the parameters available.
- (7) Random checks of DFDR data should be carried out in order to ascertain whether pilots are complying with the prescribed flying procedures.
- (8) In the matter of structural repairs strict adherence to procedure prescribed in the structural repairs manual should be insisted upon and no deviation

therefrom should be made except with the concurrence of DGCA.

- (9) A method should be evolved with a view to circulate information to the Pilots/Engineering Staff of any important Incidents/Accidents reported by other operators and if possible a discussion with regard to such Incidents/Accidents should be held. The importance of this is highlighted in a U.K.C.A.A. aeronautical information Circular No. 122/72 which states "Incidents reports have a vital role to play in improving safety standards. All concerned with aviation clearly recognise that today's incident may be tomorrow's accident if information on it is not shared with others and if lessons to be learnt from it are not applied" (quoted from conf. 20/WP 27 Agenda Item 3.1).
- (10) The nature of the exercises relating to "Recovery from unusual attitudes" and "Limited Instrument Panel" flying in Simulator may be reviewed and clear instructions laying down the procedures to be adopted should be issued.
- (11) It is absolutely necessary for the DGCA to make arrangements for checking out the Operator's Pilots by an independent check pilot, who is not in any way connected with the operator.

The above recommendations made by the Court of Inquiry have been accepted by the Government. Out of the eleven recommendations, one recommendation (Recommendation No. 2) has already been implemented. Action is in hand to implement the rest of the recommendations.

Export of Groundnut to West Asian Countries and Iran

7892. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COM-

MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to allow export of groundnut to the countries of West Asia and Iran;

(b) the names of the countries where there is a demand of refined groundnut oil; and

(c) whether Government have thought of exporting refined groundnut oil to these countries instead of groundnut in order to utilise the potential of the refining industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) It has been decided to resume export of H.P.S. groundnut and a limited quota has been released for export to all permissible destinations, including West Asian countries.

(b) and (c). Although there is demand for refined groundnut oil from several countries, its export is not being allowed in view of the domestic situation. H.P.S. groundnut is exported primarily as an edible nut at premium prices and not for extraction of oil.

Officials and Tourists at Annually Arranged Tourist Festivals at Khajuraho

7894. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annually arranged tourist festivals at Khajuraho every year during the last four years have not yielded any results with regard to encouragement of tourism;

(b) if so, whether Government officials taking part in the festivals every year outnumbered tourists; and

(c) if so, total number of officials and tourists assessed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). According to the statistics maintained by the

Government of Madhya Pradesh the number of tourists to Khajuraho has increased from 98,230 in 1975-76 to 1,63,968 in 1978-79 representing an increase of 67 per cent. The Khajuraho Festival has helped to generate increased interest among foreign and domestic tourists in visiting Khajuraho.

The State Government has issued orders that only those officials connected with the organisation of the Festival should be in Khajuraho during the Festival period. In the absence of statistics of visitors to Khajuraho during the period of the Festival and the number of officials present in connection with the arrangements of the Festival no assessment has been possible, in this regard.

Foreign Bank Accounts of Indians detected by Directorate of Enforcement

7895. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Enforcement (Delhi) has detected ten foreign bank accounts being maintained by Indians in the U.S., U.K. and New Zealand without the valid permission of the Reserve Bank in searches and surveys conducted recently at Delhi, Gurgaon and Dehradun; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the period from January 1979 to March, 1979 the Directorate of Enforcement has detected 10 such foreign bank accounts maintained by 5 persons—one residing at Gurgaon, 3 at Dehra Dun and one at New Delhi in the course of investigations under the provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. The accounts are being maintained in different banks in New York, London, New Zealand and U.S.A. Further investigations are in progress. It would not be in the interest of successful investigations if details are disclosed at this stage.

Employees Working under the Ministry of Finance

7896. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees category-wise directly serving under the Departments under the Union Finance Ministry;

(b) what are, category-wise, the percentages of employees belonging to (1) Scheduled Castes, (2) Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether there is any back log in employing Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons; and

(d) if so, how long it will take to remove the back log?

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

झांसी डिब्बोजन में कार्य कर रहे आयकर अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

7897. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यहाँ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) झांसी डिब्बोजन के झांसी ललितपुर बांदा, हमीरपुर और जालौन जिलों में आयकर अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस प्रदेश के होकर वहाँ पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे वहाँ पर कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन के मूल निवास स्थान इन जिलों में होने के कारण उनका स्थानान्तरण किया गया था लेकिन ये आदेश रद्द कर दिया कर दिये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनके उच्च पद पर आसीन होने के कारण उन्हें शीघ्र ही स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री बुल्डिकाकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Value of Exports Sponsored through Joint Ventures proposals during 1977 and 1978

7898. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many joint venture proposals have been approved during 1977 and 1978 by the Joint Venture Committee in the Ministry for marketing Indian products in foreign countries; and

(b) the location of such joint venture proposals and the value of exports sponsored through such organisations during these two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is attached.

Statement

Joint Ventures approved during 1977 and 1978 for Marketing Indian Products.

Sl. No.	Field of Collaboration	Country
1977		
1.	Salv and service of Commercial Vehicles.	Saudi Arabia
2.	Construction and trading	U.A.E.
3.	Civil engineering and construction and trading in building materials.	U.A.E.
4.	Trading Company	Zambia
1978		
1.	Marketing the products of Kirloskar Companies.	Kenya
2.	Reprocessing and marketing of sal oil and mango oil (cocoa butter substitutes).	Netherlands
3.	Marketing ready-made garments and other allied products.	Switzerland

Out of 7 approvals granted during 1977 and 1978 - 1978 only one joint venture has become operative and it has not generated any exports from India so far.

Collaboration ventures on Government to Government basis

7899. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to make a statement:

(a) on industrial collaboration ventures in Africa, Latin America, South East Asia and other foreign countries launched by the Indian big industrial houses with all details pertaining to the amount of investment, nature of industries, profits earned etc. till date; and

(b) collaboration ventures on Government to Government basis with all relevant informations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) A statement furnishing the required information is attached.

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

Statement*Joint Ventures set up Abroad by Indian Big Industrial House :*

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Field of Collaboration/country	Indian equity (Rs. lakhs)	Remittances of dividend Technical know-how ect. (Rs. lakhs)
1	M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Jute goods/Uganda	26.1	Nil
2	M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Light Engrg. goods/Nigeria.	94.2	12.2
3	M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Consultancy services /Nigeria.	0.8	Nil
4	M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Asbestos cement products/U.K.	9.5	Nil
5	M/s. Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Delhi.	Synthetic blended fabrics/Malaysia	83.3	10.1
6	M/s. Berar Oil Industries, Bombay	Fractionation of Palm Oil/Malaysia	38.8	24.4
7	M/s. The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Textile yarn/Indonesia.	44.4	Nil
8	M/s. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	Textile yarn/Indonesia.	62.7	15.7
9	M/s. Birla Bros Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Synthetic and cotton yarn/Thailand.	19.2	11.9
10	M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Birlagram.	Viscose staple fibre/Thailand.	100.0	8.8
11	M/s. Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd., Purgachha	Yarn/Philippines	33.0	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
12	M/s. Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Secund crabad.	Copra crushing and solvent extraction/ Philippines.	40.8	Nil
13	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta	Pulp and Paper/Ken- ya.	412.9	32.1
14	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta	Paper/Nigeria	382.5	8.61
15	M/s. Kusum Products Ltd., Calcutta	Oil Seeds crushing and solvent extrac- tion/Indonesia.	49.0	Nil
16	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Coated art paper/ Indonesia.	113.1	8.1
17	M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Calcutta.	Trading and Cons- truction/Oman.	2.95	Nil
18	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Construction and tr- ading/U.A.E.	2.5	Nil
19	M/s. Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore	Electric motors pump and diesel engines/ Malaysia.	35.9	37.0
20	M/s. Kirloskar Bros., Ltd., Pune	Power Driven pumps/ Kenya.	1.1	Nil
21	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Pune	Diesel engines/Phil- ippines.	12.0	Nil
22	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Pune	Milling machinery etc. and assembly of diesel engines/ W. Germany.	38.0	0.3
23	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay	Neutralised oil palm olein, soap etc./ Malaysia.	159.4	63.0
24	M/s. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay.	High Precision tool- ings/Singapore.	17.9	Nil
25	M/s. Tata Engg. and Locomotives Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Assembly of Commer- cial Vehicles/Malay- sia.	48.8	Nil
26	M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay	Joint trading comp- pany /Oman.	8.0	Nil
27	M/s. Jay Engg. Works, Ltd., Calcutta	Sewing machines and electric fans/Sri Lanka.	4.9	5.2
28	M/s. Shahibag Entrepreneurs Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Terry towels/Mauri- tius.	69.9	Nil
29	M/s. Shahibag Entrepreneurs Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Polyester blended yarn/Indonesia.	141.4	50.9

1	2	3	4	5
30	M/s. Kalindi Investments Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Pharmaceutical products/Kenya.	3.0	Nil
31	M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals, Baroda	Pharmaceutical products/Malaysia.	12.0	Nil
32	M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Shipping Company/Nigeria.	21.6	Nil
33	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Woollen textiles/Kenya.	66.2	32.7
34	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Woollen ready made garments/Mauritius.	13.2	Nil
35	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Engineer's steel files and rasps/Indonesia.	8.3	Nil
36	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Kanpur	Synthetic filament yarn/Kenya.	183.6	Nil

Seizure of Gold from Jaipur Palace

7900. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3416 on 16th March, 1979 regarding disposal of gold seized from Jaipur palace during emergency and state:

(a) what was the market value of the parrot shaped gold article weighing 183 gm. when the said confiscation order was passed;

(b) the reasons for which the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Jaipur allowed redemption of the seized article on payment of a price of Rs. 2000/- in lieu of confiscation;

(c) has the Government considered whether the said order was judicious or otherwise;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The market value of parrot shaped gold article was Rs. 10,000/- only.

(b) to (e). This is a case of non-declaration of gold article weighing above

50 gms. Under section 16(5a) of the Gold (Control) Act, a declaration has to be filed in relation to article if the weight thereof exceeds 50 gms. The party, however, vaguely declared gold plated paraphernalia articles. The adjudicating authority did not accept the vague declaration. However, a lenient view was taken in deciding the case as apparently no smuggling angle was involved. As the order passed by the adjudicating authority is correct in law and based on facts, Government has not considered it necessary to review the order.

भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच चावल का निर्यात और खाद्य तेल का आयात

7902. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत द्वारा हाल ही में सोवियत संघ के साथ किये गये व्यापार समझौते के अन्तर्गत कितने मूल्य के और कितने चावल का निर्यात किया जायगा और कितने मूल्य के कितने खाद्य तेल का आयात किया जायगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बाग) : भारत तथा सोवियत संघ के बीच 14 मार्च, 1979 को हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार 1979 में सोवियत संघ द्वारा भारत को 6 लाख टन अपरिष्कृत तेल (खाद्य तेल नहीं) दिया जाना है और उसी वर्ष में भारत द्वारा सोवियत संघ को चावल दिया जाना है जिसका मूल्य अपरिष्कृत तेल के मूल्य के बराबर होगा।

Export of Desi Tobacco

7903. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted export of desi tobacco;

(b) whether the Government fixed any rate for the above tobacco; and

(c) whether Government are purchasing the above tobacco through S.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Export of all types of tobacco is allowed freely but export of flue-cured virginia, sun-cured virginia, sun-cured Natu country) and sun-cured jutti tobacco are subject to observance of minimum export prices.

(c) No, Sir. The STC purchases only virginia tobacco.

Regular Supply of Essential Items to West Bengal

7904. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government has expressed concern over irregular supply of essential items and held the transport

particularly water ways and Railways responsible for the present situation;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken up by Government for ensuring regular supply of essential items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The West Bengal Government has expressed concern about shortage of salt, kerosene, coal, edible oils and pulses in that State. The matter was taken up immediately with the concerned Ministries.

Foodgrains:

Some difficulty has been experienced in the inter-state and intra-state movement of foodgrains. This has been caused by operational difficulties in rail movement and also due to inadequate availability of truck. Continuous efforts are being made to maximum availability of rail and road transport capacity for movement of foodgrains to and within West Bengal.

Kerosene:

The overall availability of kerosene in the country has been affected due to delay in receipts of the product from USSR. Adequate imports from other sources could not be obtained. Import of kerosene during March, 1979 was low at Haldia which forms the base of kerosene supplies for West Bengal. Therefore, there has been some constraint on the release of kerosene in West Bengal during the past few weeks.

Salt:

There has been some shortfall in the supply of salt to West Bengal in the first quarter of 1979 due to difficulty in movement of salt by coastal shipping and also because West Bengal Civil Supplies Corporation has not been able to diversify its loading for utilising special rakes made available by the Railway Board.

Pulses:

There is no Government control on prices, movement and sale of pulses. However, it may be stated that during the past one year NAFED has supplied 22,000 tonnes of pulses to West Bengal. Further supply of 15,000 tonnes has been affected due to inadequate availability of railway wagons. NCCF sold pulses valued at Rs. 31.08 lakhs in March, 1979 as against Rs. 20.61 lakhs in January, 1979 and Rs. 6.62 lakhs in February, 1979 in West Bengal.

Edible Oils:

Rapeseed oil is being made available to State Governments according to their demand for sale through fair price shops. During January and February, 1979, the lifting of rapeseed oil by the West Bengal Government was satisfactory. However, in March, 1979 against an allotment of 2,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil, West Bengal Government has lifted only 1,319 tonnes.

Cement and Coal:

The movement by railway has been affected by immobilisation of 2,000 wagons by striking jute workers of Calcutta and immobilisation of 5,000 wagons in South-Eastern railway by striking railway staff. Movement of Coal from Bihar was effected due to interference with train running by the anti-reservation agitators. However, during January-March, 1979 an average of 77,000 tonnes per month of cement was moved by rail into West Bengal. 1,000 tonnes of imported cement was moved from Vizag to Calcutta.

Efforts are being made to remove the movement constraints in respect of railways coastal shipping and road transport. Since the last week of March, 1979, imported kerosene has started arriving at Haldia Port and supply of kerosene in West Bengal is expected to be according to allocation. State Trading Corporation is rescheduling its supplies of rapeseed oil to ensure maintenance of sufficient stocks in

West Bengal to meet the requirement of that State for issue of rapeseed oil through public distribution system.

उच्च अधिकारियों को महंगाई भत्ता

7905. श्री श्याम लाल भूषे : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च अधिकारियों को कम वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों की तुलना में अधिक महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है जबकि मूल्य-वृद्धि का सब पर समान प्रभाव पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समान दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अपनाई गई महंगाई भत्ते की योजना के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता, कुछ अधिकतम सीमाओं के अधीन रहते हुए वेतन के प्रतिशत के रूप में देय है ताकि कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बीच परिलब्धियों के अंतरों में अनुचित रूप से विकृतियां न आएँ। जीवन निर्वाह लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण निम्नतर वेतन स्तर के कर्मचारियों को होने वाली परेशानियों को कम करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए फार्मुले में सुधार कर दिया है और उन कर्मचारियों के मामले में, जो 400/-रुपए प्रति माह तक वेतन पा रहे हैं, जीवन निर्वाह लागत में हुई वृद्धि के लिए 100 प्रतिशत तक निराकरण की व्यवस्था कर दी है। 401/-रुपए से ऊपर के वेतन स्तर के लिए निराकरण की प्रतिशतता अपेक्षाकृत कम है।

निर्यात में कमी और राज्य व्यापार निगम का योगदान

7906. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार निर्यात में कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और राजकीय व्यापार निगम का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या योगदान रहा है ;

(ख) क्या निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों को सुदृढ़ बनाने से भारतीय निर्यात में वृद्धि हो सकती है ; और

(ग) सरकार विदेशों में स्थापित आयात संवर्धन केन्द्रों का किस प्रकार लाभ उठा रही है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (ग). नवीनतम अस्थायी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1978-79 के पहले ग्यारह महीनों (अप्रैल-फरवरी) के दौरान भारत के कुल निर्यात (पुनर्निर्यात सहित) 4938.28 करोड़ रु० के हुए । पिछले वर्ष के उन्हीं ग्यारह महीनों में 4789.85 करोड़ रु० के अस्थायी आंकड़ों और 4909.27 करोड़ रु० के संशोधित आंकड़ों के मुकाबले में चालू अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः 3.1 प्रतिशत और 0.6 प्रतिशत अधिक निर्यात हुए ।

वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्य व्यापार निगम का व्यापार कारोबार 608 करोड़ रु० (अस्थायी) का हुआ जब कि गत वर्ष 557 करोड़ रु० का हुआ था और इस प्रकार लगभग 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ।

भारत के निर्यात के लिये सुरक्षित आधात सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने कई उपाय

आरम्भ किये हैं जिनसे (1) निर्यात उत्पादन का आधात सुदृढ़ होगा, (2) निर्यात अभिमुख उद्योगों में क्षमता का विस्तार करने को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, (3) हमारे निर्यातक समुदाय को सौदा करने की शक्ति में वृद्धि होगी, (4) विकसित और विकासशील दोनों देशों के बाजारों में हमारे उत्पादों के प्रवेश को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और (5) भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था को अधिक सापेक्ष कीमत स्थायित्व प्रदान करके हमारी निहित प्रतियोगी क्षमता में सुधार होगा । सरकार के उपायों की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह रही है कि स्थिर नीति ढांचा प्रदान किया गया है ताकि जिन अनिश्चितताओं को दूर किया जा सकता है उन्हें दूर किया जा सके और निर्यातक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विपणन के बारे में दीर्घावधि दृष्टिकोण अपनाते के लिये प्रोत्साहित हो । इन उपायों का एक दूसरा उल्लेखनीय पहलू यह रहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न अभिकरणों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं और विभिन्न प्रकार के आर्थिक कार्यकलापों में लगे अन्य राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों को निर्यात संवर्धन शामिल करके उसे वास्तव में राष्ट्रीय प्रयास बनाया जाए ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम, हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प व्यापार निगम, निर्यात ऋण गारंटी निगम, व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण और भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण जैसे निर्यात संगठनों की भूमिका की फिर से परिभाषा की गई है ताकि वे केवल कार्य अभिमुख ही न रहे बल्कि वे अर्थ व्यवस्था के खास तौर से लघु उद्योग एवं कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्रों के निर्यात क्षमता के विकास के लिये साधन के रूप में भी काम कर सकें । उनको आवश्यक अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की उपलब्धि सुकर बनाने, बाजार सम्बन्धी जानकारी और इन क्षेत्रों को ऋण की गारंटी सहित विपणन सम्बन्धी सहायता देने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है ।

निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और वस्तु बोर्डों को भी इस योग्य बनाया जा रहा है ताकि वे निर्यातक समुदाय को सेवा प्रदान करने में अधिक गतिशील भूमिका प्रदान कर सकें। उनकी कार्य-विधियों को भी सरल बनाया जा रहा है ताकि उनके काम करने के ढंग में अधिक लचीलापन आ जाए।

सरकार, बाजार जानकारी तथा आंकड़े प्राप्त करने, चुनिन्दा उत्पादों के बाजार सर्वेक्षण करने में सहायता, इन देशों में निर्यात संवर्धन दौरो पर जाने वाले प्रतिनिधिमंडलों अथवा निर्यातकों के लिये आयातकों के साथ समर्क स्थापित करने तथा मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिये बहुत से मुल्कों में स्थापित आयात संवर्धन केन्द्रों की सहायता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

Functioning of Official Language Implementation Committees in Ministry of Finance

7907. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of OLICs functioning in the Ministry of Finance;

(b) how many times each Committee had met during the year 1978;

(c) how many Section officers and Assistants are members of each such Committee;

(d) of how many Committees the membership changes for each meeting; and

(e) who makes such changes and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. ¶

(d) and (e). These are internal committees functioning under the Chairmanship of officers of the rank of a Joint Secretary or Additional Secretary to the Government. As a majority of the members hold office in an ex-officio capacity, changes in the composition of the Committees take place with the changes in the personnel. The changes in membership are regulated with the approval of the Chairman of the respective Committee.

Statement

Department	The number of OLICs functioning in the Ministry of Finance	How many times each Committee had met during the year 1978	How many Section Officers and Assistants are members of each such Committee
1	2	3	4
Economic Affairs	One	Three	Two officers of the rank of Section Officers are members of the Committee.
Banking Division	One	Two	None
Department of Revenue (Central Division)	One	One	An Officer of the rank of Section Officer is a member of the Samiti. Section Officers also attend, by special invitation, meetings of the Samiti.

1	2	3	4
Central Board of Excise & Customs . . .	One	Four	None
Central Board of Direct Taxes . . .	One	Three	None
Department of Expenditure . . .	One	One	No Section Officer is a member of the Samiti, but the Assistant-in-Charge of the R & I Section has now been nominated a member of the Samiti.
Defence (Finance) Division . . .	One	Two	Three Section Officers are members of the Committee.
Bureau of Public Enterprises . . .	One	Three	Four Section Officers are members of the Committee.

Smuggling Activities in West Coastal Region

7908. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling activities in the West coastal region have been on the increase; and

(b) if so, what step Government have taken or propose to take to check these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government smuggling activities on the West-Coast continue to be under check. However, the anti-smuggling apparatus has been kept fully on alert to thwart any attempts at smuggling along the West Coast. Besides, anti-smuggling measures have also been reinforced. These include strengthening and suitable re-deployment of preventive and intelligence machinery and ensuring more effective utilisation of the anti-

smuggling equipment provided to them, intensifying patrolling along the sea coast as well as of important land routes, exercise of greater vigilance at the airports and thorough rummage of vessels arriving from sensitive ports.

Hindi Typewriters supplied to Branches of RBI and other Nationalised Banks

7909. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hindi typewriters were supplied to the branches of the Reserve Bank of India and other nationalised banks in South India;

(b) whether typewriters were supplied to those branches in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam;

(c) if so, to which branches how many; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The required information is set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Question: (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		How many Hindi typewriters are supplied to branches in South India	Whether typewriters in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam are supplied to the branches in South India ?	If supplied, to which branches? How many ?	If not, the reasons thereof
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Reserve Bank of India	3	No	Not applicable	The functions of the Bank are still carried on in English in South India. The use of Hindi in such offices is limited to replying to letters received in Hindi, etc. The Regional Languages <i>viz.</i> , Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam are not used for internal working, correspondence etc. of R.B.I. The need for typewriters in the Regional Languages has not, therefore, been felt.
2	State Bank of India	Nil	Yes	20 Tamil Typewriters supplied to the following branches/offices; Kattur Adb, Lalgudi, Nannilam, Omalur, Papanasam, Tiruvarur, Vadapathi, Mangalam Adb, Turaiyur, Avanasli, Tiruvadarai, Periyarulam, Tirupattur (R.D.), Orathanad, Gudalur, Pattukottai, Sivaganga, Sirkali, Kullithalai, Tallakulam and Languages Cell, L.H.O. Madras.	Nil

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	Allahabad Bank	Nil	No	Not applicable	The work in these branches is being done in English only. Hence there was no need for typewriters in other languages.
4	Bank of Baroda	2	No	Nil	No demand, as most of the official work is done in English.
5	Bank of India	Nil	No	Does not arise	Branches have not requested for Hindi typewriters.
6	Bank of Maharashtra	Nil	No	Do.	The back has only link branches in South. There the major work is done in English only.
7	Central Bank of India	No	No	Do.	Till now, there was no need in these branches.
8	Canara Bank	1	Yes	1 Typewriter each in Hindi & Kannada at Head Office, Bangalore. 1 Kannada typewriter at South Circle Office, Bangalore. 1 Tamil typewriter at Circle Office, Madras. 1 Malayalam typewriter at Circle Office, Trivandrum.	
9	Dena Bank	Nil	No	Not applicable	The work is normally done in English and the need to use such typewriters has not arisen.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10	Indian Bank }	1	No	1 Hindi typewriter at H.O.	No request for such typewriters the branches in South.
11	Indian Overseas Bank	2	Yes	2 Hindi typewriters at C.O., Madras	Such typewriters are not required by other branches in South.
12	Punjab National Bank	Nil	No	1 Malayalam typewriter at Chowghat Branch.	1 Tamil typewriter at C.O., Madras.
13	Syndicate Bank	4	Yes	2 Hindi typewriters at H.O.	Does not arise. No requisition was received from the branches concerned. Medium of communication is predominantly in English in South India. Hence typewriters in other languages are not provided.
14	United Bank of India }	Nil	No	4 Kannada typewriters at H.O.	1 Hindi typewriter each in Z.O. at Bangalore & Hyderabad.
15	Union Bank of India	Nil	No	Not applicable	Regional languages are not used in the day-to-day working. Hence typewriters in regional languages are not supplied. These being in non-Hindi speaking areas, the bank does not have to entertain enough correspondence to justify the supply of Hindi typewriters and typists.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16	United Commercial Bank	Nil	No	—	Letters in Hindi/regional languages being few, are written by hand at these branches.
17	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Nil	No	Does not arise	It is not required in any of the branches.
18	State Bank of Indore				The bank does not have any branches in Southern States.
19	State Bank of Mysore	Nil	No	Nil	The medium of communication is generally in English in these branches.
20	State Bank of Saurashtra	Nil	No	Not available	Limited volume of correspondence in local languages at these branches does not warrant supply of such typewriters.
21	State Bank of Travancore	1	Yes	1 Hindi typewriter at H. O. 1 Malayalam Typewriter at H.O.	Since the bank does not have sufficient typists proficient in Hindi and other regional languages, the supply of such typewriters are deferred for the time being.
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	1 at H.O. Hyderabad.	Yes	1 Telugu typewriter at H.O. Hyderabad.	Nil
23	State Bank of Patiala	Nil	Nil	Nil	The bank has only three branches in South India, i.e. one each at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madras. The internal working at these branches is done in English only.

Constitution of Joint Publicity Committee by Nationalised Banks

7910. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks have constituted a joint publicity committee;

(b) if so, what is the composition of Joint Publicity Committee;

(c) what is the total budget of the Committee for the current and coming financial years;

(d) whether Government propose to direct the Committee to channelise its advertisements through DAVP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Committee comprises of State Bank of India, its seven associate banks and the fourteen nationalised banks, with the State Bank of India as the convenor.

(c) There is no Annual Budget as such for the Committee. The Committee, however, decided in 1978 to raise a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to organise a joint publicity campaign on behalf of banks.

(d) In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting regarding the role of DAVP in respect of advertisements by public sector undertakings and autonomous bodies etc., it is not necessary for the Joint Publicity Committee of the public sector banks to channelise its advertisement through DAVP.

(e) Does not arise.

बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में निर्मित स्याही

7911. श्री वृज राज सिंह : क्या उप प्रदान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के लिये स्याही के बारे में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 89, दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 1978 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास, में जन, 1975 से जुलाई, 1978 तक, वर्षवार कितनी स्याही का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) अन्य फैक्टरियों को कितनी स्याही बेची गई तथा स्वयं बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में कितनी मात्रा की खपत हुई और अभी तक भण्डार में कितने मूल्य की स्याही है ;

(ग) क्या जिन फैक्टरियों को इस स्याही की सप्लाई की गई थी उनसे स्याही की किस्म के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और ऐसी स्याही की मात्रा तथा मूल्य क्या हैं जिसे दोषपूर्ण पाया गया तथा जिसे किसी प्रकार से भी उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सका ;

(घ) ऐसी स्याही की मात्रा तथा मूल्य क्या है जिसे दोषपूर्ण पाया गया तथा जिसे उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सका ; और

(ङ) क्या इस दोषपूर्ण स्याही को उपयोग के लिए दोषमुक्त करने के लिये इसे बार-बार मशीनों से संसाधित किया गया और यदि हां, तो उसमें कितना श्रम लगा तथा उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख).
आवश्यक जानकारी इस प्रकार है :—

(मैट्रिक टन में)

अवधि	बैंक नोट प्रेस के स्याही कारखाने में तयार की गई स्याही	बैंक नोट प्रेस से भिन्न मुद्रण प्रेसों को भेजी गई स्याही
1975-76 (जन 1975 से मार्च 1976 तक)	160.156	23.835
1976-77	182.956	40.649
1977-78	195.860	62.790
1978-79 (जुलाई 1979 तक)	59.527	16.100

17 अप्रैल, 1979 तक स्याही कारखाने के भण्डार में बैंक नोट प्रेस में इस्तेमाल के लिए निर्धारित स्याहियों से भिन्न स्याही 1.075 मैट्रिक टन थी, जिसकी कीमत लगभग 52,000 रुपये थी। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रेस की प्रिंटिंग मशीनों में, प्राप्त इस्तेमाल की गई स्याही की 10.505 मैट्रिक टन छीजन भी भण्डार में थी, जोकि और ज्यादा काले रंग की स्याहियों के निर्माण के लिए थी।

(ग) कुछ एक मामलों में, केवल इंडिया सिक्कूरिटी प्रेस नासिक ने ही, जिसे बैंक नोट प्रेस ने स्याही दी थी, स्याही में केवल इसलिए सुधार करने के लिए कहा था कि वह स्याही उनके मुद्रण विभागों में विद्यमान तापमान तथा नमी की स्थिति में मुनासिब रहे, न कि इसलिए कि स्याही में कोई दोष है; बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के द्वारा मुहैया की गई स्याही की किस्म के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं थी।

(घ) तथा (ङ). "क्वक सेट" स्याही के ब्रांड नाम की 0.475 मैट्रिक टन स्याही के अलावा, जो कि प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर बनाई गई थी, ऐसी कोई स्याही नहीं थी

जिसे पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस्तेमाल में न लाया जा सकता। चूंकि इस स्याही को फिर समाहित करने के बाद भी इस्तेमाल में लाया जाना संभव नहीं था, इसलिए इसे फिर से समाहित किया ही नहीं गया। किसी भी अनुसंधान तथा विकास के काम में इस प्रकार इतनी सी चीज का बेकार चले जाना सामान्य बात है।

Delays in Air Services for Calcutta

7912. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in Calcutta Statesman dated 28-2-79 to the effect that for want of Boeing 737, plane services from Calcutta are usually getting delayed;

(b) if so, the number of delays in the services from the Calcutta airport during the last one year;

(c) reaction of the Government regarding the said report; and

(d) steps taken for maintaining the time-schedule for both incoming and outgoing flights from Calcutta airport?

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

(b) Against a total number of 7356 take-offs during 1978, 3474 flights were delayed. Out of these, 2635 delays were due to the factors beyond the control of the Corporation like weather, etc. while 839 delays were on account of aircraft maintenance and operational and commercial reasons.

(c) and (d). It is the constant endeavour of the Corporation to minimise delays while ensuring the highest standards of flight safety. All controllable delays are regularly reviewed and remedial action taken where necessary.

Export of Groundnut through STC

7913. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether Government have taken the decision that exports of groundnut may be canalised through STC;

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

(c) whether the exporters have resented this more;

(d) if so, the main reasons for their objection; and

(e) whether Government has also decided that all exports of edible oil should be handled through STC?

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

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

(e) Export of edible oils from India is not ordinarily being allowed.

Enbloc Reservation of Seat by Traveling Agencies for flights to Gulf Countries

7914. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traveling agencies are allowed to reserve seats enbloc in Indian Airlines and Air India flights to Gulf countries from Trivandrum without proper names and passport numbers;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that this enbloc reservation leads to black marketing of tickets and other evil practices; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Air India and Indian Airlines, Travel Agencies are not permitted to reserve seats enbloc.

Dantwala Committee Report on Regional Rural Banks

7915. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dantwala Committee Report has recom-

mended setting up of more Regional rural banks in the country;

(b) whether this recommendation has been accepted by the Government; and

(c) if so, how many regional rural banks have been opened in view of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on an assessment of the performance of Regional Rural Banks, the Dantwala Committee has recommended that more rural banks should be opened taking into account the existing cooperative structure, the network of commercial banks' branches, the credit gap and similar other relevant factors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Twelve locations were recently approved for setting up new Regional Rural Banks. Eight new Regional Rural Banks have already been established by the end of March, 1979 and action in respect of others is also being taken.

Financial assistance asked for by State Government of Orissa

7916. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have asked the Centre for financial assistance for the Bhim-Kund project in order to meet the power shortage in the Bengal-Bihar industrial belt; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Government of Orissa represented to the Planning Commission and

the Ministry of Energy that the Bhim-Kund project should be financed by the Central Government as part of the Centre's Plan.

(b) The State Government was informed that it would be appropriate first to establish the techno-economic viability of the project before examining the question of funding, execution and other allied matters. The project report is being examined by the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority, and replies from the State Government to the comments of the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority are awaited.

World Bank Assistance for Narmada Project

7917. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:

SHRI RAGHAVJI:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating to pose Narmada Project for World Bank Assistance;

(b) does the Project include all those developments on the Narmada River System which have been proposed by Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) will it be ensured that any external financial assistance that is received for Narmada Development is earmarked to the States 'concerned in the ratio of the allocation of Narmada Waters as per Tribunals' Award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal submitted its report to the Central Government in August, 1978. The Central Government and the State Governments of Gujarat,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have made references on certain points to the Tribunal on 15-11-1978 seeking clarifications/guidance. The further report of the Tribunal is still awaited. In the meantime, matters regarding organisational structure, planning for overall development of Narmada basin, funds which are likely to be available in the Sixth Five Year Plans of the concerned States, the time frame for implementation of the projects, etc. are under discussion between the States, Planning Commission and concerned Ministries/Departments. The question of posing the Narmada projects for external assistance to the World Bank Group or any other external agency and how much of the assistance will flow to which States will depend upon the final outcome of these discussions.

Industries owned by Indians outside Country and their Gains and Losses

7918. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries owned by the Indians outside the country;

(b) how much money has been invested in those industries;

(c) the names of the countries where these industries are situated;

(d) the money received in India as profit on these industries in the last 3 years;

(e) whether government have also opened any industry outside India; and

(f) if so, its details and how much profit it has earned in the last 3 years?

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

The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Industrial and other Indian Joint Ventures set up abroad. 107 such joint ventures are at present in operation. Indian entrepreneurs have a share in the equity capital of these joint ventures.

(b) The Indian investment in these joint ventures, which are in operation, is of the order of Rs. 27.7 crores.

(c) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(d) On the basis of the information furnished by the Indian parties regarding remittances received from the Joint Ventures set up abroad, the provisional figures are as follows:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1975-76	.. 171
1976-77	.. 161
1977-78	.. 128

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Country-wise Analysis of Indian Joint Ventures operating Abroad.

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Joint Ventures
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	1
2.	Bahrain	1
3.	Canada	1
4.	Fiji	1
5.	France	1
6.	Hong Kong	1
7.	Indonesia	8
8.	Iran	1
9.	Kenya	8

1	2	3
10.	Kuwait	1
11.	Malaysia	27
12.	Mauritius	8
13.	Nepal	1
14.	Nigeria	6
15.	Oman	3
16.	Philippines	3
17.	Singapore	5
18.	Sri Lanka	3
19.	Thailand	5
20.	Uganda	1
21.	U.A.E.	9
22.	U.K.	5
23.	U.S.A.	6
24.	West Germany	1
TOTAL		107

8th Indian Cooperative Congress

7919. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRI NATHU SINGH:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL:

SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Eight Indian Co-operative Congress has recommended the setting up of a national cooperative university to serve as the nerve

centre of educating various types of cooperative functionaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The National Council for Co-operative Training, which is a wing of the National Cooperative Union of India, has set up a Working Group to work out the details.

दिल्ली में आयोजित सहकारी समितियों और सहकारी बैंकों का सम्मेलन

7920. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 मार्च, 1979 से 11 मार्च, 1979 तक दिल्ली में सहकारी समितियों और सहकारी बैंकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था और यह सम्मेलन किसने आयोजित किया था और इस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों का व्योरा क्या है ; और इनके कार्यान्वयन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) सहकारी समितियों और सहकारी बैंकों का दिल्ली में 9 मार्च से 11 मार्च, 1979 तक कोई सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ द्वारा उक्त अवधि के दौरान आठवीं भारतीय सहकारी कांग्रेस का आयोजन किया गया था, जिस में सहकारी बैंकों तथा अन्य सहकारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी भाग लिया। इस कांग्रेस

पर अब तक लगभग 8.30 लाख ६० व्यय किये जा चुके हैं और 50,000 ६० के बिलों के बारे में अभी बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) कांग्रेस द्वारा किये गये प्रमुख निर्णयों/पनाये गये प्रमुख प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। औपचारिक कार्यवृत्त अभी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ द्वारा जारी किया जाना है।

विवरण

ग्राहकों भारतीय सहकारी कांग्रेस को महत्त्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें

आर्थिक लोकतंत्र

1. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता आयोग नियुक्त करने के लिए अब समय उपयुक्त है।
2. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ के तत्वावधान में एक राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाये।
3. संसद् तथा राज्य विधान मंडलों में सहकारिता समर्थक वर्ग तैयार किये जाने चाहिये।
4. सहकारी समितियों को राज्य विधान मंडलों तथा संसद् में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिये।
5. सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है कि सहकारी प्रशासन का गैर सरकारीकरण तथा विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाय, ताकि लोगों को इसमें प्रभावी रूप से भी लेना सुनिश्चित हो सके।
6. सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से समन्वित ग्राम विकास का एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बिनिर्विष्ट समय में कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये।
7. सहकारिता का विषय भारत के संविधान में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये और उसमें इसके सिद्धान्तों को उपयुक्त रूप से परिभाषित किया जाना चाहिये।

सहकारी ऋण

8. क्षेत्रीय प्रसंतुलों को दूर करने के लिये भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों को अल्प विकसित राज्यों में ऋण ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिये अधिक धन देना चाहिये।
9. सभी एजेन्सियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले कृषि ऋण की ब्याज दर में एकरूपता होनी चाहिये।
10. दीर्घकालीन तथा अल्पकालीन कृषि ऋण ढांचे का एकीकरण नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।
11. भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों को फसल बीमा शुरू करने के लिये तत्काल कदम उठाने चाहिये।

महिलाएं तथा युवक

12. महिलाएं सह-सदस्यों के रूप में ली जानी चाहिये और उन्हें समितियों की बैठकों में भाग लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिये।
13. सहकारी समितियों में महिला विंग तथा युवक विंग गठित किये जाने चाहिये।
14. महिलाओं तथा युवकों के लिये विशेष सहकारी शिक्षा कार्यक्रम तैयार किये जाने चाहिये।

मानव साधनों का विकास

15. सदस्य-शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के साथ एकीकरण किया जाए।
16. राष्ट्रीय राज्य तथा जिला स्तरों पर सहकारी सेवा आयोग का गठन करने की आवश्यकता है।
17. शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण के सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम के लिए सहकारी ग्रामोत्थान द्वारा

भ्रान्तरिक साधनों से अधिक धन जुटाया जाना चाहिये ।

18. सहकारी संघों को सहकारी शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण निधि बनानी चाहिये ।

औद्योगिकी नीति तथा सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका

19. सरकार को औद्योगिक तथा बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों के कार्यों की जांच करने के लिये ग्रामीण ऋण सर्वेक्षण समिति के माध्यम पर एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति नियुक्त करनी चाहिये ।
20. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को कटाई मिलों तथा हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता देनी चाहिये ।
21. इस बात को आवश्यकता है कि औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों तथा विपणन और उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के बीच प्रभावी व्यापारिक संबंध स्थापित किये जाये ।
22. सरकार को मार्बजनिक् क्षेत्र के नियमों के कार्यक्रम तथा नीतियां इस तरह से तैयार करनी चाहिये कि सहकारी समितियों के विकास में सहायता मिले ।

शहरी सहकारी ऋण

23. शहरी सहकारी बैंकों को बीमा कम्पनियों/निगमों की ओर से प्राथमिक लेने की अनुमति दी जाये ।
24. शहरी ऋण समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा दिया गया अनिवार्य जमा प्रशदान आयकर में रियायत देने के लिये आवेदन निधि में जमा की जाने वाली राशि के समान माना जाना चाहिये ।

25. सभी शहरी ऋण संस्थाओं को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के समान प्रबन्ध लेण्ड (सीलिंग एण्ड रेगुलेशन एक्ट, 1976) के सभी प्रतिबंधात्मक उपबंधों से छूट मिलनी चाहिये ।

सहकारी विपणन

26. कुछ प्रमुख कृषि पदार्थों की सहकारी विपणन क्षेत्र के माध्यम से एकाधिकारी बसुली करने की निश्चित रूप से आवश्यकता है ।
27. सस्ते तथा उदार विपणन वित्त की समस्या सुलझाई जा सकती है, यदि एक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास बैंक विद्यमान हो ।
28. गोदामों, शीत भंडारों और संसाधन एककों के निर्माण के लिए मंजूर किये जाने वाले ऋणों के ब्याज तथा ऋण की किस्तों के भुगतान का एकक के कार्या-रम्भ करने तक स्थगन होना चाहिए ।
29. नष्ट होने वाली फसलों के लिए मसयंन मूल्य उपलब्ध करने की एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार की जानी चाहिए ।
30. राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को सीधे ही सहकारी समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता देनी चाहिए और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से नहीं ।
31. कारगर अन्तः सहकारी संबंध बनाने के लिए एक व्यवहारिक योजना तैयार तथा कार्यान्वित की जानी चाहिए ।

उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां

32. जब तक एक कारगर दो स्तरीय ढांचे का निर्माण नहीं होता है, तब तक एक सहकारी उपभोक्ता आन्दोलन के वर्तमान स्तरों के माध्यम से वर्तमान कार्य चलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए ।

33. सहकारी उपभोक्ता आन्दोलन को प्रियायती ढरं पर वित्त सुलभ किया जाना चाहिए ।
34. विधायियों को हटाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ को कुछ उपभोज्य उत्पादों का विनिर्माण करने का कार्य करना चाहिए ।
35. उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के प्रबंध का व्यवसायीकरण किया जाना चाहिए ।

सहकारी गृह-निर्माण

36. राष्ट्र तथा शीर्ष स्तरीय सहकारी गृह-निर्माण संस्थाओं को ऋण-पत्र जारी करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए ।
37. सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अपने द्वारा अग्निग्रहण की गई फालतू भूमि का 40 प्रतिशत भाग सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों को आवंटित करे ।
38. सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों को स्टाफ ड्यूटी, पंजीकरण शुल्क आदि से छूट दी जानी चाहिए ।

श्रमिक सहकारी समितियाँ

39. राज्य सरकार को राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक "श्रमिक तथा निर्माण समिति मण्डल" गठित करना चाहिए जिससे श्रमिक तथा निर्माण सहकारी समितियों का निरन्तर विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके ।
40. राज्य सरकारों को श्रमिक भूखाना आदि सुनिश्चित करके श्रमिक तथा निर्माण समितियों की सहायता करनी चाहिए ।

41. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को श्रमिक तथा निर्माण समितियों की सहायता करने के लिए एक प्रसंग निधि बनानी चाहिए ।
42. श्रमिक सहकारी समितियों की लेबर कम्पेंट एक्ट लागू किये जाने से छूट दी जाये ।

News-item Captioned 'Maharashtra Cashew units Central aid Sought'

7921. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items captioned "Maharashtra Cashew Units Central Aid Sought" published in Economic times (New Delhi Edition) of 5th March, 1979; and

(b) if so, how far the demand of the Maharashtra Cashew industry has been met with to tide over its serious financial crisis with a view to avoid rendering over 10 thousands jobless?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Income Tax/other Taxes to be paid by Delhi Cinemas

7922. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Press reports appearing in Indian Express of 13th March, 1979, that Delhi Cinemas have to pay income-tax/other taxes to the tune of lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government to recover the taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the Press Report appearing on page 3 of the Indian Express (Delhi City Edition) dated 13th March, 1979 under the caption "Cinema Houses in Capital owe huge tax arrears". The Report relates to arrears of property tax due against some cinema houses in the capital aggregating to Rs. 67.53 lakhs and the report appears to have been based on the information disclosed at a meeting of the Delhi Municipal Corporation on 12-3-1979. Since the levy, collection and recovery of property taxes payable to the Municipal Corporation is not a subject administered by the Government of India, parts (b) and (c) of the Question do not arise.

Sea-Food Exports

7923. SHR VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sea-food export earnings during 1977-78 by important items state-wise and the targets, financial and physical for 1978-79 and achievements reported so far/anticipated upto 31st March, 1979, alongwith the targets proposed/approved for 1979-80 and details thereof;

(b) the total number of sea-food exporters by their categories state-wise and names of the top ten exporters during 1977-78 and the quantity and value of sea-food exported by them for the last 3 years including 1978-79;

(c) Central financial/technical aid facilities made available for export of sea-food by important items, projects wise for the last 3 years, funds sanctioned under various schemes and actual utilisation thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is aware of the various malpractices indulged in by the Private Agents/Exporters and the exploitation of fishermen in the process and details thereof and effective steps taken/proposed to protect the interest of development of marine fisheries and lakhs of fishermen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Sea-food export earnings in rupees lakhs during 1977-78 of important items shipped through ports in different States are at statement-I.

Target fixed for marine products exports during 1978-79 is 73780 tonnes valued at Rs. 226.57 crores. Actual exports made during April-January, 1978-79 were 67363 tonnes valued at Rs. 185.72 crores. Exports estimated for 1978-79 is about 80450 tonnes valued at Rs. 226.57 crores. Target for 1979-80 is 85570 tonnes valued at Rs. 250 crores. Detailed break-up of this target is at Statement-II.

(b) The total number of sea-food exporters registered with Marine products Export Development Authority as on 31-1-1979 is 818. State-wise break-up is at Statement-III.

Names of top 10 exporters of marine of sea-food by important items, products during 1977-78 and their exports during 1976-77 and 1977-78 are at Statement-IV. The 1978-79 export figures are not yet ready.

(c) A statement showing the financial/technical aid made available for export of sea-food for the last three years with funds sanctioned and actual utilisation is at statement-V.

(d) Marine Products Export Development Authority which was set up as statutory body in August, 1972, has been entrusted with the responsibility to promote and develop marine product industry with special reference to exports and of developing and regulating off-shore and deep sea

fishing. Apart from providing necessary assistance and guidelines to the exporters, the Authority engaged itself actively in propaganda and publicity through different advertisements and publications, participation in fairs and exhibitions within and outside the country. It also carried export potential surveys within the country and market surveys abroad. The Authority provides interest subsidy for procurement of improved types of machinery and modernisation of processing plants, training in processing methods for technicians employed in

marine products industry. Pilot projects for (a) Prawn farming in brackish water; (b) alver resources and survey of eel culture have already been taken. Individual complaints from importers regarding had quality and wrong grading of goods are taken up with Marine Products Export Development Authority, which discusses such cases with the exporters concerned, scrutinises relevant documents and tries to take various measures ranging from amicable settlement of trade claims to cancellation of Certificates of Registration for Export.

Statement-I

Sea Food export earnings during 1977-78 of important items shipped through ports in different states.

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Frozen Shrimps	Frozen froglegs	Frozen lobster tail	Frozen fish
Kerala	7048.3	259.4	196.5	1.5
Tamil Nadu	1887.9	215.0	25.5	0.8
Maharashtra	2154.5	129.2	109.1	287.3
Andhra Pradesh	1189.5	..	..	0.1
Gujarat	683.7	..	65.3	24.1
Karnataka	1175.7	0.6	..	..
West Bengal	1407.7	63.2	0.1	3.4
Orissa	282.9	..	..	..
TOTAL	15830.2	667.4	396.5	317.2

State	Dried fish	Shark fish & fish maws	Others	Total
Kerala	..	0.9	238.0	7744.6
Tamil Nadu	128.4	92.7	49.8	2400.1
Maharashtra	97.9	154.8	95.1	3027.9
Andhra Pradesh	..	0.3	0.8	1190.7
Gujarat	..	..	14.4	787.5
Karnataka	..	..	9.4	1185.7
West Bengal	..	0.5	0.7	1475.6
Orissa	..	..	..	282.9
TOTAL	226.3	249.2	408.2	18095.0

Statement-II

(Qty. in tonnes Value in Rs. lakhs)

Items	Q:	V:	1979-80 (Target)
1. Frozen shrimp	Q:	V:	53000 20575.00
2. Frozen Lobster tails	Q:	V:	850 672.00
3. Frozen froglegs	Q:	V:	4000 952.00
4. Fresh & frozen fish	Q:	V:	15000 950.00
5. Canned shrimp	Q:	V:	200 110.00
6. Dried fish	Q:	V:	55.00 282.00
7. Dried shrimp	Q:	V:	20 3.50
8. Shark fins and fish maws	Q:	V:	500 645.50
9. Others	Q:	V:	6500 810.00
TOTAL	Q:	V:	85570 25000.00

Statement-III

*State-wise break-up of Sea Food Exporters
Registered with Marine Products Export
Development Authority as on 31-1-1979.*

State/Union Territory	Number of exporters
Kerala	228
Maharashtra	216
TamilNadu	212
West Bengal	55
Karnataka	51

State/Union Territory	Number of exporters
Gujarat	17
Orissa	12
Goa	11
Andhra Pradesh	8
Delhi	6
Madhya Pradesh	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
TOTAL	818

Statement-IV

Names of Top 10 Exporters of Marine Products during 1977-78 and their Exports during 1976-77 and 1977-78

Name of exporter	Qty in tonnes		Value :—in Rs. lakhs	
			Exports	
	1977-78	1976-77		
1. M/s. Greaves International Ltd., Bombay	Q: V:	2502 787.36	3219 1042.57	
2. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Vizag.	Q: V:	704 399.51	465 294.94	
3. M/s. Prasanth Overseas Supplies House (P) Ltd., Madras	Q: V:	967 351.68	843 257.89	
4. M/s. Orient Marine Products (P) Ltd., Madras	Q: V:	918 284.17	1002 418.67	
5. M/s. Britannia Biscuits Co. Ltd., Bombay	Q: V:	1193 293.96	898 195.51	
6. M/s. Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay	Q: V:	481 280.41	274 173.21	
7. M/s. George Maijo, Cuddalore	Q: V:	499 276.93	270 169.09	
8. M/s. George Maijo & Co. (Vizag), Madras	Q: V:	565 262.45	602 320.70	
9. M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., Bombay	Q: V:	497 261.79	832 433.51	
10. M/s. Bharath Seafoods, Alleppey	Q: V:	927 236.50	611 146.61	

Statement-V

Statement showing Financial/Technical aid made available for Export of sea food for the last three years with funds sanctioned and actual utilisation

(In Rs. lakhs)

Year	Budget allocation	Actual expenditure
1	2	3
1. Frozen storage		
1976-77	30.08	7.31
1977-78	24.00	17.47
1978-79	29.50	31.78

2. Insulated trucks

1976-77	..	..
1977-78	10.00	6.34
1978-79	15	11.46

3. Prawn farming (commenced only in 1978-79)

1978-79	12.00	
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4. Inplant inspection and extension

1976-77	3.50	2.88
1977-78	7.00	6.58**
1978-79	10.25	9.67††

**Includes expenditure of Rs. 4.80 lakhs for construction of 12 fish landing platforms.

††Includes expenditure of Rs. 5.36 lakhs for construction of 14 fish landing platforms.

5. Interest subsidy

1976-77	0.10	0.11
1977-78	0.10	0.05
1978-79	0.10	0.38

6. Cash compensatory support ranging from 5% to 20% of the f.o.b. value has been given to some items of sea-food exports during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. The actual expenditure incurred on Cash Compensatory Support are as below:—

1976-77	Rs. 39 lakhs
1977-78	Rs. 59 lakhs
1978-79 (April-December, 1978)	Rs. 54 lakhs

Branches of State Bank and other Nationalised Banks in Dhanbad District of Bihar

7924. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of branches of State Bank and other nationalised banks in Dhanbad District of Bihar, the places where they are situated and the amount of business they have done

in 1977 and 1978 facts in details and separately for each branch;

(b) rural credit given by each branch for the same period; and

(c) whether Government will make a probe into the working of banks in Dhanbad District to make them effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a)

and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that as at the end of December, 1978, there were 81 branches of the public sector banks functioning in Dhanbad District, Bihar. The names of the places where they are located are given in the statement.

Branchwise details of deposits and advances in Dhanbad District are not available. However, population group-wise data on deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June, 1977 and June, 1978 are set out below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at the end of	Rural		Semi-urban		Total	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June 1977.	450	34	21955	4160	22405	4194
June 1978.	951	59	21659	4652	22610	4711

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that at present there is no proposal under their consideration to

undertake a probe into the working of the bank branches in Dhanbad District.

Statement

Names of places in Dhanbad District where the branches of the public sector banks are located

As on 31-12-1978

Name of the Bank	Name of the Centre	No. of branches
1	2	3
State Bank of India	Dhanbad	4
	Jharia	2
	Karkend	1
	Sindri	1
	Katrasgarh	1
	Loyabad	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	Maraphari	1
	Didwadih	1
	Kumardhubi	1
Bokaro Industrial Area	1	

I	II	III
	Chandankhari	1
	Chas	1
	Custor	1
	Bilbera	1
	Barora	1
	Chirrumda	1
	Punpunkighat Bera	1
	TOTAL	22
Allahabad Bank	Dhanbad	1
	Katrasgarh	1
	Gomoh	1
	Kumardhubi	1
	Nirsa	
	Sijua	1
	Govindpur	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	B.C.C.L. Area No. IV	1
	Kharkharee	1
	TOTAL	10
Bank of Baroda	Dhanbad	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	TOTAL	2
Bank of India	Chas Village	1
	Chirkunda	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	Dhanbad	1
	Ina	1
	Bhaga	1
	Panchet	1

1	2	3
	Jharia	1
	Baghmara	1
	Sindri	1
	Kirkcud	1
	Mohuda	1
	TOTAL	12
Canara Bank	Dhanbad	1
	Gobindpur	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	Seraidhela	1
	Sindri Project Area	1
	TOTAL	5
Central Bank of India	Jharia	1
	Dhanbad	1
	Chas (Bokaro)	1
	Dhanbad—Bank Mor	1
	Kujama Colliery	1
	TOTAL	5
Indian Bank	Dhanbad	1
	TOTAL	1
Indian Overseas Bank	Dhanbad	1
	TOTAL	1
Punjab National Bank	Jharia	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	Dhanbad	1
	TOTAL	3
Syndicate Bank	Dhanbad	
	Bokaro Steel City (Maraphari)	
	TOTAL	2

1	2	3
United Bank of India	Dhanbad	1
	Chas Village	1
	Bokaro Steel City	2
	Bhowra	1
	Dhanbad—Bank Mor	1
	Tundi	1
	TOTAL	7
United Commercial Bank	Dhanbad	2
	Maithon	1
	Jharia	1
	Jorapokhar	1
	Bhowra	1
	Bokaro Steel City	1
	Bahapur	1
	Sudamdih	1
	Moonidih	1
	Bhuli	1
	TOTAL	11

Century's first total eclipse

7925. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 14 countries are thinking of sending expeditions to India during the century's first total eclipse to be visible over India on 16th February next year as is reported by P.T.I. quoting Indian Institute of Astrophysics Deputy Director, Shri J. S. Bhattacharya;

(b) how long the total eclipse of the sun will last;

(c) when will the eclipse begin and when will the same end;

(d) will the total eclipse be visible throughout India or parts thereof; and

(e) if parts, which are the parts where the total eclipse may be seen?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Scientific information about the total solar Eclipse on 16-2-1980 has been furnished on request to 16 scientific teams of seven countries. Shri J. C. Bhattacharya is the National Coordinator for the solar Eclipse.

