

Sixth Series, No. 42

Thursday, April 26, 1979

Vaishaka 06,1901(Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

**(Seventh Session)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

## CONTENTS

(No. 42, Thursday, April 26, 1919/Vasakha 6, 1901 Saka)

	COLUMNS
<b>WELCOME TO THE SURINAME PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION . . . . .</b>	<b>1-2</b>
<b>Oral Answers to Questions :</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 890 to 892, 894 to 896, 898, 899 and 902	2—30
<b>Written Answers to Questions :</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 888, 889, 893, 897, 900, 901 and 903 to 907	30—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8601 to 8626 and 8628 to 8800	40—242
Announcement <i>re.</i> Question of Privilege . . . . .	243—49
Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .	249—51
<b>Public Accounts Committee—</b>	
Hundred and twenty-ninth and Hundred and forty-fourth Reports	251—52
<b>Estimates Committee—</b>	
Thirty-sixth and thirty-first Reports and Minutes . . . . .	252
<b>Committee on Public Undertakings—</b>	
Forty-ninth, Forty-first, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Reports and Minutes . . . . .	252-53
<b>Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—</b>	
Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Reports . . . . .	253-54
Petition <i>re.</i> Freedom of Religion Bill, 1978 . . . . .	254
<b>Business Advisory Committee—</b>	
Thirty-third Report . . . . .	255—74
Inter-State Migrants Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	274
<b>Matters under Rule 377—</b>	
(i) Malpractices in Coal Industry :	
Shri Mukunda Mandal . . . . .	275-76

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

(ii) Reported closure of Bricks kilns in Uttar Pradesh due to shortage of coal :

Shri Manohar Lai . . . . . 276-77

(iii) Reported Public Resentment against Octroi levy at Niglat Bridge on Betwa River (Madhya Pradesh) :

Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak . . . . . 277

(iv) Reported detention of 104 Dn. Deluxe Train at Biliya Station (Eastern Railway) on 21-4-79 :

Shri A. K. Roy . . . . . 727-79

(v) Formation of New Ministry in Goa :

Shri Vayalar Ravi . . . . . 279-80

**Finance Bill, 1979—**

Motion to consider . . . . . 281-314, 315-28

Shri B. K. Nair . . . . . 285-90

Shri Surendra Jha Suman . . . . . 290-95

Shri D. G. Gawai . . . . . 295-99

Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . . 299-314, 315-28

Clauses 2 to 46, Schedules First to fourth and clause 1 . . . . . 329-469

Motion to Pass as amended . . . . . 469-88

Shri Satish Agarwal . . . . . 469-486

Shri Harikesh Bahadur . . . . . 471-73

Shri Skariah Thomas . . . . . 473-74

Shri R. Venkataraman . . . . . 474-77

Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . . 477-83

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan . . . . . 483-86

Statement by Prime Minister re. Acharya Vinobha Bhave's fast . . . . . 314-15

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 26, 1979/Vaisakha 6.  
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### WELCOME TO THE SURINAME PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. E. L. A. Wijntuin, President of the Parliament of Suriname and the Hon'ble Members of the Suriname Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are:—

1. Mr. J. Lachmon, M.P.
2. Mr. R. Nooitmeer, M.P.
3. Mr. J. H. Adhin, M.P.
4. M. T. Ahmad Ali, M.P.
5. Mr. M. Th. J. Bean, M.P.
6. Mr. E. F. Vriesde, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Tuesday, the 24th April, 1979 in the forenoon. They visited Agra on the 25th April.