(b) The maximum duration of the eclipse is 2 minutes and 50 seconds at the west coast of India.

(c) Considering the earth as a whole the solar eclipse begin at 11.45 a.m. (IST) and end at 5.01 p.m. (IST). In India, the eclipse will be visible

depending upon the location of the place from 14 hours, 17 minutes, 12 seconds to 17 hours, 3 seconds.

(d) and (e). The solar eclipse will be visible as a total one along a path 160—120 Km. wide from Karwar to Puri. Partial eclipse of varying magnitude will be seen from all places in India.

Promotion of Trade with Yugoslavia

7926. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for setting up a joint enterprise, a professional organisation for promotion of trade between India and Yugoslavia in near future; and

(b) if so, the scope thereof and the extent of the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). In the context of Indo-Yugoslav cooperation in third country projects the question of floating a joint company which could offer consultancy, joint tendering, joint financing, project execution, etc., based on the capabilities of both India and Yugoslavia, was generally discussed during the visit of the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Trade to India in early March, 1979. No concrete scheme has yet been worked out.

Undecided Adjudication cases under Collectors Jurisdiction while Delivering Charge

7927. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of adjudication cases of Central Excise, Customs, Gold Con-

trol of Collector's jurisdiction in which hearing was given and left undecided by the then Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur while delivering the charge on 18th August, 1977;

(b) why the cases were kept pending for months together when all the formalities were complete and the same were fully mature for decision;

(c) whether the Government considered that there is any loss, injury and harassment to the concerned party; and

(d) what proper action the Government proposed to take to save the citizen from such hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a)

The number of such cases are as under:—

- (i) Central Excise—two;
- (ii) Gold Control—One; and
- (iii) Customs—Nil.

(b) The adjudication of the two Central Excise cases was not completed as in one case verification of figures furnished by the factory relating to valuation of its product and in the other case verification of the date of service of show-cause notice on the party, was required to be done before passing the final orders.

In the Gold Control case, the party was heard only partly on 25-7-1977 but the hearing could not be completed before 16-8-1977, as the party had sought cross-examination of some officer.

(c) and (d). Instructions exist to the effect that when an officer is transferred he should ensure that as far as possible in cases where he has granted personal hearing to the party, the formal orders are issued by him before relinquishing charge. The reply to part (b) will show that it

was only in a very small number of cases that the final decision could not be taken by the outgoing Collector, and this also was because of the need for verification of certain submissions made to him or for allowing cross-examination as requested by the concerned party. Since the principles of natural justice require that full opportunity should be given to the affected party, a few cases of this nature cannot be altogether avoided. The circumstances of these cases do not indicate anything in the nature of harassment of the concerned parties.

Bigger Aircraft on Ex-Delhi-Gwalior-Indore and Ex-Indore-Bhopal Routes

7928. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that present flights IC459/480 of Indian Airlines ex-Delhi, Gwalior, Indore and Ex-Indore Bhopal have not been able to cope with the heavy traffic in the routes because of the small aircraft being used on the routes;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider introduction of bigger aircraft on the route and increase its frequency;

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The fleet of Indian Airlines is fully committed to meet the operations on the existing schedules. The Corporation has no spare aircraft available at present to consider either increasing the frequency of flights or operate larger capacity aircraft on the Sector Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore. The Corporation, however, would review the position when the aircraft capacity improves during 1980-81.

Halt for IC-407 and 408 Flights at Gwalior

7929. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines will consider halt of present IC-407 and 408 ex-Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi and ex-Varanasi-Khajuraho-Agra Delhi at Gwalior;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is not a fact that inclusion of Gwalior on the route of this flight will help not only solving heavy traffic problem but will be a source of encouragement from tourism point of view; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). In the context of the current and established tourist flow pattern and also keeping in view the constraints of fleet capacity, Indian Airlines is unable at present to provide a halt at Gwalior on flights IC-407/408 Delhi/Agra/Khajuraho/Varanasi and back.

Utilization of Kavalapur Airport near Sangli (Maharashtra)

7930. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Kavalapur Airport near Sangli (Maharashtra) has remained unattended for a period of last ten years and more;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to utilise the same for domestic aviation purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The airfield at Kavalapur is owned by the State Government and its present status/condition is not known.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Income tax Arrears against M/s. Rajnikant N. Shroff, Nadiad

7931. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) income tax arrears of Rajnikant N. Shroff an unregistered firm year-wise since 1971-72 to 1977-78;

(b) names and addresses of persons who are actually owning this unregistered firm and total income tax arrears in their names; and

(c) business activities of this firm, names and addresses of its subsidiaries or allied firms and total income tax due from them as per the income tax declaration made by Rajnikant N. Shroff in his income tax return?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Complete information is not readily available and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Income tax arrears against Manubhai Rajnikant Shroff, Ahmedabad

7932. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) income tax outstanding in the name of Manubhai Rajnikant Shroff (Registered firm), Pathar Kuva, Relief Road, Ahmedabad, all its associates and branches;

(b) main business activities of this firm;

(c) total deposits received by this firm and its associates from the public; and

(d) what are the business connection of these firms with M/s. Rajnikant Shroff—an unregistered firm of Nadiad against whom total income tax of Rs. 193.68 lakhs are outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available; the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

श्री सीराष्ट्र प्रायल मिल्स एसोसिएशन, जाम-नगर की धोर से 18 अक्टूबर, 1978 को प्रभ्यावेदन

7933. श्री बर्मसिंह भाई पटेल: क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री सीराष्ट्र प्रायल मिल्स एसोसिएशन, जामनगर ने खादम नेक, तिलहन उत्पादन और बिपणन के बारे में 18 अक्टूबर, 1978 को उन्हें (मंत्री महोदय) एक प्रभ्यावेदन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें किस प्रकार की मांगे की गयी हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मांग के बारे में कब धोर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त प्रभ्यावेदन में 10 समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है तो उसके

क्या कारण है और प्रत्येक समस्या के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कब ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार शोबल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) व (ग) : यह निवेदन किया गया है कि गुजरात में ग्रामल जिलिंग उद्योग सुविकसित है और यह ग्रामीण इलाकों में लघु क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है। साथे यह भी कहा गया है कि इन एककों में तेल निकालने की 50 प्रतिशत क्षमता बेकार पड़ी हुई है। बाध्य तेल और तिलहन उद्योग के पुनर्गठन की राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की प्रस्तावित परियोजना का इससे द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किये जाने से तथा बहुत बड़े एककों की स्थापना करने और उच्च वेतन धोषी कर्मचारियों को नियुक्ति किये जाने से इस लघु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचेगा।

इस एसोसियेशन की प्राथमिकता ठीक प्रतीत नहीं होती है। राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य तिलहन उत्पादकों के सहकारी ढाँचे का विकास करना तथा उत्पादन, संसाधन और विपणन को सम्बन्ध करना है। परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में, नए एकक स्थापित करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। बल्कि केवल वर्तमान सुविधाओं की बेकार पड़ी क्षमता का उपयोग करना है। राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की परियोजना रिपोर्ट में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि नए एककों की स्थापना पर विचार करने से पहले एक अध्ययन दल उन प्रतिरिक्त संसाधन सुविधाओं के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करेगा जिनकी इस परियोजना के लिए आवश्यकता होगी।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

एसोसियेशन के सुझाव

टिप्पण

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1. हम तिलहनों का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा पाये हैं।
2. मूंगफली की प्रति एकड़ उपज स्थिर रहे है।
3. मूंगफली वर्षा पर निर्भर रहने वाले क्षेत्रों में उगाई जाती है और यहाँ तक कि प्रतिशत एक वर्षा की डेरी के परिवारमस्वरूप 25% से 30% तक उत्पादन में कमी हुई है।

तिलहनों के उत्पादन में बढ़ती का रुख रहा है। यद्यपि उनके उत्पादन में मौसम की अनिश्चितताओं के कारण वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहा है, क्योंकि लगभग 90% तिलहन क्षेत्र प्रतिष्ठित है। इनके उत्पादन में उतार-चढ़ाव पहले की तुलना में अब अधिक सीमा में होता है। मूंगफली और रेप-सरसों, जो दोनों मिलाकर देश में तिलहन उत्पादन का लगभग 85% और बाक लगभग 15% भाग है, के निम्न तालिका में दिए उत्पादन प्रांकों से यह बात स्पष्ट होती है :—

	मूबफली			सरसों		
	अधिकतम (5 वर्ष)	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम (5 वर्ष)	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	
तीसरी योजना	5125	6004	4263	1267	915	
चौथी योजना	5489	6181	4092	1697	1433	
पांचवीं योजना	5800*	6754	4411	1842*	1562	

*केवल चार वर्षों का औसत

उत्पादन में उपर्युक्त वृद्धि क्रमशः पर मूबफली सहित विभिन्न तिनहन फसलों की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज में सुधार होने के कारण हुई है।

4. प्रतिरिक्त खजल के लिए कोई नई भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है।
5. निरार (डो आई. एच. आर.) और बंग बोरों की विशेष परियोजनाएं अधिक उपज वाली फसलों के नए बीज निरार करने में सक्षम नहीं हुई है।
6. 'मासी और रोबों' बीमारियों पर समय से काबू नहीं पाया गया है।
7. जब क्षेत्र संक्रमण से प्रतिन हो जाता है, सरकार ने कमी की नासिकीटमार दवाइयों का समय से छिड़काव करने की कोई उचित योजना नहीं बनाई है।

सरकार प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज बढ़ाकर और साथ ही दक्षिणी राज्यों के नहर द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्रों शीघ्रकालीन फसल के रूप में, विशेषकर मूबफली के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर तिनहन फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए तत्पार प्रयत्न कर रही है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के उत्पादन में कार्यान्वित की जा रही तिलहन सम्बन्धी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित प्रसंशोधन परियोजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न तिनहन फसलों की अधिक उपज वाली किस्में तैयार करने के लिए व्यवस्थित प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न तिलहन फसलों की अल्पकालीन अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्में तैयार करने पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और बहुत सी नई किस्में तैयार होने वाली हैं।

तिनहन की फसलों को विभिन्न नासिकीटों, रोगों द्वारा किये जाने वाले नुकसान से बचाने के लिए भारत सरकार गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम और नए सिंचित क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों का विस्तार करने संबंधी केन्द्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत पौध-संरक्षण उपकरणों, प्रकलन लागत और रसायनों की लागत (रेपसीड और सरसों के मामले में) के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देती रही है।

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(प्रश्न 2)

(प्रश्न 2)

अल्पावधि में विकसित यही जो मद सख्या 5 में दिया गया है।
होने वाले नये बीजों की
आवश्यकता है।

9. मूंगफली की फसल प्रभा- 'एफला ट वर्सिन' भण्डार में रखे बीजों में नमी की [वृद्धिवता
वित करने वाली 'अलफा- के कारण पनपती है। किसानों को सलाह दी जाती है कि
टाकसीन' भी है। इस वे अपने उत्पाद अच्छी प्रकार से सुखा लें, ताकि उन्हें
फफूद को नियंत्रित करने फफूदीन लग सके।
के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं
किये गये हैं।

10. (किसानों के हितों को जहां तक भारत सरकार की नीतियों का संबंध है, हाथ से
नुकसान पहुंचाकर लोगों चुनी मूंगफली के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जा रही है और
को आर्थिक सहायता ये नेफड के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किये गये हैं, जो एक ऐसा
प्राप्त दर पर खाद्य मूंग- अभिकरण है जिसका उत्पादक स्तर तक सीधा संबंध है।
फली का तेल देने का इसी प्रकार मूंगफली की तेल रहित खली का निर्यात राज्य
प्रयत्न करने की गुज- व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया जा रहा है,
रात सरकार की गलत ताकि इन निर्यातों का देश को अधिकतम मूल्य प्राप्त हो
नीति से अपनी उपज सके।
का उचित लाभ न
मिलने से) किसान को
दण्डित किया गया है
और (हाथ से चुनी
मूंगफली का निर्यात
रोकने और तेल रहित
खली के निर्यात को
बिल्कुल छिन्न-भिन्न
करने) की भारत
भारत सरकार की
गलत नीति।

जूनागढ़ में आयकरदाताओं को विशेष सुविधाएं

4397. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उरुजान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर आयुक्त, गुजरात-1, अहमदाबाद के 9 सितम्बर, 1978 को जूनागढ़ के दौरे के समय चैम्बर ऑफ कामर्स, जूनागढ़ ने उन्हें तीन मांगों वाला एक अभ्यावेदन पेश किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन में से प्रत्येक मांग का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन तीनों मांगों में से प्रत्येक को कब तथा कैसे मंजूर किया गया तथा स्वीकृत मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(घ) कौन सी मांगें अस्वीकृत की गईं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) जूनागढ़ में इस समय आयकर-दाताओं को क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही है और उन्हें विशेष सुविधाएं कब तथा किस रूप में दी जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जल्लिकर उल्लाह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) (i) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त और अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के कार्यालय जूनागढ़ में रखना ।

(ii) आयुक्त के कार्यालय का राजकोट में चालू किया जाना ।

(iii) जूनागढ़ वाणिज्य मण्डल के मामले में आयकर और धन कर संबंधी कार्यवाहियों के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन ।

(ग) और (घ). यह निर्णय किया गया है कि निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के कार्यालय को भाकतपुर में रखने की वर्तमान

व्यवस्था कायम रहेगी । जहां तक अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्त के कार्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि राजकोट में अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्त का एक और पद बनाया जाय । राजकोट, भावनगर स्थित वर्तमान कार्यालय, की अपेक्षा जूनागढ़ के अधिक निकट है । इस नए कार्यालय का क्षेत्राधिकार, जूनागढ़ से दायर की जाने वाली आयकर अपीलों पर लागू होगा ।

(ii) राजकोट में आयकर आयुक्त के कार्यालय ने 11 जनवरी, 1979 से कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है ।

(iii) भारतीय वाणिज्य मण्डल के मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निर्णय दिए जाने के बाद, जूनागढ़ वाणिज्य मण्डल के मामले में आयकर और धन कर सम्बन्धी कार्यवाहियां शुरू कर दी गयी हैं ।

(ङ) आयकर आयुक्त ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि अधिकांश करदाताओं के समाधान प्रदरूप में जूनागढ़ में मर्भा सुविधाएं मुहैया की गयी हैं ।

एकाधिकार गृहों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा का कथित दुर्बिनिर्वाह

7935. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का निवार 20 प्रमुख एकाधिकार गृहों द्वारा अपने नामों में अथवा बेनामी आधार पर देश में अथवा विदेशों में अर्जित की गई अनुमानित सम्पत्ति जमा कर लिये जाने की जांच कराने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उन्हें उद्योग उद्योगों के द्वारा खलाई जा रही भारतीय तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ करार करके करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा

का दुविनियोजन तथा करों का अपबन्धन किया है ; और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कभी कोई जांच की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) 20 बड़े एकाधिकार घरानों में से किसी भी घराने द्वारा कराधान कानूनों अथवा मुद्रा नियंत्रण संबंधी कानूनों के उल्लंघन किये जाने का यदि कोई विशिष्ट मामला सरकार की जानकारी में आता है तो उसकी जांच करवायी जाती है ।

(ख) यदि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति के बिना विदेशी मुद्रा को विदेश में रोक रखा गया जाए अथवा उसे प्राधिकृत बैंकिंग माध्यम से स्वदेश न भेजा जाये या फिर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति के बिना विदेश में किसी प्रकार का पूंजी निवेश किया जाये तो यह विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन होगा । जब कभी ऐसा कोई मामला प्रवर्तन निदेशालय की जानकारी में आता है तो वह इस पर कार्यवाही करता है ।

श्री सौराष्ट्र आयल मिल्स एसोसिएशन, जामनगर की ओर से "आयल केक एक्स्ट्रेक्शन" निर्यात नीति के बारे में 18 जुलाई, 1978 का अभ्यावेदन

7936. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "शारुण्डनट आयल केक एक्स्ट्रेक्शन" सम्बन्धी निर्यात नीति के बारे में श्री सं. राष्ट्र आयल मिल्स एसोसिएशन, जामनगर की ओर से दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 1978 का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी बातें क्या हैं ; क्या उसमें पांच सूची मांग की गई है, उनमें से कौन-कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार की गई हैं तथा जिन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है

उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनको स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर.फि.बेग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन में मुख्य बात यह कही गई थी कि मूंगफली निस्सारण का निर्यात बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के हो । चूंकि देश में उचित कीमतों पर मूंगफली निस्सारण की उपलब्धि बनाये रखने के लिए उसके निर्यातों को विनियमित करना है, अतः एसोसिएशन को बताया गया है कि मुक्त निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती ।

Traffic Control at Airports

7937. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic control at airports in the country is erratic;

(b) whether an important air field approach aid called VOR has not been functioning properly at Delhi Airport and reasons for the same;

(c) has it been brought to the notice of Government vide news item at page 3 of the Indian Express dated 6-7-79 on the said subject and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the mal-functioning of VOR is the cause of boeing air-crash near Delhi airport in May 1973 and if so what steps have been taken since then regarding proper functioning of VOR?

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

(b) There are two Very High Frequency Omni Directional Radio Ranges (VORs) provided at Delhi Airport. While one of the Very High Frequency Omni Directional Radio

Ranges is functioning satisfactorily the performance of the other VOR has been affected in certain directions by the high tension power lines running close by. This effect has been brought to the notice of the airlines operators according to the prescribed procedures. Action is also in hand for shifting this VOR to a new location within the airfield. The equipment to meet this requirement is under procurement.

(c) The News Item in the Indian Express dated the 8th March, 1979, Delhi Edition was taken note of by the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Collection of Customs Duty at Santa Cruz and Delhi Airports

7938. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of collection at Santa Cruz and Delhi airports as Customs Duty and penalty during the month of January, February and March 1979;

(b) whether this compares favourably with the revenue earnings during the corresponding months of 1978; and

(c) whether the improved revenue earnings were due to relaxation of baggage rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A comparative statement showing the total amount of Customs duty, fine and penalty collected at Bombay and Delhi Airports from international passengers in January, February and March, 1979 and that collected during the corresponding period of 1978 is attached.

The main reasons for the increase in the collection in the first three months of 1979 as compared to the corresponding period of 1978, are the

growth in passengers' traffic and the increase of the limit under the import trade control regulations for import, on payment of duty, of items of passengers' baggage.

Statement

Total amount of Customs duty, Fine and Penalty collected in January, February and March, 1978 and 1979 at Bombay and Delhi Airports.

Bombay Air Port	Month	Total amount of Customs Duty, Fine and Penalty
		(In Rs.)
	January, 1979	2,90,22,965
	February, 1979	2,78,64,013
	March, 1979	3,38,27,648
	January, 1978	2,33,20,448
	February, 1978	2,34,27,719
	March, 1978	2,56,57,919
Delhi Air Port	Month	Total amount of Customs Duty, Fine and Penalty
		(In. Rs.)
	January, 1979	81,20,398
	February, 1979	77,04,590
	March, 1979	84,76,867
	January, 1978	59,56,975
	February, 1978	57,76,135
	March, 1978	74,54,083

Loan amount sanctioned under Hire Purchase Scheme to sterling companies

7939. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state what is the loan amount sanctioned under Hire Purchase Scheme to the sterling companies owning tea gardens during the Congress Government and during present Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

राजस्थान में अग्रिम उद्योगों का नया केन्द्र

7940. श्री चतुर्वेज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सांगवल, तहसील छीपा बड़ोद, जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) में अफीम तोलने का एक नया केन्द्र खोला गया है ; यदि हाँ, तो इसका कितनी तथा किन-किन पंचायतों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र की तीन पंचायतों के मालाबा इस क्षेत्र के अधीन आने वाली अन्य पंचायतों के किसानों को, पुलिस की व्यवस्था नहोने तथा यह केन्द्र बहुत दूरहोने से कठिनाईयां उठानी पड़ेंगी ;

(ग) क्या उप केन्द्र कोटा, बूंदी और शालावाड़ जिलों में तहसील अथवा उस तहसील केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों पर भी है ; और

(घ) क्या सांगवल उप केन्द्र खोलने की साजिश के सम्बन्ध में जांच कराई जायेगी तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ज्वोरा क्या है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जी हाँ। इस केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत आठ पंचायतें अर्थात्, सांगवल, हरणाबादा-

माहूजी, बिलंबी, चारपुरा, विमोदजागीर, कलमोड़िया, बंजौरिया और देवरीजोध आती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं। सरवल स्थित केन्द्र पोस्त उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों के नजदीक है। इसलिये कास्तकारों को अपनी अफिम नारकोटिक्स विभाग को देने हेतु लम्बा रास्ता तय नहीं करना पड़ेगा। केन्द्र पर आवश्यक सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध भी किये गये हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Legal formalities in respect of imported Cars

7941. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of imported cars now in use in the TISCO by its officials and the number imported in last two years;

(b) whether they are having all legal papers and all taxes paid; and

(c) whether these luxuries have concurrence from the Government Directorates in the TISCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). No Customs Clearance Permit/Import Licence has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in the name of this firm for import of any Car during the last two years.

Other necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Service conditions of employees and officers of I. T. D. C.

7942. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether service conditions of different categories of employees (including officers) of ITDC at all level including its headquarters are presently governed by the following statutory enactments;

(i) Shops and Establishments Act and rules of various States;

(ii) Industrial Employment (S.O.) Act and rules;

(iii) Factories Act and Rules framed under it; and

(iv) Motor Transport Workers Acts and rules framed by States;

(b) if so, clearly mention the categories of employees of the different units/division of the Corporations including its headquarters whose conditions of service are governed and regulated by each of the above enactment and rules; and

(c) what action have been taken by Management to make a comprehensive set of mutually agreed rules and regulations for the governance of the services of the employees of the Corporation as a whole including its officers as on the date since the inception of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir, to the extent specified in the provisions of these Enactments.

(b) Catering Establishments such as residential hotels, restaurants and Sound & Light Shows of ITDC, corporate office, Regional Offices and Tourist Service Station, New Delhi are governed by the provisions of the Shops and Establishment Acts of the concerned State and are applicable to the employees to the extent specified

in each State Enactment. The list of these Establishments is given in statement 'A'. The Shops and Establishment Act does not make any distinction between a workman and officer.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 is applicable only to the workmen and not to the executives. The Establishments of ITDC covered under this Act are indicated in Statement 'B'.

The Transport Workshop of Delhi and Laundry Section of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi are covered by the Factories Act, 1948.

All Transport Units of ITDC employing more than 5 transport workers are covered by the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

(c) Certified Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 have been framed in respect of Hotel Ashok, Hotel Janpath Ashok, Hotel Lodhi Ashok, Hotel Ranjit Ashok, New Delhi. The Draft Standing Orders for certification have been filed before the Certifying authorities in the case of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta, Ashok Beach Resort Kovalam, Hotel Akbar Ashok, Hotel Qutab Ashok and Transport Division. The Draft Standing Orders for certification for Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore and Headquarters are under preparation.

For Units and employees including officers not covered under the provisions of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, ITDC Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules 1978 have been framed and notified.

Service conditions of various categories of employees are governed and regulated by the relevant Labour Laws and the provisions of the said Labour Laws have to be fully complied with for different categories of covered employees. Therefore, a uniformity in the service conditions of employees

working in the Factories, Shops and Establishments and Industrial Establishments can be only to the extent as has been provided for in these Labour Legislations. Draft Recruitment & Promotion Rules have been circulated to the Trade Unions for their comments and the same will be notified after considering their comments. The Leave and LTC entitlements for the employees have been framed in consultation with them.

Statement 'A'

Establishments of ITDC covered under the respective shops & establishment Act of the Concerned state.

HOTELS

- (1) Ashok, New Delhi
- (2) Akbar Ashok, New Delhi
- (3) Janpath Ashok, New Delhi
- (4) Lodhi Ashok, New Delhi
- (5) Ranjit Ashok, New Delhi
- (6) Qutab Ashok, New Delhi
- (7) Ashok, Bangalore
- (8) Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad
- (9) Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho
- (10) Airport Ashok, Calcutta
- (11) Jammu Ashok, Jammu
- (12) Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur
- (13) Hassan Ashok, Hassan
- (14) Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi
- (15) LVP Hotel, Udaipur
- (16) Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore
- (17) Patliputra Ashok, Patna

BEACH RESORTS

- (1) Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam
- (2) Temple Bay, Mahabalipuram

Travellers Lodges

- (1) Kulu
- (2) Manali
- (3) Bodhgaya
- (4) Khushinagar
- (5) Bhubaneshwar
- (6) Konark
- (7) Mandu
- (8) Sanchi

- (9) Kancheepuram
- (10) Trichy
- (11) Thanjavur.
- (12) Bijapur
- (13) Madurai

RESTAURANTS

- (1) Qutab, New Delhi
- (2) Ajanta
- (3) Mahabalipuram
- (4) Taj, Agra
- (5) Kosi
- (6) Ellora
- (7) Airport Restaurants at Agra & Calcutta, Trichy, Bangalore Varanasi and Aurangabad.

Statement 'B'

Establishments of ITDC covered under the Industrial employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 read with the relevant rules.

- (1) Hotel Ashok, New Delhi
 - (2) Hotel Janpath Ashok, New Delhi
 - (3) Hotel Lodhi Ashok, New Delhi
 - (4) Hotel Ranjit Ashok, New Delhi
 - (5) Hotel Akbar Ashok, New Delhi
 - (6) Hotel Qutab Ashok, New Delhi
 - (7) Hotel Ashok Bangalore
 - (8) Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore.
 - (9) Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad
 - (10) Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho
 - (11) Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi.
 - (12) Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta.
 - (13) Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam.
 - (13) Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam.
- Transport Units and Headquarters.

FOREST LODGES

- (1) Kaziranga
- (2) Bharatpur
- (3) Sasangir

OTHER OFFICES

- (1) Registered Office at 3, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- (2) Sound & Light Shows at Delhi, Shalimar (Srinagar) and Sabarmati (Ahmedabad).
- (3) Regional Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
- (4) Tourist Service Station, New Delhi.

Schedule tribes in Air India

7943. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: the number of Scheduled Tribes in the Air India International in each category posted with in and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Category	No. of Scheduled Tribe Staff posted in India	No. of Scheduled Tribe Staff posted outside India	Total
1.	Station Superintendent	Nil	1	1
2.	Engineer Grade II	1	Nil	1
3.	Dy. Chief Air Hostess	1	Nil	1
4.	Asst. Station Superintendent	8	1	9
5.	Asst. Crew Scheduling Officer	1	Nil	1
6.	Computer Operator	1	Nil	1
7.	Dy. Transport Supervisor	1	Nil	1
8.	Jr. Technical Officer	2	Nil	2
9.	Foreman	1	Nil	1
10.	Programmer		Nil	1
11.	Flight Purser		Nil	7
12.	Air Hostess	5	9	65
13.	Filing Supervisor		Nil	1
14.	Sr. Receptionist		Nil	1
15.	Sr. Aircraft Technician		Nil	3
16.	Chief Teleprinter Operator		Nil	3
17.	Chief Traffic Assistant		Nil	2
18.	Office Assistant		Nil	7

S. No.	Category	No. of Scheduled Tribe Staff posted in India	No. of Scheduled Tribe Staff posted outside India	Total
19.	Section Storekeeper	2	Nil	2
20.	Sr. Security Assistant	1	Nil	1
21.	Technical Assistant	1	Nil	1
22.	Aircraft Technician	18	Nil	18
23.	Painter	4	Nil	4
24.	Plant Technician	11	Nil	11
25.	Carpenter	2	Nil	2
26.	Clerk	19	Nil	19
27.	Nurse	1	Nil	1
28.	Punch Operator	1	Nil	1
29.	Storekeeper	7	Nil	7
30.	Telephone Operator	1	Nil	1
31.	Teleprinter Operator	5	Nil	5
32.	Traffic Assistant	42	Nil	42
33.	Typist/Clerk	13	Nil	13
34.	Time Clerk	1	Nil	1
35.	Assistant Flight Purser	20	6	26
36.	Jr. Operator	3	Nil	3
37.	Driver	6	Nil	6
38.	Head Vendor	1	Nil	1
39.	Cleaner	44	Nil	44
40.	Sweeper	1	Nil	1
41.	Handyman	2	Nil	2
42.	Loader	36	Nil	36
43.	Pron	7	Nil	7
44.	Computer Operator (Trainee)	1	Nil	1
45.	Trainee Technician	15	Nil	15
46.	Asstt. Flight Purser (Trainee)	1	Nil	1
TOTAL		363	17	380

Payment of T.A./D.A. to Central Government Employees in Himachal Pradesh

7944. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have specified certain areas in Himachal Pradesh for payment of D.A./T.A. to their employees on tour at higher rates;

(b) if so, the areas so specified;

(c) whether Central Government have declared Jammu and Kashmir at par with Delhi, Madars and Calcutta for T.A./D.A. purposes;

(d) whether in Himachal Pradesh almost all the areas are tough and inaccessible;

(e) whether in Chamba District Trela to Kilar is not connected by road and the employees have to travel a distance of 52 kilometres on foot;

(f) if so, the reasons for which the State of Himachal Pradesh in general and such areas in particular are not treated at par with Jammu and Kashmir for T.A. and D.A. purposes; and

(g) what steps are being taken in this regard?

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

(b) The areas are:—

More expensive areas: Lahaul—Spiti District; Kiunaur District; Parganas of Sarahan, Pandarabis and Atharabis of Rampur, Tehsil and Dodra Kavar Area of Rohru Tehsil of Simla District; Pangl Tehsil and Bharmour Sub-Division of Chamba District and Outer Seraj area of Kulu District;

Expensive areas: Simla town.

(c) No Sir.

(d) to (g). For the purpose of grant of higher rates of T.A./D.A. in difficult areas to their employees, the Central Government follow the classification adopted by the State Governments. The existing classification of the areas in Himachal Pradesh for the above purpose was made in November, 1975 on the basis of the information then received from the State Government. On the basis of this classification while certain areas in Himachal Pradesh qualify for grant of T.A./D.A. at higher rates than the State of Jammu and Kashmir, certain other areas qualify for lower rates.

Cancellation of Panel for Recruitment in Allahabad Bank, Calcutta

7845. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank, Calcutta conducted Examination and had interview in November, 1978 and a panel for recruitment was prepared in December, 1978 and before filling up the posts the entire panel was cancelled by the order of Finance Ministry; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, whether the said cancellation has not resulted in harrasment and loss of money caused to the unemployed youths if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) & (b). Following the setting up of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, the nationalised banks were advised by the Government in October, 1978 that the recruitments which are in the pipelines may be completed by individual banks before December, 1978 and offers of appointment made before 31st December, 1978. It was further conveyed to the banks that the existing panels with the banks will expire on 31st December, 1978. However, due to delay in getting the candidates

from the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, this date has been extended to 31st March, 1979 and thereafter to 30th June, 1979.

Allahabad Bank has reported that for recruitment of clerk-cum-cashiers/ clerk-cum-typists mainly for the year 1979, Delhi Regional Office of the bank had conducted written selection tests in September, 78 followed by interview of the candidates in December, 1978. However because of the setting up of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards the bank considered it advisable not to finalise and publish the panel at that stage.

Tourism Potentialities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7946. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of tremendous tourism potentialities in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what steps Government contemplate to take for building up the Tourism infrastructure in this territory and details thereof; and

(b) whether Government are aware of that in absence of any adequate tourist infrastructure encouragement to Tourists will mean hardships to the people of this Territory and what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the flow of tourist traffic into Andaman and Nicobar Islands steps are being taken to augment hotel accommodation in the Islands. These are a Tourist Home (32 beds) and Megapod's Nest (12 beds) constructed by the Island Administration and a hotel in the private sector with 32 beds at Corbyn's Cove Bench. There is also a proposal from a private party to put up a 108-room hotel at Port Blair, and the Island Administration proposes to expand the Tourist Home by adding 25 beds.

A Youth Hostel of 44 beds is being constructed by the Central Department of Tourism at Port Blair at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The building is expected to be ready for commissioning by end of 1980.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the purchase of a motor launch for carrying tourists from port Blair to nearby islands has been made in the budget of the Department of Tourism for the current financial year.

Export of Potatoes and Onions

7947. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export potatoes and onions to foreign countries, if so, the countries and quantity; and

(b) whether such export will have adverse effect in our domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Export of potatoes and onions is allowed to all permissible destinations. There is no quantitative restriction on export of potatoes. A ceiling of 75,000 tonnes has been fixed on export of onions during the period 1st November, 1978 to 31st October, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

Income Tax arrears State/Union Territory-wise

7948. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of income tax arrears upto date throughout the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) what are the names of the parties having Income-tax arrears more than 5 lakhs with details State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) the measures taken to recover the said amounts; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the cases of such long long arrears by way of settlement through settlement Commissioner's expeditiously by offering certain immunities to such tax payers giving a specific time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Information relating to the amount of Income-tax arrears outstanding is not maintained State/Union Territory-wise by the Income-tax Department. However, such information is available according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax. The charge-wise information as on 31-12-78 is given in Statement-I.

(b) As on 31-12-78 there were 1812 assesseees against each of whom tax arrears exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs 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 any particular case or cases, the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) 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.

Some of the steps taken recently for reduction of tax arrears including those involving arrears exceeding Rs.

5 lakhs in each case, are given in Statement.

(d) The Direct Tax Laws Committee has, in its interim report recommended that the Government should examine the desirability of vesting powers in the Settlement Commission to compound the tax liability in the cases which are settled by it. The recommendation is under consideration.

Statement I

S. No.	Name of charge	Tax in arrears as on 31-12-78	Demand created but not fallen due for collection as on 31-12-78
(In crores of rupees)			
1.	Agra	4.52	1.66
2.	Allahabad	7.43	3.14
3.	Amritsar	8.38	1.64
4.	Andhra Pradesh	13.30	9.33
5.	Assam	7.96	0.94
6.	Baroda	3.93	3.76
7.	Bihar—I	4.89	0.77
8.	Bihar—II	8.17	0.29
9.	Bombay City Charges	112.24	46.43
10.	Bombay (Central)	38.37	6.87
11.	Calcutta (Central)	13.54	9.71
12.	Delhi	95.57	31.15
13.	Delhi (Central)	14.17	3.74
14.	Gujarat I to III	10.71	17.14
15.	Gujarat (Central)	13.15	2.31
16.	Haryana	1.58	1.04
17.	Jullundur	3.12	1.43
18.	Kanpur	8.22	2.11

S. No.	Name of charge	Tax in arrears as on 31-12-78	Demand created but not fallen due for collection as on 31-12-78
(In crores of rupees)			
19.	Kanpur (Central)	10.95	6.43
20.	Karnataka—I	6.92	5.64
21.	Karnataka—II	9.41	6.32
22.	Karnataka (Central)	6.24	2.14
23.	Kerala	10.92	4.80
24.	Lucknow	10.72	0.88
25.	Ludhiana (Central)	3.17	1.55
26.	Madhya Pradesh	26.07	2.44
27.	Madras (Central)	7.34	6.59
28.	Meerut	10.23	1.34
29.	Nagpur	13.33	1.03
30.	Nasik	4.07	1.30
31.	Orissa	5.02	0.59
32.	Patiala	3.20	0.50
33.	Pune	6.65	3.85
34.	Rajkot	2.56	1.42
35.	Jaipur	5.32	3.14
36.	Jodhpur	3.20	1.50
37.	Tamil Nadu and Coimbatore	46.98	29.67
38.	West Bengal and Asansol	168.42	66.23
TOTAL		730.06	291.14

Statement-II

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over-due are given below:—

(i) The problem of reducing the tax arrears was discussed in detail at the

conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in May, 1978 and comprehensive instructions were issued in June, 1978 which, *inter alia*, stipulated as under:—

(a) Target of collection/reduction out of arrear demand was placed at 55 per cent and out of current demand at 90 per cent with the alternative target of overall reduction of 25 per cent of the total of tax in areas and the demand not fallen due for collection to be carried forward on 1-4-1979 compared to that brought forward on 1-4-1978.

(b) The Annual Action Plan for 1978-79 was so designed as to enable the deployment of some manpower from the assessment work to the work relating to reduction of tax arrears.

(c) One ITO in each Commissioners' charge was required to be exclusively assigned the duties of assisting the Commissioner of Income-tax in supervising the recovery work.

(d) Each ITO was required to set apart one or two days in a week or one week in a month to exclusively deal with the collection/reduction of tax arrears.

(e) The Special Squads were required to be set up for attending to various items of work connected with the reduction of tax arrears.

(ii) The Member of the Board in charge of reduction of tax arrears visited various Commissioners' charges and held discussions for stepping up the efforts to reduce tax arrears. The defects noticed by him during inspection were brought to the notice of the Commissioners for taking remedial action.

(iii) A monthly telegraphic report to monitor the progress in achieving the targets of collection/reduction of tax arrears has been prescribed and the necessary follow up action is being taken on the basis of such reports.

(iv) Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) have been requested individually to dispose of the appeals involving large arrears of tax on a priority basis.

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Tribunals involving high demands was sent to the Ministry of Law which has since been forwarded to the President of the income-tax Appellate Tribunal for requesting various benches to take up such appeals for disposal on a priority basis.

(vi) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been requested to meet the Chief Justices of various High Courts for early hearing of references/writs in cases involving common points and where payment of tax has been stayed by the High Courts.

(vii) A Director of Recovery has been appointed with necessary staff to assist the Member (Revenue & Audit) of the Board in supervising the progress of reduction of tax arrears particularly in higger cases involving tax arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(viii) In some cases acknowledgements of tax arrears transferred from one Commissioners charge to another were not received by the transferring Commissioners with the result such arrears were being shown at two places. The cases have been identified and the despatch of acknowledgements in such cases is being expedited in order to reduce the arrears.

(ix) A simplified procedure for giving credit for payment of taxes where the receipted foils of the challan is not available has been finalised in order to give credit expeditiously in such cases and to reduce the tax arrears.

(x) In order to remove the dead wood from the registers of the department, the Commissioners have been requested to expedite write off of tax

arrears in old cases where the demand is found to be irrecoverable. The progress of write off of irrecoverable demand is being watched by the Board and necessary instructions issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax from time to time.

(xi) A tax Arrears Clearance Fortnight was organised from 1st February, 1979 to 15th February, 1979 in order to reduce the tax arrears by adjusting tax payments already made, giving effect to appellate/revision orders, disposing of pending applications for re-opening the ex-parte assessments and for rectifications and issuing the challans, wherever required, for the net tax demand.

Cooperative movement in Ladakh

7949. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the rural population is now covered by the Cooperative in Ladakh;

(b) by what time the entire rural population would be covered by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(c) what assistance is proposed to be provided to the cooperatives in Ladakh for marketing butter and agricultural produce;

(d) whether any special programme is envisaged to build strong co-operative movement in Ladakh to improve its rural economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the J&K Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Expenditure on Guest House run by Monopoly House

7950. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the monopoly houses are running guest houses for entertainment of V.I.Ps. and also high officials, etc.;

(b) if so, what is the total expenditure incurred during each of the last two years by these monopoly houses indicating the name of each company and the amounts incurred; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government to curb much unproductive expenditure being incurred by the monopoly houses?

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

Alleged seizure of watches at Palam Airport on 11th February, 1979

7951. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign national found in possession of watches worth Rs. 12 lakhs was arrested at Palam Airport on Sunday the 11th February, 1979; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Hashish by Revenue Intelligence and Customs Officials

7952. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Revenue Intelligence and Customs officials have arrested several carriers including foreigners employed by the hashish gang;

(b) names of the carriers including foreigners arrested carrying hashish, the total quantity seized from 1st January, 1978 to 28th February, 1979; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Directors of Revenue Intelligence raided and sealed off an apartment in Heera Panna Building near Haji Ali, Bombay and the result of such raid?

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

(b) According to reports received from 1.1.78 to 28.2.79 49 persons including 28 foreigners were arrested for their involvement in the smuggling of hashish and about 954 Kgs. of hashish seized. Names of persons arrested are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) It is reported that the premises at 143-B, Heera Panna Building, Haji Ali, Bombay, were sealed by the Customs Officers of Bombay Preventive Collectorate, Bombay, on 25.8.78 as the said premises were to be searched but were found locked. Subsequently, these premises were searched and some incriminating documents, seized.

Statement

Names of persons arrested in connection with hashish smuggling.

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Nassim Janiv
2.	Baldeep Singh
3.	James Tewari
4.	Mrs. F. C. Mullin
5.	Mangat Ram Anand
6.	K. C. Ahluwalia
7.	Issa Abdulagafur Al Zayani
8.	Jamnadas Narshi Dawda
9.	Thomas Harold Mail
10.	George Mervin Sebsboy
11.	Habrak Adersen Martha Osa
12.	Chauve Theirry Armand
13.	Abdul Ahmd Golam Ahamed Bishte
14.	Beverlysas Stanton
15.	Miss J. Le Gonidec
16.	Ebrahim Abdullah Mohd. Matar
17.	Peter Oliver Varette
18.	Mohd. Hussain Ahmed Patel
19.	Dorairaj M. Chetty
20.	Azoulay Pinhas
21.	Abdul Hadi MM Dayab Al Naomi
22.	Gunther Klaus
23.	Ghulam Adam Nasser Al Zadjall
24.	Abdul Karim Rukadin
25.	Emmanuel Guy Leduc
26.	Claude Leduc
27.	Petter Joseph N. Emes
28.	Lilian Anne Barsaum
29.	Erish Jansen
30.	Miss Jenifer Owens
31.	Emma Tyalor
32.	Tarquin Morgan
33.	Roger David F. Jones
34.	Ramilton Alay Ruis Purviraj Singh

Sl. No.	Name
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35.	Ashok Osman
36.	Abdul Razak Abdullah
37.	Assmann Klass Gunther
38.	Mohd. Mehdi
39.	Miss Georgeie Candozze
40.	Miss De-Marco Maria
41.	Hobel Mamper Gerbad
42.	Arafiq Saiz Berdo
43.	Thana Singh Brar
44.	Mohd. Farooq
45.	Mohd. Nazir
46.	Marcoli Mangoli
47.	Bayer Ginter Ernest
48.	Philip George Manson
59.	Ronald Merker

Reported non-use of foreign exchange reserve

7953. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item in Financial Express of March, 1979 in which Shri L. K. Jha, has been quoted as saying that foreign exchange reserves were not used for developing the country's economy at a faster pace;

(b) if so, whether Shri Jha expressed his views to the Government earlier too;

(c) whether Government had taken note of his views; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Our foreign exchange reserves are not very large keeping in view the sizeable impact which adverse monsoon conditions can have on our agricultural and food production, lack of secondary line of reserves, substantial increase in the price of crude oil and industrial imports, and the protectionist environment and recessionary trends in the developed countries which can lead to slowing down of exports. A comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves is necessary for imparting stability to our development and import policies.

Utilisation of foreign exchange reserves has to be necessarily considered in the medium term perspective. A series of steps have been taken by the Government to utilise the foreign exchange reserves productively and in keeping with our overall plan objective of sustained growth with price stability. The substantial step-up of imports during 1978-79 as compared to the preceding year, is an indicator of the steps taken by the Government, in this direction.

**Senior Executives of Public Sector
serving in Private Enterprises**

7954. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Senior Executives of the Public Sector now serving in the private enterprises after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): This Ministry do not maintain information regarding the employment of senior executives of public enterprises after their superannuation.

Opening of Janata Hotels in Cities

7955. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Janata hotels in cities; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Five Year Tourism Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of Yatri Niwas (Janata hotels) at the 4 metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the other selected tourist centres to be determined after a survey is undertaken, and depending upon the availability of resources. Construction work has commenced on the first Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) at New Delhi, which will be completed in phases by 1980-81. The Government of Tamil Nadu have since made available a suitable site in the city of Madras near the Central Railway Station and plans and estimates are under preparation. The process of selection of sites for the construction of Yatri Niwas at Bombay and Calcutta is in hand.

Repayment of Foreign Loans

7956. SHRI SHANKERSINGHI VAGHELA:

DR. BHOJY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign loan repayment has been increasing year by year and if so, the reasons for this increase; and

(b) the amount of money repaid as loan repayment by the Government to foreign countries, country-wise, during the period 1970-71, 1974-75 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an upward

trend in the quantum of foreign loans repayment from year to year. This is broadly attributable to higher incidence of repayments due, in ac-

cordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreements and cumulative repayment liability.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Country-wise amounts of loan repayments by the Government to foreign countries during 1970-71, 1974-75 and 1978-79

(Rs. Crores)

Country	1970-71(a)	1974-75 (b)	1978-79(b) (Estimated)
1. Austria	1.12	2.40	2.67
2. Belgium	..	0.28	0.54
3. Canada	0.81	5.82	8.44
4. Denmark	0.29	0.28	1.11
5. France	1.13	10.04	22.75
6. F.R.G.	28.18	63.58	78.67
7. Italy	0.06	0.58	1.48
8. Japan	2.43	45.59	52.84
9. Netherlands	..	1.71	5.00
10. Sweden	..	..	..
11. U. K.	16.24	29.35	40.86
12. U.S.A.	45.37	42.10	70.54
13. Switzerland	2.41	4.67	3.24
14. Bahrain	0.71	0.74	..
15. Kuwait	4.34	..	..
16. Qatar	0.94	0.99	0.87
17. Czechoslovakia	7.17	7.54	4.10
18. Poland	2.06	2.86	1.52
19. USSR	57.97	47.76	123.59
20. Yugoslavia	3.64	1.80	0.05
21. Hungary	..	..	0.69
22. Iran	..	..	18.54
	174.87	268.09	437.50

(a) At pre-December, 1971 IMF parity rates of exchange.

(b) At current rates of exchange.

**Seizure of electronic watches at
Bombay Airport**

**7957. SHRI SHANKERSINGHJI
VAGHELA;**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA;

DR. BHOY MONDAL;

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

(a) whether Government have seized Electronic Watches at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay on Saturday the 9th March, 1979 from possession of an Air India passenger;

(b) if so, whether they were in a suit case;

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

(d) what action has been taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). According to reports received by Government, the Customs Officers at Bombay Airport, Seized, on 9-3-1978, 901 electronic wrist watches, from a domestic passenger, who had arrived from Delhi. The suitcase was declared to contain rice. On investigation, the watches which were found to have been smuggled into the country were being transported from Delhi to Bombay in collusion with an Air India employee. In this connection, the Air India employee and two other persons were arrested. Further investigations are in progress.

Transactions of ICICI

7958. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to some transactions of the ICICI, as reported in "Blitz" weekly dated 20th May, 1978 and 24th June, 1978;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what action the Government have taken in these cases; and

(d) what is the accountability of ICICI to Parliament as a premier public lending institution which gets more than 90 per cent of its finances from the Government of India or from the World Bank to which Government stands guarantee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Government have seen the news items which appeared in the "Blitz" dated 20th May, 1978 and 24th June, 1978.

(b) and (c). The allegations in the above "Blitz" articles covered, inter-alia transactions relating to Lamps Caps and Filaments, favours shown to monopoly houses, favouritism in assisting projects, etc. These were looked into and were not well-founded.

(d) Financial institutions including ICICI function within the broad framework of the policy laid down by Government. ICICI's operations, policy and procedures are under continuous evaluation by its management and its Board of Directors. There are two Directors from Government on the Board of the ICICI. The auditors of ICICI are appointed by the Company Law Board on the advice of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Apart from regular audit of the annual accounts by these auditors, the C.&A.G. of India also conducts the supplementary Audit.

**Investment climate and increase in
Employment**

**7959. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH
BASU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME
MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Senior economist Mr. D. R. Pendergurd Government to hold an independent expert enquiry into "our lessons" of an over-growing public sector;

(b) is it also a fact that he asserted that on looking at the structure of the budget outlays it is clear that even in the coming years, unemployment would continue to increase and the investment climate would continue to be sluggish; and

(c) if so, the Government reaction in this regard with detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Shri D. R. Pendse, Economic Adviser to Tatas, is reported to have made a plea in the course of an address on the Union Budget last month that Government should undertake an independent enquiry into our lessons of an ever growing public sector. Shri Pendse is also reported to have made an observation to the effect that looking at the structure of the Budget outlays it was clear to him that even in the coming years unemployment would continue to increase and the investment climate would continue to be sluggish.

(c) Government is aware of the need for improving the performance of the public sector. However, Government does not agree that unemployment will continue to increase in the coming years or that the investment climate will be sluggish. The large public sector outlay provided for in the Budget is intended to stimulate aggregate demand in the economy and thus improve the investment climate. The pattern of the Budget outlay, with its emphasis on development of agriculture, rural economy and the small scale sector, will, it may be expected, help to provide employment on a large scale and reduce unemployment.

Black money unearthed through Raids conducted by Income Tax authorities

7960. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of raids conducted by the Income-tax authorities and the

total value of black money unearthed and details of cases where the value of unaccounted money/goods exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs with names of the parties involved and the details of currencies/valuables ornament etc. confiscated during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) details of action taken in each of such cases above Rs. 5 lakhs;

(c) whether it is a fact that the informers have not been paid their proper dues and not given proper protection by the Government authorities and details of steps taken to ensure prompt payment to the informers, the number of informers and the total amount paid as compared to the corresponding earlier period;

(d) further incentives proposed, for IAR informers for unearthing of black-money—considering the delicacy of job; and

(e) whether it is a fact that special cell established for unearthing of unaccounted money has been disbanded and since when?

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

(d) No proposal for giving further incentive to informers giving information to Income-tax authorities is under consideration.

(e) The Special Cell in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) in the Income-tax Department over-sees cases of certain Large Industrial Houses. It is continuing to function.

Expenditure on development of Cashew in Tanzania

7961. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much money going to be spent to develop Cashew plant at Tanzania; and

(b) for how many years contract has been made with Tanzanian Government, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) At the last meeting of the Indo-Tanzanian Joint Commission held in New Delhi in November-December, 1978, it was noted that the Government of Tanzania had earmarked 50,000 acres land for long term production and supply of raw cashew nuts, and it was decided that an economic feasibility study should be undertaken to enable the two Governments to decide further course of action. No financial estimates have been framed as yet for conducting the feasibility study.

(b) Cashew Corporation of India has concluded a contract with the Tanzanian authorities for the purchase of raw cashew out of 1978-79 season.

Forward Trading in Sugar

7962. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for permitting forward trading in sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unsatisfactory working of Public Sector Undertakings

7964. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he proposed to order an investigation into the unsatisfactory

working of Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). This Ministry has noted with concern the poor returns on the investments made in the public enterprises due to the unsatisfactory working of some of these enterprises. Steps have been taken to enable the Ministry of Finance to keep a closer watch on the performance of these enterprises so as to improve the surpluses from the investments made in them. The administrative Ministries, who are primarily concerned with the working of the enterprises under their control, are required to pay urgent attention to improving the working of those undertakings whose performance has been poor in physical and financial terms. These matters are now receiving attention at the highest level in the Government and the Ministry of Finance will review the situation from time to time.

Dry Port in Bihar

7965. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to make Dry Port for Bihar in the near future;

(b) if not, the details of the Dry Ports which are likely to be started in 1979-80; and

(c) whether Government will make special plan for opening of Dry Ports thereof?

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

(b) No decision has been taken so far to set up any dry port in 1979-80.

(c) Does not arise.

Cooperation of Airlines in checking of Passengers at Bombay Airport

7966. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-cooperation of airlines staff at the major international airports it takes between two and three hours to bring into the Customs lounge the baggage of the passengers who could walk in the lounge in a matter of minutes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Customs Officials at the airports find that disembarkment cards to passengers especially from Gulf region remain unfilled and in some flights the cards are not even issued to the passengers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the airlines did not cooperate with the Customs authorities in their efforts in quick clearance as was voiced out by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, while reviewing the functioning of the new system during January at Santa Cruz airport; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Licences to cooperatives for export of foodgrains

7967. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government has given licences to export foodgrains to the twelve cooperatives;

(b) if so, whether in view of the high prices rise of foodgrains Ministry have advised Government to stop the export of foodgrains;

(c) what are the items which are being exported;

(d) what are the items now stopped for export; and

(e) whether Government are considering to continue the export of all kinds of food cereals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). Export of various items of foodgrains is regulated keeping in view the availability and demand within the country. Export Policy in respect of foodgrains is indicated below:

Basmati Rice.—Export allowed without any quantitative restriction and subject to Minimum Export price under Open General Licence.

Rice other than Basmati.—Export allowed within a ceiling through Government and Cooperative agencies.

Other foodgrains.—Allowed on merit.

Ban on export of cashewnuts to USSR

7968. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on export of cashewnuts to USSR; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Companies Operating under Provisions of FERA

7969. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies which are following the FERA regulations and operating in India;

(b) the names of those companies which are having collaboration with Indian Companies;

(c) the year-since these collaborations are in practice; and

(d) the details of the companies which have defaulted under FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) A statement showing the names of companies which are operating in the country with foreign shareholding in accordance with the FERA regulations, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4353/79].

(b) and (c). A statement showing the number of approvals given from 1947—1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4353/79]. Approvals for all these collaborations were given in terms of the collaboration policies and guidelines applicable from time to time. While most of the older collaborations would have expired, those entered into during the last 5 to 10 years may ordinarily be in force now. The approvals have been given on the merits of each proposal and after applying the policies and guidelines in force at the time of approval. Unless there is adequate justification for extension of the initial term of the collaboration, it is not extended. Considering the total number of collaborations approved from 1947 till now, it is submitted the efforts involved in collecting information about the number of on going collaborations will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. If, however, the

hon. Member wishes to have information about any specific collaboration or collaborations, it could be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(d) FERA directives are statutory in nature and foreign companies wanting to carry on their business in the country have necessarily to comply with them.

Branches and Subsidiaries of Multi-national Corporation

7970. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3167 on 13th March 1979 and state:

(a) whether 473 branches and 146 subsidiaries of the Multi-national Corporations mentioned in Part (a) of the answer have diluted their equity capital according to the provisions of the FERA; and the details in case of each company and the reason for failure, if any, in each case;

(b) whether the companies mentioned in Annexure II of the same answer, have settled all their dues such as Income-tax dues, claims of the workers etc. before they wound up their business in India, details in each case; and

(c) what is the assessment of the Government about the fact that the relative number of the Branches and subsidiaries of multi-national corporations are coming down while their profits and assets are increasing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Attention is invited to answers given to part (c) and (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1892 on 1st December 1978, whereunder a statement has been given showing the names of foreign companies to whom directives have been issued under FERA to dilute their foreign equity, those who have already

diluted or whose schemes have been approved, and those whose schemes are under consideration by the Government. FERA directives are statutory in nature, and foreign companies wanting to continue their business in India have necessarily to comply with them.

(b) Companies winding up their business in India are not allowed to make any remittances abroad unless they have settled all their tax and other liabilities.

(c) The relative number of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies is coming down because of the FERA dilution process under which branches have to convert themselves into Indian companies with the permissible level of foreign shareholding, and companies have to dilute their foreign shareholding to the stipulated levels, mostly to 40 per cent. Further, in the case of sterling tea companies, which are operating in India through branches, the process of Indianisation involves in most cases a group of such companies being amalgamated with a single Indian company formed for the purpose of taking over their business. Thus, as a result of the FERA dilution process, there will be a significant reduction in the number of branches and subsidiaries. There is, however, no inter-relationship between the FERA dilution process and the growth of the profits and assets of the companies themselves. The increase in their profits and assets is essentially due to the normal growth and diversification of their business operations.

Export of Indian Technology by Indian Industries

7971. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state what are the specific landmarks achieved in 1977 and 1978 in the field of export of Indian Technology by Indian Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): As a result of the efforts of the Indian industries including consultancy firms, the competence of Indian technology is being gradually recognised in the foreign countries, particularly in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. Indian firms have started getting export orders for major turnkey projects including consultancy services. Some of the important orders received in these fields during 1977 and 1978 are turnkey projects in sugar plants, textile plants, chemical plants, water treatment plants, power stations etc. where Indian technology has been supplied along with plants and equipments. Apart from these turnkey orders, Indian consultancy firms have obtained contracts for the supply of technical know-how and services for steel plants, power projects, fertiliser plants etc. to foreign parties.

Performance of Managers of Public Sector Enterprises

7872. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

(a) based on the Prime Minister's statement in New Delhi on 22nd March, 1979 while inaugurating the National Convention of Public Enterprises that if the public sector enterprises managers failed to show profits, they would have to 'Go', what steps Government are likely to take immediately to ensure that public sector undertakings work well and show good results;

(b) how many public sector units are presently in operation, what are their total outlay and what have been their financial results during the last five years; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken by Government to remove the feeling that the managers of public

sector units are not taking sufficient interest for good performance due to which the National Economy is badly suffering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government is anxious to improve the working of the public enterprises so that they make a greater contribution to national economic development. The Ministry of Finance is keeping a special watch on those enterprises which have been performing poorly in recent years so that timely remedial action is taken. The administrative Ministries are required to take necessary action to monitor and improve the performance of the enterprises under their control. Some of the important steps taken for improving operational results are the following:—

1. Diversification of product-mix.
2. Modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and machinery.
3. Greater emphasis on Research and Development.
4. More concerted export drive for improving demand.
5. Streamlining procedure for import of raw materials/components and capital goods.
6. Improving labour productivity and industrial relations by participative management.
7. Improving managerial efficiency by training and development.

The Ministry of Finance will involve itself in the review of the working of the public enterprises more closely than hitherto so as to improve their returns.

(b) The required information is contained in the Annual Reports on the working of Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings—1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 which were placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Managements of the public enterprises are aware of the need to have appropriate evaluation systems for the purpose of improving the performance of Managers and taking remedial action against those who do not come up to expectation. All appointments to top posts in public enterprises such as Chairman and Managing Director and full-time Directors are contractual with a normal tenure of 5 years terminable on either side by 3 months' notice. This system is expected to make these appointments more merit-based. A suitable system has been evolved for the review of performance of persons appointed to top posts in public enterprises whereby the administrative Ministry and the Public Enterprises Selection Board jointly review the performance of all those appointed to top posts at the end of the first year before the remaining portion of their contracts is confirmed. This evaluation is done against objective targets set for judging the performance of the incumbents.

Powers to Border Police under Customs Act to contain smuggling

7973. SHRIMATI MOHSINHA KIDWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of giving powers to border police under the customs Act is under his active consideration to contain smuggling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). A proposal is presently under consideration of the Government for giving certain powers under the Customs Act relating to searches, seizures and arrests to police officers at the police stations along the U.P. and Bihar sectors of Indo-Nepal border which are located at places far removed from the Customs Preventive Posts.

Jute goods exported during 1978

7974. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of jute goods has declined during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action proposed to be taken to check the decline, in the export thereof; and

(c) the quantity of the jute goods exported in 1978-79 as compared to that exported in 1976-77 and 1977-78 (country-wise)?

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

(b) Jute Industry was affected by strikes since the middle of November, 1978, by various functionaries, resulting in stoppage of exports. The industrial disputes have, however, been settled satisfactorily and normalcy has been restored now.

(c) Country-wise break-up of the exports of jute goods during 1978-79 is not yet available. Country-wise break-up during 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as in the statement attached.

Statement

Qty : 000 tonnes

Value : Rs. Lakhs

	1976-77		1977-78	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
East Europe (including USSR)	145.4	5942.44	157.1	7525.88
USA	120.7	5741.73	151.2	7072.81
Rest of America including Canada	21.6	940.99	20.4	924.79
ECAFE (including Japan, Australia and New Zealand)	63.5	2942.18	58.4	2960.10
Arab and Non-Arab Africa	54.6	1328.37	49.0	1891.09
Rest of Asia, including Middle East	8.3	368.95	14.7	611.23
Total exports including other countries	452.7	19924.14	521.4	24408.94

Indians working abroad

7975. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many citizens of India are working abroad as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) what is the amount of remittance from their foreign earnings during the years 1977 and 1978; and

(c) the state-wise split up of the foreign remittances for the above two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No precise information regarding citi-

zens of India working abroad is available because not all of them register themselves with Indian Missions.

(b) No precise information about remittances actually received exclusively from the Indians working abroad—during the years 1977 and 1978 is available since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000/- and below are not required to be reported to Reserve Bank of India by authorised dealers under the current rules. However, the overall figures of inward remittances for the last two years are indicated below:

	(Rs. in crores)
1977	1908.34
1978	2218.75

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts, such as, Airline receipts, Shipping receipts, Insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts etc. besides the four heads of receipts relevant to this question namely (1) family maintenance, (2) savings of non-residents, (3) Migrant transfers and (4) money orders receipts.

(c) The 'R' returns in which authorised dealers are required to report inward remittances to Reserve Bank of India, are not designed to furnish information in respect of the State in which beneficiary of the remittance is resident or the state of origin of the remitter. Therefore no State-wise split up of the foreign remittances can be given.

Revision in Pay Scales of Central Government Employees as a result of fall in value of Rupee

7976. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rupee value at present and what it was in 1959; and

(b) to what extent the pay scales of Central Government Employees have been revised in view of gradual fall in the value of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The purchasing power of the Rupee as measured by the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949-100) was 82.64 Paise in 1959. In February, 1979 the purchasing power was 25 Paise.

(b) The present pay structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and it came into effect from 1st January, 1973. No further general revision of the pay structure of Central Government employees has taken place since then. Government have, however, been sanctioning instalments of dearness allowance and additional dearness allowance based on the increase in 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, the last instalment of additional dearness allowance having been sanctioned with effect from 1st December, 1978.

जिला उद्योग केंद्रों में बैंकों पर बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

7977. श्री राम लाल : क्या उच्च प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेक में कुछ जिलों में जिला उद्योग केंद्रों में प्रबन्धकों (मैनेजर) के पद पर बैंकों ने बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय के वित्त विभाग ने अभी तक उनकी सेवा शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप क्यों नहीं दिया है क्योंकि वे इन पदों पर बस छः महीनों के कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) बैंकों ने ऋण-प्रबंधकों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति किया है ।

(ख) प्रतिनियुक्ति के दौरान, ऋण प्रबंधक उन्हीं सेवा शर्तों द्वारा प्रशासित होते हैं जो उन पर उस बैंक में रहते हुए लागू होती है, जो उन्हें बराबर वेतन और भत्ते देता रहता है । जहां तक उनके यात्रा भत्तों की भ्रदायगी का संबंध है, ये भत्ते जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के कोष से दिये जायेंगे और राज्य सरकारों को तदनुसार सूचित किया जा चुका है ।

बजट पेश किये जाने से पूर्व कम्पनियों द्वारा वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि किया जाना

7978. श्री राम शम्बर : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट प्रस्ताव अप्रैल से लागू होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि व्यापारी कई वस्तुओं की कीमतों में यहां तक कि बजट प्रस्तुत किये जाने से पूर्व वृद्धि कर देते हैं और मास रोके रखने के कारण कई वस्तुओं का भाभाव पैदा किया जाता है और उपभोक्ताओं को 1 मार्च, से बड़ी हुई कीमतें देनी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस अनियमितता को दूर करने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई ठ.स कार्यवाही करेगी कि उपभोक्ताओं पर बजट का भार केवल 1 अप्रैल से पड़े और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रसन्न) : (क) और (ग). बजट

के अधिकतर प्रस्ताव, 28 फरवरी/पहली मार्च की प्राची रात से प्रभावी होते हैं और बहुत थोड़े प्रस्ताव, जैसे कि रेल भाड़े और डाक प्रभारों संबंधी प्रस्ताव पहली अप्रैल, अथवा किसी दूसरी निर्दिष्ट तारीख से प्रभावी होते हैं ।

(ख) फरवरी, 1979 का षोक कीमतों का सूचक संक (1970-71-100) 183.5 था जबकि इसके मुकाबले जनवरी, 1979 का सूचक संक 184.6 था । इससे 0.6 प्रतिशत की कमी का पता चलता है । बजट पेश किए जाने के पहले और उसके बाद में डिम्बाबन्द वस्तुओं की कीमतों में अनुचित वृद्धि की रोक-थाम करने के लिए नाप तोल प्रभागीकरण (डिम्बाबन्द वस्तुएं) नियमावली 1977 में यह व्यवस्था है कि डिम्बे पर वस्तु की खुदरा कीमत और वह महीना और वर्ष अंकित किए जाएं जिसमें पैकिंग की गई हो ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए अध्ययन दल

7979. श्री राम सागर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन की सम्भावनाओं का विकास करने की दृष्टि से वर्ष 1977 में एक अध्ययन दल गठित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसने किम-किम स्थानों का दौरा किया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुण्योत्तम चौधरी) : (क) और (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए एक

सम्बन्धन दल स्थापित करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर 1977 में विचार किया गया था। तथापि, यह कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ।

Export of Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics

7980. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics in the first 11 months of the current year April, 1978 to February, 1979 declined by 2 per cent to Rs. 129.4 crores from Rs. 132.9 crores in the same period of the previous year.

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) the main reasons for this shortfall;

(d) whether Government expect that the figure may go up soon; and

(e) if so, steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, as per the tentative figures for April, 1978—February, 1979 available as compared to firm figures for corresponding period of last year.

(c) to (e). April—February, 1978-79 figures are estimates and do not include exports effected by land routes, by minor ports, by air and by Bangalore Cargo Complex. It is expected that when the final figures become available, the exports would be more than that of the corresponding period

of last year. Government has taken a number of measures to further step up exports such as liberalisation of import replenishment for exporters, availability of inputs, assistance for market surveys and export promotion tours, participation in exhibitions and fairs, etc., constant dialogue with Basic Chemical Council and concerned Ministries with a view to speedily resolving problems and bottlenecks, enlargement of trade plan provision for products of the Council with Socialist countries, etc.

Demands made for more Funds by States

7981. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States are said to be flush with funds this year (1978-79);

(b) if so, whether this ironical picture of the States demanding more funds from the Centre on the one hand and carrying a huge cash balance in their kitty on the other hand would really mean that there has been a big shortfall in their plan expenditure;

(c) if so, what are the States; and

(d) what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). The cash balances position of a State Government keeps changing and reflects the net effect of a variety of factors, such as, flow of receipts, pace of expenditure, effort at mobili-

sation of additional resources, realisation of Government dues etc. During 1978-79, while some States were in satisfactory financial position, others were faced with financial difficulties, arising from several factors including natural calamities and made requests for more Central assistance. Drawing down of the cash balances to some extent had been envisaged in the scheme of financing the Plan outlays of some States for 1978-79.

2. The States had been requested to closely monitor the progress of Plan expenditure during 1978-79 with a view to ensuring that the tempo of development is maintained. At the same time, the States were advised to maintain a watch on the receipts and expenditure so that no fresh deficits are generated during the year.

3. The State Governments while reporting anticipated Plan expenditure for 1978-79 have not indicated any big shortfalls. However, proportionate reduction has been made while releasing Central assistance to those States where the reported expenditure revealed a short-fall either on the total Plan outlay or on earmarked sectors or projects. This is in accordance with the established procedure.

Deficit State Budgets

7982. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

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

(a) whether, in view of the state of deficit State budgets even after receiving a bonanza of additional financial allocations made to them in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the States have been asked to ensure fiscal discipline; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Chief Ministers of the States have been addressed on the 20th March, 1979, urging them to ensure that the larger resources to be transferred from the Centre to the States as a result of the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission are husbanded with great care and used for developmental purposes. They have also been urged to see that the non-Plan expenditure is kept in check and appropriate financial management is observed to ensure that there is no year-end deficit.

(b) Reaction of most of the State Governments to the above mentioned letter is still awaited.

Agricultural Credit given by Karuvoppalankurichi Agricultural Branch of State Bank of India, Virudhachalam

7983. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount given to agriculturists for agricultural credit including Cattle growing from the State Bank of India, Agricultural Branch, Karuvoppalankurichi, Virudhachalam, South Arcot District in the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79;

(b) how much arrears are due from the agriculturists in the above years; and

(c) what action has so far been taken to realise the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The following table gives the advances and recoveries of agricultural loans (including activities allied to agriculture) at the Karuvoppalankurichi Agricultural Development Branch of the

State Bank of India as at the end of 1976, 1977 and 1978:—

	1976	1977	1978
Loans outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	107	121	147
Recovery as per- centage to de- mand	62	67	70

(c) In order to improve the recovery performance, the Bank is taking suitable steps which include special drives, existing assistance of Government extension staff and legal action against wilful defaulters.

Sources and Structure of Funds available with L.I.C. Unit Trust and Banks

7984. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic sources and structure of funds available with L.I.C., Unit Trust and Banks during the last Five Years together with the well-identified borrowers of the same in the same period; and

(b) the average rate of growth of this money within the same period with general effect on per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The desired information relating to LIC, UTI and Public Sector Banks is given in the following paragraphs.

LIC

2. The business of life insurance is one of long-term contracts, and to meet the liabilities under these con-

tracts, the Life Insurance Fund is built up with the excess of the premiums, investment income and other receipts over the outgo on claims, expenses, etc. The pattern for the investments of the LIC envisages that at least 75 per cent of the annual accretions to the Controlled Fund should be invested in Central and State Government securities, Government guaranteed marketable securities and socially oriented investments covering, *inter alia*, Housing, Electricity and Water Supply and Sewerage. Of the balance of upto 25 per cent of the annual accretions, 10 per cent is earmarked for the private sector, 8 per cent for loans to policyholders and 2 per cent for construction and acquisition of immovable property. The rest of 5 per cent represent funds in pipeline not available for investment. The net increase in the Controlled Fund during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 was as under:—

Year	Amount (In crore of Rs.)
1973-74	367.62
1974-75	351.27
1975-76	383.37
1976-77	493.76
1977-78	545.78

UTI

3. The UTI has been set up with the object of mobilising the savings of the community for investment in industrial securities ensuring a safe return for the unit-holders. The main sources of the UTI's funds are increases in unit capital, reserves and surplus and current liabilities and provisions, and the funds are invested in accordance with the provisions of the Unit Trust of India Act. The bulk of the investments are made in Debentures, Shares, Deposits and Call and Term Money. The investments during the years ended

30th June, 1974 to 1978 were as under:—

Year	Amount (In crore of Rs.)
1973-74	30.97
1974-75	(—)1.67
1975-76	17.66
1976-77	30.50
1977-78	73.68

total assets of the banks as at the end of the years 1973—77 are given below:

Year	(In crore of Rs.)	
	Nationalised Banks	State Bank of India Group
1973	6947.77	3497.31
1974	8031.42	4226.08
1975	9803.41	5308.81
1976	12703.19	6616.97
1977	15125.11	8111.58

Public Sector Banks

4. The main sources of the funds of banks are deposits and borrowings and the funds are utilised mainly in the form of investments and advances. The banks have to keep a part of the funds in the form of cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank of India, premises, furniture and fixtures and other assets including silver. The

5. As regards identification of borrowers, the sectoral deployment of the bank credit (which is available up to June, 1976) set out in the statement.

6. It is not possible to assess the impact of the growth of funds with these institutions on per capita income.

Statement

Occupation-wise classification of Outstanding Credit of State Bank of India Group and Nationalised Banks.

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Occupation	Dec. 1973		Dec. 1974		Dec. 1975		June 1976	
	S.B.I. Group	14 N. Banks	S.B.I. Group	14 N. Banks	S.B.I. Group	14 N. Banks	S.B.I. Group	14 N. Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and allied activities	155.83	396.15	216.05	483.17	307.35	619.46	384.68	694.69
Industry	1376.44	2358.61	1594.99	2968.56	1945.83	3409.50	1869.83	3581.71
A. Mining and Quarrying	50.00	47.57	54.69	62.57	55.57	69.50	56.27	56.48
B. Manufacturing Industry	1299.86	2038.89	1452.69	2591.88	1778.72	2962.55	1693.19	3166.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. Electricity Generation and Distribution	28,83	73,70	24,43	76,57	29,23	66,49	27,53	58,71	
D. Construction	12,49	33,53	14,71	39,29	13,24	43,51	16,30	42,35	
E. Transport	32,39	82,13	31,22	103,19	48,85	158,07	54,99	184,05	
F. Personnel and Professional Services	12,87	82,79	17,25	95,06	20,22	109,38	21,55	124,1	
III. Trade	267,05	732,55	215,07	693,30	421,49	1139,32	809,45	1966,02	
Of which Retail Trade	30,09	142,74	33,00	154,50	31,61	179,		193,94	
IV. Others	181,03	475,31	179,88	463,63	193,58	506,46	192,27	559,82	
TOTAL BANK CREDIT : (I+II+III+IV)	1980,35	3962,62	2205,99	4608,66	2868,25	5674,74	3256,23	6852,24	
of which : Small-Scale Industry	339,34	439,39	381,67	558,47	408,06	652,54	415,63	701,68	

Setting up of Additional Security Press

7985. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when Government of India have been considering the question of setting up a Security Press in addition to the one at Nasik in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Project Report is ready; if not, when it is expected to be ready;

(c) whether the Project report is to give broad-lines regarding the location, estimates etc.;

(d) whether it is likely that the additional Security Press is likely to be set up and starts its working during Sixth Plan period; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) The matter has been under consideration for the last few months.

(b) The Project Report is not yet ready; it is likely to be ready in about six months time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). It is the intention that the new Press should start functioning before the end of the Sixth Plan.

Export of Coffee

7986. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) to how many countries in the world Government of India export coffee;

(b) what is the total amount of export of coffee during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) whether Government have any proposals under consideration to increase the export of coffee keeping in view domestic need; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Coffee is exported from India to about 40 countries in the world. Quantity of exports of coffee during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are as under:—

Year	Quantity
1977-78	55,827 tonnes
1978-79 (April-Feb.)	58,818 tonnes

(c) With a view to meeting the export and internal demand for coffee, a perspective plan for increased production of coffee has been prepared according to which the production is to increase from the present level of 105,000 tonnes to about 1,29,000 tonnes at the end of 1982-83.

Trade Agreements

7987. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of countries with whom Government of India have Trade Agreements entered into (position as on 31-3-79);

(b) which are the countries with whom Government of India have not renewed the Trade Agreements with them after the period and the reasons thereof; and

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(c) which are the countries who have not renewed their Trade Agreements with India after the period of Agreements and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Government of India have trade agreements with 53 countries as on 31-3-1979.

(b) and (c). Pakistan and Tanzania are the only two countries with whom the trade agreements have not been renewed. As for Pakistan, both sides have had two rounds of talks for the purpose of concluding a new trade agreement. A third round of talks is contemplated in the first half of 1979 in New Delhi. As regards Tanzania there has been no initiative for a fresh trade agreement from both sides since there is an Indo-Tanzania Joint Commission in force which takes care of the various matters relating to bilateral trade.

Remission of Excise Duties to Industries

7988. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the industries or units to whom remission of excise duties has been given during last three years (yearly)?

(b) to what extent and the period for which such remission has been granted; and

(c) the details regarding the considerations for giving this concession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). 'Remissions' of Excise duty are given in cases where the excisable goods are lost or destroyed due to natural causes

or are used for special industrial purposes. The intention of the Hon'ble Member, appears to be, to have the information about the tax exemptions/incentives extended by the Government to the Industries or units, the extent, the period for which such concessions had been given and the justifications therefor.

The tax concessions/incentives are extended by Government to the Industries or units for different purposes under the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944 and the rules made thereunder. Such concessions are numerous and of different kinds. It would not be possible in a short compass to give the exact scope and nature of such concessions or to indicate the justifications for such concessions.

If the Hon'ble Member is interested in any particular commodity or unit, the necessary information may be collected and furnished to him.

Wholesale Price Index

7989. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index of all commodities has sharply shot up after the Budget; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir. The prices of all commodities do not rise at the same time. In fact the prices of certain commodities may be falling at the same time that those of others are rising. However, the All-Commodities Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 is equal to 100) has risen by 3.2 per cent between February 24, and March 24, 1979.

(b) Some rise in prices during this time of the year is normal. The impact of the budget has been largely felt in the prices of petroleum products and edible oils. Factors other than the Budget also operate on the prices of a number of commodities. In particular there may be a seasonal rise or fall in the prices of agriculture-based commodities. For example, the index for sugar, Khandsari and gur has risen by 12.6 per cent and that for fruits and vegetables by 6.4 per cent in the four weeks ending March 24, 1979. On the other hand declines have been recorded by groups like eggs, fish and meat, and condiments and spices. Prices have also fallen in respect of certain foodgrains such as wheat, jowar, bajra moong and masur.

Selection grade in Inspectors' cadre in Income-tax Department

7990. SHRI RAGHAVJI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether there are Selection Grade in the cadres of Commissioners, Income-tax Officers and Supervisors in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether Government have recently created Selection Grade in the Cadre of Assistant Commissioners in the I.T. Department;

(c) whether there is a Selection Grade in the Cadre of inspectors in the Central Excise & Customs Department, which is a sister Department;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is no such Selection Grade in the Inspectors' Cadre in the Income-Tax Department;

(e) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government are taking any steps to remove the discrimination in Inspectors' Cadre?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no Selection Grade in the Cadre of Inspector in the Income-tax Department.

(e) According to existing orders on the subject, only those cadres are eligible for Selection Grade where the posts are filled up by direct recruitment to an extent of not less than 75 per cent and the number of higher posts to which the employees in a cadre can seek promotion is not more than 50 per cent of the total strength of that cadre. The Inspectors' cadre in the Income Tax Department does not fulfil these criteria.

(f) Does not arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of Inspectors in Income-Tax Department

7991. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2765 on 4th August, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for revision of Pay Scales of Inspectors to Rs. 550—900 raised by Income-tax Employees' Federation has been accepted by the Government; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The proposal for revision of pay scale of Inspectors to Rs. 550—900 made by the Income-tax Employees' Federation is still under consideration.

Exemption to Religious Charitable Trusts Running Educational Institutions from Income-Tax

7992. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any exemption of income-tax to recognise religious charitable trusts running educational institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of such institutions (State-wise), who have been issued income-tax exemption certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Charitable and religious trusts running educational institutions in the country will be exempt from income-tax if they are notified by the Central Government under the provisions of section 10(23C)(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

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

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas

7994. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a set-back for opening new branches of the nationalised banks in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of new branches of the nationalised banks opened in the rural areas till the 31st March, 1979 in 1978-79 and the number of branches opened during the period 1977-78; and

(d) whether Government propose to open more branches in rural areas and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Available data on opening of branches by different bank groups during 1977 and 1978 are set out in the Statement.

In accordance with Reserve Bank's branch licencing policy for 1978 which sought to secure consolidation of branch expansion already achieved and to concentrate fresh expansion in unbanked rural and semi-urban areas in underbanked districts, the number of branches opened by the commercial banks during 1978 was of a lower order than during 1977. The accent of the branch expansion policy, however, continued to be on extending branch network to rural areas. The rural bran-

ches accounted for 68.4 per cent of the branches opened during 1978 as compared to 67.5 per cent in 1977.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India have reoriented their branch licencing policy, to ensure that the branch expansion effort of the commercial banks during the next three years would be devoted to the task of providing banking facilities at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in the districts having population per bank office higher than the national average. The Reserve Bank of India are examining the needs of the deficit districts on a district by district basis and drawing up a three year plan in consultation with the banks and the State Governments concerned.

Statement

Branch Expansion of Commercial Banks

(New Branches opened)

Bank Groups	1977		1978	
	Total No. of branches opened	Of which at Rural Centres	Total No. of Branches opened	Of which at Rural Centres
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Public Sector</i>				
1. State Bank of India	425	266	313	203
2. Associate Banks of SBI,	205	89	156	93
3. Nationalised Banks	1241	804	951	583
4. Regional Rural Banks	671	608	551	528
<i>Private Sector</i>				
5. Other Indian Scheduled Banks	776	474	537	308
6. Foreign Banks	1	..	..	..
7. Non-Scheduled Banks	29	20	8	6
TOTAL	3348	2261	2516	1721

**Evasion of Excise Duty by
M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.**

7995. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SURENDRA
BIKRAM:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-
LEKAR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Blitz* dated the 17th March, 1979 wherein it has been stated that M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. have been evading excise duty amounting to over Rs. 2.26 crores; if so, facts;

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into the working of this company; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATHISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Press Report referred to in part (a) of the Question has come to Government's notice. Independently of this Press Report, some allegations were received about the evasion of duty of Central Excise by this Company. The matter was investigated by the concerned Departmental agency. In the course of this investigation, the working of the company was also looked into in so far as it was relevant and necessary to do so for the purposes of such investigation. In the light of the results of the investigation, show cause notices were issued to the firm; and the matter is under adjudication.

(c) Does not arise.

**Constitution of Working Groups to
Review Banks Recourse for
Borrowing in Call Money Market**

7996. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India have decided to constitute two working groups to review the bank's recourse for participation certificates and borrowings in call money market from financial institutions and entire cash credit system; and

(b) if so, broad details of the instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank have appointed the following two Groups on April 4, 1979:

(i) Working Group for Participation Certificate and borrowings in the call money market from the financial institutions; and

(ii) Working Group to review the operation of the Cash Credit System.

The terms of reference of the two Groups are given in the statement.

Statement

(I) *Terms of reference of the Working Group on Participation Certificate and borrowings in the call money market from the financial institutions*

(i) To examine the size and pattern of operations in the call money market and in respect of Participation Certificate and clarify their implications for monetary and credit policies;

(ii) To indicate the basis on which the broad magnitude of resources available to banks from sources other than commercial banks and refinance agencies such as Industrial Development Bank of India and Agricultu-

ral Re-finance Development Corporation may be assessed;

(iii) To examine the implications of any limitations on supplies of such funds from the non-banking institutions participating in the call money markets and Participation Certificate arrangements, and suggest alternative avenues for productive use of such funds; and

(ii) Terms of reference of the Working Group to review the operation of the Cash Credit System;

(i) To review the operation of the cash credit system in recent years, particularly with reference to the gap between sanctioned credit limits and the extent of their utilisation;

(ii) In the light of the review, to suggest;

(A) Modifications in the system with a view to making the systems more amenable to rational management of funds by commercial banks; and/or

(B) alternative types of credit facilities, which would ensure greater credit discipline and also enable banks to relate credit limits to increases in output or other productive activities; and

(iii) To make recommendations on any other related matter as the Group may consider germane to the subject.

Foreign Companies carrying on Tobacco Business in India

7997. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANAT-WALLA:

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

(a) the names and number of foreign companies who are carrying on Tobacco business in India;

(b) what is the amount of profit earned by them during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) what is the amount of Income-Tax paid by them during the same period;

(d) whether Government have received any report by the UNCTAD on global bribery by the tobacco multinationals; and

(e) what is Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The following companies with foreign shareholding are engaged in tobacco industry in the country:

Name of the Company	Extent of foreign shareholdings
(1) I.T.C. Limited	39.9%
(2) Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited	32.3%
(3) Godfrey Philips India, Ltd.	40.0%
	(in the process of dilution)
(4) International Tobacco Company Limited	100% subsidiary of Godfrey Philip India, Ltd.

(b) and (c). The profits before tax, provision for taxation, and profits after tax of these companies, as per their latest available audited annual accounts, are shown in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). The Government is aware of the UNCTAD report of June, 1978 which sets out the factual background and examines the successive

stages of the world tobacco economy from leaf production and processing through international marketing and shipping to production and distribution of tobacco products. In the course of the description of the world tobacco marketing channels, a reference has

been made to certain pay-offs made by the tobacco conglomerates. In this part of the report no reference has been made to India. No specific instance of pay-offs in India by tobacco multinationals has come to the notice of the Government of India.

Statement

	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited			Godfrey Philips India Limited		
	30-9-76	30-9-77	30-9-78	31-12-75	31-12-76	31-12-77
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Profits before tax	486.56	498.81	495.70	48.22	30.11	4.81
Provision for taxation	329.08	323.94	313.54	30.20	12.76	..
Profits after tax	157.48	174.87	182.16	18.02	17.35	4.81

	International Tobacco Company Limited			I.T.C. Limited		
	31-12-75	31-12-76	31-12-77	31-3-76	31-3-77	31-3-78
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Profits before tax	5.01	2.88	(-)12.53	943.43	873.73	844.74
Provision for taxation	2.80	1.55	..	562.05	479.24	432.63
Profits after tax	2.21	1.33	(-)12.53	381.38	394.49	412.11

Raising of prices of Imported Edible Oils

7998. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has raised up the prices of imported edible oils for the vanaspati industry by 24 per cent with immediate effect;

(b) if so, whether the S.T.C. has justified the sharp increase on the ground of higher international prices which it has to pay for these oils and the import duty imposed by Government;

(c) if so, how far this is true;

(d) whether the prices of soyabean, rapeseed oil has been cut down by the S.T.C.; and

(e) what is the total increase and decrease of price?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
(SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):**

(a) to (e). The price of imported Soya-bean Oil and Rapeseed Oil, supplied by State Trading Corporation of India to the vanaspati industry, has been raised with effect from 14-3-1979. Initially the increase was from Rs. 6100 to Rs. 7585 per tonne. This was, however, brought down to Rs. 7250 per tonne as a result of reduction in the Customs Duty from 12 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem* on the imports of Edible Oils by S.T.C.

2. As compared to the earlier price of Rs. 6100 per tonne, the new price of Rs. 7250 marks an increase by 18.8 per cent. This enhancement in the price is mainly due to the increase in the c.i.f. prices of the imported oils as also because of the incidence of the new Customs Duty.

Overtime in Public Sector Banks

7999. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the mounting overtime bills in public sector banks;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ask the banks to submit monthly returns of overtime;

(c) whether this overtime is due to serious staff deficiency or fall in efficiency; and

(d) the other reasons if any and steps taken to reduce overtime?

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

(b) The increase in the frequency of the overtime returns is not considered necessary as the Government is

calling for such information on quarterly basis and also whenever required and issuing guidelines to regulate the payment of overtime allowance from time to time.

(c) and (d). The payment of overtime wages in the banks is resorted to mainly on account of the work relating to Government account closing in March, half yearly and yearly closing of accounts in banks, sudden inflow of work, shortage of staff, clearance of accumulated work, calculations and applications of quarterly interest on borrowed accounts, preparation of various statistical returns and absenteeism. In addition to these, there were strikes, agitations, non-cooperations, work to rule by the workmen staff in 1977-1978, which have resulted in large arrears that needed clearance by payment of overtime allowances.

The Government have reiterated its instructions in December, 1978 impressing upon the banks the necessity of controlling the quantum of overtime with a view to keeping it to the barest minimum possible.

The banks' branches are under instructions to consciously reduce overtime by regularly monitoring the same and exercising a check at a senior level on the sanction of overtime.

**Production Units moving out from
Kandla Free Trade Zone**

8000. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether any production unit in the Kandla Free Trade Zone is planning to move or has moved out of the area;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to make Kandla attractive to export-based industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BALG): (a) and (b). Since its inception in 1965, 14 of the units set up in the Kandla Free Trade Zone have closed down for various reasons like want of export markets, financial difficulties and managerial constraints.

(c) An inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, was recently set up to study the problems hindering the growth of Kandla Free Trade Zone, and a copy of the Report has been placed in the Parliament Library. Recommendations of the Committee are being processed.

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5468 DATED 30-3-1979 RE. USE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE FOR LONG TERM BENEFIT TO ECONOMY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 5468 is reproduced below.

(c) Foreign-exchange reserves have been utilised for imports of a variety of machinery, equipment, spares and components. The Government have allowed imports of the items required by major projects in the field of oil and gas, iron and steel, power generation and transmission, manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides, sophisticated construction equipment for irrigation projects, etc. The considerable step up in overall imports can be seen from the provisional value of imports during April, 1978 to January, 1979 which stood at Rs. 4517.28 crores as compared to Rs. 4375.60 crores in the same period last year.

It is regretted that a typographical error has occurred in the reply. The figure 'Rs. 4517.28 crores' occurring in the last sentence should read as 'Rs. 5417.28 crores.'

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion. What has happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a complicated matter. I have to read a number of documents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Parliament has been bluffed and we are silent spectators. On the one hand, we are getting beatings from the Judges and here we are getting bluffs, and we are silent spectators.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a silent spectator? Then "silence" has a different meaning.

12.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. LAND DEAL BY SHRI GURU DUTT SOLANKI AND SHRI GOBIND SINGH IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATAL): On the 30th of March, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Stephen, made a reference to the notice of a Statutory Motion which he had sent to you, Mr. Speaker, for an enquiry under the Commission of Enquiries Act and ask the Government to state whether they are prepared to institute such an enquiry into the transaction in land in which Shri Guru Dutt Solanki and

[H. M. Patel]

12.04 hrs.

Shri Gobind Singh were involved. As the House is aware, the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, made a statement on this question in the other House on the 28th of March. That statement contained his response to the demand for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry. He made it clear that he was not in any way connected with the 'land deal' in U.P. He has categorically stated that both Shri Guru Dutt Solanki and Shri Gobind Singh, who were involved in the 'deal' are not members of his family who are dependents on him nor do they share any common economic interests with him. They are not dependents for whom he holds any responsibility. It is learnt that the U.P. Warehousing Corporation took the decision to purchase the land on the 12th January, 1979, and the Sale Deed was registered on 23-1-79. Shri Charan Singh was sworn in as a Member of the Union Cabinet on the 24th of January 1979. The transaction in question, therefore, took place at a time when Shri Charan Singh was not a Minister. He has already explained that the transaction had nothing to do with him either in his official or personal capacity.

The transaction falls within the area of responsibility of the U.P. Warehousing Corporation and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However since the matter has been raised by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition in this House and by some Hon'ble Members in the other House, the Government of India has asked the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take such steps as are necessary to enquire further into the transaction and to take such appropriate action as may be warranted by the results of further enquiry. The U.P. Government will no doubt inform the Government of India of the results and conclusions of such enquiry and action taken thereon.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80
OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, AND
SPACE

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on
the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Science and Technology for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4325/79].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4326/79].

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4327/79].

REPORT OF REDDY COMMISSION OF
INQUIRY ON NAGARWALA CASE AND
MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN
THEREON

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(1) Report of the P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry on Nagarwala Case.

(2) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4328/79].

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80
OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4329/79].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CASHEW CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Cashew 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-4330/79].

SOLVENT-EXTRACTED OIL, DE-OILED MEAL AND EDIBLE FLOUR (CONTROL) AMDT. ORDER, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Amendment Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 327 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4331/79].

BORDER SECURITY FORCE VETERINARY OFFICERS RECRUITMENT (AMDT.) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): On behalf of Shri Dhanlk Lal Mandal I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Border Security Force Veterinary Officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4332/79].

AUDIT REPORT OF ACCOUNTS OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR 1976-77, DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80 OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PARLIAMENT, DEPT. OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of the accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1976-77 under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4333/79].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4334/79].

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4335/79].

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 6th April, 1979:—

1. The Coconut Development Board Bill, 1979.

2. The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1979.

3. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1979.

4. The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Nirma] Chandra Jain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which Indian border are they talking about here? Because, we have common borders with China, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MASSIVE ARMS BUILD UP ACROSS THE INDIAN BORDERS.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I call the attention of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported massive arms build up across the Indian borders.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the steady build-up of military capability that has been going on in some of our neighbouring countries. Various reports on this have appeared, from time to time in the world Press, and references to it have been made during discussions on the floor of the House on different occasions. In the course of the debate on the budget grants for the Defence Ministry, concern was expressed by many Hon'ble Members at the induction of arms, and the build-up of military capability in some quarters of our neighbourhood there have been reports of their efforts to acquire modern military hardware.

As I have made clear on various occasions, Government took careful note of these developments on the basis of continuous review. I have also stated that these are fully taken into account in drawing our own defence plan and programmes.

However, I would like to dispel any impression that there has been any unusual concentration of movement of forces across our borders, in recent weeks or months. In fact, there are no reports to indicate any development of this nature, such as can be considered unusual or particularly disturbing. There is, therefore, no cause for any anxiety or concern on this score.

I would also like to avail of this opportunity once again to assure the House that our valiant Armed Forces are fully vigilant on the borders and maintain absolute defence preparedness at all times.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: There are indications, as the hon. Minister has said, that there is some build up of military forces on our borders. We very well know that Pakistan is trying to make the atom bomb. It has been confirmed because of the cut in foreign aid to that country by America.

America is buliding up in the Indian Ocean. China is an undependable friend, which is expansionist, hand in glove with Pakistan, and is encouraging the Nagas and others against us.

In the beginning, our defence was organised depending upon our foreign policy to contain Pakistan and we were not prepared to meet if China invaded us as we were under the Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai age.

Therefore, I want to know whether we are prepared to face the gang up of Pakistan, China and America.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have nothing to add to what I have already said. There are many wishful thinkings, but, as I have said, nothing which is likely to cause any concern or anxiety.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले समाचारपत्रों में हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जो के कहीं पर हुये भाषण की रिपोर्ट छपी थी, जिसमें उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में मिलिट्री-बिल्ड-अप हो रहा है . . .

श्री उद्योतिर्नय बनू (डायमंड हाबर) : कहां छपा था ?

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, पैट्रिघाट और कुछ सो० पी० (एम०) न्यूज-पेपर्स में छपा था।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly do not disturb the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I detest this sort of Call-attention. We are needling our neighbours. We want to establish corial relations. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not decide for every body.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please do not allow this sort of Call-Attention.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not receive directions from any Member. Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मैं इस बात का जिक्र कर रहा था कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो बहादुर सेना है, वह बहादुर सेना हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी रक्षा कर सकती है और उप-प्रधान मंत्री जो ने जैसा कहा है वे पूरा इस बात पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं परन्तु जो नये डेवलपमेंट हुये हैं, उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है, यह देखने की जरूरत है। अफगानिस्तान में जब से नया शासन आया है, तब से बँस्ट को, अमेरिका को यह लग रहा है कि रूस को रोकने के लिए पाकिस्तान को मजबूत किया जाये और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी सैनिक तैयारियां हो रही हैं और वह ज्यादा मिलिट्री का सामान खरीद रहा है। अमेरिका और बँस्ट से उसको बहुत ज्यादा मिलिट्री का सामान दिया जा रहा है। ऐसी हालत में भुट्टो की फांसी के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान इस तरह की चीज कर सकता है, ऐसा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। दूसरी तरफ यह भी हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान अकेले करे या चीन भी। चीन पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है और इस समय बँस्ट से भी मिला हुआ है और दोनों तरफ से एक बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। चीन के पास एटम बम है और हाइड्रोजन बम है और चीन का क्या रबैया है यह हम सब जानते हैं। इस वकत चीन का क्या रबैया है, उसने बायतनाम पर हमला किया और तब किया जब कि चीन के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकवात क्या हों, इस पर वहां बातचीत हो रही थी। यह भी सब जानते हैं कि जब उनके प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान में आये हुये थे और इस सारे महाद्वीप के अन्दर

[श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा]

"हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई के नारे गूँज रहे थे, तब चीन हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करने की योजना बना रहा था . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं चीनी एजेन्ट्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ । मैं हिन्दुस्तान के उप-प्रधान मंत्री से बात कर रहा हूँ । मुझे यह कहना है कि जब चीन के पास एटम बम है और पाकिस्तान एटम बम बना रहा है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. I am only having Mr. Malhotra recorded. Do not record any one else. I want all the Members to be interested only in India and not in any other country. (Interruptions)**

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मैं इस बात को आपसे कह रहा था कि जब कि हिन्दुस्तान ने यह तय कर रखा है कि वह किसी दूसरे मुल्क पर हमला नहीं करेगा, तो खतरा यह है कि अगर दूसरे हमला-बंद ने हम पर हमला किया तो उसकी इस बात का फायदा है कि वह अपनी जगह चुन सकता है, टाइम भी चुन सकता है । ऐसी हालत में उस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए जब चीन के पास एटम बम है, हाइड्रोजन बम है और पाकिस्तान एटम बम बना रहा है, तब क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को सोचेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान को भी एटम बम बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर एटम बम हिन्दुस्तान के पास नहीं हुआ, तो हम किसी दूसरे मुल्क पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते । आज जो चीन का, पाकिस्तान का, अमेरिका का और वेंस्ट का, इन सबका गठजाड़ है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान को अपने मिनिस्ट्री इकुइपमेंट्स को मोड्रेनाइज करना और एटम बम बनाना, दोनों हालातों में जरूरी है और खास तौर से तब जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में चीन के एजेन्ट मौजूद हैं मुल्क की

बचाने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है, इस बात को देखना चाहिये । मैं उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के मिनिस्ट्री इकुइपमेंट्स को मोड्रेनाइज करने के लिए और एटम बम बनाने के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान की डिफेंस प्रिपेयर्डनेस के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अध्यक्ष जी, सदस्य महोदय ने जितनी बातें कहीं हैं, उनमें से बहुत सी बातें तो इतिहास का एक अध्याय बन चुकी हैं और सब किसी को उसकी जानकारी है । और भी बातों का जिक्र उन्होंने किया । आपको मालूम होगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बजट के ऊपर जब हाऊस में बहस चल रही थी, तो इन बातों का जिक्र किया गया था और मैंने इनका उत्तर भी दिया था । चीन के सम्बन्ध में, पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में बातें हुई थीं, उनका जबाब भी हुआ था । उसका दोहराना अब मैं जरूरी नहीं समझता ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, I would not have allowed this call-attention but for your speech somewhere-else after the Defence Demands were passed. I thought some clarification was necessary.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am entitled to a preface to what I am going to say.

उसके बाद से हैदराबाद में मेरा एक भाषण हुआ । लेकिन उसमें कहीं यह नहीं है कि मैंने यह जिक्र किया है कि हमारी सरहद पर कोई सेना या फौज का कंसेन्ट्रेशन है । उसमें यह कहीं नहीं कहा है । मैंने यह कहा है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री बिल्ड अप चल रहा है यह कोई हफ्ते से, महीने

से या दो महीने से चल रहा है, यह भी मैंने नहीं कहा यह जरूर है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में मिलिट्री कंपेबिलिटी बढ़ायी गई है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा अब यह बढ़ायी जाती है तो उसका हम हिसाब करते हैं।

यह सही है कि कई राष्ट्रों में एटम बेपंस है लेकिन सदन ने एक राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित कर रखी है एटम बम के सम्बन्ध में, न्यूक्लियर वार हेड के सम्बन्ध में। चाइना के पास ये है, यह हमको मालूम था और है, उसकी जानकारी के बाद ही हमने इस पालिसी का यहां से समर्थन लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं समझता कि बरग्राहट में हमको अपनी नीति को बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक आधुनिकीकरण की बात है, इस सदन को मालूम है कि हम तीनों फौजों का आधुनिकीकरण कर रहे हैं और अपनी फौज को यह शक्ति दे रहे हैं कि वह किसी भी दुश्मन या सम्मिलित दुश्मनों का सक्षमता से मुकाबला कर सके और देश की सुरक्षा को बरकरार रख सके।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि बाबू जी इने-गिने, अनेक जो अच्छे लीडर हैं उनमें से एक हैं। लेकिन आज जो उनका स्टेटमेंट हुआ मैं यह कहने में संकोच नहीं करना चाहता कि वह एक रूटीन और जनरल टाइप का स्टेटमेंट था।

यह बात सही है कि हम चाइना से, पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम कम्लेसेंट हो जायें। नेशनल पालिसी किसी पार्टी

की पालिसी नहीं है, डिफेंस का मामला भी देश का मामला है। लेकिन उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि चाइना, यू० एस० ए० और सोवियत यूनियन इन तीनों बड़ी बड़ी पावरस का पहले एरिया आफ आप्रेशन बलिन था। यह कुछ साल पहले था। लेकिन अब उनका एरिया आफ आप्रेशन अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, बर्मा और इंडियन ओशन हो गया है और हमारे दरवाजे पर बड़ी बड़ी पावरस आ रही हैं। इससे एक प्रोटेक्शन थोट हमारे लिए बनती है, इससे वे भी इकार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी चीज पाकिस्तान में आज नेबी में, आर्मी में, एयर फोर्स में मोबिलाइजेशन है। वे हथियार खरीद रहे हैं, उमहोंने डेस्ट्रॉयर खरीदे हैं। अमेरिका से उ हैं। एयरफोर्स के लिए हवाई जहाज खरीदे रहे दूसरे देशों से भी वे बहुत कुछ खरीद उनके हैं। उनके पास माडर्न मिसाइल हैं। रसख यहां फौज पर बजट का 9 परसेंट - 7 ट होता है, चाइना में भी बजट का 9 पाइसे 6 खर्च होता है जब कि हम पिछले सालों से डिफेंस पर अपने बजट का सके तीन प्रतिशत खर्च कर रहे हैं। इस अलावा पाकिस्तान को सऊदी अरेबिया से और दूसरे अरब देशों से इंडायरेक्टली बहुत हेल्प मिलती है। मुझे मालूम है कि वहां के आफिसर्स सऊदी अरेबिया और दूसरे अरब देशों के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। इन बातों से हम आखे नहीं मूंद सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से बंगलादेश बना है, पाकिस्तान बंट गया है, तबे पहले जहां उसके पास दस डिब्रीज आर्मी थी अब उसके पास 18 डिब्रीज हैं। इसी तरह से उसके पास 80 डिब्रीज सैन्य है

[श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्ता]

हमने तो अभी सौदा किया है, हम तो अभी खरीद ही रहे हैं। एटम बम बनाने की वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। विदेश मंत्री ने इसको माना है। चीन का जहाँ तक सवाल है रूस के साथ उसका झगड़ा है। उसके खिलाफ वह तैयारी करे यह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन तिब्बत में वह क्या कर रहा है। तिब्बत और सोवियत संघ की सीमाएँ तो नहीं मिलती हैं। तिब्बत की सीमाएँ ज्यादातर भारत, नेपाल और सिक्किम के साथ लगती हैं। सिक्किम को आज भी वह इंडिपेंडेंट देश मानता है, भारत का हिस्सा नहीं मानता है। चीन भूक रेलवे लाइन बना रहा है तिब्बत में जो सहासा तक जाएगी और भ्रमण पाइप लाइन बना रहा है —

MR. SPEAKER: You are not coming to the question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am coming to the question. I will not take more than two minutes. See the watch. (Interruptions). Wherever we talk about China, they are disturbed.

तिब्बत के अन्दर—वह तो लाख सेना ला सकता है किसी भी समय ऐसी उसकी पोटेंशियैलिटी है। यह चीज हमारे देश पर धमक करती है इसको आप मानेंगे। नेपाल को भी वह डरा रहा है। चीन ने बीएतनाम पर हमला किया तो नेपाल चुप रहा क्योंकि नेपाल के ऊपर उसकी तलवार लटकी हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब का आपने लॉग टर्म व्यू लिया है और लॉग टर्म प्लान डिफेंस का बनाया है? बजट को डिफेंस कम है क्या उसको भी आप बढ़ायेंगे? आप कहते हैं कि आप

फौज को माडर्नाइज कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान और चीन के पास जो अर्म्स हैं उन से ज्यादा माडर्न अर्म्स, ज्यादा सौफिस्टिकेटेड अर्म्स हमारी फौज के पास हों क्या इसका भी आप प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और कर रहे हैं तो क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या आपने चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ भी जो हथियार बे खरीद रहे हैं, उस मामले को उठाया है और पूछा है कि क्यों बे खरीद रहे हैं और जो बड़े बड़े देश, बिग पावर हैं जो उनको ये हथियार दे रही हैं क्या उनके साथ भी आप ने इस मामले को उठाया है? आपने कहा है कि एटम बम आप नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, यह आपकी नीति है। यह बात सही है कि हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, किसी पर हमला करना नहीं चाहते हैं। बूकि एटम बम एक डिटेरेंट होगा और जबदेस्त डिटेरेंट होना, इस वास्ते क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर दुबारा विचार करेगी? यह सवाल मैंने उस दिन भी पूछा था।

श्री जगन्नाथन राव: माननीय सदस्य ने कोई नई बात नहीं कही है। यह वही है कि चीन ने अपना सम्पर्क, कम्युनिकेशन तेज कर दिया है और मैं सदस्य महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पाइप लाइन बन नहीं रही है बन चुकी है। इसकी जानकारी भारत सरकार को है और कितना पेट्रोल ला सकते हैं, कितनी फौज ला सकते हैं, कितने हथियार ला सकते हैं इसकी भी जानकारी है। जब हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा की बात सोचते हैं तो इन सभी तथ्यों को अपने सामने रख कर सोचते हैं। पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से क्या मिल रहा है, कितना मिला है, सीधे कितना मिला है, प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष कितना मिला है, जहाँ तक सम्भव है सब की जानकारी रखी जाती है और उसी के अनुसार अपनी तैयारी भी की जाती है।

जहाँ तक आधुनिकीकरण की बात है वह हम करते जा रहे हैं। हम को यह भी

देखना पड़ता है कि डिफेंस और डिवलेपमेंट के बीच में समन्वय कैसे रखें और एक विकसित-सोन्मुख देश में हम समन्वय को भी जरूरी रखना पड़ता है क्योंकि सुरक्षा विकास के ऊपर में बहुत धरों में निर्भर करती है। इसलिए डिफेंस इंडस्ट्री बनाने के लिए भी काम करना पड़ता है। मैं यह विश्वास देना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात का प्रयत्न भी जरूर करने हैं कि हमारी सुपरियोरिटी अपने पड़ोसी के ऊपर रहे ताकि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हम अपनी सुरक्षा कर सकें। यह नहीं है कि हम किसी के ऊपर आक्रमण करना नहीं चाहते हैं। भारत का यह गौरव रहा है कि इतिहास में हमने कभी भी किसी को पराजित करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है और आगे भी हम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, पराजित देश की स्वतंत्रता को कायम करना चाहते हैं। उस में कभी कभी यह कमजोरी जरूर आती है कि यह चुनने का मौका हमें नहीं मिलता है, हमारे दृष्टान्त को मिलता है। लेकिन हम सब प्वाइंट्स पर तैयारी रखते हैं ताकि कभी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो तो देश की सुरक्षा को हम सुरक्षित रख सकें। मैं मदन को फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी फौज बहादुर है और फौज को बराबर भरोसा रहता है कि सारे देश की शक्ति उनके पीछे है। और यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि सिर्फ मशीन ही कारगर नहीं होती है।

man behind the machine

का बहुत ज्यादा महत्व हुआ करता है। घबराहट में जैसा मैंने कहा आणविक शक्ति को आप प्रोटेक्टिव कह सकते हैं, डिफेंसिव नहीं कह सकते हैं।

838 LS-12.

That is not a weapon of defence.