The delegates are now seated in the Special Box. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to 882 LS—1;

2

the Parliament and the friendly people of Suriname.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

साह्वा प्रयोग से प्राप्त मामले

\*890. श्री स्वामि लाल दुबे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में ऐसे कुल कितने मामले हैं जो मंत्रालय को साह्वा प्रयोग से प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) कितने मामलों में अभी जांच पड़ताल की जानी है;

(ग) इस बारे में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और इन मामलों के निपटारे के लिए क्या निश्चित समय-सीमा रखी गई है; और

(घ) यदि इन मामलों के बारे में विभागीय रूप से जांच पड़ताल न की जाए तो क्या इन मामलों को विशेष न्यायालयों को भेजने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधुसूदन) : (क) साह्वा प्रयोग से प्राप्त 1197 मामले जुलाई 1978 और दिसम्बर 1978 के बीच सम्बन्धित रेलों को भेजे गये थे ।

(ख) 787 ।

(ग) और (घ) . साह्वा जांच प्रयोग से प्राप्त मामले आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल के लिए पहले ही सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासनों को भेजे जा चुके हैं । हालांकि इस प्रकार की जांच-पड़ताल के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है, किन्तु ऐसी जांच-पड़ताल के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना उपयुक्त नहीं समझा जाता, क्योंकि इस प्रकार की जांच-पड़ताल काफी विस्तृत होने की संभावना होती है ।

श्री स्वामि लाल दुबे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाग (ख) का उत्तर ठीक नहीं दिया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that—how many cases have been investigated and how many cases are under investigation.



श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की जायेगी ताकि सही जांच हो सके और लोगों को न्याय मिल सके वरना कभी शासन को दबाव में आकर अधिकारी भी सही जांच नहीं कर सकेंगे और लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कब तक का समय निर्धारित कर सकेंगे और कब तक लोगों को न्याय दे सकेंगे ?

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, 1197 केंसेज में से 410 केंसेज में जांच पूरी हो गई है और आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की गई है। समय की पाबन्दी इसलिए नहीं लगा सकते हैं क्योंकि शाह आयोग के काम को देखें तो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर केंसेज आए थे जांच करने के लिए और कई मर्तबा बिटनेस को भी बुलाना पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में मैं इतना ही आश्वासन इस सबन को देना चाहता हूँ कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे और हमारी रफ्तार भी आप देखेंगे कि 1197 में से 410 केंसेज का काम पूरा किया है और उस पर कार्यवाही भी की है।

श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक 1197 में से 410 मामले ही निपटाए गए हैं, अधिकतर मामले अभी तक पेंडिंग हैं। यदि जांच की यही गति रही तो जल्दी लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा। सम्झे प्रसें तक जांच चलने पर इसमें बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां पैदा होंगी जिसके कारण लोगों को उचित न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसके लिए कौन सा मार्ग अपना रहे हैं जिससे कि लोगों को जल्दी न्याय प्राप्त हो सके ?

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : मैं एक ही प्रश्न का दो मर्तबा जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ, पहले मैंने उसका जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री रायचवरी : मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 410 मामलों में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है उनमें कौन से अधिकारी दोषी पाए गए हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? इसके अलावा जो कुछ मामले हैं उनकी जांच कौन से अधिकारी कर रहे हैं और क्या उनकी स्पेशल कोर्ट्स में सेजेंगे ?

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : जो हमारे पास शिकायतें आई थीं वह ऐसी शिकायतें थीं जिनमें शाह आयोग ने समझा कि इनमें कोई दुनियावी जांच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इन मामलों की जांच प्रशासन के स्तर पर रेलवे भी कर सकती है। वे केंसेज थे—

victimisation, sterilization, transfers, removal from service, withholding, promotions, reversions, removal of encroachment on Railways, premature retirement.

इस प्रकार के केंसेज थे। जो 410 मामले हैं उनकी सारी कैडिस्ट्स तो मैं इस समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री रायचवरी : कितने अधिकारी दोषी पाए गए थे ?

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : 410 केंसेज जो हैं उसमें सम्बन्धित लोगों का विविटमाइजेशन बगरह किया गया था, उनको वापिस लिया गया है, उनके प्री-मेय्योर रिटायरमेंट को समाप्त किया गया है। उसमें अधिकारियों को दोषी ठहराने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन यह जो काम हुआ था वह गलत हुआ था और उसके बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:  
One of the complaints mentioned by the Minister was forcible sterilization. Now, wherever forcible sterilization had taken place, does the Minister propose to re-connect the same so that they may go on producing as many children as they like?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise.

Capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporation of Madhya Pradesh

\*891. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board provides capital contribution to State Road Transport Corporations in the ratio of 2:1 according to the provisions of Section 23 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950;

(b) if so, what are the arrears of such capital contribution to be paid to the State Road Transport Corporation of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when would the above arrears be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:  
Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Railways

from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for capital investment in purchase of new chassis, setting up of Depot, new workshops and tool rooms? If so, how long he will take to clear that proposal?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** This question has nothing to do with the question that is under consideration. But if you want me to say something on this, I will do so.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not want you to say anything on that.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Government consider increasing the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950? Now, 30 years have gone and those basis which were settled at that time, have almost become out dated. Now the expansion programme of many of the State Road Corporations are held up because of non-availability of contribution from the Central Government.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** As far as the capital contributions are concerned, it is the Planning Commission who always decide as to the ceiling for the capital contribution to be made by a particular State to the State Corporation and the matching grant is also to be made by the Central Government through the Railways. Already the allocations have been made. But in the past some of the State Governments made higher capital contributions and on that basis demanded matching higher contribution from the Railways. The Planning Commission have however taken a very favourable view. They have decided to waive the past irregularities and we are allowing the matching contribution. But in future, whatever ceiling has been fixed that will be strictly adhered to.

जो वित्तिकाया विधायी : मैं जेही जी से वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जी कट्टीबुलन आप करते हैं

उसके हिसाब-किताब की कोई जांच होती है या नहीं ? अगर जांच होती है तो आज तक क्या प्राफिट हुआ या लास हुआ—इसका कोई हिसाब आप दे सकते हैं ?

**प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :** मैंने कई दफा इस सदन में स्पष्ट किया है कि रेलवे के जरिए जो कैपिटल कंटी-ब्यूशन दिया जाता है उसमें हम सिर्फ कैरियर एजेंसी हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के जनरल रेवेन्यू से हमें पैसा दिया जाता है और बताया जाता है कि वह पहुँचा दें। बैंगन, मूवेमेन्ट का काम तो हम करते हैं बाकी एका-उन्ट्स बगीरह रखने का जो काम है और उसकी जांच की जिम्मेवारी रेलवे की नहीं है।

**SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Whether the Maharashtra State Transport Corporation has anything to recover by way of matching contribution...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Excepting the first letter 'M', there is no connection.

#### Loss to Railways during 1978-79 Floods

\*892. **DR. P. V. PERIASWAMY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total physical loss suffered by the Railways in 1978-79, floods and the consequent total revenue loss;

(b) whether Government have implemented the valuable recommendations made by the Committee of Engineers as early as 1959 about Railway Bridges designing, about long-term plan involving the survey of 375 rivers by the Indian Meteorological Department, the Central Water and Power Commission and other technical agencies for collecting hydrometeorological data all over the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing them?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**  
(a) The loss suffered by the Railways

in 1978-79 floods is estimated as under:—

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Physical loss	Revenue loss	Total loss
10.44	22.83	33.27

(b) Yes. Out of 360 river catchments which are proposed to be observed, the Railways have already carried out observations to collect hydro-meteorological data from more than 250 catchments spread throughout the country. The work in about 70 catchments is in progress at present.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. P. V. PERIASWAMY: When will the remaining 40 catchments be taken up for observation and what steps have been taken by the Railways on the hydrometeorological data so far collected?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the catchment areas are concerned, the work that we are required to undertake is to carry out proper inspection, and try to ascertain what exactly the rainfall is, what are the damages likely to be done to the bridges, what is likely to be the extent of velocity of water below the bridges, and what is the condition of the water ways. All these aspects have been properly investigated and necessary observations have been recorded.

DR. P. V. PERIASWAMY: What are the principal recommendations that were made by the Committee of Engineers in 1959 about Railway Bridges designing and why is it that no action has been taken so far on them?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The recommendations are:—

(a) Preparation of intensity frequency charts of rainfall to be maintained;

(b) The analysis of all past and present storms;

(c) The establishment of unit hydrographs for representative catchments of different regions;

(d) The study of the behaviour of the existing bridges and the assessment of the adequacy of current theory and practice; and

(e) The task of bringing up-to-date the information and knowledge contained in the classics on this subject."