इसलिए हम अभी अपनी नीति को परिवर्तित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते हैं। बहादुर जो होता है वह बहुत जल्दी घबराया नहीं करता है।

12.26 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT AND (HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on paragraph 8 of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Railways) relating to Diesel Hydraulic Locomotives.

(2) Hundred and twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Railways) relating to Restoration and Construction of Railway Lines.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Export of Leather and Leather Goods by the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.27 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** With
your permission, Sir, I rise to announce
that Government Business in this
House during the week commencing
23rd April, 1979, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of
Government Business carried over
from today's Order Paper.

(2) Submission to the vote of the
House the outstanding Demands for
Grants in respect of the Budget
(General) for 1979-80, at 6.00 P.M.
on Monday, the 23rd April.

(3) Consideration and passing
of:—

(i) The Finance Bill, 1979.

(ii) The Haryana and Uttar
Pradesh (Alteration of Bounda-
ries) Bill, 1978.

(iii) The Kosangas Company
(Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill,
1979.

(iv) The Parel Investments and
Trading Private Limited and Do-
mestic Gas Private Limited (Tak-
ing Over of Management) Bill,
1979.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I
would like to plead with the House
that next week is the last week of
the financial business; financial busi-
ness will be over on Thursday even-
ing according to present computation
and on Monday afternoon or evening
the guillotine will descend. You will
apply the guillotine in respect of the
Demands of all the Ministries

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your
point. The guillotine will apply on
Monday at 6 p.m. Thereafter, fifteen

hours have been allotted for the
Finance Bill. We will have five hours
each on Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday. So, next week to sit be-
yond 6 p.m. will not be necessary or
if necessary, we will consider.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Sir, the time fixed by you for guil-
lotine is 6 O'clock in the evening. I
wonder why that hour should be sac-
rosanct. Any hour is as good as any
other hour. But I find that the House
is constrained because of Rules 14,
208 and 219, but all these rules men-
tion seventeen hours and not eighteen
hours.

MR. SPEAKER: House has fixed it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
House can revise it also.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to
raise it by one hour. I do not think
it is necessary. We can save one hour
by not discussing this. After all if
hon. Members cooperate, one hour
can be saved otherwise.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
The procedure of the House is impor-
tant. It was 5 P. M. in the Rules
Book but it was changed to 6 P.M.
because of the Business of the House.
However, I come to my second point:
Sir, I submit in all humility, but with
all earnestness that the impression is
gaining ground that the Government is
dragging its feet in the case of two
very important Bills, namely, the
Lokpal Bill and the Special Courts
Bill. They should get the highest
priority. I hope the hon. Minister will
give an assurance to the House that
in the week after next these two
Bills will be taken up—that is, the
Special Courts Bill and the Lokpal Bill.
These two Bills must be passed in this
session itself by the House. Let
him give an assurance that these
two bills will not be held over to
the next session. People should not

get the impression that this Government is as good or as bad as the Congress Government which allowed the Lokpal Bill to lapse, not once but twice.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am very surprised that the Hon. Member said that the Government is dragging its feet or limping. The hon. Member knows that urgent financial business has to be transacted by us, and this has to get precedence I have said this more than once in the House. If the hon. Member believes, in repetition, I will say this, that these two Bills will be given priority. The intention of the Government is to see that the Bills which he referred to, are passed in this Session itself.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Very well.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now we shall pass on to Matters under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry to say that you in your wisdom have not selected the notice on Garden Reach Workshop, Rs. 15 crores of loss is involved due to the strike...

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed such matters a number of times. Not week by week.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But it has not produced any effect on the Government. Rs. 15 crores will be lost.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I cannot give you opportunity every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, you are giving me daily allowance; you have to hear me every day!

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Matters under Rule 377. Shri Raghavji.

12.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED DELAY IN PURCHASE OF WHEAT BY THE F.C.I. IN MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री राघव जी (विदिशा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अर्धीन अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय को उठाना चाहता हूँ :—

भारत शासन ने गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य 115 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल अंशित किया है। एक तो वह काफी विलम्ब से किया गया, क्योंकि मध्यप्रदेश की मंडियों में गेहूँ की आवक मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह से ही प्रारम्भ हो जानी है, दूसरे यह कि अब तक किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी ने गेहूँ क्रय करना प्रारम्भ ही नहीं किया है, जब कि मध्यप्रदेश की विदिशा, बासोदा, मंडी बामोरा, सिरौन, गुलाबगंज, भोपाल, सीहोर, रतलाम, मंसौर, बुधालपुर, अकौदया आदि अनेक मंडियों में काफी मात्रा में गेहूँ बिकने प्रतिदिन आ रहा है।

मंडियों में आने वाले गेहूँ का एक बड़ा भाग प्रति दिन 115 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम भाव में रहा है। छोटा एवं कमजोर किसान किसी भी मूल्य में अपना उत्पादन बेचने के लिये विवश है, क्योंकि उसके पास अनाज रोक कर रखने की क्षमता नहीं है। उसे तत्काल नकद पैसों का आवश्यकता होती है। अनेक मंडियों में गेहूँ 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक बिक रहा है। रेलवे बैगनों की पर्याप्त पूंति न होना भी एक कारण गेहूँ के मूल्यों में गिरावट का है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम बिल्कुल चुप बैठा है। उसने अभी तक मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ की खरीदी प्रारम्भ ही नहीं की है। फलस्वरूप मध्यप्रदेश का छोटा एवं कमजोर किसान लुट रहा है और शासन की नीति का क्रियान्वयन

[श्री राघव जो]

नहीं हो रहा है। शासन के समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा का लाभ किसानों को मिल ही नहीं पा रहा है। घोषणा केवल कागजी है।

यदि अभी गेहूँ खरीदी मध्यप्रदेश में तत्काल प्रारम्भ नहीं की गई तो गेहूँ उत्पादक पूरी तरह से प्लस जायेगा। गेहूँ का घोषित समर्थन मूल्य न मिल पाने के कारण किसानों में बेहद रोष एवं असंतोष व्याप्त है, जो किसी भी समय भड़क भः सकता है।

अतः कृषि मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि वे तत्काल भारतीय ख ष निगम को निर्देश दें कि वह मध्यप्रदेश की मंडियों में गेहूँ खरीदना प्रारम्भ कर दें तथा पूर्व में मंडियों के माध्यम से जिन किसानों का गेहूँ चालू वर्ष में 115 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम भाव से बिका है, उन्हें शीघ्र क्षतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(ii) REPORTED STRIKE BY TRADERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS IN NIZAMABAD AGRICULTURAL MARKET IN ANDHRA PRADESH DUE TO NON-SUPPLY OF RAILWAY WAGONS.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:—

Since 9-4-1979, the Traders and Commission agents in Nizamabad Agricultural Market in Andhra Pradesh have been on strike as a protest against the non-supply of wagons by the South Central Railways. The abrupt closure of the markets has resulted in utmost hardship to the farmers, in five districts of the Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh, in the disposal of their produce.

Thousands of farmers are forced to make distress sales to avoid further sufferings. Urgent intervention by the Central Government and Railway is needed to ensure immediate and instant allotment of wagons on high priority to relieve poor kisans. Delay

in the matter will create chaos and unrest with disastrous consequences.

The hon. Minister for Railways may kindly take immediate steps for the allotment of wagons on high priority.

(iii) REPORTED RELAY FAST BY THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY STAFF ASSOCIATION.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an unwanted situation has developed in Jawaharlal Nehru University since the members of JNU staff association are on relay-fast from 7th April, 1979. The Jawaharlal Nehru University staff association gave a notice to the Vice-Chancellor on 29-3-1979 that if their long pending problems are not solved in a week's time, the Jawaharlal Nehru University staff association will resort to direct action and accordingly on 7th April, 1979, the relay-fast had been started in front of Vice-Chancellor's office. The Vice-Chancellor is reluctant to fulfil the demands of the Karamcharis.

Among the nine demands put forward by the Jawaharlal Nehru University staff association, the most important demand is that selection grade (which was in force in Jawaharlal Nehru University from 1977) should not be discontinued. This selection grade is given only to those employees who do not have any avenue of promotion throughout their life time. The categories of staff covered through selection grade included class IV staff, drivers, engineering staff etc.

University of late have spent a few lakhs of rupees on lunches and dinners served during the seminars, but they cannot give Rs. 5/- extra per month to each Class IV employee in the form of selection grade.

The selection grade was introduced after the recommendations of a Committee in which staff and administration had equal representation. This was subsequently ratified by the executive

Committee of Jawaharlal Nehru University in 1977. But last month University administration had withdrawn it unilaterally.

The other important demands include more houses for staff, regularisation of daily wage workers, medical facility for staff on the campus and a group settled immediately.

I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter so that the long standing demands of the Jawaharlal Nehru University staff association are settled immediately.

(iv) REPORTED FIRE IN A GODOWN OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA AT KAPA IN MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री गोविन्दराम मिरो (सारंगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के एक प्रचलित विषय की ओर शासन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ की राजधानी रायपुर, के निकट कापा स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विशाल अनाज गोदाम 12 अप्रैल, 1979 को सुबह चारों ओर से आग की लपट में घिर गया था। यद्यपि जिला, पुलिस एवं स्थानीय प्रशासन की सूझ-बूझ एवं त्वरित कार्यवाही के कारण आग पर कुछ देर बाद काबू पा लिया गया, लेकिन इस आगजनी से करीब 30, 35 हजार बोरे अनाज जल कर राख हो गया, जिससे शासन को 5, 6 लाख रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार घटना के समय मौके पर खाद्य निगम के कोई बरिष्ठ अधिकारी उपस्थित नहीं थे। गोदाम के चारों ओर ऊंची दीवार है, तथा यह प्रमुख सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नं० 6 पर स्थित है।

यह आगजनी अनेक संकाओं को जन्म देती है तथा यह आकस्मिक न हो कर दिन-रहने एक सुनिश्चित ढंग से की गई घटना प्रतीत होती है। यह भी सातहवा है कि खाद्य

निगम के गोदाम से चोरी-छिपे व्यापारियों को अनाज बेचा जाता है, जिसपर पर्वत डालने के लिए कर्मचारियों ने गोदाम में आग लगाई। इस घटना के दूसरे दिन सुबह आठ बजे गोदाम के कुछ हमलों एवं एक व्यापारी के बीज इस आगजनी को ले कर काफी मारपीट हुई।

खाद्य निगम के लापरवाह अधिकारियों का रवैया एवं उनकी नीयत अब साफ साफ आ गई है। इस घटना से उस अंचल के करोड़ों लोगों एवं जन-प्रतिनिधियों में काफी रोष व्याप्त है। छत्तीसगढ़ के इस अंचल से रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में लाखों लोग प्रति-वर्ष अन्य प्रान्तों को जाने पर मजबूर होते आ रहे हैं, तथा हमारे देश में लाखों लोग अनाज के अभाव में भूखे मर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आगजनी का यह कृत्य अक्षम्य है।

माननीय कृषि एवं खाद्य मंत्री वस्तुस्थिति से कृपया ससद् को शीघ्र अवगत करायें और वहाँ के जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को तत्काल मुभत्तिल कर इस प्रकरण की दंडाधिकारी द्वारा जांच कराने की व्यवस्था करें।

(v) PROPOSED AGITATION IN KERALA AGAINST DELAY IN COMPLETION OF MANGALORE - COCHIN - TRIVANDRUM HIGHWAY.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise under Rule 377 matter relating to proposed mass agitation in the coastal areas of three districts of Kerala for Mangalore-Cochin-Trivandrum highway.

A mass agitation is proposed to be launched in the coastal areas of the three districts of Kerala because of the inordinate delay in the implementation of the sanctioned West Coast Highway (NH 17) from Mangalore through Cochin to Trivandrum. Five years back, the West Coast Highway

[Shri A. C. George]

was declared as realigned from Kuttippuram through Kodungallur-Kollapuram Moothakunnam to join NH 47 near Cochin. For this realignment, the financial sanction of only Rs. 10 crores has already been made and all the preliminary work was done. There are 5 major bridges proposed in this re-aligned NH 17. This re-aligned highway will open up one of the most backward areas in the West Coast of Mallapuram district, Trichur district and Ernakulam district. It is of vital importance to the development of the marine products industry, and will be of immense help to the fishermen, over and above facilitating industrialization in that area. The lack of these 5 bridges is causing untold miseries to the people of those areas. The most prominent among the bridges are: Kottapuram-Moothakunnam bridge, Chettuva bridge and Cheraneellor bridge. The people in those areas are completely isolated from the rest of Kerala due to lack of transportation and bridging facilities. In fact, the Chettuva bridge was sanctioned even way back in 1954 by the then Madras Government. The Kottapuram Moothakunnam bridge is a 2-crore rupee bridge and will be one of the biggest in Kerala. In fact, one-and-a-half years back, the present Minister for Shipping and Transport, Mr. Chand Ram himself laid the foundation for the Kottapuram bridge. But not a single stone has been added.

The people were really consoled when the financial, administrative and departmental sanction was given 5 years back for this new re-alignment of the NH 17 between Mangalore-Cochin-Trivandrum. But, in spite of the long waiting and in spite of the foundation stone being laid for the biggest bridge, no work has been taken up. I do not know why the foundation stone was laid if there was going to be delay even in getting

the work started. After a lot of representation, memoranda and clamouring for a long time, the people of that area are so frustrated that they are forced to decide on a mass agitation. This will involve mass upsurge in the coastal areas of the 3 districts, viz., Mallapuram, Trichur and Ernakulam.

The work on the Kottapuram-Moothakunnam bridge, for which the foundation stone has been already laid, the Chettuva bridge, for which all the sanctions have been given and the Cheraneellor bridge, have to be taken up immediately. A categorical assurance and an early action by the Minister of Shipping and Transport will only assuage the feeling of the people and make them desist from launching any mass struggle.

12.43 hrs.

DEMANDS * FOR GRANTS,
1979-80—contd.

(i) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. The last speaker was Mr. P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao. He has already taken 10 minutes. His party has got only one more minute left. Anyway, he can take 3 or 4 minutes.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): Sir, I am speaking about the cultivation of tobacco which is a sensitive crop and a sensitive commodity. It yields 50 per cent Bright variety and 50 per cent variety

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of lower quality. The 50 per cent Brights fetch 80 per cent of the price. It was never a problem in this country to sell this type of tobacco, in 1964, 1972 or 1978 which were the peak years of production. Even during these years, the problem was there with the 50 per cent lower quality tobacco which yielded only 20 per cent of the cost price for the agriculturists. And, in order to solve the problem of this lower quality tobacco, the Tobacco Board tried to regulate and reduce the acreage, in which it failed, because of the intervention by the High Court. Even after that, 40,000 acres more than what the Tobacco Board had contemplated, were planted this year; and the crop is 100 million Kgs. or so; and there will not be any surplus. One trouble faced by the tobacco growers was the Excise procedure, which Government has removed now. It gave a great relief to the farmers, for which I thank the Government. The other thing is about the middlemen, i.e. people coming between the manufacturers and producers. Let them be called traders, exporters or by any other name. They are taking away 50 per cent of the produce price, for their benefit. Government should think of having an organization which will eliminate these middlemen and see that the sale proceeds of the produce to the manufacturers are transferred to the agriculturists, without being taken away by the middlemen. For that, an organization is necessary. If it is established, we will be very happy. Government thought of STC which entered the market for the purpose of commercial and support price operations. About its activities, I will not speak much.

I will now quote from the 34th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings for 1978-79 which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 17-4-1979. It was on the purchase of tobacco by STC and from it, the Ministry itself can draw its inferences and then think out a proper way to provide relief to the agriculturists from this distress.

On page 17, para 2.38, the Committee says:

"On 22nd May, 1978, the STC made an allotment for 10,000 tonnes to all the growers' syndicate and cooperatives, although as per government directive STC had to restrict to purchases from growers only. 2018 tonnes were allotted to 11 cooperatives of growers and the remaining 7982 tonnes to 266 growers Syndicates. The so called growers syndicates are collection of men, not all of whom are genuine growers."

This is what has happened. The Committee say at another place, page 15, para 2.34:

"The Committee desired to know about a Growers' Syndicate in Kalgiri with which STC had business. The representative of the STC informed the Committee as follows:—

"They are from Kaiigiri of Nellore District. Originally the Tobacco Board recommended the growers syndicate, but when distribution was made, they registered themselves as a partnership firm, to our surprise. Since we have made a commitment on the recommendation of the Tobacco Board, we had to give hundred tonnes to them."

The Government intended to help the growers. STC gave the order to a syndicate which turned out to be a partnership firm. This is what is happening. On page 26, para 2.60, they say:

"It is obvious that in the existing scheme of things the benefit of even the STC's support purchase operation does not accrue to the growers while the traders acting under the cover of the syndicate make profit." Lastly on page 28, in para 2.61 the Committee says:

"Recently there was a possibility of STC entering the Chinese market but a private exporter got the better of Corporation and obtained an export order directly from China for 2200 tonnes valued at 4.2 million U.S.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

dollars. It is distressing that the STC remained unconcerned when it held enormous stock without being able to locate export market. The Committee apprehend that by this behaviour the government buying agency runs the risk of being discredited which will act as a damper for future entry into the export market. Government must therefore take a serious note of this.

2.62. The Committee gather an impression that local pressures and pulls in tobacco trade in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere are such that a government regulatory and marketing agency would be greatly handicapped if executives are unduly familiar with local traders and are susceptible to their pernicious influence. Realising the imperative need to ensure a detached and impartial functioning of the agency for effectively safeguarding the interest of the genuine growers as well as the larger economic interest of the country the Committee are constrained to suggest that such executives either in the STC or in the Tobacco Board should not be entrusted with such a responsibility or posted to such a place as would run counter to these objectives."

That is the way things are moving with all the good intentions of the government who want to do something good to the growers. I therefore, request the hon. Minister to find out a way to see that whatever price they get from the manufacturers passed on directly to the growers and to have an agency which can buy from the growers and sell to the manufacturers. With these words, I complete my speech and thank you for the opportunity.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता की डिमांड है, मैं उस क समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि देश की जो विकृत अर्थ-व्यवस्था

है वह जब तक समाप्त नहीं हो जाती है तब तक वस्तुओं के मूल्य का नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकता। हम केवल 30 साल के कांसेसी कुशासन की देन बता कर महंगाई की जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त नहीं हो सकते। देश की 60 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो रही है और 30 प्रतिशत जनता जो उस की अपनी परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी है उस को खो चुकी है। मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए जब तक औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्य में तालमेल नहीं बैठ जाता, तब तक हम इस से मुक्त नहीं हो सकते हैं। जनता सरकार की परीक्षा इस बात में है कि मूल्य वृद्धि के मोर्चे पर वह किम हद तक कामयाब होता है। 24 फरवरी के बाद से 4 सप्ताहों में मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह बहुत ज्यादा है, इतने कम समय में इतनी अधिक मूल्य वृद्धि बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। 24 फरवरी को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह का सूचकांक 183.6 था, जो अगले चार सप्ताहों में बढ़ कर 189.4 हो गया, इस प्रकार मूल्यों में 3.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। पिछले दो वर्षों में मुद्रा प्रसार में जो उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उस के अनुपात में मूल्य वृद्धि में काफी सन्तुलन बना रहा है, लेकिन हम इस बात में भी आशंका नहीं मूंद सकते कि जो मूल्य सूचक अंक है वह हमारी स्थिति को बहुत ज्यादा चिन्तनीय बना देता है। वास्तव में सूचक अंक का लगभग 5वां भाग सन 1979-80 के बजट में लगाये गये उत्पादन शुल्कों से प्रभावित हुआ है और सूचक अंक के इस पांचवें भाग में भी अकेले पीट्रोलियम समूह 15.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के लिये जिम्मेदार है। आसानी से धातुओं भी बजट में लगाये गये करों से प्रभावित हैं। लेकिन फिर भी आप देखेंगे कि इस वृद्धि में भी 22.8 प्रतिशत का योगदान रहा है।

जहां तक चीनी की कीमत बढ़ने का सवाल है—वह भी काफी चिन्ताजनक है। यद्यपि गन्ने की जो दर है, जिसे सरकार ने

निश्चित किया है, हम किसानों को वह दर भी नहीं दिला सके और यह कहा जाता था कि भण्डारों में चीनी रखने की जगह नहीं है, इतनी वेगुमार चीनी है, लेकिन फिर भी प्रति किलो चीनी पर 75 से 80 पैसे की वृद्धि हुई है। वनस्पति घा, जिस का कच्चा मान हम निर्धारित दर पर मुहिया करते हैं, उस में भी दो रुपये से तीन रुपये किलो की वृद्धि हुई है। इस वर्ष के बजट बाद ग्राम लोगों के मन में मंहगाई प्रति एक ऐसी आशंका थी कि अप्रत्याशित रूप से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी। वित्त मंत्रालय का यह अनुमान था कि केवल 1 प्रतिशत मूल्य वृद्धि होगी और यह बात हम सभी लोग जानते हैं कि थोक और खुदरा मूल्यों में 10 प्रतिशत का अन्तर होता है, लेकिन इस बार मूल्य वृद्धि का हिस्सा यह है कि 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों में बीच मूल्य में अन्तर रहा है।

ग्राम देहातों में चने जाइये-गरीबों का मिट्टा का तेल भी नहीं मिल पाता है। किसानों के पाम जाइये-जो सिचाई डीजल से करता था, आज उस को बाजार में डीजल भी नहीं मिलता। दालें तो गरीबों को मायस्मर ही नहीं हो पाती है-हर चीज की कामत बढ़ी है। जब तक हमारी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सुदृढ़ नहीं हो जाती, तब तक ग्राम लोगों को, साधारण आय पर जीने वाले लोगों को हम आवश्यक सामान भी मुहिया नहीं कर सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से और सदन से यह अर्ज करूंगा-आप थोक मूल्यों को ही लेते 24 फरवरी के एक सप्ताह पहले और उस के एक सप्ताह बाद-इतने कम समय में 2.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है-एक पखवाड़े में ऐसी मूल्य वृद्धि कभी भी देखने में नहीं आई। सरकार आंकड़ों के अनुसार मार्च के पहले पखवाड़े में मिट्टी के तेल में 8 प्रतिशत,

मूंगफली के तेल में 5 प्रतिशत, कपड़ा धोने वाले साबुन के मूल्य में 6.1 प्रतिशत, दंतमंजन के मूल्य में 6.3 प्रतिशत, अंगार प्रसाधनों के मूल्य में 22.9 प्रतिशत, दियासलाई जैसी आवश्यक चीज के मूल्य में 28.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। चीनी जैसी आवश्यक वस्तु, जो पीछे खुदरा मूल्य में सवा दो रुपये प्रति किलो पाते थे, आज उस का मूल्य 3 रुपये प्रति किलो है। उस के मूल्य में भी इतनी वृद्धि हुई है। इस समस्या का समाधान किस तरह से होगा। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत किये बिना इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाएगा। इतना ही नहीं, सरकार चालू वर्ष में अपने प्रशासनिक खर्च में 10 प्रतिशत कटौती करे और सरकारी उद्योगों में जो उत्पादन होता है, उस के मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि न करे। अगर ऐसी तमाम व्यवस्थाएँ हम कर सकेंगे, तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं होगी वरना मूल्यों में यह वृद्धि होती ही रहेगी और इस का सीधा असर उन लोगों पर पड़ेगा, जिन लोगों को भरपेट रोटी नहीं मिलती, जिनकी आमदानी बंधी हुई है, जिनकी आमदानी सीमित है, जिनकी क्रय-शक्ति दिन प्रति दिन घट रही है। यह जो नया बजट आया कि सारे देश से चीजें गायब होने लगीं। इसलिए मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी से, जिन के विचार काफी सुलझे हुए हैं, जिनकी ईमानदारी के खिलाफ कोई उंगली नहीं उठा सकता, जिन के ब्यक्तित्व से हम सारे लोग प्रभावित हैं, जिन की सेवा से हम सारे लोग प्रभावित हैं, हम यह आशा करते हैं कि उन्होंने जो भारत की जनता के लिए यह निदान ढूँढा है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ किया जाए, उस को दृढ़ता से वे लागू करेंगे जिस से ग्राम लोगों को निश्चित मूल्यों पर चीजें मिलें। मैं ऐसी आशा करता हूँ कि आवश्यक चीजों के मूल्य सुदृढ़ होंगे, निश्चित होंगे ताकि ऐसा न हो कि व्यापारी जब चाहे चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दे।

[श्री युवराज]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI B. RACHALAH (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demands under discussion are very important from the point of view of the common man. This Ministry is responsible for the co-operative movement in this country and also for price stabilisation and for export. The co-operative movement over the years has significantly increased in membership, turnover and in transactions. Nearly 8 crores of people have been involved in the co-operative movement and nearly Rs. 15,000 crores of rupees of business is being transacted through these co-operative institutions. In spite of all these things, it is mentioned at page 36 of the Annual Report that the co-operative movement has not benefited the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections.

13 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair]

In the objectives of the co-operative movement it has been mentioned that this movement has been started in order to provide full employment, employment to the rural people a production-oriented programme and decentralisation through economic power. Stabilisation of prices, supply of essential articles to consumers at fair prices, providing for labour-intensive technology and to serve the reconstruction of society—these objectives, though very laudable, have remained only a pious hope so far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned.

In order to give a proper direction to the movement at the All India Conference of the Ministers of Co-operation, they adopted the National Co-operative Policy Resolution of 1977. In that, emphasis was laid on the point that the co-operative movement

should develop as an autonomous, independent self-reliant and politically neutral, movement serving the small and the marginal farmers and the rural artisans. As a result of that, 42 action programmes have been drawn up and the State Governments have been asked to implement them. I would have been happy if, while doing so, the Minister had given a direction to the State Governments to change the co-operative law, compelling them to enrol members from among the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections, so that the benefits could flow to them. But you will find that the societies in the rural area are caste-ridden and faction-ridden. Therefore, the members who are already in control of these credit or marketing societies are reluctant to enrol new members, and they put a barrier on those who oppose them. Therefore, the benefits have really flowed only to a few families or groups of people in this country. Many co-operatives, either credit or services co-operatives, societies, control the village credit. Therefore, they have become almost a monopoly, a vested interest, and they do not allow any credit to flow to these people.

Therefore, when we think of the co-operative movement and when we say that it has been diversified, it has been on the increase etc., we will have to see that as many more people as people are made members of the societies, and that the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and weaker sections of society get at least 25 per cent of the membership in these societies. If they are unable to pay the share capital the State Government should be asked to finance the share capital amount for these people. Then they should also find a place in the management bodies, i.e., the Boards of Directors. Many of the cooperative organisations are employing a large number of people. But very few people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are there in these organisations and the result is that, whatever facilities are available, either by way of credit or

otherwise, they are not easily available for these people. The cooperative movement has not reached the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as was originally envisaged. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that the cooperative membership is extended to these people in large numbers and their representatives should also be there in the management bodies.

Turning to the marketing side, the agricultural produce marketed by the cooperatives during the last year has shown a decline. The country has turned the corner in agricultural production and the farmers have done their best in looking for a remunerative price for their produce. But the purchase of wheat, paddy, cotton and tobacco have shown a decline. What does that show? When there is a scarcity the Government wants the farmers to surrender their produce and when there is a great need for a support price, the marketing societies have not gone to their rescue, which is very much expected of them. 16.77 lakhs tonnes of wheat and 5.89 lakh tonnes of rice were purchased last year. So far as cotton is concerned, they went to the market very late and so much so, for cotton, which is grown mainly in Karnataka, Maharashtra and other places, the producers were not able to get a remunerative price. In tobacco also, their purchase target was 15,000 tonnes, but they have purchased only 2,680 tonnes.

About 227 cooperative marketing societies are there. A sum of Rs. 72.6 lakhs has been given for strengthening them. By way of marginal money, a sum of Rs. 584 lakhs was also given. When we think of price stabilisation, we should first see the production programme, whether the necessary inputs and credit are made available to the farmers. Immediately after the harvesting season, the farmer expects the State Trading Corporation or the Cotton Corporation or other marketing societies to come to their aid. An attempt has been made by the Minister to see that the farmers are relieved of

their difficulties. But what he has done is not enough. He should go wholesale and see that whatever surplus the farmers want to sell is taken over by the marketing societies or the State Federations. You can have a buffer stock so that in the lean season, they can be released and thereby the prices can be controlled.

There has been a loud representation from all sections of the society and the House that the Public Distribution System alone will cure the maladies of marketing. I am one with those who want the Public Distribution System. But before we think of that, we should have enough storage facilities so that whatever surplus is available, can be stored and the same can be utilised when there is a shortage. The storage facilities available, when compared to the surplus to be procured, are very much less. Therefore, I want that storage facilities like godowns etc., at the Tahsil level and procurement level should be constructed so that the surplus will not go to waste.

Again, when we talk of procurement, we should think of what are the essential commodities that are in short supply now. These are baby food, bakery products, biscuits and such other small things and also articles required by students such as books, pencils and other stationery articles. Their prices have gone up, and only people with more children will understand how difficult it is to meet this expenditure. Therefore, these essential commodities should be identified and you should go all out to produce them in the cooperative sector so that they are made available to the consuming population.

So far as kerosene is concerned, of course kerosene is scarce, but whatever quantity is available should be distributed properly and in time. Sometimes it goes to the black-market and the people are finding it very difficult. Even toilet soaps—at least some of them—cost very much now, and so also tooth-paste and tooth-brushes. Even

[Shri B. Rachaiah]

the common man is making use of these things and it is therefore necessary that these things are manufactured and made available.

Again, when we talk of the public distribution system, I would say that there are things like small utensils which are required for common families and there are certain items which are used by people below the poverty line. Therefore, I want you to identify those things and see that they are taken up for manufacture in the cooperative sector.

Similarly, sugar, kerosene and controlled cloth are not being distributed in the rural areas properly. Whatever you are distributing through 50,000 cooperative societies to rural areas consisting of 5 lakh villages is not enough to meet the demand of those people. Therefore, it is better that the number of fair-price shops, cooperatives and super bazars are increased. The production, procurement and distribution has to be channelised through an apex body and the fair-price shops should go to rural areas where vulnerable sections are living, where poor people are living, where they don't get anything and where traders are exploiting them. Therefore, you will have to take steps to see that these things are made available.

Now, about trade balance, I would like to mention here that last year there has been a decline in the export of coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, mutton tallow and certain other items, which really does not speak of the efficiency of the Ministry. There may be an explanation ready with the Minister that the international trend is like that that money value has been reduced and therefore these things could not be done. But much more could have been done if something dynamic had been done.

Karnataka accounts for much of the export of iron ore, sandalwood, silk

products, cotton garments, coffee, tea, tobacco and cashew. But, in regard to the export of cashew there is a fall Mozambique and Kenya and other places, from wherever we were getting cashew-nuts here we are unable to get them now, and therefore, their export has declined. Sugar, potato, onions and cotton should be allowed to be exported. Last time when there was scarcity and there was price hike in sugar, you stopped the sugar export. Now that sugar is available in plenty, it has to be allowed to be exported so that the farmers may get their reasonable price.

There are certain items like fish and prawn which are being exported to other countries without meeting the country's demand. Your idea is to meet the country's demand first and then export. That is a good idea. Also there are certain dehydrated oilcakes which are being allowed to be exported. These oilcakes are the raw material for poultry—and cattle-feeds, and the prices of these feeds have gone up; it is very difficult to get them at reasonable prices. We want dairy development to take place, we want the white Revolution to take place in this country. We will have to see that these feeds are made available to the farmers at reasonable prices to enable them to feed their cows and buffaloes. Therefore, I personally feel that the export of these items has to be restricted.

The Karnataka Government has requested the Central Government to stop the import of raw silk. Every exporter is entitled for an import entitlement upto ten per cent of the value of the export he is making. Last time about Rs. 12 crores worth of material was exported. The import need not be in the form of raw silk alone. They can be permitted to import dyes, chemicals and also other machinery for better manufacture of silk fabrics. Now what happens is, even the traditional exporters are not using raw silk for the manufacture of silk fabrics. Only some people like Larsen & Toubro, who have no connection with the silk

trade, purchase the import entitlement and they are importing and are making profits. This has killed the Karnataka mulberry silk. Therefore, I want this to be stopped. The steps that the Karnataka Government are taking for the development of sericulture should be encouraged. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री छवि राम शर्मा (मुरैत) : सभापति महोदय, वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय की भागों का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपको मालूम है कि जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो आवश्यक और दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं के भाव आसमान को छू रहे थे और मार्केट में बल्क में आने से पहले ही वह वस्तुएं गायब हो जाती थीं। मूल्यों का सूचकांक बढ़ रहा था, किन्तु जैसे ही हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया जी ने इस विभाग को सम्भाला है, बड़ी दक्षता के साथ उन्होंने काम किया है और मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है। मूल्यों का सूचकांक भी नीचे आया है।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी इनमें और सुधार की आवश्यकता है। दैनिक उपयोग और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर नियन्त्रण की आवश्यकता है। आज देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य नियन्त्रण के लिए लोक वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है और बैट्ट, चावल, दालों, तेल और भोटे अनाज आदि सब वस्तुओं का सहकारिता के माध्यम पर वितरण होना चाहिए। जनता सरकार की भंशा है कि गांवों का विकास हो और गांवों के लोगों को सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायें। अगर सरकार यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि ये सब चीजें गांवों के लोगों, किसानों और हरिजन, आदिवासियों को उपलब्ध कराई जायें, तो लाभ होगा।

सरकार की ओर से कई वस्तुओं का समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है। जैसे, उसने पिछले साल गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य 110

रुपये से 112 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया। लेकिन बाद में वही गेहूँ 140 रुपये और 150 रुपये के भाव पर उपलब्ध हुआ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस प्रकार की जो वृद्धि होती है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिए, इस पर रोक लगानी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आड़तियों और बिचौलियों की प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिए। आज उन्होंने देश में एक मोनोपोली सी बना रखी है। आड़तिये बाजार में मूल्यों का नियन्त्रण कर लेते हैं और माल को स्टॉक कर लेते हैं। इसलिए आड़तियों और बिचौलियों की प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में 5,417.38 करोड़ रुपये का आयात किया गया है और 4415.81 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात किया गया है। इस प्रकार हम को 100 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा है। यह घाटे का मोदा नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हम अधिक से अधिक निर्यात कर सकें। उदाहरण के लिए हमारे यहां से चमड़े का निर्यात किया गया है। अगर उसी चमड़े को पका कर निर्यात किया जाता, तो काफ़ी लाभ होता। अगर इस प्रकार की फैक्ट्रियां हमारे देश में लगाई जातीं, तो हमें काफ़ी लाभ होता। देवास में टाटा एक्सपोर्टर्स की एक फैक्टरी है, जिसमें 5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का चमड़े का प्रोडक्शन है और 12,000 स्किन्स तैयारी होती है। लेकिन उस चमड़े की क्वालिटी खराब होने की वजह से मार्केट में और दूसरे देशों में उसकी खपत नहीं होती है। उसके मुकाबले में बाटा की क्वालिटी सुपीरियर है। इसी तरह हमने खबर और काजू का आयात किया है। हम इन चीजों को अपने यहां तैयार कर सकते हैं। हम काजू का आयात करने के बजाये उसका निर्यात कर सकते हैं। अगर हम काजू की पीद का आयात करें और अपने यहां बागान लगायें, तो काफ़ी लाभ हो सकता है।

[श्री छवि राम अग्रवाल]

कई वस्तुओं पर कुछ लोगों की मोनोपाली है। जैसे, शहर में एक ही डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर रखा जाता है। हमारे यहां डोलक बीड़ी, फ्राउन्टेन बीड़ी, शेर बीड़ी और 27 बीड़ी आदि 27 नामों की बीड़ियां हैं। बीड़ी और सिग्रेट को बनाने वाले शहर में एक ही होलसेल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर रखते हैं और उसके आधारे पर वे सम्पूर्ण मार्केट पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं और काना बाजारी करते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रकार की मोनोपाली नहीं होनी चाहिए और वितरक व्यवस्था में सुधार करके कई डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर रखे जाने चाहिए, ताकि कम्पीटिशन में व्यापार हो सके और लोगों को भी लाभ हो।

रेपसीड का भी आयात किया गया है। हमारे देश में इतना तिलहन पैदा होता है कि हम उसके आयात के बजाये उसका निर्यात कर सकते हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां इतनी तिलहन पैदा होती है कि उसका तेल हम पैदा कर सकते हैं और उस तेल से वनस्पति घी पैदा कर सकते हैं। आज हम को वनस्पति घी बाहर से आयात करना पड़ता है। हम इसके ऊपर खड़े हो सकें तो वनस्पति घी का जो आयात करते हैं उसका निर्यात कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ देसी वस्तुओं की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो हमारे देश में निर्मित होती हैं जैसे सूती वस्त्रों का हम यहां से निर्यात कर सकते हैं। कई प्रकार की पोशाकें तैयार कर सकते हैं और कुटीर उद्योगों के माध्यम से कालीन, गलीचे आदि भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में तैयार करा कर उनका निर्यात कर सकते हैं। उस से हमारे देश को लाभ होगा इसलिए कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

पिछले साल हमने जापान को मछली का निर्यात किया था। अब उसमें कुछ कमी

हुई है। 77-78 में 11.8 हजार टन मछली का निर्यात किया था लेकिन जापान ने अब उसको लेना बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि हमारे यहां से सड़ी गली मछली भेजते थे। तो इस पर भी निगरानी होनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार मसालों के बारे में मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ही लोग हैं जिन्हें इनके आयात का लाइसेंस दिया हुआ है, उन्हीं के माध्यम से यह होता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कुछ लोग आयात का काम करना चाहते हैं, शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं तो उनको भी आयात लाइसेंस इस प्रकार के मिल सकें ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ ऐसे लोगों को आयात लाइसेंस दिए थे दलगत आधार पर। कुछ अपने सफेदपोश हाथी जो उन्होंने पाल रखे थे उनका दिए थे। मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहां दो लोगों को हांगकांग से षड़ी आयात करने के लाइसेंस दिए गए। उनमें से एक ने मुरैना में जहां से मैं चुन कर के आता हूँ, 414 का एक कमरा लिया हुआ है। उनका कहना था कि वह वहां षड़ी बनाएंगे। लेकिन वह कम से कम 1 लाख रुपये का ब्लैक मार्केट साल में करते हैं। तो इस प्रकार के जो फर्जी लाइसेंस हैं उनकी निगरानी होनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से दूसरे एक किसी सरदार को भोपाल में लाइसेंस दिया है। ये जितने फर्जी लाइसेंस इन्होंने अपने आदमियों को दे रखे हैं इनकी सारे की जांच होनी चाहिए, ये काम करते हैं या नहीं, कितनी षड़ियां इन्होंने निर्यात कीं, कितनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी दी, इन सारे मामलों की जांच होनी चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से हमने पेट्रोल, वनस्पति, कृत्रिम सूत, मोती, बहुमूल्य रत्न, खाद, लौहा, इस्पात आदि का भी आयात किया है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पन्ना में हीरे की खदान है। उसको हम अच्छी तरह से देखें

तो न केवल हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं बल्कि इसका निर्यात कर सकते हैं। और अपने घटे की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। हमने खाद का भी आयात किया है। क्या हम अपने देश में खाद के कारखाने नहीं लगा सकते? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस मामले में हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की कोशिश करें और आत्म-निर्भर होकर खाद का आयात करने के बजाय उसका निर्यात कर सकें ऐसी व्यवस्था वह करें।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान नेफेड (एन ए एफ ई डी) की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। जो कॅनेलाइज्ड आइटम्स है उनका एक्सपोर्ट इसके माध्यम से होता है। नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन के माध्यम से आलू, दाल, प्याज का एक्सपोर्ट होता है। यह सिर्फ इनके माध्यम में ही होता है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप या तो इसको मरकरारी माध्यम से करायें, मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि कोऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन मोनो-पाली किसी की नहीं होनी चाहिए। जैसे कई राज्यों में आलू, प्याज, सोयाबीन वगैरह पैदा होता है तो इनका एक्सपोर्ट किसी को भी जो इस काम को करना चाहे करने की अनुमति दे सकते हैं। यह मोनोपाली जो हां रही है यह नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से राज्यों में गेहूँ, चावल, तेल, पटसन आदि रखने के लिए गोदामों की भी कमी है जिसे हजारों लाखों टन गेहूँ खराब हो जाता है। गोदामों की व्यवस्था के लिए भी हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए। हम जो अपने आप पैदा करते हैं उसके रख-रखाव के लिए गोदाम की व्यवस्था कर सकें तो उसमें हमें लाभ होगा।

आपको मालूम है कि गन्ने का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन हमारे देश में हुआ। पहले यह होता था कि हाथ शककर हाथ शककर और आज शककर

मारी मारी डोल रही है, कोई शककर लेने वाला नहीं है। हम चीनी का निर्यात कर सकते हैं। हमारे पास चीनी का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। यदि चीनी के निर्यात की व्यवस्था की जाए तो किसानों को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य भी मिल सकेगा और देश को भी लाभ होगा।

आजकल गांवों में मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं है। मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण भी ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिए। यदि सहकारिता और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के माध्यम से मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण कराया जाए तो बेरोजगारों को रोजगार भी मिल सकेगा और मिट्टी का तेल भी आसानी से उपलब्ध होगा।

कृषि के उपकरण बाहर से हम मंगते हैं। हम अपने टैकनालाजिस्ट्स, इंजीनियर्स को सक्षम बनायें ताकि कृषि उपकरण आयात करने के बजाए निर्यात कर सकें तथा अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों की आज टायर्स में मानोपाली है। उनकी मानोपाली को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। आज मोटर, ट्रक और ट्रैक्टर के टायर्स की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं। उनकी कीमत नीचे आनी चाहिए। मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

उद्योगपतियों को सरकार लाइसेंस तो दे देती है लेकिन वे अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको लाइसेंस तभी दिए जायें जबकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करें।

इसके साथ ही मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि देश में बनने वाली सभी प्रकार की वस्तुओं के लिए आपत, मार्केट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

[श्री छविराज शर्मा]

ग्राज स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के तहत शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोग अपने छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे चलाते हैं लेकिन उनके लिए मार्केट नहीं है। उनके द्वारा बनाई हुई वस्तुएँ मार्केट में बिकती नहीं हैं। ग्राज देश में लोहारी, सोनारी, कुम्हारी जैसे धंधे बेकार से हो गए हैं। इसलिए जो भी वस्तुएँ बनाई जायें उनके लिए मार्केट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तभी उनको लाभ पहुंच सकता है।

कृषि उपकरणों से सम्बन्धित एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। जो भी उपकरण तैयार किये जायें वह सस्ती कीमत पर लोगों को उपलब्ध होने चाहिए तभी इसका लाभ पहुंच सकता है।

मसानों के निर्यात में पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल कमी आई है। इस बार सूत, कृत्रिम धागे का आयात किया गया है लेकिन हम अपने यहां ही सूत बना सकते हैं तथा अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं।

मैं एक बात की ओर और भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। ग्राज देश में कई चीजों में मानोपाली बनती जा रही है जैसे कि कगड़ा है। ग्वालियर रेयान्स, ग्वालियर सर्टिम्ब—इनकी बिक्री बाजार में ज्यादा होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की तहत जो चीजें बनती हैं जैसे जनता साड़ी, जनता धोती, जनता क्लाब—इनका अधिक ब्यास रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि गरीब से गरीब आदमी को यह चीजें उपलब्ध हो सकें। मंत्री जी इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ जनता को बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लाइसेंस प्रणाली में जो मानोपाली बनती

जा रही है उस पर विशेष ध्यान दें। इसके साथ ही अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों को इसमें उचित रोजगार का अवसर नहीं मिलता है। जिस प्रकार से मंत्री जी ने मूल्य नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में तेजी से कदम उठाए हैं उसी प्रकार से अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों के लिए रोजगार के साधन सभी जगह उपलब्ध होने चाहिए—चाहे वह बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां हों या बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हों या कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर के उद्योग हों। किसी भी प्रकार के हों, इसमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा—इस बारे में आप जब जवाब दें तो अवश्य ध्यान देना देंगे।

अन्त में, मंत्री महोदय ने जो मांगें रखी हैं—

मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me some time to participate in this discussion. The activities of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation are of course very many and they cover a vast field and a variety of operations. Mr. Chairman, it would be an act of bravery and he would be a courageous man who can speak on the various activities of the Commerce Ministry in such a limited time, and although Mr. Chairman, I may have some other forms of bravery or courage in me, I confess I do not have this kind of bravery whereby I can do justice to the task of covering all the points relating to the Commerce Ministry within five minutes. Therefore, if I am very selective on account of compulsion of time, I hope the hon. Minister and my colleagues will pardon me for being very brief and for my being dogmatic and assertive in my presentation rather than persuasive and argumentative.

First I would like to quote paragraph 31 of the Introduction, page-XVI of the Report. It is stated as—

"31. Given the vast resources potential of our country stability in our policies, simplified procedures and a constructive and promotional attitude, the Government is confident that it should be possible to attain a sustained growth in exports as an important instrument of overall economic development and social advance and to achieve the objective of self-reliance in the near future."

Mr. Chairman, this is such a good paragraph, non-controversial idealistic, and therefore not only is it applicable to this particular year but if it was put in the year 1970-71 or 1989 or 1999 Report or in the report of 2010, who will oppose these things? But the operative word—my good friend and the "Young Turk" and the Minister and I am glad that he retains most of his young Turkness even while he is in power—'Given' is most important. Are they there? I would request them with folded hands to please use their good Offices and influence and bring the socialist and egalitarian ideas to ensure that this wonderful thing that you are mentioning in the Report is being looked into.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the entire gamut of foreign trade policy which has got a lot to do in the vital role of national economy is being continued by the Ministry and therefore the question of import and export comes in. I do not have time to go into the import policy which of course came into being on 3rd April, 1978. And it is said that further improvement is going to take place, further exploration is going to take place. I do not blame him for that. I do not think that we should have a rigid policy for import and export. We are functioning in the international markets in the international community and if there are ups and downs in the international sphere and in the international economy, our policy of export and import will have to be naturally changed, it will have to be flexible enough to suit the adjustments and

requirements and even price conditions of those international situations which are in any case not in our control. What is more important is that internally we have to look constantly and review the consumption pattern of our people. There are areas and times when certain commodities may be required for consumption and there are areas and times for certain commodities which may not be required for consumption and therefore you may not have a fixed and a rigid policy of import and export. I think it is good, and I do not want to say that this paragraph which he has put in this Report is not good. I broadly endorse these points about the steps to be taken to promote exports, which have been given on pages 8 and 9 in the introductory part. I endorse those points. But I will only make a small request in regard to small scale industries and handicrafts and cottage industries. How much are we doing? I carry a feeling that we in India are capable of producing excellent quality of handicrafts—small scale and cottage handicrafts. In fact, we are producing these. I go abroad and what I read and learn from foreigners is that whereas the quality of Indian handicrafts is good, these are not being properly marketed and sold at the right time and right place. I would like the hon Minister and his Ministry to look into this problem.

Now, I would say a few words about the Kandla Free Trade Zone. On page (xi) of the introduction, this is what the Minister has to say in this report:

"The Free Trade Zones are making steady progress. The number of units in Kandla Free Trade Zone increased from 35 to 39 during the year."

Even if the number goes up from 35 to 36, you have got one more, but you cannot say that this increase from 35 to 39 is significant. I am glad, the hon Minister agrees with me because he is nodding his head.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

The report further says:

'The number of industrial sheds went up from 64 to 80. The total exports from Kandla zone during 1978 have been of the order of 6 crores.'

In all fairness, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, if it is really a satisfactory progress.

First of all, is Kandla Free Trade Zone based on any established legal authority? As far as I know, it was during the time of late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri that this free trade zone was created, but till this day that free trade zone has not been properly strengthened and supported by the necessary legislative and parliamentary enactment. I would like the hon. Minister to explore this matter and go into not only Kandla free trade zone, but all other free trade zones in the country. I want that the Government concerned in this case it is the Gujarat State Government—should also be roped into more actively and directly. I would be wrong and would be failing in my duty if I do not mention by way of a word of congratulations to the hon. Minister, the fact of his being the first Commerce Minister ever to have visited Kandla free trade zone. The previous Ministers did not bother to go to Kandla. I say this, not because it is in Gujarat, but because it is a part of India. We want this to be properly strengthened and looked into. Let him go into this matter and before he relinquishes his charge—I do not want him to relinquish office of the Government—his charge as Commerce Minister, let him strengthen Kandla free trade zone in such a way that the import and export policy of our country and programme is stepped up in terms of using these facilities in a much greater measure.

He has also mentioned about Africa in the report. Only yesterday I tried to ask a question and the hon. Speaker

was not allowed to proceed. I find it relevant here and would say this. Shri Kundu, the Minister of State, External Affairs and his senior colleague, Shri Tlal Bihari Vajpayee have gone to Africa. I dare say that a part of the Ministry of Commerce, particularly in regard to foreign trade, has a bearing on foreign relations. Foreign relations are not diplomacy only, these are ultimately based on naked, clear and simple facts of economic relationship, trade relationship and commerce relationship. Therefore, I would like him to give more attention to economic trade relationship between African countries and ourselves.

As regards bilateral trade agreements I was in recently months in Austria, Spain and Switzerland. I am glad to find that visiting delegations have come from Austria and also there is some trade between Spain and India. I would like that some of the so-called less prominent countries of the world should also be roped into trade relations with us so that our political and international relationship with those countries of the world may improve. I do not want to go into the question of India and EEC and Great Britain as also Commonwealth except to say that of late, I find that a number of British delegations, delegations from Chambers of Trade and Commerce are coming from United Kingdom and they are able to give us some technology and help. I believe, it is Great Britain which gives us perhaps a large amount of aid not by way of loan, but as outright help. If that is so, then I think, the Commerce Ministry comes into the picture in ensuring that this help is so used intelligently and in an articulate manner that the monies that are given to us are utilised to the highest extent.

I am glad that during 1978, the Trade Fair Authority of India participated in international trade fairs at so many places. The places covered a number of countries and these trade fairs were held at Damascus, Zambia, Tehran, Baghdad, Milan, Budget and

Stockholm. There was also an Indian exhibition in Moscow. The report also indicates that a number of exhibitions were held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during the year. Last year I saw these two or three times, I do not know whether you saw it or not, Mr. Chairman, there was a small scale industries fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. In some other places also, it was held. But I have a feeling that a lot of money is wasted. I am sorry to say this; but the moneys that you are pumping into all these Fairs—for organizing and participating in them—do not give you adequate returns in terms of more trade, in the aggregate, trade opportunities and facilities for trade with various countries of the world.

On the other hand, for the small-scale industries, you had a Fair in Delhi. I would ask Mr. Dharia to tell us whether those industries are able to get more and better orders from more countries. Let him give us an answer to this.

Lastly, about the public distribution system. I would say that it is good. Among the many steps he mentioned was the expansion of area coverage. He said he would go and cover small areas, areas having even populations of less than 2,000 or even less than 1,000, and also cover far-off, inaccessible and tribal areas. I am not sure whether it will be feasible and practical. He should give us a concrete picture of what he can do rather than give a rosy picture of what he wants to do. The public distribution system should be viewed from this angle. Secondly, there is an important step, agreed to by all, viz., constitution of federal and State-level high-powered Committees for coordination and supervision of the totality of the distribution system. He must appoint those committees with great care, with fewer people, people with knowledge a sense of responsibility and understanding, and people who can give their ideas to this committee and who will be constantly vigilant themselves. If it is done, I am

sure that through the public distribution system he will be able to do a lot of good.

In conclusion, I would say that his Ministry is one of those Ministries by whose performance the entire Government will be judged. After all, every State is known by what it does, and not by what it says.

If I had time, I would have gone into the Cooperatives and consumer societies; but I will not go into them now, because I do not want to draw on the generosity of the Chairman. I am thankful to the House for the opportunity given to me. I hope the country will not feel that an Independent Member deserves to be given only 2 or 3 minutes. Anyway, I am thankful for whatever time that has been given to me.

श्री रामलाल राही : (मिसरिख) :
अधिष्ठाता महोदय, पार्टी की तरफ से जिन लोगों के नाम यहां पर बोलने के लिए दिये गये थे और जिनको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए कि वे यहां पुकारने पर उपस्थित नहीं थे तो मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था सदा के लिए बना ली गई है कि जिनके नाम पुकारे जाएंगे, वे अगर उपस्थित नहीं होंगे तो उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा, या यह व्यवस्था केवल आज के लिए ही है? अगर यह आज के लिए ही है तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम भी इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। हमें केवल दो मिनट चाहिए। आप मेहरबानी करके हमें दो मिनट का मौका दें क्योंकि अधिष्ठाता महोदय, हम देख रहे हैं कि मूंगफली के तेल के वनस्पति में इस्तेमाल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और वहां मूंगफली अधिक मात्रा में होती है। वहां इससे लोगों में परेशानी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name was called yesterday; and you were absent. There are definite instructions from the Speaker, not to call again a Member who was absent. I understand your point, but I cannot violate the rule. That has been the convention now. If I violate the rule, things will not go all right.

श्री राम लाल राही : मूंगफली के तेल के बनस्पति प्रायल बनाने में इस्तेमाल पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है, मंत्री मद्दोदय इसके बारे में यहाँ बता दें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior parliamentarian. Please take your seat and listen to the Minister.

श्री मोरूख तिरकी (अलीपुरखार) : अतिथिभाता मद्दोदय, हमारा नाम भी हमारी पार्टी ने भेजा है, हम को भी पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

My name is listed there. Why have you dropped the parties?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is replying.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: My part has allowed me to speak today; and I am prepared for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, my dear friend.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I will demand that there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is quorum.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: If you do not allow me to speak, then I will demand for quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time. I am sorry.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I want only five minutes to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His name was also called yesterday. All right, you can speak. The Minister has agreed to give reply after a few minutes.

श्री पोयूख तिरकी : मैं वाणिज्य और वितरण मंत्री माननीय मोहन धारिया के सम्मुख कुछ सच्ची तस्वीर रखने का दुस्ताहस कर रहा हूँ । मैं मंत्री महाशय से अप्रार्थ करता हूँ कि वह विचलित न हों और मेरी गुस्ताखी माफ करें ।

हमारी आजादी के 31 साल गुजर चुके हैं । पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनायें पूरी हो चुकी हैं । कांग्रेस के पतन के बाद जनता सरकार के भी दो वर्ष बीत चुके हैं । कितनी प्रचंड तरक्की हुई इस देश में । प्रति समृद्ध देश अमरीका के समान ही हमारे देश में टी वी, आलीशान मोटर गाड़ियाँ, सुपर फास्ट एयर कंडिशनड रेल गाड़ियाँ, जम्बो जेट विमान, गगनचुम्बी इमारतें, फाइव स्टार होटल, स्विमिंग पूल, मनमोहक पार्क, कंबरे नृत्य, रेस, शम्पेन, बल्यू फिल्में आदि सभी सुविधायें मौजूद हैं । ये सभी व्यापार से ही संभव हो पाई हैं । हजारों वैश्यागृहों में बालिकाओं से लेकर उच्च वर्गीय स्त्रियाँ तक हर किस्म की औरतों का इंतजाम किया गया है और इस नैक व्यवसाय में लाखों स्त्रियों के निर्वाह का उच्च प्रबन्ध किया गया है । लाखों लोगों को भीख मांगने की विद्या निरन्तर सिखाई जा रही है और करोड़ों को बेकारी में ही सुख बन से कैसे निर्वाह किया जाए इसकी अद्भुत जानकारी बराबर दी जा रही है । सत्तर प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग यानि आजादी के वक्त जितनी हमारी आजादी थी उससे कहीं ज्यादा लोग आज निरक्षर हैं । 65 प्रतिशत लोग दरिद्रता की चोट में घाघे पेट या खाली पेट झोंपड़ों में या फुटपाथ में, घाघे नंगे या लगभग नंगे जी रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं । लेकिन मतदान का महान अधिकार उन्हें दे कर सन्तुष्ट किया गया है । करोड़ों परिवारों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध न होने पर भी अमीरों के संडास स्वच्छ जल से बराबर समकाली रखने की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है । अछूतों के साथ मारपीट करना, उनके झोंपड़ों को जलाना या उजाड़ना बेरहमी से जारी है

परन्तु इसकी निन्दा करने का अधिकार मौजूद है। उन्हें जिन्दा जलाने का क्रम भी चल ही रहा है पर हाँ उच्च लोकशाही की भत्सना का अधिकार और उसकी पूरी छूट जनता सरकार ने फिर दे दी है। उनकी स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार जैसे घृणित काम भी पूरी ग्रहमित्यत से जारी है पर हाँ गर्भपात कराने की मुफ्त सुविधा उपलब्ध है। इस देश में कूड़ा कोठों पर जानवरों के साथ भ्रम की खोज लेने मानव देखे जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अन्तरिक्ष की खोज में करोड़ों रुपये के खर्च से कृत्रिम उपग्रह छोड़े जा रहे हैं। दवा दारू और पुष्टिकारक खाद्य के अभाव में पचास लाख से ज्यादा लोग भ्रंशे हो चुके हैं लेकिन टी वी कैसे रंगीन की जाए इसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये मुहैया किया गया है। करोड़ों मजदूर कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं लेकिन मालिकों द्वारा टैक्स टाल कर जमा किया गया काला धन कैसे खर्च किया जाए इसकी चिन्ता सरकार कर रही है।

इस देश में आज भी हिन्दु मुसलमान अकाली और निरंकारी सवर्ण और अछूतों से दुश्मनी बनाए हुए हैं लेकिन उद्योगपति और स्मगलर, बड़े जमींदार और सेठ साहूकार व्यापारी और काला बाजारी करने वाले, पुलिस और गुनहगार मिल जुल कर हंसी खुशी जी रहे हैं।

भारती और अन्य विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए पेशेवर बैथ्याओं के प्रलावा कई कालेज कन्याओं और शेरू औरतें भी खुला घंघा करने लगी हैं। हम पर आक्रमण करने वाले देशों से भी व्यापार के नाम पर उनके ही देश में जाकर खुशामद का रवैया अपनाया जा रहा है और असली तटस्थता की डींग हाँकना व्यावहारिक हो चला है।

भारत भाँ की सन्तान आज बैथ्या, भिखारी भूखी, नंगी, निरक्षर बेरोज़गार, पीड़ित क्षोषित है और यह सब आपके व्यवहार व्यापार

मंत्रालय की ही देन है, इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

श्रीमान् हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न की बढ़ती इतनी हो गयी है कि रखने की जगह नहीं मिल रही है। दूसरी ओर 65 प्रतिशत लोग अन्न अहार या पूरे भूखे अवस्था में पड़े जानवरों से भी बदतर जीवन जीने के लिये बाध्य किये जा रहे हैं। क्या यह एक अद्भुत पहेली नहीं है? आजादी के नाम पर तड़प तड़प कर मरना ही क्या भारत माता की इतनी बड़ी आबादी का मौलिक अधिकार है और चन्द से लोगों की व्यापार के नाम पर मौज करने का अबाध अधिकार कैसे सहन किया जा सकता है?

इन्दिरा गांधी के दस वर्ष के शासन ने गरीबों को धोखा देकर पूंजीपतियों की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत करने में पूरी ताकत लगायी थी। आंकड़े आपके पास मौजूद हैं। क्या आप उसी के पद चिन्हों पर पांव नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं? जरा सम्भल कर चलने की कृपा करें। जनता धोखा खाते खाते अब समझने लगी है और और से देख रही है कि आप के कथन और करनी में अन्तर पड़ रहा है या नहीं।

सर, मेरा तो सुझाव है कि आप प्रति-श्रुतियों को पूरा करें जिसकी आपने हिमायत की थी। समय आ चुका है

- (1) उच्चतम आय सीमा निर्धारित करने की।
- (2) सम्पत्ति रखने के मौलिक अधिकार का निवारण।
- (3) जिसकी हल उसकी जमीन दिलाने की।
- (4) वितरण व्यवस्था में मिडिलमैन की समाप्ति।
- (5) मानवता का राष्ट्रीयकरण।

[श्री पोय. तिर्की]

सर, प्रत्येक भारतीयों के पीछे विदेशों से 950 रु० (यानी 6 जनों के हर परिवार के) पीछे 4,500 रु० का कर्जा भी अभी भी बरकरार है। और हमारे शासक जल की तरह विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन करने के बदले नाना किस्म के बहाने खोज कर सारी दुनिया के चक्कर लगा कर रहे हैं और पब्लिक मनी का अपव्यय कर रहे हैं।

भारत मां की करोड़ों सन्तान ने अभी तक रेल नहीं देखी है। देश विदेश की बात छोड़ दें, अपने जिले तक की सैर उनके नसीब में नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था बिल्कुल ही गलत नीति पर आधारित है। हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने जिक्र किया है कि अति उत्पादन होने के कारण किसान को उचित मूल्य दिलाने में सरकार असफल रही है। यह सच है, परन्तु इसके दूसरे पहलू भी मौजूद हैं। आज सबसे ज्यादा भूखे, नंगे, शोषित अज्ञानता के अंधकार में डूबे करोड़ों लोग गांवों के ही रहने वाले हैं। उचित मूल्य की आवाज उठाने वाले कौन हैं? वे वंही हैं जो व्यापार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत सारे बेनामी जमीन अपने कब्जे में कर रखी है। बीन्डेड मजदूरों से काम लेते रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े औहदों में हैं और साथ ही साथ जमीन के मालिक हैं। जो सस्ती मजदूरी से या बिना मजदूरी दिये ही मानवता के पोषण से गोदाम भरे हैं यह वही हैं जिनके हाथों छंटे किसानों की फसलें कटने के पहले ही जल के भाव में बिक चुकी होती हैं। यह वही हैं जो हंड्रेड परसेंट सूद की दर से रुपया किसानों की परोपकारी में हर साल लगाया करते हैं और पूरी उपज अपने गोले में भरते हैं। हकीकत तो यह है कि असल किसान के पास अपने ही खाने के लिये पूरे वर्ष का अनाज मौजूद नहीं है, बेचने की बात तो दूर की है।

यही कारण है कि फूड फौर वर्क के लिये कशमकश भीड़ देखी जा रही है। जरा गौर

करें यह फूड फौर वर्क करने वाले कौन हैं? क्या यह किसान नहीं हैं क्या यह शहरों से दौड़ कर आ गये हैं? यह सोचने का विषय है और नीति निर्धारण में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है।

मनुष्य की क्रय शक्ति खत्म हो चुकी है। जब आपको रखने की जगह नहीं है और अनाज की बरबादी हो रही है तो क्यों नहीं इन भूखे ग्रामवासियों को क्रेडिट पर बेच देने की आप व्यवस्था करते। कहावत ठीक उतरती है "गाँव में घाव तो चूदी में दवाई"।

सर हमारी सरकार बड़े इत्मीनान से बोलती आ रही है कि हमने रेकार्ड उन्नति कर ली है। सभी क्षेत्रों में हमारा धन धान्य सरफ्लस हो चुका है। चीनी, गेहूँ, चावल, चना, गुड़ और क्या नहीं। कल ही माननीय उद्योग मन्त्री, श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज़ ने आंकड़ों की बौछार से ऐसा साबित करने की कोशिश की कि हमारी गाड़ी उन्नति के शिखर पर पहुंच चुकी है।

इसलिये मैं मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था है उसमें ग्रामूल परिवर्तन लाने की आप चेष्टा करें। हम जानते हैं कि व्यावसायी गणेश और लक्ष्मी की पूजा करते हैं। गणेश का वाहन चूहा है, जो बहुत चालाक होता है, चुपके-चुपके खाता रहता है और उल्लू दिखने में तो साधू दिखता है, लगता है निरामिष है, दिन में कुछ खाता नहीं है लेकिन वह चुपके-चुपके रात में शिकार करता है।

14.00 hrs.

मेरी आशा है कि माननीय मन्त्री जी व्यवसायियों से अच्छी तरह से पेश आयेंगे और इस दुरावस्था को दूर करेंगे जिससे आम जनता सुख से अपनी दरकार की चीजें जुटा सके और उन्हें प्राप्त करने में सफल हो सके।

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION
(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA).**
I am grateful to the House and to the hon. members for the various constructive suggestions and also the criticism which has come in a constructive way by and large.

At the outset I would like to say that the matter being discussed in the House is of great relevance in the economy and prosperity of our country. Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation are the Departments on which we have been discussing. I wish had it been possible for us to bifurcate these subjects and to have independent discussions.

It has been said in the House that the Government has no concern whatsoever with the trade deficit. So far as exports of this country are concerned, I would like to dispel such notions at the outset and say that this is not correct. Government is very well concerned with the increase in trade deficit and particularly the international situation as has been created because of the steep rise in prices of petroleum and petroleum products and of several other products that are so vitally required including fertilisers by way of inputs for our industry and agriculture. It has severely affected not only the economy of our country but the economies of several developing countries. Under the circumstances there cannot be two opinions that if you want to achieve our objective of self reliance, more and more efforts shall have to be made with a view to have more and more exports so that this yawning gap of trade deficit is bridged and that too as early as possible.

It was said in the House that there is no philosophy. I am constrained to listen to that sort of criticism. Within these two years if you refer not only to the Reports but also to the various pamphlets and also the stock that we have taken of the performance of our ministry you will find that I

have made it very clear that we believe in not only philosophy but planned growth of our economy, including planned strategy of foreign trade. And it is in this context that we think of the objectives. What are those objectives? How should the whole foreign trade behave? The foreign trade shall have to behave in tune with the national development strategy and of accepted socio-economic objectives by the country. Attainment of self reliance is one of such major objectives. We would like to acquire new science and technology. We would like to transfer this new science and technology into appropriate technology with a view to suit the conditions of our country. We would very much like so far as foreign trade is concerned, it should necessarily help in solving the massive mountainous problems in the country including the problem of poverty and unemployment. Therefore, more emphasis shall have to be laid while having these exports to see that the exportable surplus products are as far as possible manufactured in such areas, as was rightly suggested by Prof. Mavalankar, in the small scale sector, in the village and cottage industry sector, whereby we can generate more and more employment at one end and also we could earn better foreign exchange at the other end. Along with this we want more and more foreign exchange because we shall have to take care of the development and the inputs required by our industry, by our agriculture and on some occasions, when need be, even for human consumption. Ultimately what is all this struggle for? What do we want this foreign trade for? It is Man who should be the supreme consideration. It is in this context that we shall have to earn more and more foreign exchange with a view to meet the increasing demands of our country, may be for industrial purposes, may be for agricultural purposes, may be for human consumption also.

What is the consumption level of the country today? When we say that our average per capita income is hardly Rs. 700 or 800 and when we

(Shri Mohan Dharja)

go from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500, can we imagine what will be the consumption in the country and what will be the requirements of the country? Therefore, there cannot be two opinions that we shall have to earn more and more foreign exchange to meet these increasing demands of our country. But while doing that, again we are very clear about one thing. This country, during the past few years has created its own infrastructure for the industrial and agricultural growth and all possible protection shall have to be given for our indigenous production, whether in the industrial sector or agricultural sector. So, taking that care, we shall have to allow this new science and technology to come into the country. Ours is not a country where we can invest more and more capital for research and development. While modern countries are developing that fast, when we cannot invest on research and development in the country, if we want to acquire that new science and technology, for that also foreign exchange shall be needed. Besides, how can we forget that if you want to progress further, stabilisation of the prices shall have to be ensured? This is an instrument which can be used not only in meeting the demands which indicated just now but also in stabilising the price line in the country. It is in this way that this instrument shall have to be utilised.

Besides, how can we forget that when we think of foreign trade, we cannot allow the commanding heights of economy to be controlled by a few individuals or few monopoly houses? Therefore, when we speak of the STC, MMTC, NAFED, MMEC, PENCCE, and other agencies, we would like to encourage these public sector corporations and cooperative institutions so that the commanding heights of the economy are under the control of the public sector and of the society as a whole, and not of a few individuals. That is also one of the ways of looking at foreign trade.

Besides, how can we forget our friendly countries, particularly our neighbours? Reference was made by

Shri Shinde yesterday about our economic relationship with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is not only a question of Pakistan and Bangladesh but Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan etc. These are the neighbouring countries. When we think of our foreign trade again one more objective we have incorporated is that with these neighbouring countries, we are prepared to have some sacrifice with a view to seeing that they also develop along with India. Their strength is very much necessary if we want to lead a life of peace and prosperity. These are the objectives which we are bearing in mind when we evolve our foreign trade policy. It was said by my colleague, Mr. George, who is not here, that there is no policy. What I have been enunciating here is the policy of foreign trade. Again, I want to make it clear that we would not like to commit the mistakes of the past. I know the foreign trade had, no doubt, gone up. But then can we forget that previously there was no occasion when the Planning Commission and the State Governments including the Central Ministries were that way intimately involved in this whole process of our foreign trade? It is for the first time that an effort has been made to involve the Planning Commission, to involve the Central Ministries, to involve the State Governments in this whole process of our export and import trade. When we think of sustained exports, how can we forget that without sustained production it shall never be possible. If we want sustained production of exportable surpluses from the country whether in industrial or agricultural areas, is it possible without having this proper coordination and cooperation, without having this involvement of the various State Governments who are ultimately to take care of our production, of our Central Production Ministries who are to take care of the production? When we say that we want this foreign trade to be developed we do not want to develop it in a haphazard manner or in an adhoc manner, but we want this whole foreign trade to be developed on a scientific basis

Civil Supplies

where we can plan for future and where we can have a sustained export with sustained growth taking care of the domestic requirements.

Again, yesterday, a reference was made, a criticism was made that this is the Government which is putting bans here and there. May I bring to the notice of this House that when we stepped into the shoes of the earlier Government, when we took charge of the Government, what was the situation? It is true that during 1976-77 the export trade had gone up by about 24 to 25 per cent. But I want you to remember what were the circumstances then. May I say itemwise What were the prices of tea? Is it not true that the prices of tea for the common man had gone up to Rs. 25, 26 or Rs. 27/- a kg? Do you want tea to be exported without bothering for the common man here? For whom do we stand? I do appreciate and agree that the producer shall have to be given a remunerative price. But at the same time, we cannot forget that that producer is also a consumer in some other respects. A cotton producer is a consumer of tea and we shall have to take care of that.

Therefore, we have to put certain restrictions. Is it not true that even the prices of onion had gone up to Rs. 3 or 4 a kg? Was it not the demand in this House as to when you were going to make these articles available to the common man; why did you not stop exports or ban exports for the time being? It is not as if I have taken this decision myself in the beginning. Mr. George is not here. But so far the exports of potatoes are concerned, they were canalised by the earlier Government in 1975. And from 1975 onwards if you refer to the exports of potatoes; they were hardly of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 or at the most Rs. 5000/- and not more. So, it is not as if the Janata Government has done all these things. If the prices had gone up, perhaps they might have done it. I am not blaming but ultimately we cannot forget that we

shall have to synchronise the domestic requirements, the requirement of the common man in the country and also the exports. It is in this context what is necessary is proper planning and production. Therefore, in collaboration with my colleague, Shri Barnalaji, who is present here, we have taken up several programmes. Take, for example, vegetables. It is true that we have put a ban on the export of vegetables. But we have introduced a scheme and we have told all the State Governments that they should take up massive programme of production of vegetables. Out of the additional production of vegetables, 50 per cent will be allowed to be exported. They are very happy and some of the State Governments have already taken up this programme. I am happy that our Chief Minister of Punjab has taken up a massive programme of production of vegetables near Amritsar. I told him that if you could have a plan load of vegetables, it could straightway take vegetables from Amritsar to Arab countries or other countries. In this way, we can give them fresh vegetables and we can give more income to our farmers. Simultaneously, as 50 per cent of the production would be coming to Indian markets, we can take proper care of our country. Is it not a scientific way of looking at things? Similarly, in the case of onions, potatoes, in all these matters we have taken care of the additional production so that the country's needs and exports are taken care of.

Reference has been made to the export earnings during this year and last year. Yes, the rate of growth in export earnings have gone down. But what are the reasons? Should we not go into this? In the year 1978-79 we have suffered to the tune of Rs. 426 crores, because the prices of tea, coffee and cashewnuts, such traditional items, have gone down in the international market, and we have suffered to the tune of Rs. 426 crores. In percentage it comes to 8 per cent. Had

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

the prices remained stable in the earlier year, instead of a growth of 4 or 5 per cent, we would have achieved a growth of 13 per cent.

Then the value of dollar has gone down as against the rupee. Because 70 per cent of the exports are in terms of the dollars, we have suffered in terms of rupees, not in terms of dollars, to the tune of Rs. 150 crores in one year, which comes to 3 per cent. So, if you add it to 13 per cent it comes to 16 per cent.

Then, I am not going into the philosophy of strikes and other things. I am one of those persons who have fought for the rights of workers. But let us not forget that there are areas where all possible efforts have to be made in the interests of the country to avoid strikes and lockouts as the case may be. Because of the strikes at the Bombay and Calcutta ports—I am not referring to the other strikes, I am not referring to the strike in the jute mills which continued for more than 50 days—you are well aware how much damage it has done.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There are many avoidable strikes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am only referring to the strikes at Calcutta and Bombay ports in the months of February and March. We have suffered Rs. 400 crores to 500 crores because we could not export goods which were ready to be exported. And these Rs. 400 to 500 crores comes to 8 to 10 per cent.

I am not referring to those items where the fall in export is due to the decision taken by the Government. We have suffered in steel and cement. We cannot export cement or steel. On the contrary, because of the increased consumption of steel in the country during the last year, which was of the order of 17 per cent, we are forced to import steel and we are forced to im-

port cement. True, we earned foreign exchange in 1976-77 by exporting cement. But then this was at the cost of drying up the pipeline for cement. Today we are the worst sufferers and we are not exporting it. These are the areas which have arrested growth. Otherwise, you can rest assured you would have seen a growth rate of 15 to 20 per cent this year.

So, to say that the Government is complacent is not correct. These are the efforts which we have made. Then the House should not forget that even though we have suffered because of this downfall of prices in the international markets, we have, simultaneously, earned much more, so far as other products are concerned. From the dynamic sectors we have earned about 20 per cent more. Take the leather industry, diamond or jewellery or the small-scale sector engineering exports. There are many sectors where we have earned much more. This House would be happy to know that so far as our diamond and jewellery exports are concerned, they have crossed the Rs 725 crore mark in the year 1978-79.

A reference was made by Prof. Mavalankar to the small-scale sector. This House should be happy to know that the exports from the small scale and cottage sector in 1978-79, if it is compared with the figure of 1977-78, there is a tremendous improvement. In 1978-79 the exports, including jewellery and diamonds, are of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. This is the change. It has provided jobs to many thousands of people. Why should we not take it into consideration? In garments also we have made some progress. These are the areas where the rate of growth is 25 to 35 per cent. Even when there was a slackness in the foreign markets, it was possible to make good, because of these dynamic sectors providing jobs to many and earning additional foreign exchange. And this was the material consideration. And this was the material consideration when I appointed those Task Forces. This House was asking me every time: What are the operations that your

Ministry has been undertaking? What are the steps that you have been taking? And I felt that yes, if we want to give a new thrust to the whole export and import policy, let us go into all details and therefore, we constituted several Task Forces which I have referred to in my Report. And it is not that after the reports were received they were kept pending consideration. In many areas we have already examined the reports and initiated action. We have taken the decision in many other areas for necessary action on the basis of those Task Force Reports. A reference was made by Mr. Barnala on the Task Force of Agriculture. We have decided to give special emphasis so far as the agricultural products are concerned.

A reference was made by Mr. Shinde yesterday that America is a country which earns more than 25 to 27 billion Dollars out of their exports from agricultural sector. When it is possible for a country like America where for half of the country there is nothing but snow during winter, why should it not be possible for a country like India where we enjoy that much of sun and that much of tropical climate? Yes, and it is in this context, involving the Planning Commission on the basis of the Task Force Committee Report, we are taking several actions so that it should be possible for us to have more and more foreign exchange out of our agricultural products. That is how one after the other we have taken these decisions and we are going ahead. Along with this planned production, again there are several problems when we think of the international market. Here the prices and the commodities, the articles, vary every day. The fashions are changing very fast and it is in this background we have to see how we can have diversification of items, how we can have diversification of markets and what is the problem before us. And again, this House will be happy to know that in this context we sent several delegations outside. We have made our studies through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, we

have made several studies through other institutions taking advantage of the Market Development Fund that is at our disposal, and it is on the basis of these reports we have started our bilateral dialogue with various countries. This House will be happy to know if I refer just to the list of the countries. Not just that I went to these countries or their representatives came over here. But we had our bilateral dialogue with the Ministers also and this is only what the Commerce Ministers have done, but it is not adequate. The Ministers for Petroleum and Chemicals, for Agriculture and External Affairs are also looking after several joint commissions and they also made the efforts. So, the countries that we contacted during these years are Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, South Korea, North Korea, Iran, Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Papua Guinea, Mongolia & Vietnam. Then, about Africa a reference was made by Shri Mavalankar. I was recently in Africa where we had the Conference of our commercial representatives and Ambassadors at Nairobi. It is not merely that, but I took advantage of meeting several Ministers from various countries at Arusha where we had the meeting of the G-77 Group. (Interruption). That is very nice. Arusha is in Tanzania. I also had discussion with Arabian and Nigerian Ministers at Arusha. Then Mauritius, Kenya, Congo, Ghana, Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia—because some discussions have taken place in those countries and therefore, you may see some double names also. Then all EEC countries are covered including France, Italy, England and all besides the Scandinavian countries. Besides these, Iraq, Lybia and Jordan. And my colleague here, Mr. Bahuguna, has gone to almost all these Arab countries and he has had discussions there. He is one of our Shaiks here, you know.

Similarly, Sir, we have also covered USA, Cuba, USSR, Rumania, and I have had my discussions with all these

[Shri. Mohan Dharia]

countries including USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Yugoslavia and Rumania. And my colleagues have also had their contacts with Canada and Cuba.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you give the names of countries which you have not visited the list would probably be smaller.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These are not countries which I necessarily visited. Some of their representatives came here, to some I have gone. When a charge is made that no effort has been made at diversification of markets, I felt I should bring it to the notice of the House that we have left no stone unturned. On this basis, there were exchanges of trade delegations, and today itself I shall be having discussions with a Minister of Yemen who is coming from Aden. My colleague has gone to receive him. So, we are making all possible efforts, and not wasting time, because we are well aware that diversification is very much necessary

Developed countries are taking to protectionist and anti-dumping measures, countervailing duties, restrictive duties and what not. Under the circumstances, if we want to have more and more trade with foreign countries, the best course is to have better bilateral relations. It is because of our discussions with countries like the USSR, that by the end of 1980 the trade between the USSR and India will go up to Rs. 1500 crores. Recently when Mr. Kosygin and party were here, I personally held discussions with them, and it has been agreed by both sides that we should make an effort to see that by 1985 this should go up from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 crores. Similarly with the USA, the trade is of the order of nearly Rs. 2000 crores, and we would like it to go nearly to Rs. 4000 crores in five or six years. Even with a small country like Roumania our trade is Rs. 100 crores, and we would like it to become Rs. 200 crores.

There is need to increase our trade with east Asian countries, as was rightly pointed out by some Members. I held an importance conference of commercial representatives at Singapore last year and asked them to let us know what their difficulties were. I told them that if there were financial constraints, I was prepared to come forward and help. I told them our trade should go up by at least 15 per cent in 1978-79. I am proud of our commercial representatives, the members of the staff and the officers of my Ministry. In one year the trade with east Asian countries has crossed that targeted increase of 15 per cent.

Again, there are problems of market intelligence. The whole apparatus was working in a scattered way. So, we have tried to bring all our offices under one roof as far as possible. Our offices in New York and Paris have been brought under one roof. In Frankfurt they will be coming under one roof shortly, and we will be making a concerted effort. Generally there was one Manager with one steno at the most and no more. When he goes on tour, the office remains closed. How can we create confidence in the minds of those countries that we can function in an effective manner. If we mobilise all our resources, we can do it. So, we have decided that we shall bring the offices together for united functioning. This is confined not only to the various agencies under my Ministry but to all the agencies under the Government of India as a whole, and we are making an effort towards that sort of co-ordination. It has gone a long way in creating an impact on the countries outside.

There was a problem regarding publicity and fairs. Again, as was pointed out by Prof. Mavalankar, during these two years we have made stringent efforts not only to have our exhibitions and fairs, but to see that the standard is good, and that they are appreciated by the people. So far as the fair at Moscow is concerned, more than 20 lakhs people visited it. It was

an occasion by itself. It was so much appreciated and certainly helped. The question was again put to me whether the fairs that are held at Delhi are helpful. I have no doubt about it, because this is one of the media through which we can publicise as to what is India. Very few people in countries like France are aware of modern India. When I visited France and had discussions with the Prime Minister of France, I was surprised to know—I should not use that word—about our ignorance or failure of making them know about India. I suggested to them: "Why don't you send representatives representing various industries and various sectors of your economy to India on deputation?" Accordingly a senior level deputation of 22 friends came over here and they went round India and after their tour was over, I had discussions with them and they said: "Your Excellency, we must confess our ignorance. We never knew that India has made such a progress". There are areas and areas where India and France can come together. So far as our trade with France is concerned, the House will be surprised to know that it is less than Rs. 100 crores. Is it not possible for us to increase our bilateral trade with France? It is possible but only through this information, through this sort of new relationship and there also a lot of care has been taken.

Then there is the question of cash compensatory support. One case was mentioned by Dr. Pandeya in this regard and he said that this decision has affected the garment exporters. May I make this policy very clear to this House? What are the reasons for which this cash compensatory support is given? This is given to make our exporters competitive in the international market. There are certain incidence or burdens created by our tax structure, transport system and to that extent we give them cash compensatory support. So far as textiles or garments are concerned, in the case of sensitive varieties like ladies' blouses, shirts and all that, the exporters are

earning much more. Last year the floor price which we then decided was hardly Rs. 12 per piece and this year it Rs. 28 or Rs. 29 per piece. The export earning during the first three months are more than Rs. 60 crores as compared to the last year. Where we have secured markets, why should we give that support? The support is meant only for such people and in such areas where they have not been able to establish in the foreign markets and where they need it. We cannot use this amount to give support to those who have established markets. In case of agricultural products, I have taken a decision last year. For the export of plantains, last year, the freight subsidy given was Rs. 400 per tonne and we have taken it to Rs. 500 per tonne now.

So far as fruits are concerned, we have decided to give cash compensatory support to the tune of 15 per cent. If they export one lakh worth of goods, we will give them Rs. 15,000 as cash compensatory support. The agricultural producers should go ahead and compete in the international market. How are they to do that? So far as the letter of March 31st is concerned, as I have said, from the office of the Ministry, no such directive was given. Under the present law, this cash compensatory support can be withdrawn at any moment and even when they made that representation, I have told them that if any of them incurred any loss, having regard to the margin of profits, they should support their case with facts and I am prepared to go into them. It is for them to establish their cases. I do not know whether it will be possible for them to do so, because I know the manner in which the profits are made.

We have given a lot of emphasis on the joint ventures. Unfortunately time is running out. The House will be happy to know that during the last two years we have given such a speedy clearance of joint ventures that only four cases are pending and that too for want of information from the applicants. All the matters that have been referred to us have been cleared. That is necessary. We are producing sophis-

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licated machinery in our country and if we want that machinery to go out, it is only through joint ventures that we can export this machinery. We say that joint ventures should be by and large based on the export of machinery and technical personnel from our country. Naturally through these exports, we can earn foreign exchange and we can get better customers. This is how we have given a lot of emphasis to joint ventures. Besides, we have taken care so that a long-term policy is not only accepted from our side but it is also accepted by other countries. If we can have that sort of long-standing agreements between the two countries, it goes a long way in bringing stability to our whole foreign trade.

There were questions raised in this House by some of our friends regarding labour orientation. As I said earlier in this House, we have given a lot of emphasis to such products which are necessarily labour oriented. Yes, there are many areas where it could not be so but, by and large, we could compete in the world because we have good man-power in the country and we are making all possible use of it.

Then, the Hon. Minister of Industries said yesterday that we have given emphasis to creating training centres. We had hardly eleven or twelve training centres for carpet weaving in the country in 1977 when we took charge but today there are more than 700 centres where more than 30,000 boys and girls are taking training and after they come out, they will be earning Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per day and the exports of carpets will also go up.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): For that you deserve congratulations.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Thank you very much; I know there are some who are quite fair to the other side.

Again, there are some other problems. When we think of foreign trade,

don't forget we are in the inter-national market and, therefore, how we can have a lot of cooperation with other countries has to be thought of. We have our own problems of iron ore. This House will be surprised to know there was a recession in the steel market and there was a slump so far as iron-ore is concerned. When the Prime Minister of Australia was here, I had a discussion with him and also with other exporting countries because I was the Chairman of the Iron-ore Exporting Countries Association and I took that advantage. I told the Prime Minister of Australia 'We do not want to create cartels but when purchasers are creating their own cartels, why should we not stand together to break the cartels in the interests of our countries? For iron-ore, which is not a renewable commodity like wheat and cotton, why should we not get a fair price?' I do agree with some friends when they ask 'Why are you exporting iron-ore?'. I would be the happiest man if we could use iron-ore in our own steel plants in the country, but steel-plants require a huge investment and we have our own priorities. For some time we were forced to export iron-ore, but it could be asked, when we are in a better position why should we continue to export it. But what do we do with the thousands of workers employed in the mines? Can we close the mines and throw them on the streets? That cannot be done. In the circumstances, the best course is to bring the iron-ore exporting countries together to fetch a better price, with a better understanding.

This House will be happy to know that, compared to last year, on the same quantity we shall be earning not less than Rs. 25 crores because of the negotiations we have had with the various iron-ore exporting countries. This is how we tried to give a new orientation.

It is not only iron-ore, but there are commodities like tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, tobacco and various others where the producing countries can come

together and have a better understanding. We cannot forget the producer. What is the present situation of our producer here? What is the position of the jute grower? We cannot give them even the support price today. Is it not possible for us to have a better price for jute and jute products—and also to give a better support price or, rather, a remunerative price to the jute growers? It is possible. Cannot we have that sort of dialogue with friendly countries like Bangladesh, Thailand, Burma and other nearby countries producing jute? We have taken that initiative. The House will be happy to know that in all these matters India has taken the initiative. My friend Arif Beg happens to be the Chairman of the Pepper Community. This is how we have taken the initiative and this will also go a long way in fetching a better price for the commodities exported outside.

Then, there are multilateral bodies. There is UNCTAD, there is GATT, there is ESCAP etc. Some countries have come together in the form of regional groups such as EEC or ASEAN. Naturally, discussions are held and decisions are taken in these forums. But, here, again, we have created our own export technical personnel. We cooperate with friends from all other developed countries and offer our good offices to study the various issues and put forth our cases effectively. There also, whether it was the Conference of the Ministers of Asian region at Colombo or the Conference of G-77 of developing countries or whether it is the Conference to be held in Manila from the 7th of May—UNCTAD V—I can assure you that India has been and will be playing a leading role in rendering justice to developing countries and the whole world. This is how we take care of these areas as well.

A point is made, and rightly so, regarding the agencies functioning under this Ministry. It is being said: 'Mr. Dharja yours is a vast empire. There is STC, MMTTC, NAFED, NCDC, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and

what not and there are so many other agencies functioning under the Ministry like the Trade Development Authority the TFAI, the Indian Standards Institutions and what not. Are they tuned up with a view to cope up with the new responsibilities with a new awareness? I agree with the Hon. Member who asked 'Are you going to have a structural change in the Ministry with a view to improving the quality of life of the common man?' Yes, we have instructed all the institutions and Corporations that they shall have to fashion themselves to meet this new challenge.

A point was raised by some friend from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The House will be happy to know that immediately on taking charge of the Ministry I passed an order that the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be filled unless and until candidates are found from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and they will not be de-reserved temporarily also. I prefer keeping them vacant; I prefer having some training programmes for them, but I do not want these reserved seats to be occupied by anybody other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Similarly I have told the STC that there many people coming from those communities, who are very much concerned with shoes, chappals and other leather products, and instructions have been given to them that whatever purchases are to be made, priority shall be given to cobblers or their cooperatives which are engaged in this industry. In that respect, if something more has to be done, if there are any constructive suggestions, I can assure the Hon. Members that I shall be happy to consider them.

We have now taken up a massive programme of housing. In regard, to this housing programme also, whether it is of the Coffee Board, of the Tea Board, for plantation workers, or whether it is a programme of the STC or MMTTC etc., I have told them that first priority

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must be given to employees from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward communities, and then to others. If we want to create a new India, we shall have to take such decisions and see that they are ruthlessly implemented. I can assure the House that the Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Ministry will not be lagging behind in making these efforts because this Government shall have to function that way. Every Minister and officer will have to function that way. He is not only a Minister or an officer but he is an instrument for bring about a new change in our society. If he does not function as an instrument for this new socio-economic transformation, it will never be possible. In this context, we are giving a new orientation to our philosophy.

I am sorry Mr. George is not here. He would have been happy to know this. He happens to be a Member of our Consultative Committee. I have made all these points know to Members of the Consultative Committee on many occasions and Mr. George must be aware of it....

AN HON. MEMBER: Which George?
George Fernandes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Mr. A. C. George. (*Interruptions*). There can be no comparison. Anyway, my reference was to Mr. A. C. George. I am sorry, he is not here. He said that this Ministry had no concern for exports. It is not correct. In spite of all the difficulties, there was strike at Calcutta, there was strike at the Bombay Port, there was strike in the jute mills, there were no facilities available for transport, there was shortage of coal, there was shortage of power, in spite of all these various factors, should we not be happy that this country, even though the prices were down in the foreign countries, even though the production constraints have been working against us, even though we have

taken deliberate decisions with a view to meeting the domestic demand, we have certainly checked that declining trend and we shall be having an increase of about 4.5 per cent in exports during 1978-79, and I can assure the House that we are taking all possible steps so that, in 1979-80, the rate of growth of our exports must be necessarily up and should cross ten per cent at least. This is the decision that we have taken. We know all these constraints. But we shall have to show our performance and we shall have to prove to the country. I was asked, 'Do you mean business?' I say, yes I mean business, it must happen. There may be constraints, but we have to do. This is a challenge to us. Only those who can accept challenges can rule effectively in this country, and we shall show that we deserve that.

Regarding the performance of STC and MMTC, I have given all these Reports; so, I will not go into them. But, if I may quote one figure about STC, this House will be happy to know that the turnover was up by five per cent, from Rs. 1,070 crores to Rs. 1,127 crores, and the exports were up by nine per cent. Again, out of these exports by the STC, this House will be happy to know, the articles manufactured in small scale sector, which are not traditional exports, are of the order of Rs. 119 crores. A question was put to me by Prof. Mavalankar. The STC has already taken care of the small sector. They have already exported Rs. 119 crores worth of articles coming from the small scale sector. We are giving a new orientation to all these various agencies coming under my Ministry.

There are various Boards, including the Tea Board. You are all very well aware of the problems; the whole country is aware. On the one hand we have to take care of tea required for our consumption and on the other we have also to take care of our exports. How can we do that? It is not only that we have removed this export

duty, but we have given a lot of emphasis on value-added form. This House will be happy to know that, when I took charge of this Ministry the exports of tea in value-added form were of the order of Rs. 15 crores, and by 31st March, 1979, from Rs. 15 crores, we have crossed Rs. 67 crores of tea exports in the value-added form, giving more employment and earning more foreign exchange.

Not only this, but we have also taken a longer view. The Tea Board has constituted its own Committee. We have consulted the tea industry. We have made a perspective planning, so that, by the year 2,000 the production of tea must go up from the present level of 570 million kgs. to nearly 1400 million kgs. Various programmes of rejuvenation and replantation and new plantation are being taken up, and several subsidies and facilities are being made available, not only in the traditional tea-producing areas but in the non-traditional areas also. Similar is the case with rubber, similar is the case with coffee, similar is the case with spices, similar is the case with all other commodity Boards coming under my jurisdiction. That is how we are giving a new look, and I am sure that, with these efforts, with the involvement of the State Governments and the Central Ministries, and with the emphasis on agricultural products, it should be possible for us to take care of the exports and earn more foreign exchange in days to come. I am sure the House will appreciate this philosophy, this policy and the way and the scientific manner in which the Ministry has decided to go ahead and I can assure you that we shall go ahead.

Then, there are two more Departments. One is the Civil Supplies and another is the Co-operation. I would not like to detain the House very long. But I would like to take the House into confidence so far as civil supplies are concerned. I know it is a very ticklish job to make available the essential commodities and articles

required by the common man at a reasonable price in a massive country like ours having a population of 84 crores. Then for whom do we stand? When the prices go up, who suffers? So far as the industrial and the organised workers are concerned, so far as the government employees and other employees are concerned, they can certainly agitate in many areas that the DA should be linked up with the cost of living going up. But so far as those who are unorganised, those who are remaining in the rural areas, may be the farmers or peasants or agricultural labourers, they are the worst sufferers whenever the cost of the industrial products go up and whenever the cost of other commodities which are not produced by him go up. He is the worst sufferer and it is in this context and it was very much in my mind, that this country needs a public distribution system. It is not only a distribution system, it is production-cum-distribution system. Production, procurement, storage, transport and distribution are the five facts of this distribution system. Here again it is no longer a scheme of Mr. Dharia now. Yes, when I was answering you earlier, it was certainly a scheme sponsored by an individual or by a Minister. But this scheme has been approved by the Central Cabinet. This scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission.

Again for the effective implementation of the scheme, the effective co-operation of the States was necessary. Therefore, we have had a Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States on the 5th of January, 1979 and all the Chief Ministers have also given their consent to the scheme that this is not now a scheme of the Civil Supplies Ministry or Dharia's Ministry but this is a scheme of the whole country. It is a national scheme and that is how we are bringing it into operation from 1st July, 1979.

How do we begin? We have identified certain articles. Along with them

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we have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for Industry to go into the other industrial items. It may be match box, it may be controlled cloth, it may be kerosene and there may be other aspects also. And it is how we would like to cover these various articles to the extent possible. To begin with, we shall not start with many items because the question is one of management and restoring the confidence of the country. It is how this scheme envisages that there should be a distribution centre for a population of 2000. People in the far-flung areas or people who are in the hills or in those backward areas—they have not committed any crime if their villages have a population of less than 2000. So, we have to take some special care. So we would like this distribution centre should cover villages with a population of 1000 also in such far-flung areas. We would like to create a whole structure of distribution centres.

To-day in the country there are 240,000 fair price shops. Besides there are many who deal in kerosene and in controlled cloth. Such centres are also there. By and large, we believe that we require about 350,000 centres all over the country and we have written to all the Chief Ministers to see that for their States there is a proper coverage of the population.

Again, even though some propaganda is being made to mislead the community we have taken care that if the fair price shops in the private sector are prepared to extend their co-operation, we would not oust them. But they will have to accept certain disciplines, they will have to accept some vigilance of citizens. So far as the fair price shops are concerned, they have to accept discipline and if they do that, we would very much like them to participate.

So far as existing shops are concerned, 180,000 are with the private trade

and 60,000 are with the co-operative societies. The new shops should be with the cooperatives. But, wherever it is not possible, as was suggested rightly yesterday, by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, then Gram Panchayats should also be introduced into that.

We would like to create the whole structure to take care of the whole distribution; we are having our dialogue with the State Governments; they are also making their own plans. By and large, there are some States in the country fortunately where there is a good distribution system. There are some others where there is no good distribution system. Therefore, I would like to take the House into confidence by saying that there are certain vested interests in our country who are very much disturbed; they have started writing articles after articles in the papers and editorials after editorials telling that this scheme cannot succeed in this country meaning thereby that this must necessarily fail; it is a challenge for you and to me. We want to give that protection to the common man of this country. We want to tell them that whatever may be the ranges of price, so far as essential articles or commodities are concerned, we shall see that they are made available at reasonable prices, at the prescribed prices. Are we prepared to see that the common man in the country or only those who stay in Bombay or in cities like Calcutta, Pung, Delhi etc. are protected? There are people who are in absolutely backward areas; they have not committed any crime by taking their birth in those areas. So, should we not see that these essential articles are made available to them also at the same price by insisting even the states passing on that load to the urban areas?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
(Madurai): Kerosene is not made available to the common man there?

SHRI MOHAN DHARJA: I am coming to that.

Please don't forget that kerosene is not adequately produced in our country. We have to import kerosene and my friend will bear with me.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That Ministry's demand is coming up for discussion.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is correct. It was very nice of you, I am sure my colleague, Shri Bahuguna, will take care of that. I may assure you that wherever there is no good system or wherever there is the problem which is acute, then, it is for Mr. Bahuguna to take care of that. I can assure this House that this scheme is in the interest of the country and this can take care not only of the common man but also the priceline in this country. What happens when prices go up? There is a demand for more and more dearness allowance. If D.A. is given, that amount is pumped into the market and that creates an inflationary trend. If we want to take care of these inflationary trends, in the country, along with that, other fiscal and monetary measures are very much necessary. I have no doubt that this scheme can also take better care of the priceline.

I would like to have the whole-hearted cooperation from the House. In your constituency, I would urge the Members to take interest because you are going to be one of the important advisers on the advisory committees in your districts. I have already told the Chief Ministers that I would like to involve these elected representatives in these various Committees at the state level, at the district level and also at the local level. If you can take care of that, then, we shall go a long way. If there is not more production, distribution is not possible. Without production, there is no distribution. Therefore this is a production-cum-distribution scheme. Right from the production to the procurement storage, transport and distribution, if we can take care of these, then we shall be doing one more justice, that

is, of giving a remunerative price to our producers thereby making available these things to the common man at a reasonable price. That sort of linkage will be there and, to that extent, we shall be able to eliminate the middle men.

My friend made a mention of the cooperatives. So far as cooperation is concerned, this is a movement which has a dynamic and vital role to play in our economy. I have always believed in that. So far as cooperative movement is concerned, as was rightly pointed out by Mr. Shinde, our country has no doubt made progress. This is a country of several cooperative societies having a large number of members in various areas. But, what is needed is to strengthen this whole cooperative movement in a healthy manner. If that way, the cooperative movement is properly strengthened, then it will go a long way in not only giving social justice but also economic justice to the common man in this country. Along with this decentralisation of economic authority, it will help in stabilising the democratic forces in the country. We want decentralisation of power. We want decentralisation of economy. When we insist that we want these commanding heights of economy to be controlled by the State and I am very much convinced and it is a matter of faith for me. But when we find that there are losses and the public sector units are not functioning well then those who believe in this philosophy should not say that we do not believe in public sector. Actually, we should try to see that the defects are removed and we want the public sector to be a success and simultaneously the cooperative sector to be a success on the same grounds and for the same reasons.

15 hrs.

Sir, a reference was made to the sugar cooperatives from Maharashtra. I know there are a few individuals who have not played fair with the community as such but that does not

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mean we shall go against the co-operative movement itself. If there are some drawbacks we would like those drawbacks to be moved. So far as sugar cooperatives are concerned I would like the hon'ble Members to visit Maharashtra and see for themselves. It is because of the co-operative sugar societies that there is a virtual revolution so far as the farmers in that area are concerned. Whatever good has come do we want to destroy it or do we take care of the drawback and say that this movement also stands strengthened. I do not want nationalisation of sugar cooperatives. So far as I remain the Minister I shall see that the sugar cooperatives are not nationalised but I do want that whatever drawbacks are there they must be removed and they should operate in the interest of the society, producers and the workers working in those sugar factories. It is not only the sugar cooperatives but in various other ways we would like it to make a dent. I am happy to say that NCDC of which I have been the Chairman, when I took charge the Plan allocation was of the order of Rs. 30 crores for giving help to various cooperatives in the country but during the last two years the Plan allocation has gone up to Rs. 69 crores. I have told them whether they are the small States from Eastern sector if we want this cooperative movement to function in that area they will have to be given an equity base. NCDC should come forward to give them equity base and see that the cooperatives develop in those areas. What is the state of affairs of farmers who produce oranges in Assam? They do not get adequate price. Why? It is because there are no producers cooperatives in that area.

Along with NCDC we have got NAFED. It is an apex body of marketing federations in this country. To ask NAFED to do everything is not possible.

नाफेड को माफ़त खरीदारी करो, लेकिन
यहां से कौन आदमी भेजे ?

It is the marketing federation of that State who could be given all possible cooperation by NAFED. We can give them money and some technical personnel could be sent but it is then the State marketing federation which will have to gear up so as to take care of the particular area and the commodity. So far as the performance of NAFED is concerned as against the turnover of Rs. 60 crores within one year it has reached the level of Rs. 100 crores. Let me give the example of Madhya Pradesh. As against the procurement of hardly 500 tonnes of soyabean last year, this year NAFED has procured more than 65,000 tonnes of Soyabean giving justice to producers. I find those who were against the movement are now the supporters of the movement.

All these various agencies are trying their level best to accept this new culture and new orientation and I would like that this House should look at them with sympathy. If there are any drawbacks I shall be happy to remove such drawbacks but let us not discourage those who have been working hard during the last two years. You see the new trends and change in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation and when I shall be urging this House to pass these Demands I shall only be assured that we will leave no stone unturned in fulfilling the objectives that we have accepted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I had referred to Kandla Free Trade Zone but the Minister has not mentioned a word about it. I would like him to tell what exactly has been done for development of Kandla Free Trade Zone.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I am aware that there are two free trade zones—one at Kandla and the other at Santa Cruz. I am not happy with their progress. That is the reason why I had visited these areas. We

have taken lot of care. Several arrangements shall have to be made. I have discussed it with the Shipping and Transport Minister. Several units wanted to go back. I requested them not to do so. I would like to have more and more units. My friend is right some sort of legislative support is necessary and that legislative measure is being prepared and we shall see that support is given to the Kandla free trade zone. I want these two free trade zones to be a success so that I can go before the Cabinet and ask for more free trade zones. But with these two limping free trade zones being there I cannot go and plead for more free trade zones.

श्री श्री बनबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : हमारे जो लोग विदेशों में काम करते हैं, उनको यहां फारन-एक्सचेंज लाने में कुछ सुविधायें दें। इससे यह फायदा होगा कि बहुत सी चीजों की, जिनकी हमारे मुल्क में जरूरत है, उनको फारन-एक्सचेंज कमाने के लिए बाहर नहीं भेजना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा वे यहां पर लायें, उसमें इन्कम टैक्स और दूसरी जो रूकावटें हैं उनको दूर किया जाये, इस तरह का इन्त-जाम किया जाय तो जितना फारन-एक्स-चेंज इस वक्त है, उससे दुगुना हो सकता है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आलू और मन्जियों को बाहर भेजने के लिए परमानेन्ट इन्त-जाम होना चाहिए। उन लोगों का यह कहना है कि जिस वक्त हमें जरूरत होती है, उस वक्त मिलता नहीं है, हमें इस बात का यकीन होना चाहिए कि हम को मुस्तकिल तौर पर मिलेगा। आज हमारे यहां आलू ज्यादा पैदा हो गया तो हम कहते हैं कि आलू को बाहर भेजो, जिस वक्त प्याज ज्यादा पैदा हो गया, उस वक्त प्याज भेजने के लिए कहते हैं। लेकिन अगर परमानेन्ट इन्तजाम हो जाये तो इससे किसानों को भी नुकसान नहीं होगा और साथ ही उन लोगों को भी

भरोसा रहेगा कि यह सामान हम को मुस्तकिल तौर पर मिलेगा।

श्री मोहन धारिया : सभापति जी, इस वक्त दो सवाल उठाये गये हैं। जहां तक पहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है—इस का सम्बन्ध फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से भी है और इस के लिये हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ स्कीमें चालू भी की हैं। लेकिन जहां तक सुविधायें मिलने का ताल्लुक है—अगर आपके पास कोई खास सुझाव हों तो आप मुझे बतलायें, मैं जरूर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से चर्चा करूंगा।

जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है—मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं की इज्जत करता हूँ, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट इन-कंसिस्टेंट नहीं होना चाहिए। बाहर के मुल्कों में ऐसा भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए कि कभी भेजेंगे और कभी नहीं भेजेंगे। इसके बारे में मेरी बरनाला साहब से बातचीत हुई है—जैसे जिस वक्त आलू पैदा होता है—हम यह कह सकते कि इतना आलू या 1 लाख टन आलू या 1 लाख टन प्याज भेजेंगे। इस चीज की गारन्टी बहां भी दी जानी चाहिए और यहां भी दी जानी चाहिए कि कितना भेजना है। यह काम हमें अच्छे दिल से करना है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the hoarders and blackmarketeers are concerned I want to know whether these economic offenders falling under the Essential Commodities Act, will be brought to book within the purview of the Special Courts Act.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Wherever they are coming under the Essential Commodities Act, we have written already to the Chief Ministers to take stern measures against them under the Essential Commodities Act. I have also quoted the provisions. We would like very stern measures

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

against such economic offenders to be taken. This has got to be carried out by the State Governments. I cannot force myself on them. Let us not forget the State-cum-Federal structure of the Government in this country. In this context, I would like to have all possible cooperation from the State Governments. Simultaneously I would like my hon. friend Shri Janardhana Poojary and other hon. members to see why it should not be possible for Members of Parliament and other social workers who are dealing with these matters to work and create the necessary type of consumer resistance. And in that respect I would say that the Government will give them all possible cooperation.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): Some time back I wrote to the hon. Minister regarding the distribution system of cement. We were told that Chairman Panchayat Samities were involved. I wrote to him and I requested that MPs should also be involved. I have got a reply saying that it comes under the State and he has advised the State CMs to do the needful. But, Sir, nothing has been done and now the Minister has come with some scheme saying that advisory bodies will be appointed at district levels. Sir, if they are left with State Ministries, I don't think that M.P. will be involved. Only MLAs and MLCs and Chairman of Panchayat Samities will be involved. So, I want to know this. Is it in the mind of the hon. Minister that MPs should be involved in these district levels, because, they are also representatives of the people at the local level?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall take up the matter with the Chief Ministers. I do want MPs to be involved with all these things because they are also the representatives of the people. I do feel that without the representatives of the people it shall never be possible for us to operate such a scheme successfully.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON (Jullundur): I want to ask one question. For the realisation of the basic objectives of our planning we need more production in our agricultural and industrial sectors. There are so many commodity boards set up under the enactments of Parliament like the Coffee Board, Tea Board, Tobacco Board, Cardamom Board, etc. etc. I would like to know whether the Minister is thinking of setting up a Potato Board which can help in the development, processing and export of potato. Sir, even small countries like UK and Holland have set up Potato Boards, to develop their potato cultivation and they look into the export of potatoes. So I want to know whether the hon. Minister is thinking of establishing a Potato Board under an enactment of Parliament?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is a suggestion which the hon. Member has made long back. We are examining whether it is possible to have a separate Potato Board for the purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any Member wants to withdraw any of his cut motions.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Maturapur): Mr. Chairman, yesterday, I moved all my cut motions shown in List 6 in respect of Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation. My cut motion No. 56 along with my other cut motions has also found a place in the above list. Yesterday, I moved all those cut motions under Rules 210 and 211. But surprisingly my cut motion No. 56 has not been shown in today's list. My cut motion 56 was in regard to failure to check black marketing, profiting resulting in high price and other irregularities in the distribution of cement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been explained that your cut Motion No. 156 does not relate to this Ministry. It relates to the Ministry of Industry. Now, I will take up cut motions of Mr. Rajagopal Naidu. His cut motions Nos. are 31 to 37. He is absent. I shall now put all his cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 21 to 37 were put and negatived.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur): Sir, Mr. Mukunda Mandal's point is that he has already moved his cut motion No. 56 as shown in the List 6.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that that subject relates to the Ministry of Industry. Now, I shall take up cut motions Nos. 39 to 55, 57 and 58 of Mr. Mukunda Mandal. Are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I am pressing my cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Mr. Mukunda Mandal's cut motions Nos. 39 to 55, 57 and 58 to the vote of the House.