Here I may end by saying that out of 360 catchment areas, the studies have been completed in 250 areas and the studies are already in operation in another 70 catchment areas.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the Minister the total number of bridges destroyed during 1978-79 floods and the total loss incurred by the Railways due to this destruction.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry, it will not be possible for me to give the number, but in terms of loss in rupees, I can give that. As far as the destruction caused to the railway lines and bridges is concerned, the loss was of the order of Rs. 10.44 crore and the revenue loss, as I said earlier, was Rs. 22.83 crores and therefore, the net loss was Rs. 33.27 crores.

Railway lines in Madhya Pradesh

\*894. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted for the construction of new railway lines in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b). Surveys for the following new railway lines in Madhya Pradesh have been completed in recent years:—

	Length in Kms.
1. Karaila Road-Jayant (covering M.J. and C.U.J.)	55.00
2. Dhalli Rajhara-Jagdajpur	224.00
3. Ranchi-Lohardaga (conversion from NG to BG) and extension of the line to Korba	381.00
4. Satna-Beehara via Rewa	127.00
5. Mahoba-Khajuraho	54.00
6. Ratlam-Banswara	78.00
7. Indore to Mhow	21.00

The following surveys for new lines in Madhya Pradesh are in progress at present:—

1. Karonji to Barvadih via Ambikapur	154.00
2. Lalipur-Singrauli via Khajuraho, Satna and Rewa	455.00

श्री हलपत सिंह वरस्ते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन लाइनों का जो सर्वेक्षण बतलाया गया है वह किन किन वर्षों में पूर्ण होगा और क्या सर्वेक्षण की समय सीमा निर्धारित की गयी है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जो बयान मैंने दिया है उस में कौन-कौन से मार्गों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया गया है, उसकी पूरी जानकारी दी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Only two are under survey, the rest are completed.

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : दो सर्वेक्षण ऐसे हैं जिनके रिटर्न भेजे हैं । एक करेला रोड जयन्त जिसमें 10 प्रतिशत रिटर्न हो सकता है और दूसरा डल्ली राज-हूरा जगवलपुर जिस में 7.9 परसेंट रिटर्न हो सकता है ।

श्री हलपत सिंह वरस्ते : जिन जिन रेलवे लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं क्या इन के प्रतिरिक्त भी नयी रेलवे लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से व्यक्तिगत अथवा सामूहिक रूप से आवेदन किये गये हैं ? यदि हाँ तो उनका विवरण क्या है ? इन प्रस्तावित लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण हेतु कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ? क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : कल मध्य प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों का एक डेलीगेशन आया था और उन्होंने एक लम्बी चीड़ी फहरिस्त दी है । उनके साथ काफी चर्चा हुई है और उसका जिंक इस स्टेटमेंट में भी किया गया है । मैंने उनको बताया है कि खजुराहो, सतना और रीवा के रास्ते ललितपुर सिंगरीली और दूसरे करौजी से बरवाहीह बरास्ता अम्बिकापुर, ये दो सर्वेक्षण जल्दी से हम पूरा कर रहे हैं । इन सर्वेक्षण सर्वेक्षणों के पूरा होने के बाद हमारी नीति यह होगी कि बड़े पैमाने पर परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लेकर सभी को धूरा रखने के बजाय चन्द योजनाओं को हाथ में लेकर ज्यादा लोकेशन कर दिया जाए और जो काम को हम पूरा करें । यह आश्वासन मैं आज सदन को भी देना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रीवा के रास्ते सतना ब्यूहारी या सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके निर्माण के लिए आप अब क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ।

खजुराहो, सतना और रीवा के रास्ते ललितपुर सिंगरीली का जो सर्वेक्षण आप करवा रहे हैं यह बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी वर्ष यानी 1979 के अन्त तक आरम्भ प्रारंभ करें कि यह पूरा हो जाए । क्या आप ऐसा करेंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : कार्रवाई के लिए जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्य ने दिया है इसको जल्द हम ध्यान में रखेंगे ।