The Cut motions Nos. 39 to 55 and 57 and 58 were put and negatived.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation voted by Lok Sabha

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up cut motions No. 62 to 66 of Mr. K. A. Rajan. He is not here I shall now put his cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 62 to 66 were put and negatived.

Cut motion Nos. 1 to 10 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation."

The motion was adopted.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		राजस्व Revenue Rs.	पूँजी Capital Rs.	राजस्व Revenue Rs.	पूँजी Capital Rs.
11.	Ministry of Commerce Civil Supplies and Cooperation	30,66,000	..	1,53,31,000	
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	62,12,04,000	56,00,40,000	10,60,23,000	280,02,00,000
13.	Civil Supplies and Cooperation	3,53,14,000	4,47,83,000	17,65,72,000	22,39,17,000

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION

15.20 hrs.

Motion moved:

(ii) MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up for discussion and voting Demands No. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers."

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
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1	2	3		4	
		राजस्व Revenue Rs.	पुंजी Capital Rs.	राजस्व Revenue Rs.	पुंजी Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS					
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	18,89,000	..	94,42,000	..
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	23,61,54,000	16,68,56,000	118,07,67,000	83,42,81,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	48,82,32,000	56,38,60,000	244,11,59,000	281,92,99,000

SHRI S. S. SOMANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to participate in this important discussion. I rise to support the demands for Grants of this Ministry, the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers covers a wide spectrum of activities and products which are very

essential to the growth and survival of the country. Its vastness and complexities by themselves are enough to inhibit a person from commenting on its performance. Nevertheless, I have taken upon myself to speak on two of the activities of this Ministry, namely drugs and pharmaceuticals and fertilizers.

At the outset, I would like to salute the hon. Minister for his decision to implement the new policy as laid on the Table of Demand for use on March 29, 1978. The Government has provided a framework of development and control, of growth and expansion of the drug industry in the country. It is perhaps too early to evaluate the full impact of this new policy on the country's drug industry. There are a few pointers which have already emerged and are significant. They are not only significant but are such as to cause concern. I wish to place before this House as failures to note of them at an early stage would be a crime to the nation and its people amounting to millions.

At this stage, let me place before the House the facts from the report of the working group of the Planning Commission on drugs and pharmaceuticals for the Plan period 1978-79 to 1982-83. The report projects requirement of bulk drugs and formulations in the country by 1982-83 and the additional investment needed to meet the demand. According to this

1) The total requirement by 1983 is put at Rs. 625 crores of bulk drugs and Rs. 1900 crores of formulations.

2) The production during 1977-78 was Rs. 164 crores of bulk drugs and Rs. 900 crores of formulations.

3) Their production, therefore, should increase two-and-a-half times during the Plan Period 1978-79 to 1982-83, if the country is to be self-sufficient in the production of life-saving medicines. In order to meet the growth of this magnitude, the working group has prepared estimates of additional investment needed during the period. Accordingly,

4) An additional investment of Rs. 370 crores in the production of bulk drugs, and Rs. 265 crores in the up of Rs. 150 crores in fixed capital plus Rs. 115 crores for own

contribution to working capital) in the production of formulations, that is, a total investment of Rs. 635 crores (Rs. 370 crores plus Rs. 265 crores) should be made by 1982-83.

(5) The present capital investment in the drug industry is estimated at Rs. 450 crores, of which foreign companies' investment account for roughly Rs. 200 crores.

Now let us turn to the pointers, the danger signals, which I referred to earlier. Against the requirement of this order of additional investment, what is the actual/proposed investment in the public sector during 1978-79 and 1979-80 as presented in Demand No. 71 of the hon. Minister? Let us turn to pages 29-30 and 31-32 of the Demands for Grants. The capital outlay and loans for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are placed at Rs. 19.49 crores and Rs. 21.81 crores for 1979-80. Adding thereto an estimated internal surplus of Rs 10 crores, at page 17, from IDPL, the total investment in two years will be Rs. 51.30 crores. Let us add to this, the value of private investment in respect of licences cleared during the last one year, i.e. after the announcement of the new drug policy. Whatever little information is placed before the House on this count suggests that licences for additional investment of not more than Rs. 10 crores have been sanctioned during the whole year.

Sir, here lies the danger. The additional investment in drug industry by 1982-83 should be Rs. 635 crores, if the country is to be self-sufficient, in terms of the declared objective of the new drug policy. As against this, the total investment in the public sector during the last two years has been Rs. 51 crores only. The private sector is allowed to invest additional Rs. 10 crores only, which adds upto Rs. 61 crores.

Sir, please mark my words. I am saying that the private sector is

[Shri S. S. Somani]

allowed to invest Rs. 10 crores only. It is not that this sector, consisting of Indian and foreign companies, is shy of fresh investment. On the contrary, they have been looking forward to lending their hand to attain self-sufficiency in the production of drugs. They are keen to shoulder this responsibility and to participate in this gigantic effort of resource mobilization for new investments. They have submitted several proposals to this Ministry, but their applications are gathering dust in Shastri Bhavan for years. This Ministry, the hon. Minister will bear with me, appears to be excessively concerned only about the regulatory and control aspects of the new Policy leaving the development and growth of the industry to chance. Delay in decision-making and the consequent lack of fresh investments have almost doubled the import of bulk drugs in the last two years, from Rs. 82 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 147 crores in 1977-78. In fact, imported bulk drug accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total bulk drug consumption of the country in the year 1977-78 as against 35 per cent in the previous year. In terms of growth also, it is the imports which have attained unparalleled rate of growth and neither public sector nor the Indian sector has done it. Perhaps, while evaluating the sectoral performance for regulating growth of different sectors, one just overlooks this fact that at the cost of all others, it is the import trade which has gained. May, I therefore, ask this House: "What were the aims of the new drug policy? Were they (1) to encourage imports over indigenous production? (2) to curb production of capable units without establishing alternative production facilities and commencing production and (3) to prevent the so-called foreign companies from producing bulk drugs in the country which are otherwise required to be imported?" I for one cannot accept a situation where there is growing dependence on imports in preference to indigenous manufacture by any

sector, Indian or foreign, public or small. This is the danger of pursuing only the regulatory aspect of the new policy, without caring for growth. This is a pointer which should be a cause of concern to this House.

Now let me turn to the Fertilizer section. I shall touch upon only two aspects of its working, viz. (1) location policy of new plants; and (2) use of foreign technology. I have before me a statement showing the requirement of fertilizers for 1978-79 rabi season in terms of plant nutrients of each State. I notice from this statement that Rajasthan accounts for only 3.4 per cent of the country's total requirement—which is at almost bottom rung of the ladder. One and a very effective way of encouraging fertilizer usage is to locate the plant in the States which have low consumption. The presence of a fertilizer plant has been electrifying in the areas wherever they are located. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to bear in mind this suggestion that in the location of new plants, where problems of inputs or logistics are not major considerations, the policy of giving preference to States, with low consumption should be adopted. The Government of Rajasthan has suggested Chittorgarh for a Fertilizer Plant. It should be implemented. The raw-materials are available there.

Turning to the second aspect of this section, I must admit that I am baffled at the policy followed by this Ministry on the question of foreign collaboration. There are, it appears, two extremes: In drugs, foreign companies which are operating in the country are treated as "untouchables" and their offers of know-how for newer drugs are not accepted, whereas in fertilizer, the foreign technology is preferred over the technology developed by our own public sector undertakings. There has been a considerable controversy over this issue in the press and elsewhere. I will, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to

evolve a viable, consistent and uniform policy on the use of foreign technology whether it is Drugs or Fertilisers. A policy that is in the larger national interest which ultimately should aim for two things: the best of technology and self-reliance. With these words and observations I support the demands for grants and I thank you and the Minister and I conclude.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest to my hon. friend, Shri Bahuguna, certain things about the scarcity of diesel. Of course, in the Cabinet, he is one of the dynamic Minister. Everybody knows about it. There is scarcity of diesel everywhere all over India, especially in my district. I came from my district only yesterday. The scarcity is so much that the distribution system is awfully bad. How he is going to solve this problem? The agriculturists are going here and there. They cannot get 5 litres of diesel oil; and the petrol pump walas, if they give 10 litres, it will immediately go underground, they are giving 10 litres petrol to lorry owners and 20—25 litres to the bus owners. Every bus owner, who has to run a few miles, is not getting even 70 litres of diesel oil putting passengers in difficulty. Immediately after the arrival of the diesel oil, they put it in the drums and send it somewhere. They are selling one litre of diesel oil in the blackmarket at Rs. 4.

I had spoken to the District Collector day before yesterday. This is an unfortunate thing which is going on everywhere. As far as agriculturists are concerned, they need at least 20 litres of diesel oil for their diesel engines. They are not getting even one litre in a week. That is the whole thing. How are you going to solve this distribution system problem? How are you going to introduce rationing? You should immediately introduce rationing. Otherwise, you cannot control the distribution system.

Another point is about kerosene. In Tamil Nadu, they say that it has become like kudhirai kombu; as scarce as the horn of a horse. As far as kerosene is concerned, people are not getting it in the villages. There is no electricity in the villages; villagers are not given electricity in most of the villages. Common people, poor people, even kisans, they are using only kerosene, but they are not getting it: How are you going to solve this problem? You must see that the distribution system becomes perfect and it must be controlled by the government, whichever agency it may be.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): He is a dynamic person.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: We know him. We knew that as Chief Minister he did wonderful things in U.P. Everybody knows that.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA**): That is why, I had to quit and I am now safe here.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has no mind to go back.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: In my district, the fertiliser plant is there. My friend Bahuguna knows about it. It is in the joint sector. Crores of rupees have been spent. Money had been deposited in the Swiss banks by private sector men, exploiting this unit. They have misused it. Fortunately Mr. Bahuguna has appointed an IAS man. Now it is going on well. But for three or four months now it has been closed. I do not know why.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Coal!

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Your colleague is there and he will say: I have millions of tonnes of coal. He will put the blame on the railways. The Railway Minister Prof. Dandavate will say whatever wagons you want,

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

I am prepared to give. Where are we going in this way? But SPIC has been closed for want of coal. The hon. Minister must investigate SPIC affairs. It is a very serious matter. I have already spoken to him. Money has been misused like anything and deposited in the Swiss bank. Hereafter they must make it a policy that in joint sector projects private persons should not be vested with administrative powers. The government must control the joint sector, not the private industrialist. He should investigate SPIC affairs thoroughly. Appropriate action must be taken against people who have swindled money. The off-shore drilling in Cauveri-Karaikal area what has happened? Sometime back his ministry said that it was successful. All of a sudden everybody has gone away. I do not know whether people are working on it or not. At what stage is it now? My friend Bahuguna should see that Cauveri-Karaikal area is taken care of properly. He must take proper action about diesel, kerosene and about drugs also. Instead of declining, the prices of drugs are increasing; it should be controlled and prices should not be increased. Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister to restart the Plastics and Resins Unit at Sahupuram, Arumuganery in my constituency by supplying required facilities.

I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply required raw materials to Plastic and Resins Units at Sahupuram, Arumuganery in Tamil Nadu which has remained closed for three years now. (1)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to persuade Dharan-gadara Chemicals Works to take over and run the sick unit of Plastic and Resins. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make available the necessary raw material to P.R.C. factory at Arumuganery which is closed. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 10".

[Failure to take over the Plastics and Resins Company, Arumuganery which has remained closed for 3 years, as a result of which 1000 workers are on the streets. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be produced to Rs. 1."

[Need to set up more petrol distribution agencies and kerosene distributing centres in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to continue with drilling operations in Cauvery Basin and in Coromondal Coast. (9)]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Gradual deterioration in the quality of catalysts produced by the FFDL Sindri and the lack of leadership in Research and Development Division. (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Attempt to sell out coke oven plant of Sindri of Unit of FCI to the B.C.C.L. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shifting of training centre of FCI from Sindri and withering away of Agricultural Research and Farming of FPD.L. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in shifting the F.C.I. headquarter to Bihar, preferably to Sindri. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Foreign collaboration in four super fertilizer plants to be set up; on petroleum gas of Bombay High ignoring indigenous know-how of FPD.L. Sindri. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Gradual deterioration and dilution of the work of FPD.L. Sindri resulting in forced idleness of Engineers and technologists. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to start negotiation with the workers on the new Wage Board for fertiliser industry. (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to recognise Fertilizer Worker's Federation of India and discriminatory attitude against it. (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop relationship between the fertilizer factories and surrounding villages to promote scientific farming with correct use of fertilizer. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in commissioning and bringing to production, Modernisation and Rationalisation Plant of Sindri. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of Contract workers in the perennial type of jobs without departmentalisation and regularisation of the workers in various undertakings. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[High expenditure on Head Office of F.C.I. in Delhi. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Development of Balispur Block with the help of Sindri unit of the F.C.I. and F.P.D.I. (75)].

[Shri A. K. Roy]

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Coordination and combination of old coal based and new naphtha based process to make ammonia at Sindri F.C.I. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Installation and development of Tar Distillation plant at Sindri F.C.I. (77)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Compensation to the peasants around Sindri whose crops get spoiled due to the gas of the Rationalisation Plant. (78)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problem of the villagers of Rohrabandh around Sindri to be displaced for the second time, 28 years after rehabilitation after their first displacement. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Residential problem of the workers of Sindri unit of the F.C.I. (80)].

SHRI R P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to keep the growth rate of petroleum inputs under control which tends to be around 10 per cent over that of the previous year (22)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stand against the sell out of the public sector fertilizer industry to the multi-nationals (23)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the scheme for subsidy for kerosene sold in remote and hilly areas which was under consideration of the Government for quite sometime past (24)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check illicit diversion of kerosene for the purpose of adulteration with H.S.D. oil and punish the adulterators, the racketeers and the profiteers (25)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain normal suppliers of H.S.D. and kerosene in many parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal and Tripura. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the increased demand of H.S.D. and kerosene in most part of the country. (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to regularise the services of daily wage workers of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, after their completion of 240 days of service. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up a Petro-chemicals complex at Haldia (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take up immediate on shore drilling in the selected areas of the West Bengal Gangetic Basin (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to acquire more powerful rig for drilling up to the depth of 5000 metres at different areas of West Bengal namely, Bakultala, Lakshmikantapur, Galsi, Bodra and Debagram (31)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. '00."

[Failure to ensure uniform promotion policy for all the employees of the I.I.P., Dehradun (32)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure equal distribution of royalty to all employees, including daily-wage workers of I.I.P., Dehradun (33)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill up all posts lying vacant with the I.I.P., Dehradun (34)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check repression of the workers of the Institute by the I.I.P., authorities (35)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to follow the norms of trade union activities by suspending office bearers of I.I.P., Workers' Association (36)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Total failure of the authorities of the I.I.P., Dehradun to resolve the dispute with I.I.P. Workers' Association amicably and bring about normalcy in the functioning of the National Petroleum Institute (37)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take further action in regard to Bodra Well No. 1, West Bengal in spite of existence of sand fluorescence in cutting and drilling (38)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take up other wells Nos. 3 and 4 for drilling although necessary infra-structure was set up at a cost of lakhs of rupees (39)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to gear up the drilling at Radha Kantapur well at Debagram (40)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to act on expert opinion which resulted in recurring accidents and non-achievement of recommended depths of wells at various sites in West Bengal (41)].

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the local O.N.G.C. authorities to use more powerful rig at Bakultala, West Bengal like that one which was used in the two earlier abortive drillings at Bodra well No. 1 and Purnia, Bihar (42)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to institute an inquiry into the O.N.G.C. operations in West Bengal for the last 10 years by independent experts (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of an organic chemical complex in the State of West Bengal (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a second unit of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals in a backward region of West Bengal as was decided earlier (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the expeditious development of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry in West Bengal (46)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of a new unit in West Bengal by H.A.L. (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the development of pesticides industry in the State of West Bengal (48)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the establishment of polyester staple fibre manufacturing units in West Bengal (49)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint the Managing Director of the Fertilizers (Planning and Development) India Ltd. since it became a separate company (62)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent multinationals getting full access to fertilizer industry (63)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop and protect the 900 T.P.D. capacity plant for which the necessary plant design and equipment design and manufacturing capabilities have been built up by the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) Corporation of India during the past decade (64)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to select the Fertilizer (Planning and Development) Corporation of India, as the prime contractor to handle the four gas-based fertilizer projects on the West Coast instead of foreign multinationals (65)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ask FPDIL to buy the foreign technology and know-how outright (66)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent infiltration of the managers and pseudo-technologists from the foreign private sector into India's public enterprises (67)].

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper representation in jobs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in class I, II and III posts (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise foreign drug companies (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise drug industries run by multi-national corporations (53)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to disallow the fresh entry of multi-national companies in the drug industry (53)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for deep drilling by the O.N.G.C. instead of abandoning a site after a shallow drilling (54)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a comprehensive policy in regard to the production, price and distribution of kerosene (55)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing kerosene at a subsidised price to the rural poor (56)].

"That the demand under the head Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exploration of the offshore belt of Bay of Bengal which is well known to be rich in oil deposits (57)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adopting a specific policy for the availability of drugs and medicines (58)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for enthusing indigenous production of drugs (59)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check rise in prices of fertilizers (60)].

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for strengthening public distribution system of drugs (61)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री बर्मसिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) : सभापति महोदय, पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सौराष्ट्र में जिन फर्टिलाइजर्स का इस्तेमाल होता है वह हैं डी० ए० पी० यूरिया और अमोनियम सल्फेट। 1971 में 1 टन डी० ए० पी० का भाव 1345 रुपए था 1972 में 402 रुपए, 1973 में 1817 रुपए, 74 में 2617 रुपए, 77 में 2900 रुपए और अभी 78 में इस का भाव 2600 रुपए है। डी० ए० पी० के भाव आठ साल में 1345 से 2600 रुपए यानी दो गुने हो गए। यूरिया का भाव भी 1971 में 950 रुपए था, 1977 में 1300 रुपए था और 1979 में 1400 रुपए हो गए। इसी तरह से अमोनिया का भाव भी बढ़ा है।

19 मार्च, 1979 को मेरे प्रश्न सं० 3610 के उत्तर में कृषि मंत्री, श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला ने बताया था कि हमारे देश में 1978-79 के दौरान खपत हुई रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :

नाइट्रोजन—34.09 लाख मी० टन

फास्फेट— 10.50 " " "

पोटाश— 6.26 " " "

योग— 50.85 लाख मी० टन

अपने उत्तर में आगे उन्होंने बताया कि 1982-83 तक उर्वरकों के पोषक तत्वों की आवश्यकता बढ़कर 78 लाख मी० टन हो जायेगी। लेकिन यह कैसे हो जायेगी इसका कोई भी इशारा रिपोर्ट में नहीं है। सरकार ने उर्वरक पर 50 प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की है लेकिन कम्पनी वालों ने

तीन चार महीनों में 6 के 8 परसेंट भाव बढ़ा दिया है। एक तरफ आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर रहे हैं लेकिन कम्पनी वाले अपना मुनाफा बढ़ा कर रहे हैं। तो इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। फर्टिलाइजर का दाम अभी तक एक हजार किलोग्राम का कम से कम 800 रुपया है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2200 रुपया है। एक किलो फर्टिलाइजर का दाम एक रुपया से लेकर दो रुपए तक आता है। मेरी राय में फर्टिलाइजर का दाम 800 से घटा कर 400 और 2000 से घटा कर 1000 रुपए होना चाहिए। एक किलो अनाज का जितना दाम है उससे ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर का भाव नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ दाम कम करने के लिए आप का मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है !

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में तापती गैस पाइप लाइन के बारे में है। गुजरात सरकार की मांग है कि तापती गैस क्षेत्र की स्थापना हो जाती है तो सौराष्ट्र में विद्युत उत्पादन आदि के उपयोग के लिए इस गैस को सौराष्ट्र में कोई एक स्थान तक पाइप द्वारा पहुंचाने के लिये क्या कदम उठावेंगे ? गुजरात में, खासकर सौराष्ट्र में बिजली उत्पादन की बहुत कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप कोई टाइम मुकर्रर करना चाहते हैं कि कब तक तापती गैस गुजरात को मिलनी शुरू हो जायेगी और अगर मिलेगी तो विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए मिलेगी या नहीं ?

गुजरात सरकार ने इसी प्रकार से बाम्बे हाई से मिलने वाली गैस के संबंध में भी अपनी मांग रखी है। मैं अधिक न कहते हुए इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाम्बे हाई की गैस मिलनी है तो वह कब मिलेगी और किस स्थान पर मिलेगी। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि 1979 में मिलेगी और आप कहते हैं

कि 1981 या 1982 में मिलेगी। इसलिए आप सब बात बतायें कि कब मिलेगी और कहाँ मिलेगी।

एक बात मैं गैस कनेक्शन के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है और 20 प्रतिशत शहरों में रहती है। अभी तक गैस का जो वितरण हुआ है उसमें 20 प्रतिशत शहर में रहने वालों को 90 प्रतिशत मिली। यानी आप जो गैस के कनेक्शन दे रहे हैं वह 20 प्रतिशत लोगों को 90 प्रतिशत गैस दे रहे हैं। 80 परसेंट ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए 10 परसेंट दिया है और उस में भी जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, वे अपना नाम शहरों में लिखवाते हैं, तब उन को मिलता है। इसलिए अब आप जो नई एजेंसियां मारे देश में देना चाहते हैं या गुजरात में देना चाहते हैं, उन में 50 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां देहातों में दीजिए। यह काम कैसे किया जायगा—मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां देहातों में हर जगह सहकारी समितियां हैं, ताल्लुका सहकारी संघ है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सहकारी संघ है, आप उन की मारफत गैस का वितरण कर सकते हैं। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे मोहन धारिया साहब ने कहा है—देश में एक नई वितरण प्रणाली शुरू होने वाली है—मेरा ख्याल है कि उस के साथ आप इस का कुछ ताल्लमेल बैठा दीजिए और सहकारी समितियों की मारफत इस का वितरण होना चाहिए तथा देहातों का हिस्सा इस में 50 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

जनजीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए दवाओं का उत्पादन होता है। 1976-77 में 150 करोड़ रुपए के बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन हुआ और आयात 82 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ। 1977-78 में 164 करोड़ रुपए के बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन हुआ और आयात 147 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ। 1978-79 में उत्पादन

180 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ, आयात की फिगर्स अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि तीन वर्षों में बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन केवल 20 प्रतिशत यानी 30 करोड़ रुपए का बढ़ा है, जब कि आयात दुगना हुआ है। अगले चार वर्षों में आप चाहते हैं कि 445 करोड़ तक बढ़े, तब दवाइयां मिल सकेंगी—मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप 1982-83 तक आप 625 करोड़ का उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं, 1978-79 में 180 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ है, बाकी चार सालों में 445 करोड़ रुपए का करना है, इसके लिए हर साल 111 करोड़ का उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा—मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ यह कैसे हो सकेगा?

इस में दिक्कत यह है कि आप ने जो जीवन की जरूरी खास 25 दवायें हैं, उन को पब्लिक सैक्टर लिए रिजर्व कर दिया है। अब पब्लिक सैक्टर की हालत को देखना जरूरी है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में 1975-76 में 43 करोड़ का बल्क-ड्रग का उत्पादन हुआ, जिस में पूंजी लगी—115 करोड़ रुपए। 1976-77 में 48 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ, जिस में पूंजी लगी—128 करोड़ रुपए। 1977-78 में 45 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ, जिस में पूंजी लगी 146 करोड़ रुपए। 1978-79 के आंकड़े अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं, लेकिन ऐसे ही होंगे। इस से स्पष्ट पता चलेगा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जहाँ 31 करोड़ की पूंजी बढ़ी है—वहां उत्पादन में केवल 2 करोड़ की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है—इस तरह से काम कैसे चलेगा। दूसरी ओर—प्राइवेट सैक्टर में आप के पास 50-60 एप्लीकेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन आप उन को मन्जूरी नहीं देते हैं। आज पब्लिक सैक्टर की जो हालत है, उस को देखते हुए—मेरे ख्याल से जैसे कामज में हुआ, लोहे में हुआ, सीमेन्ट में हुआ, 4 सालों में दवाओं के मामले

[श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल]

में भी वही हालत पैदा हो जायेगी—इस में मुझे कोई शंका नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में 20 अप्रैल, 1979 के अखबार में एक लेख है—

New Drug Order Unworkable.

मैं इस को पूरा पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन कुछ बातें पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association, The India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association Ltd. and the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India.—

इन चार संस्थानों के पानु आप ने अपने आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 18 अप्रैल के पत्र में लिखा है—

"Investment in Drug Production Sluggish".

"Stagnant investment hits all drug units".

इस में भी इस का बहुत जिक्र है।

इसके बारे में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अलग अलग सेक्टरों के लिए दवाइयों की जो रिजर्व लिस्ट बनाई गई है, रद्द कर दी जाये और इसमें दो लिस्टें होनी चाहिए, एक हाईटेक्नोलॉजी वाली दवाइयों की और दूसरी लो टेक्नोलॉजी वाली दवाइयों की। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि लाइसेंसों के लिए जो 50 या 80 एप्लीकेशन्स अभी पेंडिंग डी हुई हैं, उन को मंजूर करने में क्या विकल्प हैं, उन को बरत करना चाहिए और उन को मंजूर करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं पेट्रोलियम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सबन के सामने एक छोटी सी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। आज आप यह देखें कि पेट्रोल और डीजल का भाव देश में कितना

है और देश में जो 11,000 छोटे छोटे पेट्रोल डीलर्स हैं, उन को कि ना कमीशन मिलता है। वहां तक पेट्रोल का सवाल है, कम्पनी का भाव एक लीटर पेट्रोल का 1.03 रु है, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक्साइज 2.75 रु एक लीटर पेट्रोल पर है, गुजरात सेल टैक्स 0.50 रुपये है और डीलर्स कमीशन 0.50 रु है। इस तरह से जूनागढ में एक पेट्रोल लीटर का मूल्य 4.33 रु पड़ता है, वहां 4.33 रु में पेट्रोल बेचा जाता है। जो खुदरा काम करने वाले पेट्रोल डीलर्स हैं, उन को एक लटर पर सिर्फ 5 पैसे ही मिलते हैं।

इसी तरह से हाई स्पीड डीजल प्रायल के दाम आप देखें। उसका कम्पनी रेट 86 पैसे, से ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक्साइज 50 पैसे, गुजरात सेल टैक्स 18 पैसे और डीलर्स कमीशन 2 पैसे है और इस तरह से एक लीटर हाई स्पीड डीजल 1.56 रु में बेचा जाता है।

अब मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि 1955 और 1979 में पेट्रोल में कितना इन्फ्लेज और डिफ्लेज हुआ है। 1955 में जो एक लीटर पेट्रोल 55 पैसे में मिलता था, वह 1-4-79 को 4.33 रु हो गया। तो यह कितने प्रतिशत इन्फ्लेज हुआ? 875 परसेंट। हाई स्पीड डीजल जो एक लीटर 23 पैसे में 1955 में मिलता था, उसके दाम 1-4-79 को 1.56 रु हो गये यानी 580 प्रतिशत इस के दाम बढ़ गये। पेट्रोल डीलर का जो कमीशन 1955 में 7.5 प्रतिशत था वह अब 1.15 प्रतिशत रह गया है यानी 850 प्रतिशत उनका कमीशन कम हो गया है। हाई स्पीड डीजल पर 1955 में जो उन को 7.4 प्रतिशत कमीशन मिलता था, वह अब 1.30 प्रतिशत हो गया है। यानी 625 प्रतिशत कमीशन कम हो गया है।

अन्त में मैं अपनी कुछ भांति रखना चाहता हूँ। बहुधा साहब ने तो सबन के सामने बहुत

माने रखी है, मैं सिर्फ 7, 8 छोटी माने ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

(1) नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेट और पोटैशियम फर्टिलाइजर्स के प्रतिदन जो अब 800 से 2200 रुपये तक काम है, उन्हें कम कर के 400 से 1000 रुपये तक लाना चाहिए।

(2) कटमाशी और रोगनाशी दवाइयों के जो कम काम अब है, इन को भी घाघे करना चाहिए।

(3) तापनी गैस योजना का काम तुरन्त चालू करके गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र को विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए गैस दिया जाये।

(4) बम्बई हाई में से गुजरात को गैस देने के लिए गुजरात की भूमि में पाईप लाइन ले जाने का स्थान और समय निश्चित रूप से जाहिर करके गुजरात की जनता और सरकार की आशाएँ पूरी करें।

(5) दिये जाने वाले नये गैस कनेक्शनों में से 50 प्रतिशत हि सा ग्रामीण जनता के लिए रखा जाए और स कारी समितियों के माध्यम से नई डीलर्स एजेंसियाँ दी जाएँ।

(6) दवाइयों के उदरदन के बारे में जो करीब 60 एप्लीकेशन्स चार सलाहों से पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं, उन्हें उत्पादन करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

(7) पेट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल के अबके काम देखकर 11,000 पेट्रोल डीलर्स के भीक्षण की दर को बढ़ाया जाए।

(8) फर्टीलाइजर्स और कटमाशी तथा रोगनाशी दवाइयों पर जो एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी है उसको रद्द कर दिया जाए, ताकि इनका ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किसान कर सकें।

मेरी ये कुछ माने हैं, जिनमें में आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे सचिवों की स्वीकार करेंगे। उन का

नाम ही बहुगुणा जी है और वे अपने गुणों के आधार पर इनकी स्वीकार करेंगे, ऐसी मेरी आशा है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, we are short of petrol, crude, kerosene and other items. We have to get them from the Arab world. From the very beginning we are supporting them. We belong to the Third World and we require help. In spite of our helping them, in spite of our being with them, we are not able to get any favour or concession from them, not only for our country but for the Third World, for the developing countries, in the way we expected them to help us. The developed countries are helped by them to a great extent indirectly only the Third World is suffering because of the rise in oil prices. I hope the our Government and the Third World will take it up with them.

So far as petrol is concerned, I am very glad that the Ministry is doing very good work. I do not know whether they have enough money for exploration. I wish they are given more money so that they can explore for oil and tap it. I am confident that in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea we may be having many places where we can tap petrol. Therefore, we have to give more importance to exploration.

I am happy that we have concluded an agreement with Russia to import crude. It is beneficial to us in both ways; on the one hand, we are exporting our rice and, on the other, we are getting crude. We have to see whether we can get crude from other countries also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Private Members Legislative Business.

15.57 hrs.

UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for universalisation of elementary education in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for universalisation of elementary education in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

PROVISIONAL COLLECTION OF TAXES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 4 and 5)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir I introduce the Bill.

If this Bill becomes law this year, then the guillotine may not be used for the Ministers' Demands next year.

SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY BILL*

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arknam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the Saraswati Mahal Library at Thanjavur to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the Saraswati Mahal Library at Thanjavur to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 125 and 127)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Jethmalani is not here.

16.00 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of sections 2 and 5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill Mr. Banatwalla to continue his speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no dearth of evidence that establishes the Muslim character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Take history inch by inch, second by second. It will be extremely clear that the character of the University is essentially a minority one. It was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh which was constituted as a University. And this is what David Lelyveld says in his book *Aligarh—Fir Generation*, at page 146:

"The task for the age of Muslims, he (that is Sir Syed Ahmed) argued, was the advancement of teaching. The means, quite specifically, was the Muhommedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Principal Beck arrived in Aligarh at the end of 1833, he referred to the institution as the new Cambridge founded by the Indian Mohammedans.

When the All-India Mohamedan Education Conference met at Lahore in December 1898, the proposal which it adopted was the proposal for the establishment of a Muslim University. Again, Sir, at the Sixteenth Session of this Conference which met in Delhi, Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah Agha Khan visualised the University as a Muslim Oxford.

The Muslim character of the University is prominently borne out from a despatch by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in November, 1911. I quote it from the Report of the Chatterjee Enquiry Committee, page 111. This is what the despatch said, which clearly speaks about

the Muslim character of the University. I quote:

"...this new and intersting educational experiment supported by the confidence of the Government and the Muhammedan community be the source of enlightenment and will prosperity to that community and will fitly crown and carry on tht noble work and the lofty hopes of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan."

Again, a communication dated August 9, 1912 from the then Education Member to the President of the Constitution Committee of the Aligarh Muslim University said:

"It had been the dream of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan which occupied his thought in declining years to found a University for Muhammedans at Aligarh."

When I am referring to this particular communication, an important point should be borne in mind. In this very communication dated August 9, 1912, by the Education Member to the President of the Constitution Committee, certain stipulations were made with respect to the powers of the Governor-General and the powers of the other units.

It was also stipulated that the University would be named as Aligarh University, and not Muslim University. There was a strong reaction, and the Constitution Committee, which met at Lucknow on August 11 and 12, rejected the condition, recording that the University shall be acknowledged as an institution of the Muslim minority, and shall be named as a Muslim University.

Look at the Preamble of Original Act of 1920. It refers to the University as a teaching and residential Muslim University. It is a contradiction to call it a Muslim University and deny the minority character of the University.

So great has been the emphasis upon the Muslim character of the University that the University required every

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employee to pledge his allegiance to it, namely, the Muslim character of the University. The wording of that undertaking of allegiance is important, and I may read out that wording from the Report of the Chatterjee Enquiry Committee, page 105:

"I solemnly declare that I will not, by my words or conduct, do anything which is repugnant to the character of the University as a Muslim institution."

It is, therefore, shocking that the Muslim character, the minority character, of the University should today be denied to it.

Despite this mass of historical evidence, it is unfortunate that in Aziz Basha's case the Supreme Court held that the University was not established by Muslims, but was established by the Act of 1920. The Supreme Court held that it was the Central Legislature that had brought the Aligarh Muslim University into existence, and must be held to have established it. This view is quite apparently based on such a narrow and untenable conception and meaning of the word "established" that Mr. Seervai, a leading constitutional lawyer, was stunned as he remarked that this was the first case in which the Supreme Court had departed from the broad spirit in which it had always decided cases involving cultural and educational rights of minorities. Such was the strong judgment or opinion passed by a leading constitutional lawyer. It is there in the *Constitution Law of India, Volume I*, by Mr. Seervai.

I submit that the only way in which the Muslims could have established the University was to invoke the legislative process. That was the only way left to them. The law is very clear. Let me refer to Halsbury's *Laws of England*, Third Edition, Volume XIII, page 707. It is clearly stated that the essential feature of a University is that it is incorporated as

such by the supreme power. Several cases have been cited here. Halsbury's laws discuss several attributes of a University including the right to confer degrees. But then it says explicitly at page 107 and I quote:

"But possession of these attributes will not make an institution a University in the absence of any expressed intention of the sovereign powers to make it one."

When this is the position that the essential feature of a University is that it is incorporated as a University by the sovereign power, by the legislative procedure, by an Act of Parliament, then I submit that the only way left to the Muslims to establish the University was to provide everything but to invoke the legislative process. What the Act of 1920 did was really speaking to incorporate the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh as a University.

An important point must also be borne in mind. Clause 1 of Article 30 of the Constitution speaks in terms of the rights of minorities to establish educational institutions of their choice. Without incorporation as a University, without legal recognition of the degrees conferred by such an educational institution, the educational institution of their choice established or to be established by a minority community cannot fulfil the real objective of their own choice. The right under Article 30, Clause 1, in any other case, cannot be effectively exercised. Therefore, there has to be a legal recognition of the degrees. Otherwise, the right under Clause 1, Article 30 cannot be effectively exercised. When the legal position is that a University can be incorporated only by an Act of Parliament, it is a fraud upon the Constitution to say that a minority community can establish its own University.

It has been held by the Court that the term "educational institution" includes a University. Now what is the position that we have? On the

one hand we say that a minority can establish an educational institution including a University and on the other hand we take this particular attitude that a University can be established only by an Act of Parliament. Such an attitude, I have said, is a fraud upon the Constitution. The Supreme Court Judgement in Aziz Basha's case, therefore, has done a judicial wrong. It has rendered the real right under Clause 1 of Article 30, a teasing illusion, a promise of unreality. The need is, therefore, imperative to rectify this wrong and this Bill precisely serves this purpose. I once again come to what Seervai has said at page 614, Volume 5 of his book "*Constitutional Law of India*".

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken about 20 minutes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is a very important Bill which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. There are several aspects of the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time may be extended.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): There are a number of members who want to speak on this Bill. So, time may be extended.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I quote Seervai. He says:

As regards the meaning given by the Court to the word 'establish' it is submitted that the meaning is not correct. It could not be disputed that 'found' is one of the meanings of the word 'establish' and it is submitted that, in this context, it is the correct meaning, as is clear from the definition of the word to 'found' namely to set up or establish, especially of endowments. The Muslim community established a University and provided it with the total 'Endowments'. Even if the definition given by the Court were correct, namely to bring a University into existence, it is submitted that the Muslim community brought

the University into existence is the only manner which a University can be brought into existence, namely by invoking the exercise, by the sovereign authority, of its legislative power. The Muslim community provided lands, buildings, colleges and endowments for the University and without these, the University, as a body corporate, would be an un-real abstraction.

Such is, therefore, the clear nature of the matter.

With respect to Aziz Basha's case, I have said that the Supreme Court, by such a narrow, untenable meaning given to the word 'establish' has done a great wrong to Art. 30(1). As I have said, it is contradictory to say that a minority can establish a University and, at the same time, hold that the University can be established only by an Act of Parliament. I have even read out the opinion of a leading Constitutional lawyer Shri Seervai.

Let us examine the position with respect to the administration of the Aligarh Muslim University. It is argued that the administrative powers never vested exclusively with the Muslim community and therefore the University is not a minority institution as envisaged by Art. 30, Clause (1). I must say that the entire history of the Aligarh Muslim University stands eloquent testimony to the Zeal of the Muslim minority to retain administrative powers. As an instance I may narrate the incident which occurred before the Aligarh College was incorporated as a University.

On February 22, 1909 the Lt. Governor Mr. John Hewett visited the Aligarh College and he was presented with an address by the students and staff and others. Now, during the course of his reply, the Lt. Governor happened to remark that there must not be more than 60 students in a class and the number of periods taken by a teacher should not be more than four. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk, the

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then Secretary of the College, wrote a letter to the Principal asking for the time-table. The Principal thought that it was interference in his work and he submitted his resignation to Nawab Waqarul-Mulk with a copy to the Lt. Governor. The Lt. Governor sat in judgment. He summoned Nawab Waqarul-Mulk, supported the stand of the Principal and passed an order and then made Nawab Waqarul-Mulk, also to sign that particular order.

Now, I quote from this book 'Indian Muslims' by Ram Gopal.

"The self-respect of the Muslims was roused, and an agitational mood created. The trustees held a meeting and contended that the Lieutenant-Governor, as Patron, had no authority to interfere in the affairs of the Colltge. The protest was voiced at public meetings of Muslims in a number of towns in India, the copies of the proceedings being sent to the Lieutenant-Governor. The statesman in him yielded to this demonstration of protest, which he had never expected from loyal Muslim leaders. At his own suggestion, a deputation met him and he withdrew his order."

The purpose of mentioning all this is to establish this particular point that the Muslim, with great zeal, have protected their administrative powers. I have already referred to a communication dated August 9, 1912, by the Education Member to the President of the Constitution Committee. In this particular communication, the then Education Member of the Government had laid down several stipulations, as I have said earlier, as regards the powers of the Chancellor, the powers of the Governor-General in Council and others. These stipulations led to a deadlock which persisted for several years.

Sir, it must also be borne in mind when we are considering the source

of administrative powers that the Original Act of 1920, prior to its amendment in 1951, laid down that only Muslims were to be the members of the Court. Indeed, powers were given to outside authority like the Viceroy, but it cannot be said that such powers mean that the exclusivt administrative powers never rested with the Muslims. The position is crystal clear after the Supreme Court's opinion in the Kerala Education Bill of 1957. Chief Justice Das rightly observed that the power to manage an educational institution did not involve the power to mismanage it and that, therefore, a large measure of control designed to secure proper management must be allowed to Government. I, therefore, submit that the various provisions in the Act about powers to some other outside authority were merely to enable the Rector and the Visitor to see that the supreme Governing Body of the University did not misgovern the University. Such powers, therefore cannot be construed to imply that the administration did not vest in the community.

In the Rajya Sabha the hon. Minister Dr. P. C. Chunder has argued that even non-Muslim students have been admitted in the University and, therefore, it does not have the minority character, it does not have the Muslim character. It is to the credit of the Aligarh Muslim University that it always followed an open door policy with respect to admission. This liberal and secular attitude is in no derogation to the minority character of the institution. Surely, the principle of tolerance cannot be made to imply that it abrogates or compromises the principle of secularism and also the minority character. This matter has also been categorically settled by the Supreme Court when it gave its opinion in the Ktrala Education Bill, 1957. The point that was raised by the Education Minister in the Rajya Sabha is outdated, I say this because Their Lordships have already held:

"...By admitting a non-member into it, the minority institution does

not shed its character and cease to be a minority institution. Indeed, the object of conservation of the distinct language, script and culture of minority may be better served by propagating the same amongst non-members of the particular minority community. In our opinion, it is not possible to read this condition into article 30(1) of the Constitution."

Sir, one more erroneous notion needs to be examined.

It is argued that in the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution we have a Union List. Item 63 of the Union List names certain institutions and calls them national institutions. Among those institutions, the Aligarh Muslim University is also named. It is, therefore, said that the Parliament is competent to make laws in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University. Now, Sir, strange is the logic that says legal recognition of military character will, as per Art. 30(1) place all powers with the community and oust the authority of the Parliament. That does not happen. The Seventh Schedule merely lays down the competence of the House and any such argument, I say, is outmoded. The Supreme Court has reiterated in a series of cases, namely, the Kerala Education Bill case, *Sidhrabai vs. State of Gujarat*, (1963) 3 SCR 837, *St. Xavier's College Society vs. State of Gujarat* AIR 1974 SC 1389, that the right to administer is not the right to maladminister. If you accept the Aligarh Muslim University as a minority institution, still this Parliament will have power to pass laws. There will be power for some sort of legal regulation. Art 30 is in terms absolute. But it has been repeatedly held by courts that reasonable restrictions in the interests of efficiency of instruction, discipline, health, sanitation and the like may be imposed. It is only the substance of the right that is free from restriction. Therefore, there need not be any misunderstanding that by the legal

recognition of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University, the authority of this Parliament is ousted to make laws. It remains within the frame-work which I have just outlined and which are the embodied in the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Art 30 also does not imply that only a particular type of education should be given. Some wonder where is the question of minority character in the teaching of engineering, in the teaching of medical sciences. They say, in the teaching of engineering, in the teaching of medical sciences and in the teaching of all these things where is the question of minority character? Here we must understand an important thing and for which I will again invite the attention of the House to Seervai who observes at page 603:

"The right to establish educational institutions of their own choice was not limited to teaching their religion alone or their language alone. No limitation had been placed on the subjects to be taught in such educational institutions. Minorities would ordinarily desire to establish such institutions as would serve both purposes, namely, the purpose of conserving their religion, language or culture and also the purpose of giving good general education to their children."

The position, therefore, is extremely clear. The only argument that comes is that there is the Supreme Court decision in Aziz Basha's case. But I put it to our hon. Education Minister that if he sincerely believes that the only hurdle in the restoration and recognition of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is the decision of the Supreme Court in Aziz Basha's case then is it not a fact that umpteen times this House has sat to set at naught decisions of the Supreme Court which have implied a grave injustice to the country at large? Even Seervai has said that the decision is capable of great mischief and must be over-ruled. These are the points which need to be con-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

sidered. Looked at from any point of view and looked at from any angle, the case for the restoration and legal recognition of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is very sound and iron-clad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the point of view of its establishment; from the point of view of its administration, from the point of view of the scope of university, from the point of view of the content of education and from every point of view, Aligarh Muslim University is a Muslim minority institution. Let not obstinacy; let not prejudices and let not misguided ideas come in the way. The Supreme Court decision in Aziz Basha's case is patently erroneous. It is necessary to bring about a change in order to see that the secular concept embodied in Article 30 clause (1) is duly respected. The Supreme Court decision has rendered a great wrong to the Aligarh Muslim University. It has done a great wrong to the Muslim minority and to the secular concept embodied in Article 30 of the Constitution. It has deprived Article 30 clause (1) of the greater part of its content. Article 30, which is a magnificent enunciation of the educational and cultural rights of the minorities, breath, life and vitality in the campus of the Aligarh Muslim University and in its traditions. These traditions are not at all in contradiction to the national traditions. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I come before this House to see that the necessary justice is established. The facts are there. The case is very clear.

Now, Mr. Chairman, before I conclude I have to invite the attention of the House to the words of Mr. Hunter and I quote him from 'Sayed

Ahmed Khan' by K. A. Nazami. It was Mr. Hunter who said this about the institution and I quote:

"You, gentlemen, who have built this college will bequeath a far nobler monument to posterity. You leave behind you a magnificent memorial not of discord but of the reconciliation of races. A monument of beneficent energy and not of destructive force... It stands forth as an example to all India of a Mohammedan institution which effectively combines the secular with the religious aspects of education."

Sir, my only appeal to this House is to see that this example is not killed and trampled. The day will be dark in the history when the House also is misled into such a narrow conception of Article 30 clause (1) which is untenable. I appeal to the Government, I appeal to the Treasury Benches, I appeal to every section of this House, to rise above party considerations and see to it that the minority rights—about which they speak day in and day out—are truly upheld. The decision in the Aziz Basha's case is a finding not on facts. As far as facts are concerned, the facts are admitted. The finding is on point of law. There is a very narrow, legal, interpretation, which is untenable, as I have already submitted. Sir, we cannot say that University can be established only by an Act of Parliament and also say in the same breath that the Minorities can establish universities. This cannot be the case. Therefore, Sir, I plead before the honourable House to rise above party considerations and place this Bill on the statute-book. This Bill, as I have already said, has received the approbation of the Rajya Sabha. It originated there as a Private Member's Bill by Shri Triloki Singh, the hon. Member there. I hope the House will rise with one voice to give its support to this Bill and to place this important Bill on the statute-book, thus ensuring that the Aligarh Muslim Uni-

versity with its minority character, continues to be a shining star in the firmament of educational institutions that we have in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the spirit of this Bill and the core of this legislation is that institutions of the minorities have to be protected and their individuality has to be retained. Sir, it is not unknown, even to the members who may be temperamentally against the core of this Bill, that the minority institutions have played a vital role in developing the educational system in this country. It is well-known that the touchstone of democracy—especially in a country like India—is the welfare and the goodwill of the minorities. That is why, Sir, during the past 30 years—during the days of the Congress Government—the minorities were feeling that India is a real secular country, India is a country where there is no difference between Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, Hindus and Parsees, that this country will group up beyond the narrow confines of communal obscurantism. It is in this context that I would like to discuss these things here.

During the past two years their confidence has been steadily eroded—I may say even consciously eroded. Some of the members of the present Government and some of their guiding spirits behind the present Government are allowing it to be eroded. It is not unknown further that the institutions run by the minority are well-known for their discipline and their standard of education and their general attitude towards life as well as general attitude towards living. These institutions are playing their role where a higher proportion of

numerical population are minorities. Sir, the attitude must be one where these institutions must be allowed to retain their individuality and should be allowed to be grown. The present Government and the ruling party, in particular, has often times taken an attitude that is really a sort of an inspiration derived from the RSS source. We must not allow that thing to prevail in the educational institutions in humanitarian endeavours.

Sir, I come from Kerala State where the level of literacy is more than 80 and a sizeable extent of yeoman service in the field of education is given by the missionaries, as well as the minority institutions. But quite often their freedom and liberties are curtailed thereby restraining their growth. Sir, in many States, I can point out that education continues in spite of the Government's attitude. I was also in the ruling party and I was a part of the Government for at least six years. I do not deny that. In North Eastern States education has spread to a greater extent in spite of the Government's attitude and the minority institutions always took care to see to it that even the underdogs are given proper facilities in regard to education. But the ruling class have always tried to see that the minorities and the lower class are denied the social status and social recognition.

In this context I would like to welcome the Bill and the spirit behind the Bill and also the core behind this legislation. I would only like to add that in a country like ours where we have democratic and secular system of Government, we can show to the world—there is an utter chaos in Pakistan, in Bangladesh, in Nepal and in Sri Lanka—the rights of the minority community are not trampled down and here is a country which is following the path of secularism where the minorities and institutions grow, prosper and play a vital role in the education field.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for several reasons, it has become almost impossible to speak on this Bill without emotion, particularly so for me who had the good fortune to be a student of that great institution which is my *Alma mater*. But, Sir, I shall avoid as much emotions as possible and avoid emotional overtones.

This Bill has become necessary mainly due to the judgment of the Supreme Court in Azeez Bashas case. There while interpreting the expression "established" by minorities in Article 30 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court gave an extremely amazing and patently wrong interpretation. I shall come to that aspect later.

Sir, this history from 1870 onwards of the Aligarh Muslim University, in the sense how it was originated as an idea and how it was translated at different stages, has been elaborately dealt with by Mr. Banatwalla. I shall not go to details. But if necessary I shall point out the main hall-marks and mile-stones on the march of those who wanted to establish a University—a Muslim University in Aligarh. There are considerable misconceptions in various quarters about the content, meaning and scope of secularism and the spirit of the idea contained in Article 30 of the Constitution. I can put it in no better way than the way in which the great Jurist Shri S. R. Das has put it while discussing the Kerala education matter. He said that this country, India for thousands and thousands of years witnessed the advent of innumerable races, Aryans, Huns, Mangols and various others; wave after wave of conquerors, merchants and other persons who carried culture and traditions to this country and what is accumulated in this country is the sum total of the traditions, ideas and culture which has been built up by these people who visited this country and settled down here. In the course of years, a cultural ethos has been developed in

this country of tolerance and encouragement, and the development of innumerable strains of culture which become the very foundation of Indian culture. Shri S. R. Das has mentioned that this is the very idea which is contained in the songs and poems of our great poets like Tagore and Bharati and which is contained in our national anthem. He said it is this great idea which has been incorporated in Article 30 of the Constitution. It is not as if Article 30 created a situation in the Constitution, a provision in the Constitution, which has planted by immediate political expediency to give special treatment to a particular minority in this country. As he said, it is the sum total of the ethos and spirit and the cultural essence and traditions of this country which has been incorporated in Article 30 of the Constitution.

So, if anybody thinks, when you talk in terms of the provisions of Article 30, that Article 30 contains certain provisions for special treatment, as if somebody wanted to bestow some special privilege to certain people, that will be a distorted view of the history of this country, a total negation of the cultural traditions of the country, a total contradiction of the historical facts and spirits embodied in Article 30 of the Constitution.

Having said this as the introduction, let me now say a few words, as I said, the important hallmarks in the development of the institution which is known as Aligarh Muslim University. In 1870, as I understand—I am talking from memory—a Committee was set up under Justice Mahmood, who is considered as one of the greatest jurists of this country. That Committee recommended the establishment of a Muslim University in this country. Subsequently, at the time when the foundation of Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College was laid, Sir Syed along with others felt the necessity of forming and estab-

lishing a Muslim University in this country. Shri Banatwalla has quoted series of instances, historical events, dates, chapter and verse. For almost half a century—from 1870 to 1920 would be almost 50 years—this idea was growing. Attempts were being made. And by the time, in 1920 the Aligarh Muslim University Act came into being, 3 societies were already there, viz., the MAO College Society, the Muslim University Association and the Muslim University Foundation Committee. All the 3 committees were there for years, spreading the idea of establishing a university and collecting money for that purpose. By that time, negotiations went on with the Government of India on the one hand and the Secretary of State and the representatives of the Muslim community on the other. All the parties understood that what was aimed at and what was being done was the establishment of a Muslim University. I have seen the arguments based on the contractual obligations which are entered into between the Government of India and the Muslim. I am not going into it, assuming that there was no correct at all. For 50 years, all the parties concerned understood that what was being done was establishment of a Muslim University. Funds were collected for that purpose. By that time, in 1920, Rs. 20 lakhs had been collected and invested in the MAO College. Government insisted that in order to convert this into a University or to establish a university, another Rs. 30 lakhs would be required. And the Muslim community—rich, poor and the middle class—came forward and generously contributed; and then within a short space of time Rs. 30 lakhs were collected. You may recall from the speeches which have been made, that the contribution of the Government of India was only Rs. 1 lakh. It is with the Rs. 30 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh worth of assets which were held by the College, that the Aligarh Muslim University was established.

My learned colleague now very ably and very elaborately analyzed,

with the help of the comments of Shri Seervai, how absurd was the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Seervai had said that the Supreme Court decided on technicalities. But the technicalities themselves must be correct. About deciding an issue on technicalities, which technicalities themselves are erroneous—I am not attributing any motive, but my feeling is that the Supreme Court went absolutely at a tangent, taking the expression 'established' in the Constitution and the expression used in the statute to say that it was the Act which established the university, in order to say that the Muslims had not established it.

Take a company, for example. Without going into the legal subtleties, when a company is being established under the Companies' Act, it is the incorporation that is being done. That company is established by the promoters. It is significant to note that the Supreme Court, in spite of its technical rigmarole, has referred, a number of times, to these people who were collecting funds and establishing the university as the promoters of the University. You need not be legal experts and pandits, but the promoters, the people who establish the company and what is being done under the companies Act is only a technical incorporation of the company. I went through various definitions. The Supreme Court said: establishment means to bring into existence. But in the Warton and other dictionaries which were being referred to, there are three definitions or meanings of establishment which come squarely within the proposition which has been canvassed. One of them is established is found, the other is to create and the third is to start. All these definitions will certainly bring the Aligarh Muslim University within the ambit and the scope of the expression contained in the Constitution. Then to reject and pick up only one definition which says: to bring into existence and they say that the statute has brought it into existence. It is

[Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad]

against the historical facts, it is against the spirit, it is against the aspirational historic ethos—as I already said elaborately—which has been established or embodied in Art. 30 of the Constitution.