श्री निरमल चन्द्र जैन : बहुत समय से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक बड़ी लाइन कर दी जाए । इसका सर्वेक्षण भी हो चुका है । नतीजे की अभी तक जानकारी नहीं मिली है । मैं इसके बारे में लिख भी चुका हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में जानकारी दें ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : गोंदिया जबलपुर रोज कनवर्शन का सर्वेक्षण करीब करीब पूरा हो गया है और इसके पूरा होते ही हम उसके सिलसिले में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

### Biochemic Aid to Rural People

\*895. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural people do not get as much medical aid as people in Indian cities;

(b) whether *inter alia*, it is a fact that Allopaths are not interested to go to villages for the reason that the return is so little compared to investment in training in Allopath;

(c) if so, whether Biochemic is considered a system to fill up the gap for it and would take short time and little money in training a student; and

(d) whether a full-fledged Biochemic Hospital is being run in or around Madras?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir, the medical facilities in rural areas are less in comparison to the facilities in urban areas.

(b) There is reluctance on the part of allopathic doctors to settle in rural areas for various reasons which include inadequacy of facilities, like housing, schooling, communications, electricity, etc.

(c) Biochemic system is a part of the Homoeopathic system and homoeopathy has been recognised as one of the scientific systems of medical care in the country and has been one of the recognised systems under the Rural Health Scheme.

(d) There is a full-fledged Homoeopathic College with attached hospital facilities in Madras City.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: The Government of India, Ministry of Health, introduced Community Health Workers scheme in the whole country for extending facilities of treatment to the rural people, but we have found

that the scheme is almost a failure and the village people are denied of the right to choose a person according to their choice and they are pressurised by political leaders and political organisations. So, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will enquire into the matter and take steps so that the scheme may be implemented properly as per the guidelines given by the Ministry of Health?

SHRI RABI RAY: I do not agree with the Hon. Member when he says the scheme has been a failure. The scheme has been welcomed by the rural population. If he has any specific suggestion to make, I can consider it.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: The Community Health Workers are trained in the Allopathic system. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is also going to train all the Community Health Workers in Homoeopathic and Biochemic system also?

SHRI RABI RAY: The Community Health Worker is not a Doctor; nor is he a Government servant. He is given some training for three months and we given him a Chit. Both Homoeopathic and Allopathic as well as Ayurvedic medicines are given to him.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: What facilities are being made available in the rural areas so that these medical practitioners who are without employment can go there and work, because after becoming medical graduates they find it difficult to get themselves employed. Will the hon. Minister see that in the rural areas all the facilities of the urban areas are made available to these medical practitioners who go there?

MR. SPEAKER: It is difficult.

SHRI RABI RAY: The Government has decided about the minimum need programme; and we are going ahead with that; and the minimum

need programme; and we are going ahead with that; and the minimum need programme will ensure that the doctors will be persuaded to go to the villages. And the minimum need programme is a must to that.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:** The Biochemic system is a very simple and elementary system. It would be much better if a little background is given to the Community Health Workers so that they can give immediate relief in minor ailments. Will the hon. Minister consider this aspect of the matter and include in the training course extra instructions in the Biochemic system?

**SHRI RABI RAY:** It is part of the homoeopathic system of medicine. According to the Homoeopathic Central Council Act, the term of homoeopathy has been defined as follows: homoeopathy means homoeopathic system of medicine and includes the use of Biochemic medicine; and we are laying a great stress on that also.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सही है कि जिनके डाक्टर हैं वह देहात में तो जाना नह नहीं चाहते । तो मैं दो प्रश्न मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ :

- (1) अभी तक मरीज पर सरकार कितना खर्चा कर रही है ?
- (2) क्या सटार देहाती इलाकों में इस प्रकार के रेफरर अस्पताल की व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे कि वहाँ डाक्टरों को जाने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़े और देहात के मरीज वहाँ अपना इलाज करवा सकें ?

श्री रवि राव : अध्यक्षजी, माननीय पासवान को मालूम है कि स अभी ग्रामरी हेल्थ केयर पर हम ज्यादा जो दे रहे हैं । एक लाख की आबादी पर एक ग्रामरी हेल्थ सेंटर है । आते चल कर हम 50,000 आबादी पर एक सेंटर करने का इरादा रखते हैं । इसलिए उस पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं ।

### Licensing Policy

\*896. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present licensing policy is

authorising and benefitting only three shipping companies;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government;

(c) in view of the fact that foreign flag vessels take away cargo from Indian Ports and small shipping companies remain idle without cargo which is detrimental to the national economy—whether Government will review the whole question; and

(d) if yes, when and if not, why not, state details?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the present licensing policy is authorising and benefitting only three shipping companies. Licences are granted after proper scrutiny to Indian vessels for coastal, overseas liner and tramp and international cross trades under Section 406 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The licensing policy is aimed at ensuring that employment of Indian vessels in India's overseas trades is so regulated that Indian vessels are gainfully employed and Indian Shipping Companies do not compete with each other to the detriment of overall Indian shipping interests.

(c) and (d). Some small Indian shipowners had made a request that they should be allowed to operate on certain additional overseas routes on the plea among others, that foreign shipping companies are taking Indian cargo. The matter was reviewed by the Government recently and it was agreed that small shipowners may be permitted to operate on the following routes provided their vessels are technically suitable for such operation:—

(1) India/China.

(2) West Coast of India/Red Sea.

(3) West Coast of India/East Africa and West Africa.

(4) India/Japan-South East Asia.

(5) West Coast of India/U.S. Atlantic.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** There is a common feeling in the country that the licences granted to the shipping companies are in the interest of the big companies. Scindia, Great Eastern and Birlas are getting the licences. I agree that the recommendations of the Review Committee are all right. But my question is, after reviewing all these things and getting recommendations, how many licences were issued during the last two years to the small shipping companies and the large houses?

**SHRI CHAND RAM:** Seven companies did apply for licences on additional routes as indicated there already; and their cases are being considered by the Director-General who is the proper authority to consider all these cases. We have asked the Director-General of Shipping to expedite the decision.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I asked in how many cases the licences were granted during the last two years to the small shipping companies and the large houses. There was no reply to that.

**SHRI CHAND RAM:** In January, 1979 I have already taken a decision to grant them licence to operate on these five routes and I have asked the Director-General (Shipping) to expedite the decision. I have done that. The implementation of the decision will take some time. They have to take many things into consideration—competition, etc.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I asked him, how many licences he has issued.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has passed orders granting it only in 1979.

**SHRI CHAND RAM:** I have said, seven companies applied for licence

on additional routes and their cases are under consideration by the Director-General,

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** The Minister has now mentioned about the guideline<sub>3</sub> for the small shipping companies. But why has he earmarked India—U.K. Service which is a profitable service only for the big shipping companies like Birlas, Scindias and small shipping companies are offered such lines where they have to struggle more?

A large number of Indian tonnage is being held by big shipping companies. There is a shipping crisis and they are asking for the rescue loan. Instead of investment of another 500 or 600 crores of rupees, though another Rs. 600 crores are pending with these companies, why does the Government not nationalise such companies?

**SHRI CHAND RAM:** So far as the nationalisation question is concerned, it is a very complicated question. As hon. members must have learnt we have set up a high level committee and that Committee will be making recommendations. Among various suggestions, these suggestions can also be considered by that high level committee. But till that Committee submits a report, the Government is not in a position to take any final decision regarding nationalisation, merger, etc.

I may add some information to the question that was already put. One company has been granted General Licence to ply from West Coast of India to Red Sea for a period of one year. Out of seven, one company has already been granted licence. So far as your plea that we should throw open the route—India—U.K. line, that will create unhealthy competition. These route<sub>3</sub> are covered by conference line or rate agreement.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** In regard to answer to part (c), one of the things which the small shipping companies are complaining about is the freedom which the Shipping Ministry is giving to foreign companies to recruit labour illegally

and the Government does nothing. For example Indian Shipping Co. has been recruiting Indian personnel and the ships have been missing and the Indian personnel are without trace. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is he going to do about illegal recruitment of Indian personnel by foreign companies? Has he incorporated it in the licencing policy? What is he doing about India's missing ship—M. B. Araba? Is he going to do something about it? 16 Indian members are missing for the last six months.