I may ask one question to my colleagues. If it was not intended, what was the meaning of calling a university of calling Banaras University as Hindu University? There were innumerable universities in this country. There are now about 100 and odd universities. What was the special meaning to be given, if it was not established by the Muslim, if it was not intended to be established by the Muslims to call it a Muslim University or to call Banaras University as a Hindu University if it was not university of Hindus? Everybody knows that the funds were collected, attempts were made and the work was done for the object. The only thing is that no university can be established except by and through the machinery of incorporation; and the moment the incorporation is done, legally it comes into existence. I am sorry, I have taken more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a long list of the speakers. Unless you cooperate with me, it will not be possible for me to give a chance to every Member.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Time must be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if time is extended, Mr. Gopal, there are about 40 speakers. Then how it is possible for me to give time to every speaker. I am not giving more than 10 minutes to any Member. I have given him 15 minutes. I have given him more time.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I am not going to trouble you asking for time. I am going to sit down by saying that I strongly support the Bill

and would request every Member of this hon. House to support it irrespective of party affiliation and other considerations.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाम) :
सभापति महोदय इस बिल के मुताबिक कानूनी राय या दलल देना या कानूनी तरीके से बहस करना बिल्कुल ठीक है लेकिन यहाँ पर ज फैसला होगा। वह फैसला हम सबकी मर्जी से होगा। कानूनी जो पेशदगियाँ इसमें थीं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने उस पर बहस हुई और एक फैसला दिया गया। लेकिन आज पार्लियामेंट में हमको वोटों की बुनियाद पर यह फैसला करना है कि बिल पास होगा या नहीं। राज्य सभा ने इस बिल को पास किया है। वहाँ पर बहस हुई और आज यह जो बिल यहाँ पर आया है मैं बड़े बाग़दब तरीके से हमारे जो साथी सामने बैठे हैं उनसे इन्तिज़ा करूँगा कि वे बड़े ठूड़े दिल से इस पर गौर करें और इस बिल के पास होने में मदद करें।

17.00 hrs.

सर सैयद अहमद खान ने 1857 के बाद जो माहौल हिन्दुस्तान में देखा उससे उन्हें इस बात पर यकीन हो चुका था कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान अगर अपनी आजादी के लिए और आजादी के बाद मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए काम करना चाहता है तो जब तक उसको माडर्न किस्म की तालीम नहीं दी जायेगी, अंग्रेजी और साइंटिफिक तालीम नहीं दी जायेगी तब तक वह एक अच्छा रोल इस मुल्क में भ्रदा नहीं कर सकता। इस ख्याल को मद्दे नजर रख कर उन्होंने एक छोटा-सा बीज बोया था जो बाद में पौधा बना और आज एक बहुत बड़े दरख्त की सूरत में हमारे सामने मौजूद है, जिसको हम मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ के नाम से याद करते हैं। आपको सुनकर ताजुब्ब होगा कि जब कालिज की बुनियाद रखी गई तब सिर्फ तीन तालिब इल्म सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मिले जोकि तीनों पैर-मुस्लिम थे। उनमें एक भी मुस्लिम नहीं था।

जाहिर है कि जब उन्होंने इस इदारे की बुनियाद रखी तो मकसद यही था कि जहाँ मुस्लिमान कोशिश करें अपने लिए एक यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करें वहाँ, जैसा कि बनतवाला साहब ने कहा, इस इदारे के दरवाजे तमाम लोगों के लिए खुले रहेंगे। अब इन्होंने यहाँ पर तमाम दलील दी हैं। अग्रेज जिसके की हम गुलाम थे, उन्होंने इस इदारे के मुताल्लिक क्या कहा? उन्होंने भी हमारे साथ अच्छा मुलूक किया लेकिन आज हम गैरों से नहीं बल्कि अपनी से बात कर रहे हैं। अगर गैरों ने अच्छा मुलूक किया है तो अपनी से हमें तक्की है, उम्मीद है कि वे उससे भी अच्छा मुलूक करेंगे।

बहुगुणा साहब यहाँ से चले गये, मुझे याद है कि जब हमारी हुकुमत थी और एक बिल लाया गया था तो उस बिल को काबिना के सामने पेश किया गया था। मुझे अच्छी तरहसे याद है, एक ही धावाज थी बहुगुणा साहब की, उन्होंने बगैर किसी खांफ के बगैर किसी डर के प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहा था कि हमने यह वायदा हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों से किया है कि इस इदारे का माइनारिटी करैक्टर बरकरार रखा जायगा। वे यहाँ से उठ कर चले गए लेकिन मुझे यकीन है वे अपने वायदे पर कायम हैं और उस वक्त भी थे। उस वक्त उन्होंने बड़ी हिम्मत का काम किया था। मिसेज बहुगुणा यहाँ पर है इसलिए उम्मीद है उन तक यह बात पहुँच जाएगी।

जनता सरकार ने कुछ गलतियों को दुरूस्त किया है, उन को सुधारा है इस लिए मैं महसूस करता हूँ अगर पहले कोई गलती हुई है तो उसको आज वे कौन सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। जनता सरकार का यह दावा है कि जो भी गलतियाँ हुई हैं, जहाँ भी बेइंसाफी हुई है, ख्याह वह हमारे वक्त में हुई या उससे कबल हुई उसको वे दूर करेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान की नजरें इस पार्लैमेंट की तरफ लगी हुई हैं, खास तौर पर माइनारिटीज की, वे देखना चाहते हैं कि जनता सरकार यह जो दावा करती है कि वह हमेशा

इन्साफ और हक की तरफदारी करेगी उस पर अमल करती है। जो बिल यहाँ पर आया है उस पर आप पार्टी लेवल से ऊपर उठकर सोचे। इस के जरिए से अगर माइनारिटीज की डीलजोई हो सकती है, अगर उनके अन्दर कांफिडेज और एतमाद पैदा हो सकता है समझता हूँ जनता सरकार का यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। हम इस के लिए उम्मीद; पहले से ही मुबारकवाद देते हैं हालांकि अभी पता नहीं है वे क्या करने वाले हैं।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है, कि अगर माइनारिटीज कम्यूनलिस्ट हो जाते वह अपने को ही नुकसान पहुँचा सकती है लेकिन अगर माइनारिटी उस के नजर से देखें तो उससे सारे मुल्क को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है त्रिलोकी सिंह का जो बिल राज्य सभा में पास हुआ है उसकी नर्वयत को आप देखें तो उस में कुछ भी नहीं है, उसमें एक ही तजवीज है कि अलीगढ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी को बनाने का जब ख्याल आया था उसमें यही कि मुसलमानों के लिए मुसलमानों की कल्चर, तहजीब और तमझुन कायम करेगी। उसके बाद उसने तबदीली आई 1920 में और 1971 में एक ही बात जिसको दोहराया जाता है, यह कहना कि यह कम्यूनलिस्ट है, इसका कम्यूनल करैक्टर हो जाएगा—मैं समझता हूँ यह बात बिलकुल सही नहीं है हमारी जो मौजूदा सरकार है—यहाँ पर हमारे बहुत से साथी बैठ हुए हैं, मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ—आप के इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो में इस बात को दोहराया गया था कि अलीगढ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी के माइनारिटी करैक्टर को खत्म करने की जो कोशिश की गई है, उस को बहाल करने के लिए जनता पार्टी पूरी कोशिश करेगी। मैं इसी वायदे की आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और मुझे यकीन है—हमारे वजीरे तालीम यहाँ पर बैठ हुए हैं मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने भी उसी मेनिफेस्टो को लेकर इलेक्शन लड़ा होगा तो जनता ने जो एतमाद आपको दिया है, उस में यह बात शामिल है कि अलीगढ युनि-

[श्री मोहम्मद शफा कुरेशी]

बसिटी के माइनारिटी करक्टर को बहाल करेंगे। मैं कानूनी बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि कानूनी बहस से निकलने वाला कुछ नहीं है। यह बिज अगर आप चाहें तो यहां पास हो सकता है और अगर नहीं चाहें तो पास नहीं होगा। आज तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की नजर आप की तरफ लगी हुई है और बहुत से ऐसे मसले हैं जहां पर नैकुर करक्टर को इस्टेब्लिश करने के लिए आप को बहुत कोशिश करनी पड़ी है और आगे भी करनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा मौका आपको मिला है—जिम में जनता पार्टी इस बिल को सपोर्ट करके—जिम से किसी को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचता है—यह साबित कर सकती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सैकुलरिज्म की बुनियाद बहुत मजबूत है। इस लिए मुझे यह यकीन है कि इस बिल का आप इस एबान में जरूर पास करायेंगे—इससे न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में आप का विकार वृद्ध होगा बल्कि बाहर की दुनिया में जो आज हमारी तरफ नजर उठा कर देख रहे हैं—उनकी नजर में भी आपका विकार वृद्ध होगा। मैं इस में कोई सियासी बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा—आप कानूनी दाव पेश में न पड़ें। आप यह देखिए—आप एक सियामी आदमी हैं, महकमा तालीम आपको दिया गया है—आप को ठंडे दिल से यह मोचना चाहिए कि आप को इस में क्या कदम उठाना है।

मुझे मालूम है—जब हम ने गलती की थी, तो उसका खमियाजा हमको उठाना पड़ा। यह बात याद रखिये—अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का मसला उस वक्त एक बहुत बड़ा मसला था, जिस ने जनता की राय में तबदीली पैदा की थी। क्या आप भी इस वक्त वही गलती करना चाहते हैं? क्या आप भी उसी गलती को दोहराना चाहते हैं? हम तो आप से यह तबक्की रखते हैं कि जो गलती हम से हुई है—हमें उस गलती को

मानने में कतई ऐतराज नहीं है—लेकिन आप उस गलती को न करें, जिस से आप की क्रेडिबिलिटी कमजोर हो जाय, खतरे में पड़ जाये। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी ने एक बहुत शानदार रोल इस मुल्क में सैकुलरिज्म को बनाने में प्रदा किया है। डा० कर्ण सिंह साहब यहां पर मौजूद हैं—ये उस जमाने में हमारे सदरे-रियारत थे, हालांकि उनके बलूगियत पर पहुंचने में कुछ टाइम था, लेकिन उससे पहले जो फैसला हुआ कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बनेगा, यह फैसला उन लोगों ने लिया था, जिन में 95 परसेन्ट वे लोग थे, जो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में पड़े हुए थे। उन में शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला थे, जनाब गुलाम मुस्मद सादिक थे सैयद मोर कासिम थे, दूसरे बहुत से लोग थे, जो उन में शामिल थे। इस लिये यह इलजाम लगाना कि इससे फिरावाराणा नजरिये को बढ़ावा मिलता है—उन्होंने उसे गलत साबित किया और जब मौका आया—एक अहम फैसला करने का, एक तरफ मजहब की पुकार था और दूसरी तरफ सैकुलरिज्म, डेमोक्रेसी और हिन्दुस्तान की एकता की पुकार था—उस वक्त उन्हीं लोगों ने सही फैसला लिया, जो वहां तालीम पा चुके थे। लीजिये—बहुगुना साहब आ गये हैं...

सभासति महोदय : वह तो आप को सपोर्ट करते हैं।

पेट्रोनिज्म, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आप और मैं तो इकट्ठे थे, जब वह बात हुई थी।

श्री मोहम्मद शफा कुरेशी : मैंने मिसिज बहुगुना से यही कहा है कि वह आप को उसकी याद दिलायें। लेकिन उनको शिकायत है कि आप बहुत कम मिलते हैं। बहुगुणा साहब उस वक्त कैबिनेट मीटिंग में मौजूद थे और मैं यकीन से यह बात कहता हूँ—जब यह मसला पेश किया गया तो किसी

کی زبان نہیں بولی۔ اگر کسی نے زبان بولی تو وہ बहुगुणा साहब थे और जो जो अलफाज आप ने उस वक्त कहे थे— वे मुझे याद हैं। आज मैं बहुगुणा साहब को अपने उस वायदे की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह भी आप इन से कहिये कि हम ने बड़ी गलती कर के उसका खमियाजा उठाया है, आप वह गलती मत करना।

हेमबत्तो नन्दन बहुगुणा : खमियाजा उठाने दो, आप क्यों परवाह करते हैं।

मौहम्मद शफा कुरेशी : नहीं, मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक बार हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट तमाम इन अगड़ों में, इन फितनों से और इन छोटी-छोटी बातों से ऊपर उठ कर यह बात साबित करें कि जहाँ पर माइनोंरिटीज के हक्क का मसला आता है, उस वक्त हम सब लोग उन हक्क की हिफाजत करने के लिए एक हो जाने हैं और हम में कोई फर्क नहीं रहता है। मुझे यकीन है कि मैंने जो आप लोगों से अजंदाश की है, आप इस का कबूल फरमाएँगे और यह जो बिल आया है, चन्द्र साहब, आप भी खुदारा जरा सोचिये और आप वंगरोक्रेट का वीफ ले कर मत आइए, आप अपने दिल की बात कहिये और जो फाइल कहती है, उसका छोड़ कर आप दिल की जवान से यहाँ पर बोलिये। मुझे यकीन है कि अगर आप यहाँ पर अपने दिल की जवान से बोलेंगे, तो यह बिल पास हो जाएगा।

[श्री मوصद शमیع قریشی (انگلت)

नाग): सभ्यापत्ती मेहोदے - اس بل کے متعلق قانونی رائے یا دلائل دینا اکانومی طریقے سے بحث کرنا ایک طرح تو ٹھیک ہے لیکن یہاں پر جو فیصلہ ہو گا وہ فیصلہ ہم سب ہی مرضی سے ہوگا - قانونی جو پمپھیدگیہاں اس میں تمہیں سپریم کورٹ کے سامنے اس پر بحث ہونی - اور ایک فیصلہ

دینا گیا - لیکن آج پارلیمنٹ میں ہم کو ووٹوں کی بنیاد پر یہ فیصلہ کرنا ہے - کہ یہ بل پاس ہوگا یا نہیں - راجہ سبھا نے اس بل کو وہاں پر پاس کیا ہے وہاں پر بحث ہوئی اور آج یہ جو بل یہاں پر آیا ہے میں بڑے با ادب طریقے سے ہمارے ساتھی سامنے بیٹھے ہیں ان سے التجا کرونا کہ وہ بڑے تہلکے دل سے اس بل پر مور کریں اور اس بل کے پاس ہونے میں مدد کریں -

سر سید احمد خان نے 1857 کے بعد جو ماحول ہندوستان میں دیکھا اس سے انہوں اس بات پر یقین ہو چکا تھا کہ ہندوستان کا مسلمان اکثر اپنی آزادی کے لئے اور آزادی کے بعد ملک کی ترقی کے لئے کوئی کام کرنا چاہتا ہے تو جب تک اس کو ماقوم طریقے سے تعلیم نہیں دی جائیگی - انگریزی اور سائنٹفک تعلیم نہیں دی جائیگی تب تک وہ ایک اچھا رول اس ملک میں ادا نہیں کر سکتا - اس خیال کو مد نظر رکھ کر انہوں نے ایک چھوٹا سا بیج بویا تھا جو بہت بعد میں پودا بنا - اور آج ایک بہت بڑے درخت کی صورت میں ہمارے سامنے موجود ہے - جس کو ہم مسلم یونیورسٹی علی گڑھ کے نام سے یاد کرتے ہیں - آپ کو سن کر تعجب ہوگا کہ جب کالج کی بنیاد رکھی گئی تب صرف تین طالب علم

اشری مصدق شہنشاہ قریشی)

سارے ہندوستان میں ملے جو کہ تیلوں وغیرہ مسلم تھے۔ ان میں ایک بھی مسلمان نہیں تھا۔ ظاہر ہے جب انہوں نے اس ادارے کی بنیاد رکھی تو مقصد یہی تھا کہ جہاں مسلمان کوشش کریں گے اپنے لئے ایک یونیورسٹی قائم کریں جیسا کہ ہمدت والا صاحب نے کہا اس ادارے کے دروازے تمام لوگوں کے لئے کھلے رہیں گے۔ جب انہوں نے بہار پر تمام دہلیوں کی تھیں انگریز جس کے کہ ہم غلام تھے انہوں نے اس ادارے کے متعلق کیا کہا۔ انہوں نے بھی ہمارے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کیا لیکن آج ہم فہروں سے نہیں اپنوں سے بات کر رہے ہوں۔ اگر فیروں نے اچھا سلوک کیا ہے تو اپنوں سے ہمیں توقع ہے کہ وہ اس سے بڑا اچھا سلوک کریں گے۔ بھولنا صاحب یہاں سے چلے گئے مجھے یاد ہے جب ہماری حکومت تھی اور یہ بل لایا گیا تھا۔ تو اس بل کو قابیلا کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا تھا۔ مجھے اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے ایک ہی آواز تھی بھولنا صاحب کی۔ انہوں نے بغیر کسی خوف کے بغیر کسی نظر سے پرائم مینسٹر سے کہا تھا کہ ہم نے یہ وعدہ ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں سے کیا ہے کہ اس ادارے کا مانیورٹیز کریکٹر برقرار رکھا جائے گا۔ وہ یہاں سے اٹھ کر چلے گئے لیکن مجھے

یقین ہے وہ اپنے وعدے پر قائم ہیں اور اس وقت بھی تھے۔ اس وقت انہوں نے بڑی ہمت سے کام کیا تھا مسز بھولنا یہاں پر میں اس لئے اُمید ہے ان تک یہ بات پہنچ جائیگی۔

جلتا سرکار نے کچھ غلطیوں کو درست کیا ہے ان کو سدھارا ہے اس لئے میں محسوس کرتا ہوں اگر پہلے کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے تو اس کو آج وہ کہے سے سوورٹ کر سکتے ہوں۔ جلتا سرکار کا یہ دعویٰ ہے کہ جو بھی غلطیاں ہوئی ہیں جہاں ہو بے انصافی ہوئی ہے وہاں وہ ہمارے وقت میں غلطیاں ہوئی ہیں یا اس سے قبل ہوئی اس کو وہ دور کریں گے۔ آج ہندوستان کی نظریں اس پارلیمینٹ پر لگی ہوئی ہیں خاص طور پر مانیورٹیز کی۔ وہ دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں کہ جلتا سرکار یہ جو دعویٰ کرتی ہے کہ وہ ہمیشہ انصاف اور حق کی طرف داری کریگی اس پر عمل کرتی ہے۔ جو بل یہاں پر لایا گیا ہے اس پر پارٹی ٹیبل سے اوپر اٹھ کر سوچیں۔ اس کے ذریعہ سے اگر مانیورٹیز کی دلجوئی ہو سکتی ہے اگر اس کے اندر کانفیڈینس اور اعتماد پیدا ہو سکتا ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جلتا سرکار کا یہ ایک بہت بڑا کام ہوگا۔ ہم اس کے لئے اس کو پہلے سے ہی مبارکباد

دیتے ہیں حالانکہ پتہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ کہا کرنے والے ہیں۔

میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور مرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا کہ اگر مائینورٹیز کمیونیسٹ ہو جائے تو وہ اپنے کو ہی نقصان پہنچا سکتی ہے لیکن اگر مہزینتی اس تنگ نظر سے دیکھے تو وہ سارے ملک کو نقصان پہنچا سکتی ہے۔ تیلوکی سنگھ جی کا جو بل راجیہ سبھا میں ہوا ہے اس کی نویت کو آپ دیکھیں تو اس میں کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔ اس میں ایک ہی تجویز ہے کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے بنانے کا خیال جب آتا تھا اس میں یہی تھا کہ مسلمانوں کے لئے مسلمانوں کے کلچر تہذیب اور تعلیم قائم رکھنے کی اس کے بعد اس میں تبدیلی آئی۔ ۱۹۱۰ میں اور ۱۹۷۱ میں ایک ہی بات کو تہرایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ کہنا ہے کہ کمیونیسٹ ہے اس کا کمیونل کریکٹر ہو جائیگا۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے ہماری جو موجودہ سرکار ہے یہاں پر ہمارے بہت سے ساتھی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں میں ان کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں آپ کے الیکشن مینیسٹرو میں اس بات کو دہرایا گیا تھا کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی

میں مائینورٹیز کریکٹر کو ختم کرنے کی جو کوشش کی گئی ہے اس کو بہال کرنے کے لئے جلتا پارٹی پوری کوشش کریگی۔ میں اس وعدے کی آپ کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اور مجھے یقین ہے ہمارے وزیر تعلیم یہاں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے یہ اسی مینیسٹرو کو لیکر الیکشن لڑا ہوگا۔ تو جلتا جو جو اعتماد آپ کو دیا ہے اس میں یہ بات شامل ہے کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے مائینورٹیز کریکٹر کو بہال کریں گے۔ میں قانونی بحث میں نہیں جانا چاہتا کیونکہ قانونی بحث میں کچھ نکلنے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ بل اگر آپ چاہیں گے تو یہاں پاس ہو سکتا ہے۔ اور اگر نہیں چاہیں گے تو پاس نہیں ہوگا۔ آج تمام ہندوستانی کی نظر میں آپ کی طرف لگی ہوئی ہیں اور بہت سے ایسے مسئلے ہیں جہاں پر سکولر کریکٹر کو استعمال کرنے کے لئے آپ کو بہت کوشش کرنی پڑی ہے اور آگے بھی کرنی پڑیگی۔ لیکن یہ ایک ایسا موقعہ آپ کو ملا ہے جس میں جلتا پارٹی اس بل کو سپورٹ کر کے جس سے کسی کو کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچتا ہے یہ ثابت کر سکتی ہے کہ ہندوستان میں سکولرزم کی بلحاظ بہت مصبوط ہے۔ اس لئے مجھے یقین ہے کہ اس بل کو آپ

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]

اس اہوان میں ضرور پاس کرایا گئے اس سے نہ صرف ہندوستان میں آپ کا وقار بلند ہوگا بلکہ ہر باہر کی دنیا میں جو آپ ہماری طرف نظر میں آتا کر ہماری طرف دیکھ رہے ہیں ان کی نظر میں بھی آپ کا وقار بلند ہوگا۔ میں اس میں کوئی سیاسی بحث نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں لیکن ایجوکیشن منسٹر صاحب میں آپ سے عرض کرونگا کہ آپ قانونی داریوں میں نہ پڑیں۔ آپ یہ دیکھئے۔ آپ ایک سیاسی آدمی ہیں محکمہ تعلیم آپ کو دیا گیا ہے آپ کو تھلڈے ڈال سے سوچنا چاہئے کہ آپ کو اس میں کما قدم اٹھانا ہے۔

مجھے معلوم ہے جب ہم نے غلطی کر لی تھی اس کا خمیازہ ہم کو اٹھانا پڑا۔ یہ بات یاد رکھئے۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا مسئلہ اس وقت ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ تھا۔ جس نے جلتا کی رائے میں تبدیلی کی تھی۔ کیا آپ بھی اس وقت وہی غلطی کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کہا آپ بھی اسی غلطی کو دہرانا چاہتے ہیں ہم تو آپ سے یہ توقعہ رکھتے ہیں کہ جو غلطی ہم سے ہوئی ہے ہمیں اس غلطی کو ماننے میں قطعی اعتراض نہیں ہے لیکن آپ

اس غلطی کو نا کریں جس سے آپ کی کریڈیٹ بیلنگی کمزور ہو جائے۔ خطرے میں پڑ جائے۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی نے ایک بہت شاندار رول اس ملک میں سیکولریزم کو بنانے میں ادا کیا ہے۔ فاکٹر کرن سنگھ صاحب یہاں پر موجود ہیں۔ یہ اس زمانے میں ہمارے صدر ریاست تھے۔ حالانکہ ان کے مقبولیت پر پہنچنے میں کچھ ٹائم تھا لیکن اس سے پہلے جو فیصلہ ہوا کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا حصہ بنے گا۔ یہ فیصلہ ان لوگوں نے کیا تھا۔ جن میں ۹۵ پرسیڈنٹ وہ لوگ تھے۔ جو علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی میں پڑھے ہوئے تھے۔ ان میں سے ایک محمد عہد تھے۔ بنام غلام محمد صادق تھے۔ سید مہر قاسم تھے۔ دوسرے بہت سے لوگ تھے جو ان میں شامل تھے۔ اس لئے یہ الزام لگانا کہ اس سے فرقے دارانہ نظریہ کو پڑھاوا ملتا ہے انہوں نے ایسے غلط ثابت کیا۔ اور جب موقعہ آیا ایک اہم فیصلہ کرنے کا۔ ایک طرف مذہب کی پکار تھی۔ اس وقت انہی لوگوں نے صحیح فیصلہ لیا۔ جو وہاں تعلیم پنا چکے تھے۔ لیجئے۔۔۔ بھوکنا صاحب آگئے ہیں۔

بہا پتی مہر دے۔ وہ تو آپ کو سہوٹ کرتے ہیں۔

شری ھوم وتی لندن بھوگنا - آپ
اور میں تو اکتھے ہیٹھے ہوئے تھے جب
وہ بات ہوئی تھی -

شری محمد شفیع قریشی - میں
نے مسز بھوگنا سے یہی کہا ہے کہ
وہ آپ کو اس کی بیان دلائیں -
لیکن ان کو شکایت ہے کہ آپ بہت
کم ملتے ہیں - بھوگنا صاحب اس
وقت کیبلٹ میٹینگ میں موجود
تھے اور میں یقین سے یہ بات کہتا
ہوں کہ جب یہ مسئلہ پیش کیا
گیا تو کسی کی زبان نہیں کھلی -
اگر کسی نے زبان کھولی تو وہ بھوگنا
صاحب تھے اور جو الفاظ آپ نے کہے
تھے وہ مجھے باز یاد ہیں آج میں
بھوگنا صاحب کو اس وعدے کی یاد
دلانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ بھی آپ ان
سے کہیں گے کہ ہم نے بڑی فطی کر کے
اس کا خمیازہ اٹھایا ہے - آپ وہ
فطی مت کرنا -

شری ھوم وتی لندن بھوگنا -
خمیازہ اٹھانے دو آپ کہوں پرواہ کرتے
ہیں -

شری محمد شفیع قریشی - نہیں
میں تو یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم
سے کم ایک بار ہندوستان کی پارلیمنٹ
تمام ان جھگڑوں سے ان فٹوں سے اور
ان چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں سے اوپر
اٹھ کر یہ بات ثابت کرے کہ جہاں

پر مائینورٹیز کے حقوق کا مسئلہ ہے
اس وقت ہم سب لوگ ان حقوق
کی حفاظت کرنے کے لئے ایک ہو
جانے ہیں اور ہم میں کوئی فرق
نہیں رہتا ہے - مجھے یقین ہے کہ
میں نے جو آپ لوگوں سے جو عوض
داشت کی ہے آپ اس کو قبول
فرمائینگے اور یہ جو بل آیا ہے -
صدر صاحب بھی خدارا ذرا سوچئے اور
آپ پدموکھیت کا بریف لیکر مت
جائے - آپ اپنے دل کی بات کہئے
اور جو فائل کہتی ہے اس کو چھوڑ
کر آپ دل کی زبان سے یہاں بولئے
مجھے یقین ہے کہ اگر آپ یہاں پر
اپنے دل کی زبان سے بولینگے تو یہ
بل پاس ہو جائیگا -

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, from Kashmir to
Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to
Assam, the Aligarh Muslim Univer-
sity today has become a symbol of
the hopes and aspirations, as well as
the fears and suspicions, of the Mus-
lims of India. When such a visit
minority is involved, no longer
remains simply a question confined
to that minority community but it
becomes a national issue. It is as a
national issue that we should look at
this problem.

May I quote here what Dr. Zakir
Hussain, our former President said :

"The way Aligarh participates in
the various walks of national life
will determine the place of Muslims
in India's national life. And, the
way India conducts itself towards
Aligarh will determine largely the
form which our national life will
acquire in the future."

[Shri Karan Singh]

Sir, I have the honour to be a Doctor *honoris causa* of Aligarh Muslim University and therefore, I claim some close association with it. Of course with the Banaras Hindu University, it was closer--I was Chancellor of that sister institution for many years. But with Aligarh Muslim University I have this bond. Apart from the emotive aspects of the problem, if one looks into the merits of the case and studies the history of the development of the Aligarh Muslim University it becomes crystal clear that the promotion the initiative and the momentum for setting up of this institution came from the Muslim community. As my colleague Shri Shafi Qureshi has pointed after the Mutiny or the so-called first Indian war of independence, there was a reaction and some of the Mullas had given a *fatwa* that Muslims should not go to English schools or English medium schools. Sir Syed Ahmed had the vision to realise that unless the Muslims are brought into the mainstream of national life educationally, they will remain for ever backward and undeveloped. Therefore, in 1870 he conceived the idea of a Muslim university. He was the first Muslim to send his son to England to become a barrister. When he returned, Sir Syed Mohamud was a very eminent judge and it was under his chairmanship that Sir Syed Ahmed appointed a committee to study the possibility of setting up a Muslim Oxford or Cambridge in India. A plot of land was bought in Aligarh and a junior high school was started. In 1870 the then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, laid the foundation-stone for the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College. In his speech, Sir Syed Ahmed said that it was to be developed into a Muslim University and the Viceroy had also welcomed it. For 20 years thereafter, Sir Syed tried to collect money for this Post Graduate College. He passed away in 1894. After a few years in 1910, I think, Sir Harcourt Butler was the Education Member of the Government of India. He

asked the Raja of Mahmoodabad to pursue the idea again and in 1911, the Aligarh Muslim University Foundation Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Aga Khan with the Raja of Mahmoodabad as Secretary. It is significant to note that the Government asked not the Law Ministry of the Government of India but this Committee under the Chairmanship of Aga Khan to frame the Bill for a possible University. They wanted a charter. The Viceroy said it should be set up by an Act. There were protracted negotiations between the Government and the representatives of the Muslim community. It is all on record. Meanwhile there were parallel developments. The Banaras Hindu University was set up in 1915, and in 1920, the Muslim University Act was passed.

I will just take five minutes of the House to show that when Mohd. Shafi, the then Education Member, introduced the Bill in the Indian Legislative Council, Lord Chelmsford who was the Viceroy, himself presided over that meeting. At that time, it was rare for the Viceroy to do so, because the Home Member usually used to preside. What did the Education Member say when he introduced the Bill? He said, and I quote:

"My Lord, today your Excellency's Government is committing to the custody of the Muslim community a sacred trust, the incalculable benefits of which will be enjoyed not only by themselves but also by their children and children's children. Indeed upon the manner in which they discharge this sacred trust will depend the future welfare not only of the present generation of the Indian Mussalmans but also of the generations come."

What could be clearer than this? And then the Viceroy himself said after passage of the Bill: 'I should like to add my congratulations to the Muslim community on the passage of

the Bill." It is so crystal clear when you study this that it has been set up by the Muslims and it is essentially a Muslim Institution.

I do not want to go into the long history. Thereafter, in 1965 as a result of certain very unhappy circumstances, the Act was repealed. It was replaced by an Ordinance. And then came this judgement of the Supreme Court in the Aziz Basha case that it was not set up at the instance of the Muslims but by an Act of Legislature. Sir, I am not a lawyer like my distinguished colleague but even a layman can realise that you cannot have a university without an Act. Does that mean that there can be no university set up by any minority community? It seems to be self-evident. But Sir, even if there is a legal weakness it is exactly that legal weakness that this Bill seeks to remove. Therefore, without going into the genuineness or rightness or otherwise of the Supreme Court judgment, that can be debated in its own forum, if we pass, if this hon. House passes this Bill, then the objection which the Supreme Court has taken which is an objection on law, not on fact, will stand remedied and automatically this will become a minority institution and will have the benefits under Article 30 of the Constitution.

I am not going into the political aspects. In our manifesto in 1971, we said that it would be restored and then we tried to wriggle out of it. In their manifesto in 1977, they said, it would be restored. And now, they are also trying to wriggle out of it. Sir, I would appeal to the hon. House that this is not a question simply of some legal quibbling. It is very clear. The Minorities Commission also has clearly expressed the view that this should be a minority institution. Their report is along those lines. There are lots of judgments I can quote.

Why should be grudge to the Muslims of India one university out of 100

universities in this country? The Muslims are six or seven crores of people. If one university out of 105 universities is to be dedicated to the welfare of the Muslims, should we have any objection? Why should we be so graceless? Why should we try and hide behind legalities and other quibblings? Why should we not come forward and say that this has always been a minority institution and we reiterate, that by passing this Bill? Let it not be said that in the history of free India, we did not display the imagination, compassion and the understanding that was necessary to rise to the occasion. When emotions are involved, rightly involved not wrongly—I do not say wherever there are emotions, we should bend—where they are based on solid fact, I think, we must go out of our way. The Nation expects this from this hon. House. I would, therefore, urge the Parliament to act fearlessly as the tribune of the people. This Bill which was introduced by Shri Triloki Singh in the Rajya Sabha has been passed. Let the Lok Sabha not lag behind. Let us, by this fully justifiable gesture, once again bring a sense of fulfilment and understanding and happiness into the hearts of our largest minority.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, I rise to support this Bill in my personal capacity as also on behalf of my party. The history of this institution has been spelt out in very great detail by all the distinguished members who preceded me. I do not want, therefore, to cover that ground.

This particular Bill seeks to make available to the University the character that has got to be its. Today we call it "The Aligarh Muslim University". We put the word "Muslim" there but the word is put without any meaning at all. Merely a caption will not make an institution. A Muslim University, if it is to be a Muslim University, it has got to be of a character which comes under the protection of article 30. That protection can be available only if the institution is accepted as established by the community. What

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

exactly is meant by "establishment of an institution by a community" has been the subject matter of judicial decisions. Contentions have been raised in so many cases that in order that an institution be called a minority institution, it must be established by the entire community; that contention was raised umpteen times before the Supreme Court, and that contention has equally been repelled by the Supreme Court. Therefore, a declaration by the Act that the institution is accepted as an institution established by the Muslims, an Act which interprets all that has happened previously as tantamount to the establishment of the institution by the Muslims, will be conclusive on the question as to whether a University is of a minority character. It is this that the Bill seeks to establish.

To speak very briefly, the anomaly or rather meaninglessness of the present situation of calling a University a "Muslim University" without giving it recognition as virtually or legally a Muslim University, has got to be taken away. Either the word "Muslim" must be dropped, or, if the word "Muslim" is to be retained, it must be clarified that the retention of the word "Muslim" means that the institution was established by the Muslims. Then all the privileges or the protection that the Constitution provided for the minority institutions would automatically follow. This is the simple thing that has been sought to be achieved by this Bill.

As was pointed out by my friend Dr. Karan Singh, when an institution has come to symbolise the aspirations and the dreams and expectations of great community, when anything that happens to that institution kindles emotions on millions of people in our country, when a move against that institution is symbolically taken as a move against that community, any move in acceptance of the status of the University and in furtherance of

the interests of community is accepted as service to that community.

Secularism will have no meaning unless we accept the emotions, recognise the emotions and legislate in accordance with the dreams and aspirations of that community, which is all that has been done by this. Everything seems to have happened in the past against the feelings of the community. Atonement has to be done and atonement is sought to be done by the amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. It is in that spirit I very solidly and strongly support this Bill, and I hope that this House will unanimously pass this Bill and show that India remains a secular State, and that every community, including the Muslim community, can have a sense of protection, . . . and that that protection is given not in a spirit of just reservation, without any reservation, but with wholehearted joy that support is given. Let that message be one that goes out of this House by accepting this Bill!

I support this Bill.

श्रीमती कमला बहुगुणा (फूलपुर) :
सभापति जी, बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि आज आजादी के 30 साल बाद भी हमको इस बिल को डिस्कप करना पड़ रहा है। यह यूनिवर्सिटी जिस दिन ब्याल में आयी थी, उसके बाद इसको लड़ना पड़ा और आज 80 साल बाद भी इसको लड़ना पड़ रहा है, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात इस देश के लिये और क्या हो सकती है। मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आती कि जो यूनिवर्सिटी ब्याल में मुसलमानों के आई, जिसके लिये 25 साल उन्होंने संघर्ष किया और उस संघर्ष के बाद उसका नाम मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी पड़ा, आज उस पर यह बहस हो रही है कि उसका मुस्लिम करेक्टर है या नहीं। अलग-अलग यूनिवर्सिटी कोई साधारण यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ करोड़ों इन्सानों के सैटीमेंट्स, इमोशन्स जुड़े हुए हैं।

इस यूनिवर्सिटी का जिस वक्त ख्याल आया था, उस इतिहास में मैं जाना नहीं चाहती, उस हिस्ट्री में मैं एक्टर नहीं करना चाहती, क्योंकि हमारे कई साथियों ने उसकी हिस्ट्री रिपॉर्ट की है। एक बात तो सच है कि डेप्युटेशन आफ्टर डेप्युटेशन 25 साल जब इस यूनिवर्सिटी के रिकग्नीशन के लिये जाते थे, तो हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने से, हर प्रांत से उसमें लीडर्स भी, नेशनलिस्ट्स भी, एजुकेशनलिस्ट्स भी मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी के थे जो वाकई लड़ाई लड़ते थे। यह कहना कि आज उसे मुस्लिम कंटेक्टर देने में कोई डर है, तो मैं तो डर समझती नहीं क्योंकि मोहम्मद अली जैसे आदमी उसमें थे जो कि नेशनलिस्ट थे और आजादी की लड़ाई में उन्होंने इतना बड़ा हिस्सा लिया, हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वह किसी दिन एंटी-नेशनल थे ?

इसके अलावा आप देखें कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के कायम करने में यहाँ नहीं कि उन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ी, गुरु में एक शर्त लगाई गई थी कि 30 लाख रुपया जब आप इकट्ठा करेंगे, तब आप की बात कंसीडर करेंगे। उस 30 लाख रुपये को सिर्फ इस कम्युनिटी ने इकट्ठा किया, किसी और का इसमें कंट्रिब्यूशन नहीं रहा। जब इस बात को रखा कि हमको इस यूनिवर्सिटी यूनिवर्सिटी को दिया जाये तो उसकी हर शर्त पूरी की गई थी।

यह बात सच है कि जिस वक्त उस यूनिवर्सिटी की बात आई थी, तो कहा गया था कि इसका नाम अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी किया जायेगा। उस वक्त, हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर ने बताया कि किस तरह से लड़ाई की गई थी और मुस्लिम बड़े उसमें इन्वॉल्व किया गया था। तो मुस्लिम बड़े जब उसमें लगा दिया गया तो मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी तो वह हो ही गई, उसका ख्याल था मुस्लिम कल्चर, मुस्लिम लरनिंग, उसको माइन्सट्रि कर क, जैसा सर सैयद

का ख्याल था, एक स्ट्रीम लाइन में लगाया जाये। इमें कोई शक नहीं है कि माइनोरिटीज के डिस्टिन्क्ट कल्चर है इस कंट्री में, वह कल्चर रिप्रजेंट करते हैं, चाहे वह क्रिश्चियन हों, चाहे मुस्लिम हों, चाहे बौद्ध हों और यह कंट्री तो मशहूर रहा है हजारों वर्षों से टोलरेंस के बारे में। कभी रिलीजन के नाम पर इस मुल्क में ज्यादा झगड़ा नहीं हुआ, यह हमका लीगेंसी है ब्रिटिश एम्पायर की और ब्रिटिश रूल की जिसने हमको इतना झगड़े में डाला।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि यह आर्टिकल 30 जो सब कम्युनिटीज का तमाम इस्टीमेशन को आज मान रहा है, उसका इस अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को मुस्लिम कंटेक्टर देने में क्या तकलोफ है और क्यों नहीं मान रहा है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

जनता पार्टी, इस देश के इन्सानों के जब्बत पर आई है, एक यकीन लेकर आई है। वह जरूर है कि गलती तो उसी दिन हो गई थी जिस दिन इस कंटेक्टर को बदला गया, बदलना नहीं चाहिये था, और उसी दिन से मुस्लिम इन्टेलीजेंसिया क दिल और दिमाग में यह बीज काटे की तरह चुभ गई। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी की वाकई हमदर्दी पायें, वाकई यकीन पायें, वाकई हम उनका साथ इन्साफ करें, तो इस कांटे को जनता पार्टी को निकाल कर फेंक देना चाहिये और हमेशा के लिये और हमेशा के लिये मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी का कंटेक्टर इस यूनिवर्सिटी का देकर इस चैप्टर को क्लोज कर देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना पूरा-पूरा समर्थन इस बिल को देती हूँ और आशा करती हूँ कि जनता पार्टी इस देश के हर वर्ग की भावनाओं का ख्याल करते हुए इसका पूरा समर्थन करेगी।

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : (हमीरपुर) :
समापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर मिल रहा है। मैं कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं सारे साहबान का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या के साथ हमारे मुजलमान भाइयों की महान भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं। हमारा इतिहास यह बताता है कि फिरकावाराना भाव हमारे देश में कभी नहीं रहे। हमारे यहाँ यह ट्रेडिशन रही है कि हमेशा एक दूसरे का बराबरी के साथ खाल रखें। यह एक मूल्य की बात है और इसी लिये हमारे देश का नाम सारे संसार में प्रसिद्ध है, और हम इस पर क्रोध कर सकते हैं।

श्री अनंत लाल और दूसरे मेम्बरों ने सब बातों पर विस्तृत रूप से प्रकाश डाला है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ मुजलमान भाइयों की भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं। हम मुस्लिम कल्चर को बहुत बड़ा समझते हैं। और उसकी कद्र करते हैं। जब हम उसकी कद्र करते हैं, तो यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि कोई मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम के खिलाफ कैसे हो सकता है। यह कानूनी दांव पेच की बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी आर्टिकल 30 के अन्तर्गत संरक्षण नहीं पा सकती है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हवाला दिया जाता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो कानूनी हिसाब से उसकी बारीकियों में जाती है। लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट उन बारीकियों में न जाकर करोड़ों करोड़ जनों की भावनाओं का आदर करती है—और उसे करना चाहिए। खास तौर से हिन्दुओं का यह फ़र्ज है, जो यहाँ बहुमत में हैं, कि हम अपने मुसलमान, ईसाई और बौद्ध भाइयों में यह भावना पैदा करें—अपने वाक्यांश में—कि वे हम पर विश्वास करें और उन्हें यह भरोसा रहे कि वे अपने कल्चर को बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमारी

कोई भावना उनके खिलाफ नहीं है। यह हमारा फ़र्ज है।

इस बारे में ज्यादा कुछ कहने का न तो समय है और न उसकी कोई बजह है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें सर्व सम्मति से इस बिल को पास करना चाहिए। जैसा कि डा० कर्ण सिंह ने कहा है, अगर इस बारे में कोई कानूनी अड़चनें हैं भी, तो हमारा ज्यादा फ़र्ज हो जाता है। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कोई ब्यू है, तो उस ब्यू को हम बदल सकते हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट सब से बड़ी संस्था है, सारे देश की जनता की भावनाओं को प्रदर्शित करने वाली संस्था है। तो जब हम इन भावनाओं से ओतप्रोत हैं और सब मिन्न कर के चाहते हैं, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सब लोग इधर के और उधर के भी दलगत भावनाओं से ऊपर उठ कर इस असली बुनियादी चीज को महसूस करते हैं कि हमें इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए न। हमें सर्व सम्मति से इसे पास करना चाहिए। यह मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी भी एक ही हमारे देश में है जिससे उनकी भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं, जिसमें वह अपने कल्चर को डेवलप कर सकते हैं अपने लैबरेटरी का डेवलप कर सकते हैं अपनी लैबरेटरी को डेवलप कर सकते हैं। तो हमको इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा सहयोग है और हम चाहते हैं कि वह भी संस्कृति फले फूले ताकि सारे देश में, सारे भारतवर्ष में जो तरह तरह के गुलदस्ते सजे हुए हैं विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के, विभिन्न भाषाओं के, वे गुलदस्ते, वे क्यारियां बड़ें, फूलें फलें। इस में हमारे देश की शान है और तरक्की भी इसी में जुड़ी हुई है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि छोटी मोटी भावनाओं से, कानूनी दांवपेच की भावनाओं से ऊपर उठ कर हम इसको सर्व सम्मति से पास करेंगे ताकि हम अपने भाइयों में ऐसी भावनायें पैदा कर सकें कि वे यहाँ पर सुरक्षित ही नहीं हैं बल्कि बराबर से अपने कल्चर को भी डेवलप कर सकते हैं। उस

कल्चर से हम भी बहुत सी बातें सीखते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम सब पार्टी भावनाओं से अलग होकर के जो बुनियादी बातें हैं उससे ओतप्रोत होकर इस बिल को समर्थन प्रदान करें और सर्व सम्मति से एक इतिहास कायम करें कि जो गलती हुई, चाहे वह किसी से भी हुई हो, उसको हम दूर करेंगे जिसमें एक ऐसे समाज की रचना हमारे यहाँ हो जो सर्व धर्म समभाव की भावना से ओतप्रोत हो कर आगे बढ़े।

श्री प्रब्रं सिंह भरोरिया (इटावा) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल यहाँ पर जिस रूप में उपस्थित किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ इस आशा से कि जो भावनाएं आज देश में चल रही हैं, देश के अन्दर जिस तरह से कुछ लोग विष-वृक्ष को पैदा कर रहे हैं उसको जड़ मूल से नाश करना इस बिल के द्वारा ही संभव होगा। जिन व्यक्तियों ने आज एक अविश्वास की भावना हमारे मित्रों के दिलों में पैदा कर दी है, उस भावना को दूर करना ही जनता पार्टी का स. से बड़ा काम होगा। मैं बहुत ही मुन्नसर में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। पता नहीं मेरा नाम कैसे आया। मैं तो इस पर बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं था, लेकिन जैसे भी आया, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सर्व सम्मति से इसे हम लोग पास करेंगे।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जनता पार्टी का यह सौमन्य और दुर्भाग्य दोनों हैं कि जो काम यह करना चाहती है उसका श्रेय इसको निजता नहीं है हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के स्वरूप को फिर से पुनर्प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए और उसकी स्वायत्तता को लौटाने के लिए पहले ही एक बिल का प्रारूप रखा था, यह सब आप लोगों के सामने है। अभी जो लोग इस बिल का

समर्थन कर रहे थे वे वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने उसकी स्वायत्तता का अपहरण किया था।

इस बिल में तो केवल दो बातों की ओर थोड़ा सा इशारा हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री बनतवाला ने किया है एक यह किया है कि इसका अल्पसंख्यक चरित्र ही और एक थोड़ा सा और उन्होंने संशोधन किया है। वस्तुतः हम जब देखते हैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इतिहास को तो आज हमारे माननीय डा० कर्ण सिंह और स्टीफन साहब कितनी बड़ी बड़ी अच्छी बातें कह रहे थे, हम तो चमत्कृत हो रहे थे कि इस कालाधि के इतने कम समय में उन की स्मृति किस तरह से टूटती और पलटती है, शायद हो सकता है कि यह स्थान का दोष होता है। प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब ने जब अलीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय की स्वायत्तता पर प्रहार किया था तो कहा था :

"There was no question of declaring the AMU a minority institution since the Union Government was anxious to ensure that the Muslims formed part of the mainstream of national life. Nor was he anxious to make the AMU a hot-bed of Muslim communalism."

और भी बातें कटी गई हैं। श्री के सी पंत, मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट होम अफेयर्स ने भी उस समय कहा था :

"He intervened in the debate on the Bill in Parliament and also explained that "if this is to be minority institution, Parliament cannot legislate on it!"

उसके बाद कहा :

"We do not want India to be divided into a Hindu and Muslim India."

मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि जिन्होंने अलीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय के अल्पसंख्यक चरित्र को निवृत्त

[डा० राम जी सिंह]

लिया था, जिन्होंने उसकी आजादी को खत्म कर दिया था, आज देर से ही सही पर उसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल के पछे एक राजनीति है। क्योंकि मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता प्रकट करने के लिए इस बिल में कोई विक्रम नहीं है। हमारे बन्तबाला साहब कुछ परिश्रम किए होते, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की जो आजादी छीन ली गई थी, प्रो० नूरुल हसन की कांग्रेस के सदस्य यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं जिन्होंने उसकी आजादी को खत्म कर दिया था, उस आजादी को लाने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है लेकिन बोट की चिन्ता है। श्री त्रिलोकी सिंह का बिल पास हो जाता है तो उसका श्रेय मिलेगा उनको और अगर पास नहीं होता है तो जनता पार्टी बदनाम हो जायेगी। इसी लिए मैंने कहा कि बदनसीब है जनता पार्टी की। जो बिल पहले आना चाहिए था वह नहीं आया और अब सांप छछूंदर वाली स्थिति है।

मैं जब विश्वविद्यालय की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ तो यह जरूर होना चाहूंगा—डा० कर्णसिंह जी बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं—चाहे अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय हो या हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय हो, विश्वविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय हुआ करता है। विश्वविद्यालय किसी हिन्दू, राजपूत या ब्राह्मण का नहीं होता है। यही कारण है कि प्रगतिशील कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है

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यह आप ही लोगों ने बनाया था, हमने नहीं। उन्होंने यह बात कही थी :

"These two Universities are national institutions and must al-

ways remain as such. It is essential that the Central Universities should maintain their national character."

इसका क्या अर्थ है, आप जानें। चर्जी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी प्रस्तुत की गई है। चर्जी कमेटी ने भी बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है। जब वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर अली यावर जंग पर कातिलाना हमला हुआ था और डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब को अलीगढ़ छोड़कर जामिया मिल्लिया बनाना पड़ा—वह सारा इतिहास हमारे सामने है। तब चर्जी कमेटी बनी थी जिसने कहा है :

"In our opinion, apart from standing for those things every University must recognise as true objectives of university education, it should develop and emphasize the study of what we may describe as the contribution of the Muslim community to the complex pattern of our national culture and in fact to the worldwide culture of humanity."

समू साहब ने नोट आफ डिसेन्ट दिया था जिसमें लार्ड हाल्डेन का "डेडिकेटेड लाइफ" का बयान था।

We are not talking of Muslim "Madarsas, we are not talking of Sanskrit patashalas.

शिक्षा और शिक्षण संस्थायें यदि सम्पत्ति की दासी होती हैं तो वह मुक्त नहीं रहती हैं, वह निस्तेज और निर्वीर्य हो जाती हैं। मध्य युग में जब कैथेड्रल चर्च में, मंदिरों तथा मस्जिदों में शिक्षा बन्द थी तो उसका तेज प्रकट नहीं हुआ था। इसलिए शिक्षा को साम्प्रदायिकता के साथ या किसी भी परिधि में बांधना शिक्षा के साथ अन्याय है। इसीलिए यूनिवर्सिटी के विषय में कहा जाता है :

"University is a place of research where new and necessary knowledge is to be developed."

A university is neither Hindu nor Muslim.

यह भारत का दुर्भाग्य रहा है और यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन हुआ। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को मालवीय जी ने "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" कहा था, हिन्दू शब्द उस को नहीं दिया था, यह तो उन लोगों ने जो साम्प्रदायिक थे, उन्होंने जोड़ा था।

इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, जैसा शफी साहब ने कहा—यह बात ठीक है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं, बल्कि बाहर के मुसलमानों की भी आकांक्षायें जुड़ी हुई हैं—इसका मैं आदर करता हूँ, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इतिहास के सत्यों को केवल बातें बनाने से उलझाया नहीं जा सकता है। लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल का प्रेसीडिंग हमारे सामने है, 1920 में यह विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया था। यह किसी आदमी ने नहीं बनाया था, सदन ने बनाया था, लेजिस्लेटिव एक्शन से बना था। इस लिये यह कहना गलत कि किसी एक आदमी ने बनाया था।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसीजन हमारे सामने है—सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पांच जजों ने—जिन में हमारे हेगड़े साहब भी थे और दूसरे जजेज भी थे—पांचों जजों ने सर्व-सम्मत फैसला दिया था—उस जजमेन्ट के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि मिसव बस जजमेन्ट था, गलत जजमेन्ट था। आज हम ऐस कह सकते हैं, चूंकि आप को ये चीजें भूट नहीं करती। लेकिन मैं यह सत्य इस लिये रखना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की नजर में साफ चीज आये। इस का हल आशय होता चाहिये—मैं इस का विरोधी नहीं हूँ—लेकिन राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिये हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोग जो कह रहे हैं—मैं उन को प्रणाम करता हूँ, आप के राजनीतिक चित्र को हम भी समझते हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सचमुच में हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की भावना का आदर करते हुए, उन की आकांक्षाओं का आदर करते हुए यह बिल जो बनाया वाला साहब लाये

हैं, यह एक शो-पीस है, इस के अतिरिक्त कुछ नहीं है, केवल दो शब्दों का बिल है जिस में उस की आजादी को बनाये रखने की बात भी नहीं है। लेकिन जो बिल मंत्री ने रखा था—उस में कितनी देर कर दी, ऐसी हालत में संशय होना स्वाभाविक है। सभापति महोदय, जब मैं चुनाव लड़ रहा था, मेरे पास पैसा नहीं था, अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के नौजवानों ने आ कर मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में काम किया—इसे मैं कैसे भूल सकता हूँ। सचमुच में बहुत देर हुई है, दो वर्षों की देरी से संशय और आशवास उत्पन्न होना उचित ही है। इस लिये रचनात्मक दृष्टि से—चूंकि यह सवाल अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का है, मुसलमानों की एसपि-रेशन का सवाल है, ईरान का सवाल है—मैं ईरान को भी इस के साथ जोड़ता हूँ—इन सवालों को लेकर आप उन्हें आश्वस्त करें, सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि अब इस में देरी नहीं होगी, बल्कि इसी सत्र में इस बिल को पारित कर दें और अल्प-संख्यक लोगों का पूरा सहयोग आप के साथ होगा, ताकि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय को न केवल अल्प-संख्यक चरित्र प्राप्त हो जाय, बल्कि उस की आज दी भी वापस हो जाये। मैं बनातवाला साहब से भी यह आग्रह करूंगा—वे भी अपने बिल को इसी शर्त पर वापस करें जब कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि इसी सत्र में इस को पास करेंगे, अन्यथा वे कभी वापस न करें। यदि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी आश्वस्त करते हैं कि काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल को इसी सत्र में पास करेंगे, तब इस में एक भी व्यक्ति विरोध मत करे। यह हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता का ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण होगा। हम लोग सब मिल कर आदरणीय बहुगुणा जी से भी आग्रह करें कि इस काम में सब लोगों का साथ लेकर, आवश्यकता हो तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं को भी साथ ले कर, इस बिल को इसी सत्र में पारित करने का वचन दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill was two hours. The time so far taken is one hour and 55

[Mr. Chairman]

minutes. Only five minutes are left. What is the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Somebody has to move.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: (Calcutta South). Sir, I move:

"That the time be extended by another four hours."