MR. SPEAKER: Very important but does not arise.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What do you mean by this? You see part (c).

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the licensing policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Please do not go by close legal judgement. You see part (c). Part (c) very clearly says...

MR. SPEAKER: (d) if yes, when and if not, why not?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It does not deal with foreign flag vessels. That is exactly the issue. The small shipping companies are complaining. He knows about this case. You allow the Minister a little latitude. Do not be so strict. I ask questions very rarely. It is a very important question. He is ready to answer. It is a question of 16 Indian persons who are missing. 16 Members of the Indian crew are missing. What is he going to do? Does he not have responsibility?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If he has got the information, let him give it.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have asked the question relating to Part (c).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 16 Members of the Indian crew are missing. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is far better for him to make a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I require notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister was saying that to avoid unhealthy competition, he had made a strict rule in regard to issue of licences. In this background, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the tonnage carried by the Indian shipping companies is less than the demand in this country today? Considering that the demand is very high and more shipping companies can carry enough goods, the shipping development fund which, of course, you are not utilising properly, can add more shipping tonnage to the Indian shipping. Now, in that background, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will give encouragement to small shipping companies instead of putting further restrictions?

SHRI CHAND RAM: It is not correct to say that we have more goods than is being carried by the shipping companies. 40 per cent of the liner trade is carried by the shipping companies. That is already allotted. If we had more companies, then they would have shared only out of 40 per cent.

So far as bilateral agreements are concerned, we have entered into agreements with some socialist countries stipulating that 50 per cent of the trade will be carried by Indian bottoms. That is already shared. If we have more companies, it will only mean that the Indian shipping companies will only be sharing this much



cargo. This is covered by conference line. We cannot add more.

### Meeting of Indo-Mauritius Commission

\*898. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he presided over the Indo-Mauritius Commission meeting recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) decision and agreements reached at the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) The first session of the Indo-Mauritius Joint Commission meeting was held in New Delhi from March 31 to April 6. The Minister of External Affairs led the Indian side as Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission.

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

### Statement

The first session of the Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Cultural Cooperation held in New Delhi between March 31 and April 6, 1979, and chaired by the Minister of External Affairs of India and His Excellency, Mr. R. Ghurburrin, Minister for Economic Planning and Development of Mauritius, discussed, *inter alia*, cooperation in the fields of trade and trade promotion measures, small scale industries, agriculture and rural development, public transport, shipping services, medical facilities, meteorology and tourism.

2. Important decisions and agreements reached at the meeting related to strengthening of technical cooperation between the two countries through provision of Indian experts to

Mauritius and training facilities for Mauritian nationals in India, identification of areas in which joint ventures may be established in Mauritius and for this purpose a FICCI delegation would visit Mauritius, securing by Mauritius of their supplies of machinery and equipment from India in an increasing manner with the assistance of the Projects & Equipment Corporation of India, possible Indian assistance in carrying out a survey of the mineral and geological resources of Mauritius, cooperation in the field of planning, examination of possibilities of promoting and facilitating tourism between the two countries and the signing of a cultural exchange programme for 1979-80 aimed at strengthening closer cooperation in the fields of culture, youth development and promotion of sports.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As the House knows, Mauritius became independent on March 12, 1968. Since 1970 till today, the relationship between Mauritius and India has been growing more steadily and fairly fast. I am glad that the Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission was set up last year and held its first session in March/April, this year. In this connection I want to ask specifically whether the Indo-Mauritian Commission went into the question of strengthening the academic, cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries especially because of the fact that the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Port Louis was set up to provide courses in arts, culture, international affairs and world peace. This was started in 1970 and began its work from 1976. What were the decisions taken at this meeting in New Delhi with regard to the proper functioning of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute and with regard to nearly 1800 students who were studying in various Indian universities by the end of the academic year 1976-77 in engineering, medicine, agriculture, arts, science, humanities, culture, etc? Whether decisions were