MR. CHAIRMAN: For Private Members' Bill, the maximum time is only four hours. We cannot have more than four hours.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): This is a very important Bill and a lot of people want to speak. There must be enough time for the Government also to consider the views and also, if necessary, consult the Opposition on the Bill that the Government is bringing about. I think no harm will be done if the time is extended by another two hours.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The time may be extended by another two hours at the maximum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this Bill by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for the Bill is extended by two hours.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I support the Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla. One need not be a student of law or an expert

on legal affairs as to understand the utter absurdity of the Supreme Court Judgement in Aziz Basha's case. As it was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla, the Supreme Court has given a very narrow interpretation and the judgement delivered was mainly based on a technical objection or a technical point. When I went through the proceedings of the discussion on this Bill in the other House, I was surprised at the hon. Minister of Education advancing an argument, and I would say the sole argument in his entire speech that because of the Supreme Court ruling in Aziz Basha's case the Government is not in a position to do anything and that the Rajya Sabha and the Parliament should not go against the ruling of the Supreme Court. I should say that if the Supreme Court ruling was too technical, our hon. Minister of Education has gone further on to hold that technicality to perpetuate a wrong done to the minority. Now, without going into the merits of the Bill, I should say that the situation obtaining in the country also will have to be taken into consideration when we discuss this measures.

Nobody will dispute that there is a growing insecurity and lack of confidence among the minorities in our country—not only the religious minorities but also the other minorities like the Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. I do not know why the ruling Party is not taking this opportunity, nay, seizing this opportunity to allay the fears among the minorities by magnanimously accepting this Bill and thereby upholding the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. I am really pained that they are advancing on a course which I should say, will create more troubles in our country because of the latest feeling among the Christian community on account of the non-official Bill that has been introduced in this House on religious conversion.

Now, as I could understand that the ruling party and government are moving in a direction which will only antagonise more and more the minority sections religious or otherwise—I would appeal to the ruling party Members to desist from such a suicidal course and accept the Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Asokaraj.

*SHRI A ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill.

I am sure, Sir, you will agree with me that Article 30 of the Constitution bears repetition:

All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

On the basis of this Fundamental right guaranteed to the minorities in our country, the State shall not discriminate in the matter of assisting financially such institutions managed by the minorities.

The monotonous recurrence of communal disturbances ending in loss of life and property of the minorities goes to prove that the Government have not been able to exercise their powers effectively. There is no reservation of job opportunities for the minority communities, as we have reservation arrangements for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes belonging to the majority community. India occupies second place in the matter of having the largest

number of muslim population. When the Government are unable to secure the life and property of the minority communities, how can we expect that they would be able to foster their cultural propensities or educational inclinations? I hope that if the minorities entertain such genuine apprehensions, we are duty bound to remove them. If they ask of the Government as to why should they not have the Aligarh Muslim University when there is Banaras Hindu University, will the Government be able to give a satisfactory reply? I will quote another example. We have schools run by Indian Air Force, Indian Navy and Indian Army. The managements of these schools give preference and priority only to the children of Defence personnel. What is wrong in that? Similarly there can be nothing wrong if the wards of minorities are given priority in admissions in the Aligarh Muslim University Colleges. Why have we given special status to Jammu and Kashmir? The Government was afraid that if the outsiders are allowed to own lands in Jammu and Kashmir the traditional moorings and the cultural bearing of the people of Kashmir would be wiped out. Should we not do the same thing in the case of Aligarh Muslim University?

18. hrs.

We proclaim from all the available national and international forums that we are a secular State. How do we ensure that secularism becomes the soul force of the nation if we do not respect and honour the sentiments and sensibilities of minority communities? I welcome the constitution of Minorities Commission. But I am sorry that the Government have not taken steps to implement the recommendations made by the Minorities Commission which inquired into the communal riots at Aligarh. A particular recommendation of this Commission referred to the Aligarh Muslim University. I suggest that the Gov-

*The original speech was delivered

in Tamil.

[Shri A. Asokaraj]

ernment should unwarranted hindrances and interferences in the day to working of this great institution. After coming to power, the Education Minister assured this House that he would soon make amends and restore the minority character of this University. This has not yet been done. The Aligarh Muslim University should not be a pawn in the chess game of politics. We have been politicalising everything—religious sentiments, education, poverty, unemployment, backwardness of areas and the inhabitants, minorities etc. The Government should respect the educational aspirations and cultural attachment of Muslims in our country. In 1965, the Aligarh Muslim University Act was amended by the then Education Minister, Shri Chagla. After 7 year 1972, Shri Nurul Hassan, the then Education Minister amended radically the same Act, making the Aligarh Muslim University an organ of the Government of India. It was making a mockery of separate identity of the minorities. Now after 7 years, in 1979 we should undo the injustice done to Muslims by restoring back to the Aligarh Muslim University its minority character.

If we want to give the minorities the much needed sense of security and the feeling of certainty that they would not be swallowed by the majority communities then their home of higher education the Aligarh Muslim University must be given back its minority character and this particular amending Bill must be accepted by the Government. We will be honouring ourselves by honouring the sentiments of our own Muslim brethren.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री अजयबहाल तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) :
सभापति जी, आज अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-

विद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पेश किया गया है। वैसे मैं इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता था क्योंकि सरकार की तरफ से एक विस्तृत विधेयक अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में आ गया है। और 1977 के चुनाव में जनता पार्टी ने देश के जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं, मुसलमान हैं, उनसे यह वायदा किया था कि कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा 1965 और 1972 के संशोधनों के जरिये जिस प्रकार से अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के चरित्र और उसकी स्वायत्तता को बाधित पहुंचाया गया है हम उसे वापस करेंगे, और उसके अनुरूप बिल तैयार हो गया है। यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा जैसा कि हमारे डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहा है कि सरकार की तरफ से जल्दी ही इस बिल को लाकर पाम करना चाहिये।

मेरा सम्बन्ध तो इस अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बिल से 1973 में ही हो जाता है क्योंकि मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में सत्याग्रह भी कर चुका हूँ और मैं जेल भी गया हूँ। जब 1965 और उसके बाद 1972 में यह संशोधन लाये गये जिसके जरिये विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दरूनी मामलों में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप किया गया, उस समय देश के मुसलमानों के मन में यह शंका फैली कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में सरकार का हस्तक्षेप बढ़ेगा, क्योंकि जैसा कि तमाम वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि और यह सही भी है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के साथ अपने देश के मुसलमानों की भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं और मकसद भी सर सैयद साहब का यही था, वह चाहते थे कि देश के मुसलमानों में नई तालीम, विज्ञान की तालीम, नई टेक्नोलॉजी की तालीम और जो दुनिया का ज्ञान है, उसकी उन्हें शिक्षा मिले। केवल मदरसे की तालीम से या केवल कुरान की आयतों से वह न तो राष्ट्रीय धारा में आ सकते हैं और न देश की प्रगति में सहायक हो सकते हैं। और जो आज आवश्यकता है, उसको भी पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी दृष्टि को रख कर इस विषय

कल्पना की गई और उसके बाद यह सही भी है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की अपने देश के विकास में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में और हर क्षेत्र में अपनी एक भूमिका रही है। मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि वह केवल मुसलमानों के लिये ही सीमित रहा है, क्योंकि जो मुझे रिपोर्ट देखने को मिली है, उसके मुताबिक पहला ग्रेजुएट वहाँ का एक हिन्दू ही था। आज भी अच्छी तादाद में वहाँ हिन्दू विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं, ला० अमरनाथ जैसे खिलाड़ी भी वहाँ पर हुए हैं और दूसरे लोग भी तरक्की कर रहे हैं। परन्तु यह बात जरूर मन में छटकती है कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालय का जो स्वरूप हो, वह आज कैसा हो और उसकी स्वायत्तता के बारे में सरकार का नज़रिया कैसा हो।



अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय, जिसके साथ देश के मुसलमानों की भावनाओं का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में हमको यह जरूर विचार करना होगा कि हम उस विश्वविद्यालय के पुराने किरदार को कायम रखें और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है और यह बहस का भी विषय नहीं है कि मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने में सर सैयद साहब ने उस समय के मुसलमानों का सहयोग लिया, तमाम मुसलमानों ने उसमें दान दिया, जमीन दी और पैसा न दिया, जो शर्तें थीं, उनको पूरा किया और उनके मन में, जैसा सर सैयद साहब ने कहा कि मैं ऐसे मुस्लिम प्रोक्सफोर्ड और मुस्लिम केंब्रिज की स्थापना करना चाहता हूँ, यह भावना थी। अगर इस मकसद से इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी तो इसके विकास में और इसकी तरक्की में सरकार की तरफ से जितनी भी मदद देनी चाहिये, जितना भी वातावरण आवश्यक हो, पैदा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

आज माइनोरिटीज के मन में जो दहशत है, उसको हमें दूर करना पड़ेगा और अपने

मनसूबे तथा अपनी ईमानदारी हमें प्रदर्शित करनी पड़ेगी कि यह जनता सरकार अपने वायदे पर दृढ़ है और जो उस अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का किरदार है, उसको कायम रखेगी, क्योंकि उससे अपने देश के मुसलमानों का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी संस्कृति का विकास हो, उनकी जो थियोलॉजी है, उसका अध्ययन हो व और भी तमाम इस प्रकार के शोध हों। अगर अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा होता है, तो हम संसार के मुस्लिम देशों के साथ भी अच्छे सम्बन्ध रख सकते हैं, क्योंकि तक्षिला और नालन्दा की तरह यह विश्वविद्यालय भी एक इन्सानी बिरादरी और नये ज्ञान का केन्द्र होगा—आज भी बनारस विश्वविद्यालय है—, जहाँ दुनिया के तमाम हिस्सों से विद्यार्थी आकर पढ़ते हैं। अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में भी दुनिया के तमाम हिस्सों से छात्र आकर पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन अगर हम उस का स्तर और ऊंचा करें, वहाँ के वातावरण को और स्वस्थ बनायें और उसके पुराने किरदार को बदस्तूर रखें, तो काफ़ी लोग बाहर से आकर पढ़ेंगे और उससे हमारे आपसी सम्बन्ध भी अच्छे रहेंगे, और हम जिस मिली-जुली संस्कृति को देश में पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उसको पैदा करने में सहूलियत मिलेगी, बढ़ावा मिलेगा। यह केवल एक कम्प्युनिटी या किसी विशेष वर्ग का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय हित की बात है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल की भावना से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के किरदार, स्वायत्तता और आज़ादी को बदस्तूर कायम रखना चाहिए।

सरकार स्वयं एक ऐसा बिल ला चुकी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह बिल इसी सत्र में पास किया जाये। वह बिल सम्पूर्ण देश के अल्पसंख्यकों की भावना की कद्र और इज्जत करेगा और उनके मन में यह विश्वास पैदा करेगा कि उनकी भावनाओं का आदर किया जायेगा और उनके हित और उनकी तहजीब महफूज रहेंगे।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to strongly support this Bill. The Bill, in my submission, has two very significant contours. Firstly, it has an emotional aspect and secondly the legal aspect which is inherent in the very Bill itself. As regards the legal implications, I would like to submit that it is well known that the precursor of the Aligarh Muslim University was the Mohamedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh. This institution was the product of the societies registered under the societies Registration Act, 1860. It is by virtue of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 that the Societies were dissolved and the entire property of the institution by virtue of the legislation was sought to be vested in the authorities that were created under the Act. This happened much before the Constitution. How I wish that the societies which existed prior to 1920 were to be revived so that such societies could claim their rights, their fundamental rights as enshrined in Article 31(1) of the Constitution. While I would like to come to this aspect slightly later, my submission is that this Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 which was passed prior to the Constitution has totally negated the character of the University as a minority institution because in those days, there was no legal rights vested in the minorities as such, and much less the Fundamental Rights.

Sir, it is very well known that we seek to achieve in this country a socialist, secular, democratic republic. Our aim is to make the society in this country based on secularism. This is the objective that the Constitution seeks to achieve. It is in furtherance of this objective that various provisions have been incorporated in the Constitution by the founding fathers, so that secularism may ultimately stand out as a reality, and not merely an illusion. It is only in furtherance of that, that article 25 was engrafted in the Constitution as the fundamen-

tal rights, to say that every person has a right to follow religion, according to his own conscience.

Articles 25 to 28 deal with the freedom of religion. They protect the rights of the minorities and others to follow their religion and worship, according to the dictates of their conscience. As regards articles 29 and 30, they deal with the culture and the rights of the minorities to establish educational institutions.

I would like to say as to why this particular amendment of the Bill was ushered in. My friends have made it clear that it was the judgement of the Supreme Courts in Aziz Basha's case which created the complication. If you kindly refer to that judgement what is apparent is, that the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act of 1965 was challenged in Aziz Basha's case. There the question arose by way of a writ petition whether, under article 30(1), it is the minority that has established this institution and, therefore, entitled to administer the same. This was the problem that came up before the Supreme Court.

Unfortunately, as I said the 1920 Act totally obliterated the character of the institution having been established by the minority. It is only by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution that the minorities have got the right, and that too a fundamental right, to establish and administer the educational institutions. It is in that context that the Supreme Court was to consider the issue and the Supreme Court assigned 3 reasons to negative the claim that the protection is not afforded under article 30(1) of the Constitution. The first ground on which they set out their judgement was:

"...the provision of section (6) of the Act of 1920 that the degrees conferred by the University would be recognized by the Government, showed that the Aligarh University, when

it came to be established in 1920, was not established by the Muslim minority, for the minority could not insist on the recognition by the Government of the degrees conferred by any university established by it."

I would like to submit that quite a lot has been said against the judgement of the Supreme Court. I very much wish that the Supreme Court judgement is—and it will have to be—carefully scanned in the perspective of the law that existed. Having regard to section (6) of the 1920 Act, the Supreme Court went to proceed that the minorities cannot insist upon their degrees being recognised by the Government.

As far as I am concerned, I very respectfully beg to differ from the opinion of the Supreme Court in this regard. It is a question of individual opinion. Since the court has rendered its opinion, we have got to bow down; but what I submit is that I have not been able to appreciate as to why a minority cannot request the Government that its degrees should be recognised. This is something which I have not been able to understand; but the Supreme Court has pegged its argument on this basis and in my submission this is really unfortunate.

The second ground which has been assigned by the Supreme Court is that while interpreting the expression 'establishment' they said that the word 'establishment' was not a term of Art and the definition given in various dictionaries shows—every one of its meaning was found—and in the context it meant "to bring into existence". This is perfectly all right and there is nothing wrong in it? what I am not able to understand is, if it is to mean 'to bring into existence', the minority has got every right to bring into existence any institution; they could water it, and rear it to see that it prospers for the benefit of the society at large.

The third ground that has been given is: notwithstanding, that under

section 23 of the Act of 1920 the court was constituted—the Supreme governing body of the university—and that the court was to consist exclusively of Muslims, the other provisions of the Act of 1920, particularly those relating to rector and the visitor showed that the management of the university was not vested in the Muslim community. This is not based on a proper appreciation of the provisions of article 30(1) of the Constitution. Two significant words in article 30(1) of the Constitution are: 'establish and administer'. The minority has a right to establish an educational institution. That is the first part of it. Then what has been said by the largest court; the nine judges of the Supreme Court in St. Xavier's case of 1974, is that the minorities in this country have got their birthright to establish an institution of their own choice and administer the same. The Supreme Court had been holding consistently right from their opinion on the Kerala Education Bill, under article 143 of the Constitution that when it is a question of administration, the government of the day can only regulate it. If regulation transgresses and trenches on the field of administration, to that extent it is unlawful. The minority institution has got the right to administer the same has got to be made distinguished from the power of the government to regulate. Any wrongful regulation on the part of the government has been consistently struckdown by the Supreme Court right from 1959 upto the latest judgement in 1976.

This Bill seeks to achieve the minority character and the significant amendment that has been sought to be brought in is in section 2(1) which says "university means educational institution of their choice, established by the Muslims of India, which originated as the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh and which was subsequently incorporated as Aligarh Muslim University." The idea is to give legal recognition to the fact that this is a minority institution. Once this recognition is given by law, other things follow, namely, that this minori-

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

ty institution will have the right to administer itself and once they are so entitled their rights accrose.

Before I go further, I should like to observe shortly on what some of my friends have said with reference to the Bill that the Government seems to be bringing forward. When once this Bill is passed, any Bill that would be brought by the government and any of its provisions, if they interfere with the administration of this institution, would be violative of article 30(1) of the constitution. Therefore, in my submission when once this Bill stands passed, there is no necessity for any other Bill being brought and it is only a process of regulation by Government, the correctness of which it is better to leave it to the realm of the court. When once we have said that this is a minority institution, which declaration is to be found in this amendment, the rest of the matter, what type of regulation the government seeks to bring in, whether it transgresses the power of regulation and enters the area of administration, that portion will have to be necessarily left to the realm of the judiciary. Any interference with the rights of the minority would only mean that the Supreme Court or any High Court would be enabled to strike it down under article 30(1) of the Constitution. I must submit shortly before I complete my submission that so far as the question of rights under Article 30 are concerned which the minorities enjoy, they cannot be put better than what Chief Justice S. R. Das has said in the Kerala Education Bill:

"So long as the Constitution stands as it is and is not altered, it is, we conceive, the duty of this Court to uphold the fundamental rights and thereby honour our sacred obligation to the minority communities who are of our own. Throughout the ages endless inundations of men of diverse creeds, cultures and races Aryans and

non-Aryans, Dravidians and Chinese, scythians, Huns, Pathans and Mughals—have come to this ancient land from distant regions and climes, India has welcome them all. They have met and gathered, given and taken and got mingled, merged and lost in one body. India's tradition has thus been epitomised in the following noble lines:

'None shall be turned away

From the shore of this vast sea of
humanity That is India'

Indeed India has sent out to the world her message of goodwill enshrined and proclaimed in our National Anthem:

Day and night, thy voice goes out
from land to land, Calling Hindus,
Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains round
by throne and Parasees, Mussalmans
and Christians.

Offering are brought to thy shrine
by the East and the West to be
woven in a garland of love.

Thou bringest the hearts of all peo-
ples into the harmony of one, life,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to thee."

This is the best exposition as to what was thought of by the founding fathers in the context of Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

May I submit the Supreme Court in St. Xavier's case as to what Article 30(1) meant, said. I quote:

"The right conferred by Article 30(1) is intended to be real and; effective and not a mere pious and abstract sentiment; it is a promise of reality and not a teasing illusion. Such a right cannot be allowed to be whittled down by any measure masquerading as a regulation."

Therefore, my submission is that once it is declared by virtue of this Bill that this institution has a minority

character, and has been established by the minority other things automatically follow. The rights flowing from Article 30 need not be given by anyone. This declaration by itself brings in the Constitutional rights in its train.

A lot was said by my friends on the other side about the Bill to be brought by the Government. I may submit that once this character has been recognised, there is no necessity or any Bill and only a case of regulation. Any regulation that transgresses the powers will have to be struck down as violative of Article 30 of the Constitution.

My friend Dr. Ramji Singh has referred to certain aspects. Particularly he has said that it was the legislature that has brought this Act of 1920 to show that there was nothing wrong. As I said, it was the legislature in 1920 that totally obliterated the societies that existed under the Societies Registration Act; and I am confident, if 1920 Act was not there, the societies which were responsible for establishing that institution would have after 1950 claimed that it was a minority institution and, in such case, this Bill was un-necessary. Therefore, let us not go into those questions.

I am submitting that the minorities have suffered a lot in this country for the last 30 years. We, as politicians, have not allowed them to join the mainstream of our national life. We have been using them for the purpose of our selfish ends to elections whenever it has become necessary for us to do so. The prosperity and cohesive nature of the country would stand strengthened in the minorities asserting their rights.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The Bill which is under....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chitta Basu will continue.

Now we take up Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHAMBAL VALLEY AREA

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मधोरिया : (इटावा) :
सभापति जी, संसदीय इतिहास में यह एक संग्राम है, यह एक अनोखी घटना है संसदीय इतिहास में जबकि एक प्रश्न तीन विभिन्न रूपों में तीन सप्ताह में तीन बार आया है। पहली बार जब यह सवाल सदन में आया तो इस सवाल को देश के पुलिस मंत्रालय या गृह मंत्रालय के सुपुर्द करके इसे टालने की कोशिश की गई। हमारा प्रश्न सम्पूर्ण चम्बल घाटी के विकास और उस क्षेत्र में बहने वाली पांच नदियों, हिमालय की कोख से निकली जमनोत्री, राजस्थान से निकलने वाली चम्बल और मध्य प्रदेश से निकलने वाली तीन नदियां बकारी, पहूज और सेंफ, से सम्बन्धित था। ये पांच नदियां एक ही स्थान पर मिलती हैं, संगम करती हैं, जिन को पंचनदा कहते हैं। पंजाब में सिर्फ पांच नदियां बहती हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले में ये पांच नदियां एक केन्द्र पर जुड़ती हैं, मिलती हैं और एक संगम बनाती हैं। इस विकास के सवाल को ला एण्ड आर्डर, न्याय और व्यवस्था का सवाल बता कर के, समाप्त करने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि अध्यक्ष जी की कोशिश से, उन के हस्तक्षेप से इस सवाल को गृह मंत्रालय की हथियारबन्द पुलिस के दफ्तर से निकाल कर, योजना आयोग की ठंडी अलमारी में रखने की कोशिश की गई। फिर से यह दूसरा सवाल ठीक एक हफ्ते के बाद 28 मार्च को आया। 28 मार्च को हमारे माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने जो उत्तर दिया, वह तो उत्तर वहीं देंगे जो ठंडी अलमारी से

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भंडारिया]

निकल कर योजना आयोग से आएगा । मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का योजना आयोग या प्लानिंग कमीशन एक सफेद हाथी है और इस योजना आयोग में सेवा मुक्त होने के बाद जो लोग निष्क्रिय और साथ ही साथ निस्तेज अधिकारी होते हैं, उन के पुराने भ्रष्टाचार का इनाम दे कर वहाँ पर बँटला दिया जाता है । उन को देश की आम जनता की जिन्दगी की कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती है । उन्हीं लोगों की तरफ से स्वायत्त कन्जरवेशन का सवाल बना कर 28 तारीख को जवाब देने की कोशिश की गई । कहा यह गया कि हम 5 वर्षों के अन्दर जमीन को हमवार कर के 20 हजार लोगों को काम देंगे लेकिन इस सवाल का जवाब बनाने वाले यह भुल जाते हैं कि अगर 5 वर्षों के अन्दर लोगों को काम देने की कोशिश की गई, तो अगले आने वाले पांच वर्षों के अन्दर 20 हजार लोग वहाँ दुर्घर्ष डाकुओं की गोलियों के शिकार बना दिये जाएंगे । मेरा सवाल सिर्फ स्वायत्त कन्जरवेशन से ही सम्बन्धित नहीं है । इतने सालों तक से जो उजड़ा और पिछड़ा इलाका है, उस का विकास कैसे होगा, यह सवाल भी था लेकिन इस का कोई सही उत्तर न दे कर दोबारा इस को टालने की कोशिश की गई । तीसरी बार ठीक 14 दिन के बाद यह सवाल 11 अप्रैल को फिर से सदन में आया, जिस का उत्तर भी निराशाजनक दिया गया । उस उत्तर से उस क्षेत्र की जनता और उस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो खोम हैं और जो निर्वाचित लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, उन सभी को बहुत बड़ी निराशा हुई ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के कानों तक यह सूचना, यह खबर पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यही स्थिति रही, तो जिस तरह 1907 में उस इलाके में, मध्य भारत में जो हालत पिढारियों की थी, वह फिर से उस इलाके में बनने वाली है । पिढारियों की सी स्थिति बनने वाली है । यदि सरकार ने इस समूचे सवाल को ले कर उस क्षेत्र का विकास करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया । इस सवाल पर मैंने कहा कि सन् 1907 में वारेन हेस्टिंग ने ठीक से इस का ब्यौरा दिया था ।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के सम्पूर्ण वरिष्ठ नेतृत्व और शासन में बैठे हुए सम्पूर्ण वर्तमान शासकों का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय समस्या को सफेद हाथी योजना कमीशन (प्लानिंग कमीशन) को सुपुर्ण कर के अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझना यह राष्ट्र हित में नहीं होगा । यह सफेद हाथी है—योजना आयोग, प्लानिंग कमीशन । जितने भी सेवामुक्त और शक्तिहीन उच्च नौकरशाह होते हैं उन्हें ही अपने पुराने भ्रष्टाचारों के लिये पुरस्कार दे कर योजना आयोग में बैठा दिया जाता है । ऐसे लोग जिनको वस्तु स्थिति का कोई ज्ञान नहीं, जिन का देश की समस्याओं से कोई लगाव नहीं, वे समस्याओं का समाधान क्या तलाश करेंगे ?

चम्बल का प्रश्न आज देश के लिये राष्ट्र का गीत है । बिना उस क्षेत्र के विकास के देश के उस बड़े हिस्से से जो देश के मध्य के तीन राज्यों का क्षेत्र है, जो देश का तीन-चौथाई भाग है वहाँ से खुली लूट, अकैती, हिंसा और जंगली-पन का खात्मा संभव नहीं है । इस

हिंसात्मक मनोवृत्ति को बेरोजगारों को काम दे कर, अशिक्षितों को शिक्षा दे कर, संस्कारहीन को नये संस्कार देकर, यातायात की असुविधा को दूर कर के उस क्षेत्र की प्रतिवर्ष नदियों द्वारा कटती हुई मिट्टी को रोक कर, पंचनदे पर बांध बना कर, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर के, भारी बुलडोजरों के जमीन को समतल करके, नयी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करें, कम से कम तीन नई रेल लाइन उस क्षेत्र में दे कर उबड़-खाबड़ सैकड़ों वर्षों से उपेक्षित क्षेत्र को एक हरी-भरी खुश-हाली देकर उसका सुन्दर शांतिप्रिय नागरिकों की घाटी के रूप में निर्माण करें ।

सभापति जी, वहाँ के गरीब लोग, भूखे और बेकार लोग कब तक दो चक्कियों के पाट के बीच में पिसते रहेंगे ? एक चक्की का पाट वहाँ का निराश उपेक्षित, पुलिस द्वारा बनाया गया बन्दूकधारी डाकू । चक्की का दूसरा पाट है बंदूक और संगीनधारी डाकूओं से भी बड़ा डाकू पुलिस फोर्स ।

चम्बल के क्षेत्र में साक्षरता की क्या स्थिति है ? आप और सदन यह जान कर आश्चर्यचकित हो जायेंगे कि पूरे देश में साक्षरता 29.50 है । इसमें ग्रामीण साक्षरता सिर्फ 23 प्रतिशत है और शरीरों में साक्षरता केवल 10 प्रतिशत है । यह पूरे देश की स्थिति है, लेकिन चम्बल के इस इलाके में कोटा से के कर मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा, जालोन बांदा और झांसी के बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में साक्षरता केवल 11 प्रतिशत है और ग्रामीण अंचल में नारी जाति की साक्षरता इतनी चिन्ताजनक है जो कि 2.5 प्रतिशत से भी कम है । 30 वर्षों तक देश की स्वतंत्र सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, कांग्रेस

सरकार ने जो कुछ भी वहाँ पर करने का प्रयत्न किया, मैं बहुत ही भारी मन से, सभापति जी आपके माध्यम से मंत्रियों और सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस किये हुए को यह वर्तमान सरकार और कम करना चाहती है ।

सभापति जी, 1969-70 में, उस समय भी मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य था । केन्द्रीय सरकार से 72.50 लाख रुपये राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में उस भयंकर बीहड़ क्षेत्र को एक दूसरे से जोड़ने के लिये, रोड कम्युनिकेशन के लिए, सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत किया था । तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह अनुभव कर के कि सड़कों के निर्माण और विकास से डाकूओं के घातक में कुछ कमी होगी । 70 से लेकर 74 की बनी हुई सड़कें आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार के दो वर्षों के कार्य-काल के लिये फूट-फूट कर रो रही हैं । बनी हुई सड़कें बिना मरम्मत और देखभाल के टूट रही हैं । आज न उन सड़कों की देखभाल हो रही है और न उनकी मरम्मत का कोई ख्याल किया जा रहा है । जो अंधवनी हैं वे सभी सड़कें अपने भाग्य के लिये रो रही हैं । फूफचौरेला रोड जो मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच में है, वह जो अंधवनी पड़ी है । जो बनी है, वह भी टूट रही है । मैंने उस सड़क को स्वयं भी कई बार देखा है ।

सभापति जी, आज जिस क्षेत्र को चम्बल घाटी के नाम से जाना जाता है उसे गुरिल्ला युद्ध का मानसिक प्रशिक्षण इसी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि से मिला है । जब अराजकता बढ़ गई तो लड़ाकू जातियों ने अपनी गुरिल्ला लड़ाई के लिये धन एकत्र करने के लिये लूटपाट शुरू की ।

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया]

मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के बाद पिंडारियों ने मध्य भारत के इसी क्षेत्र में अपना आतंक कायम किया। 1907 में हैस्टिंग्स ने इसका जिक्र करते हुए एक बहुत ही तफसील से व्योरा दिया है।

देश के इस हिस्से में जब भयंकर अकाल आया तो वहां के लोगों ने अपने क्षेत्र से बाहर निकल कर लूटपाट शुरू की। वहां के निवासी चोरी करने को हीन और डकैती को साहसिक काम समझते हैं। उस क्षेत्र में आज भी स्वतंत्रता के 30 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस है। उस क्षेत्र में जहां पर गरीब जनता दुखी है उनमें से विशेष कर हरिजन तो बिल्कुल ही बदतर स्थिति में हैं।

सभापति जी, जब तक सामाजिक, आर्थिक व्यवस्था में मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता तब तक 2, 4 दस्यु दलों का सफाया करने से कुछ नहीं निकलने वाला है। चम्बल घाटी में जब तक भुखमरी, अशिक्षा और बेरोजगारी है तब तक चम्बल का क्षेत्र इसी प्रकार से धधकता रहेगा। अब उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की वर्तमान सरकारों ने डाकू समस्या पर सोचना ही बन्द कर दिया। केन्द्रीय सरकार भी चम्बल घाटी की समस्या को कानून और व्यवस्था की निगाह से ही देखती है। यह सोचकर पुलिस की संख्या में मनमाने ढंग से वृद्धि की जा रही है। पुलिस को जितना ज्यादा अधिकार दिया जा रहा है उतनी अधिक वह जंगली और निरंकुश होती जा रही है।

सभापति जी, चम्बल घाटी की भौगोलिक स्थिति ही कुछ ऐसी है कि वहां डाकूओं के लिये अपने को छिपाये रखना बहुत आसान है। चम्बल, यमुना, बबारी, पहुंज, सेंध और अनेकों सहायक नदियों से घिरे उत्तरी सिरे पर भयावह बीहड़ है तो दूसरी तरफ शिवपुर, पहाड़गढ़, गुना और शिवपुरी इलाके में भारी घनघोर जंगल हैं। उस क्षेत्र की जमीन पर आबादी का दबाव दरिद्रता के कारण अत्यधिक बढ़ता जाता है। उस क्षेत्र का प्रमुख व्यवसाय जो पशुपालन था उसे सरकार के जंगल विभाग ने लगभग चौपट कर दिया है। नदियों के किनारे का यह पूरा क्षेत्र सरकार की जन विरोधी नीतियों के कारण दिन प्रति दिन उजड़ता जा रहा है। सरकार का जो कुछ भी वहां पर जमीन को बुलडोजरों द्वारा समतल करने और भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने का काम है वह केवल प्रचार मात्र ही है। 3-9-79 को यू.एन.आई. के संवाददाता के अनुसार पिछले 20 वर्षों में 1 लाख 20 हजार हैक्टेयर रेवाइन्स में से केवल 1600 हैक्टेयर में भूमि को समतल किया गया है। भूमि को समतल करने का खर्च भी 0.7 हैक्टेयर पर 2,000 रु० आता है जिसे छोटा किसान या भूमिहीन लोग खर्च कर के जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते। इसलिये जो किया भी वह फटता जा रहा है। बरबादी का इससे बड़ा उदाहरण और क्या हो सकता है।

उस अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र में जितने भी अपराध होते हैं उसकी तीन चौथाई जिम्मेदारी वहां की पुलिस पर है। पुलिस का उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों के साथ व्यवहार बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार से ही है जिस प्रकार सिकारी लोग जंगली

जीव जंतुओं के साथ करते हैं। इसी-लिये एक समर्पण के बाद दूसरा समर्पण और हर समर्पण के बाद नये डाकुओं के पहले से अधिक भयंकर गैंग बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। आज उससे अधिक डाकू यहां पर फिर पैदा हो चुके हैं जितनों ने लोक नायक के सामने समर्पण किया था।

जब तक सरकार और समाज अपराधियों के मन में यह विश्वास पैदा नहीं कर देती कि उनके अपराधों के कारणों को तलाश कर के दूर किया जायगा, अगर कुछ अज्ञानबोध अपराध हो भी गया हो तो उनको सहानुभूति रखते हुए अपने में मुद्धार के लिये ही दण्डित किया जायेगा और दंड भोगने के बाद उन्हें एक औसत नागरिक के रूप में ही समाज में लिया जायेगा। यह नहीं होगा कि किसी युवक से एक बार भूल से गलती होने पर पुलिस के अपराधपूर्ण रजिस्टर में एक बार नाम दर्ज हो जाने में उसका नाम सदैव के लिये अपराध सूची में लिख लिया जायगा। यदि समाज और शासन उस क्षेत्र की मूल समस्याओं को समझ कर उनका संभव समाधान अगर करें तो अपराधों में भी कमी हो सकती है। मैं यह बात बहुत ही विश्वास के साथ चम्बल घाटी के उस क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कह सकता हूँ। पुलिस यदि समाज के प्रतिनिधियों की हैसियत से काम करे और उसका मूल लक्ष्य अपराधों की रोकथाम और कमी करना हो तो बहुत कुछ अपराध रूक सकता है। पुलिस यह सोचती है कि यदि अपराधों में कमी होगी तो उनका धंधा रूक जायेगा। पुलिस का स्वार्थ इसी में है और जितने अधिक अपराध बढ़ेंगे उतनी अधिक उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

मैं यहां पर डाकुओं के नाम का कोई जिक्र न करके उन्हें इतिहास पुरूष नहीं बनाना चाहता। मैं कुछ श्रम सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

1. इस उद्देश्य की नीति की तरफ सरकार का फिर से ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। आवागमन के साधनों के लिये जो भी धन विश्व बैंक और ई० ई० सी० यूरोपीय इकनामिक कम्युनिटी से जो भी सहायता चली आ रही है भरपूर उस क्षेत्र में खर्च किया जाये। राज्य सरकारें अगर खर्च न करें तो केंद्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे।

2. विश्व बैंक की तरफ से पच-नद पर जहाँ पांच नदियों का संगम है वहाँ पर जो बांध के लिये 60 करोड़ रु० करीब करीब मंजूर हुआ, जिसका सर्वे हुआ, आज उसका पता नहीं चल रहा है कि उस पर क्या हो रहा है उस काम का शीघ्र पूरा किया जाय।

3. मेरा सुझाव है कि उस क्षेत्र के जो भी संसद् सदस्य हैं, राज्य गृह-मंत्री, राज्य योजना मंत्री, उस क्षेत्र के विधायक और प्लानिंग कमीशन के एक प्रतिनिधि, इन सब की एक समिति बनायी जाए, जिसमें तीन-तीन व्यक्तियों की एक-एक टीम कभी वहाँ जाकर काम का निरीक्षण करे, वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं को देखे, जिस ढंग से वहाँ का विकास संभव हो, उसकी जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट प्लानिंग कमीशन और केंद्रीय सरकार को देती रहे।

[श्री चर्जन सिंह मंडरिया]

4. श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रधान मंत्रित्व काल में वहां के निर्माण कार्य को देखने के लिए एक समिति गठित हुई थी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उस समिति को भी इन्दिरा गांधी की योजना समझ कर समाप्त कर दिया। उस समिति का गठन फिर से किया जाये।

5. हमारा सुझाव है कि तीन राज्यों के उस क्षेत्र में कम-से-कम वहां पर प्रत्येक राज्य के उद्योग धंधे, राजकीय स्तर पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जायें और लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों तथा दस्तकारियों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए यहां विकास योजनायें शुरू की जायें।

6. केन्द्र सरकार का ओर से पूरे क्षेत्र के लिए, शिक्षा के विकास और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए पृथक् बजट एलाट किया जाये। हर वर्ष उस क्षेत्र में 100 प्राथमिक पाठशालायें, 50 माध्यमिक पाठशालायें, जूनियर हाई स्कूल, और 30 हाई स्कूल तथा 5 टेक्नीकल स्कूल इन तीन राज्यों में पृथक्-पृथक् स्थापित किये जायें।

7. उन तीन राज्यों के क्षेत्र में, जो भारतीय सेना के सिपाहियों का क्षेत्र है, जो युद्ध के दिनों में तोप की खुराक हैं, जो युद्ध के समय काम में आते हैं, उस क्षेत्र के लिए एक सैनिक स्कूल की स्थापना की जाये।

8. इस पूरे क्षेत्र में वर्तमान पुलिस को हटाकर सैन्य के सेवामुक्त सैनिकों का एक पुलिस बल गठित करके रखा जाये। इस नये फोर्स की अष्टाचार का अनुभव तहोने के कारण वहां पर काम मानवीय ढंग पर चलना सम्भव होगा।

9. एक रेल लाइन मिड से फर्सबा-बाद तक डाली जाये और दूसरी मिड से सहसों तक चलाई जाये।

10. आगरा से वहां होकर एक रेलवे लाइन से दिवियापुर से मिलाया जाये।

11. कटी हुई भूमि में बन लगाने की नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाये। उद्देश्य केवल कटाव रोकना ही न हो, अर्थात् वनों से वहां के बेरोजगारों को रोजी दिलाना भी हो। गांव के लोगों का सहयोग लिया जाये और पैदावार में उनको हिस्सा दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं अपने राज्य मंत्री श्री फजलुर्रहमान से अपील करूंगा कि वह कमेटी की यहां पर घोषणा करें और जो मैंने एक सिद्धान्त बताया है और साथ ही साथ मैं उनको दो दिन के लिए उस क्षेत्र में चलने के लिए निमंत्रित करता हूँ कि वह उस क्षेत्र को चलकर देखें और वहां पर उनकी क्या दिक्कतें हैं, उसको महसूस करें और योजना आयोग और केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के समक्ष उसे उपस्थित करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि चम्बल घाटी के विकास का काम शुरू होगा; ताकि बढ़ती हुई हिंसा रके और वहां के नागरिक शान्तिपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुर्रहमान) : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारी इसलिए हूँ कि इनको चिन्ता है, बेचैनी है और क्षेत्रीय प्रेम इनके दिल में इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उमड़ रहा है। इन्होंने जो बातें बतायी हैं कि पहली बार यह होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास चला गया, दोबारा जवाब आया, यह मेरी बंधनसीबी है कि यह मेरी बातों से सन्तुष्ट न हो सके।

यह अपनी जगह पर मानी हुई बात है कि यह चम्बल वैली 3 प्रान्तों में है— राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा इसमें शामिल है। सिर्फ ला एंड गार्डर का प्राबलम न समझकर, इसके आर्थिक विकास की आवश्यकता को मद्देनजर रखते हुये, तीनों राज्य सरकारों को बुलाकर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बात की और उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया और उसके लिए योजनाएँ बनती गई। यह माननीय सदस्य का कहना कि कोई काम नहीं हुआ, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

सभापति जी, शायद आपने कभी उस हल्के को देखा कि नहीं, पता नहीं पर मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जिन्होंने प्लानिंग कमीशन में आने से पहले उस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया और शायद मेरा वही दौरा मुझे यहां लाया है।

वह इलाका बरसों से पिछड़ा हुआ है, आवागमन का कोई रास्ता नहीं और उस एरिया के विकास के लिए साधनों की आवश्यकता है। सिर्फ रुपये से ही उसका विकास नहीं होगा, यन्त्र भी ले जाने पड़ेंगे और दूसरा सामान भी ले जाना पड़ेगा। वहां का रास्ता कुछ ऐसा टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा है कि जिसमें दिक्कतें हैं और यही दिक्कतें विकास की प्रगति में तेजी लाने में बाधक बन जाती हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि डेवलपमेंट कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं उनको सूचना के लिए बता दू कि पिछली योजनाओं से के कर आज तक राजस्थान में लगभग 19 हजार हेक्टेयर, यू० पी० में लगभग 13 हजार हेक्टेयर और मध्य प्रदेश में 3.61 हेक्टेयर हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन का विकास किया जा चुका है और उस पर 548.49 लाख रुपये खर्च कर दिए गये

हैं, जिसे पावर और इरिगेशन की भी सुविधा दी गई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, और जिस रफ्तार से होनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं हो सकी। लेकिन हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि हम प्लान और स्कीम बना देते हैं, और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा भी प्लान और स्कीम में यहां आती हैं, और मेरे जैसे शकश उन्हें देख कर काम के लाभक बातों को छट लेते हैं, मगर आखिर काम तो राज्य सरकारों को ही करना है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की सूचना के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम चम्बल और यमुना नदियों के वाटर-शेड के विकास के लिए एक इन्टेग्रेटेड स्कीम को लागू करने जा रहे हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन से हमने उसको क्लीयर कर दिया है। इस वक्त वह स्कीम एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में है। मुझे आशा है कि वह स्कीम बहुत जल्द काम में लायी जाएगी।

जहां तक सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है, लगभग 220 किलोमीटर तक सड़कें बनी हैं। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि वहां पर आवागमन के साधन बहुत कम हैं और जमाने का पिछड़ापन है। ग्रंथेजी राज में और पिछले कांग्रेस के राज में भी वहां कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है। जब से जनता पार्टी सरकार में आई है, वह बड़े जोर से यह कोशिश कर रही है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, हम चोरों और डाकुओं से वहां के लोगों की मुक्ति करा दें और आवागमन की सुविधा दें। लेकिन वहां पर सड़कों और रास्तों का कठिनाई को दूर करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। वहां पर जितनी जमीन पर काफ़्त की जा सकती है, जहां उपज हो सकती है, वह छोटे छोटे नालों की वजह से बराब होती जा रही है। उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए भी स्कीम और

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

प्रोजेक्ट चलाये गये। कनजरवेशन ग्राफ सायल की स्कीम भी लागू की गई।

माननीय सदस्य को वन विभाग से भी शिकायत है। उन शिकायतों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने सरकार की नजर में ला दिया है कि वन विभाग की तरफ से क्या प्रत्याचार होता है, जिसके कारण जानवरों को चराई और पालनपोषण में कठिनाई होती है।

जहाँ तक ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है, मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि यह मामला होम मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखता है। प्रसल में चम्बल बैली का सवाल ऐसा है, जिसमें होम मिनिस्ट्री, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और एवर्जी मिनिस्ट्री सब की सब आ जाती हैं। हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि विभिन्न विभागों की स्कीमों जमीन पर पहुँच जायें, लेकिन जब यहाँ से स्कीमों राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के पास जाती हैं, तो हम नहीं जानते कि उनके विशेषज्ञ किस तरह काम करते हैं, क्या नहीं करते हैं। अगर हम सीधे इन्टरफीयर करें, तो कहा जाएगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के काम और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हस्तक्षेप करती है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो सुझाव और मशवरे दिये हैं, मैं उन तमाम की जाँच पड़ताल ज़रूर कराऊंगा, और उनमें से जो बातें प्रमल के लायक होंगी सरकार को उन्हें प्रमल में लाने में कोई दिक्कत या उष्य नहीं होगा। उनकी यह इच्छा है कि एक कमेटी बना कर योजना विभाग के किसी विशेषज्ञ के साथ, या मैं स्वयं, उनके नेतृत्व में उस सरजमीं पर चलें और वहाँ की हालत को देखें। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य को, जिनका वह हटका है, या जो लोग इससे सम्बन्धित हैं, उनको ले कर हम ज़रूर चलें।

जहाँ तक परमानेंट कमेटी का सवाल है अभी शायद वह कार्यान्वित नहीं हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन के लोग अगर इन्स्पेक्शन में जा कर देख कर आ जायें, उससे तो काम होता नहीं है। काम तो करना है राज्य सरकारों को या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो भिन्न भिन्न डिपार्टमेंट ने, कुछ उनकी भी करना है और वह सब प्लानिंग कमीशन के अण्डर में नहीं हैं। हमारे यहाँ के लोग जा कर के निरीक्षण कर के यही ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर सकते हैं कि उस की प्रगति की, या उस की कमी की या गति की रिपोर्ट दे सकते हैं। तो यह भी एक आप का सुझाव है जिस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ और मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आप को उस जमीन से जो लगाव है, जो आप को इन स्कीमों के लिए बेचैनी है, आप धैर्य रखिए, आप से कम बेचैन आप की बातों को सुनकर यह लोकप्रिय जो आप की सरकार है, वह नहीं है। लेकिन उन अड़चनों को भी जरा सोचें कि कितने अड़चनों और दिक्कतों में इन साधनों को आप तक पहुँचाया जायगा और कौसी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आप की सेवा के लिए सारी चम्बल और जमुना की योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी हम कार्यान्वित कराएंगे ताकि आइवा एलेक्शन में आप को इस जमीन में कोई कठिनाई न हो।

सभापति महोदय : डा० रामजी सिंह, इतने सुन्दर जवाब के बाद आप को अभी कुछ पूछना है ?

डा० रामजी सिंह : (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सचमुच में जवाब तो इतना सुन्दर है लेकिन चम्बल के नाम से एक तरह जब डाकुओं का भय होता है तो चम्बल घाटी में जो शक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ उस से भी

शंभुलमाल और वाल्मीकी का स्मरण होता है और यही कारण है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य भदौरिया साहब उस क्षेत्र के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिला रहे हैं।

माननीय मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि चम्बल का यह इलाका बड़ा खतरनाक है। चार तरह की जमीन है जिस में डेढ़ मीटर, दो मीटर गहरी, तीन मीटर गहरी और पांच मीटर गहरी तक है और वहाँ उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए जयप्रकाश बाबू के समय जब डाकुओं ने समर्पण किया उसी समय से यह बात नहीं चल रही है। पवार कमीशन आज से 60 वर्ष पहले बना और उस ने सिफारिश की थी कि इस समूचे क्षेत्र की जमीन को ठीक कर के यहाँ विकास किया जाय। उसके बाद सीयल कंजर्वेशन के अमेरिकन एक्सपर्ट डा सीहार्ट जब यहाँ आए तो

"He recommended afforestation scheme, control of over-grazing and contour-bunding of the land starting from the ridge....."

तो यह सारी बातें हैं। मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि यह क्षेत्र जो 60 वर्षों से उपेक्षित रहा है। और भ्रम खास कर के जिन्होंने समर्पण किया करीब चार सौ डकैत भाइयों ने, उन्होंने जो योगदान किया है उस के बाद इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विशेष जिम्मेदारी आती है। साधारण विकास सब जगह होता है। योजनाएं सब जगह बनती हैं, लेकिन इस के लिए विशेष जिम्मेदारी आती है और इसीलिए अभी इधर एक अखबार ने लिखा है—

"To change the grim landscape.."

समावृति महोदय : आप सिर्फ प्रश्न पूछिए।

डा० रामजी सिंह : तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चम्बल घाटी की जो ऐसी बुर्खाना

है और जो उस का एक ऐतिहासिक माहौल बना उस के लिए क्या योजना विभाग एक विशेष योजना तयार करेगा ताकि जो दूसरे लोगों ने जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक कारणों से गलत पेशा अख्यार करते हैं उन के सामने एक आदर्श हो कि नहीं, चम्बल में माहुर सिंह और माधो सिंह ने समर्पण किया था और केवल उन के जीवन का ही परिस्कार नहीं हुआ बल्कि उन के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में एक नया संस्कार हो गया ताकि लोग भागे डकैत न बन सकें, तो क्या आप इस के ऊपर विशेष कार्यवाही कर के योजना विभाग का एक विशेष सैल बनाएंगे जैसा आपने आश्वासन दिया ही है और आप जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ महात्मा गांधी सेवाश्रम जवरा से हैं, जहाँ के लोगों ने अपना जीवन समर्पित किया है उस क्षेत्र की सेवा करने के लिए क्या आप उस स्वयंसेवी संस्था को योगदान देंगे ताकि सरकार और वह स्वयं-सेवी संस्था दोनों मिल कर उस क्षेत्र का उपकार कर सकें ?

19 hrs.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : मैं माननीय राज्य मन्त्री से पूछना चाहूंगा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों को मिला कर जो चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र कहलाता है जिस के विकास के लिए तीन तीन योजनाएं बनीं, आप को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह जानना चाहता हूँ : कि वर्ल्ड बैंक की एस्सिसेंस से 1974-75 में जो योजना बनी थी, वह 57 करोड़ की योजना थी, लेकिन 4 वर्षों में यानी 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में कुल 26 करोड़ रुपये का री-एम्बर्समेंट हुआ। अब हम एन्टीसिपेट करते हैं कि जनवरी, 1979 तक दस करोड़ खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन की जवाबदेही खत्म हो गई। ऐसा एरिया जहाँ लाखों हेक्टेयर जमीन है—क्या उस की जिम्मेदारी केवल राज्य सरकार पर छोड़

[श्री युवराज]

की जायगी? मैं समझता हूँ—इस में प्लानिंग कमिशन की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। जो प्लान्स हम बनाते हैं, जिन को योजना आयोग कान्फरेंस देती है, और वह अपडर-इम्प्लीमेंटेशन है, तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि वह निर्धारित समय के भीतर कार्यान्वित होती है या नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह कालबद्ध योजना हैं—जून, 1980 तक मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र की योजना पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित होगी और जून 1981 तक राजस्थान में पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र की योजना कार्यान्वित होगी। इस में सिंचाई, ड्रेनेज, किसानों की भूमि का विकास, सड़कों, कटाव का नियन्त्रण 5 लाख एकड़ एण्ड प्लान्ड इरिगेशन, की योजना है जिस से जनता लाभान्वित होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—इस में असाधारण विलम्ब क्यों हुआ है? यह कह देना काफी नहीं है कि यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—आप ने जो योजना हबीकृत की, जिस के लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक से एसिस्टेंस मिली, क्या आप ने पता लगाने की कोशिश की, क्या आप की कोई टीम गई थी कि 57 करोड़ की योजना इतने दिनों तक जो कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी—उस का क्या कारण है? क्या आप की ओर से कोई ऐसा प्रयास किया गया है?

श्री जफलुर रहमान : माननीय सदस्य डा० राम जी सिंह की बात का जवाब मैं क्या हूँ। भारतवर्ष में जैसा उन्होंने कहा—एक बाल्मीकि नहीं अनेक बाल्मीकि पैदा

हों। बाल्मीकि के अलावा अब तो तुलसी दास को भी पढ़ने लगे हैं। यह काम तो होम मिनिस्ट्री का था, लेकिन विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस नई योजना की बात क्या, जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं, सभी नई हैं। प्लानिंग कमिशन में सेल बने हुए हैं कि किस तरह की स्कीम को कौन सा एक्सपर्ट हैण्डल करेगा। जब कोई योजना आती है तो प्लानिंग कमिशन में डिस्कस हो कर पास की जाती है। ऐसी नहीं है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है या वह कोई देखरेख नहीं करती है। अगर देखरेख नहीं करेंगे तो अब तो रोडिंग प्लान का सिलसिला चल रहा है, फिर कैसे घटायेंगे और कैसे बढ़ायेंगे : इस लिये उस में हम लगे हुए हैं।

जहां तक आश्रम का सवाल है—प्रधान मन्त्री जी और डा० रामजी सिंह की एक ही विचारधारा है। प्लानिंग में ऐसा कोई अनुदान नहीं है जो आश्रम को दे सके....

डा० रामजी सिंह : आप विकास के काम के लिए दें।

श्री जफलुर रहमान : विकास का काम भी अगर प्लानिंग कमिशन स्वयं करती तो हम जरूर कहते कि यह भी कर लो, लेकिन इस को राज्य सरकार करती है, या दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स करते हैं।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य युवराज का सवाल है—57 करोड़ के खर्च की जो बात है उस में 18 करोड़ मध्य प्रदेश के लिये और बाकी राजस्थान के लिये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 17 करोड़ खर्चा हुआ लेकिन मार्च, 1979 तक यह 26 करोड़ हुआ है।

मैंने माननीय सदस्य भदोरिया जी का जवाब दते हुए कहा कि राज्य सरकार को कोई खुशी नहीं होगी कि इस पैसे को अपने खजाने में रख कर इण्टरेस्ट पर चढ़ायें। जब काम की सुविधा न हो, काम करने में इतनी अड़चनें हों, आवागमन के रास्ते ठीक न हों, तो काम धीमी गति से होगा। लेकिन प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट भी इस पर निगरानी रखता है ताकि काम में जितनी तेजी हो सके,

लावे। मैं यह भी कह दूँ कि 26 करोड़ रुपये के अलावा मैं 10 करोड़ रुपया और भी दिया है—1980 तक के लिये, ताकि काम में पैसे की दिक्कत न हो और जहाँ तक जल्दी हो सके, काम चले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd April, 1979.

1.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April, 23, 1979/Vaisakha 3, 1901 (Saka).