taken in regard to promotion of these matters of education, culture and development of Mahatma Gandhi Institute?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** The hon. Member has correctly said that we should build up our cooperation with Mauritius which is a very important country to us. Keeping this aspect in view, the Joint Commission meeting took place here and in that meeting various items were discussed. The question of sending teachers and experts was also discussed. There are not thousand students but about three thousand students of Mauritius who are studying in India now.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** In 1976-77, there were about 1800 students and I am glad that the number has increased now.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** One of the aspects that we talked was about 35 experts who are now here. There was a request by the Mauritius Government that we could replace some of these experts and we are examining that possibility. It is true that Mahatma Gandhi Institute is there, for which the Government of India had given money. It is also a fact that it is not functioning in the way it should. This matter was also discussed and we are also taking steps to see that the provisions of the bilateral agreement, under which Mahatma Gandhi Institute was started, are fulfilled. As the hon. member knows, Mahatma Gandhi Institute was the focus through which cultural and educational exchanges between these two countries would take place. We are concerned about it and we are trying to see that it is activated in a nice way.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I am happy that the Minister of State is so very detailed in his answer. My second supplementary is in regard to another field of the operations of the Joint Commission between India and Mauritius. As you know, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, Prime Minister

of Mauritius, has been to India many a time and many other Ministers from there have also come here. Our own Prime Ministers and other Ministers also have gone there. I do not know whether my friend, Mr. Kundu has gone to Mauritius. Perhaps, he will go one day. The fact is, Mauritius is described as a "little India across the seas", and, there are emotional, cultural and other links between the people of that country and ourselves. My question is now related to the technical aspects, which the Commission discussed in detail. The statement says about economic, technical and cultural cooperation: My question is about technical cooperation. In view of the fact that the geographic and strategic location of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean is such that it will require abundant caution and military assistance and naval assistance from India to off-set any power rivalry of major powers in that area, what are the Government of India doing with regard to (a) giving help to Mauritius through this Commission and otherwise to find out the geographic and marine possibility of that Island and (b) to build up a good naval Island base there to off-set any danger of major powers taking advantage of Mauritius and making it as a base for power rivalry in Indian Ocean, thereby creating dangers for the whole of Asia particularly the Indian sub-continent?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** The hon. Member has said, that it is a very important country. It is important because 75 per cent of their population is of Indian origin or Indian descent. Those people maintain their tradition, culture, heritage and identity. They look forward to India for a much more closer cooperation. It is also important because it is a link between Africa and India. Therefore, keeping all these aspects in view, we are trying to strengthen our relations.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is on a different question. He has asked only two questions. What have you done for

marine development and what have you done to off-set the super-power rivalry, which may take advantage of Mauritius?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** I am coming to his questions. This was a Joint Commission on economic, technical and cultural cooperation. There, we discussed about the establishment of joint ventures, about making concerted efforts for trade promotion. *(Interruptions).*

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that military questions are not discussed. What about Marine?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** We have discussed about the setting up of a joint shipping venture. It was discussed at great length. So, this matter will be pursued. There is no direct shipping line to Mauritius. About naval and military assistance they are not discussed. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate the position. We are conscious about the position, which the hon. member has mentioned.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** If you are conscious of it, I am satisfied.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** As regards marine development, has it come to the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the Mauritius Government is keen on building a fishery industry along with a fish preservation and canning industry? If so, what steps does he propose to take in the matter, to strengthen the economic and marine development of the island?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** I would imagine that, as Mauritius is situated, there could be great scope for development of fisheries. So, if a specific question is asked about marine development. I would be able to find out

### **Banks Loans to South Africa**

**\*899. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Anti Apartheid Committee had published a list of 382 banks throughout the world which have given loans to South Africa;

(b) is it also a fact that the majority of loans came from banks in Britain, West Germany, U.S.A., France and Switzerland; and

(c) which are the foreign banks operating in India which have given loans to South Africa (Names to be found in the list)?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) The Government has seen a Report entitled "Bank Loans to South Africa, 1972-1978" published in March 1979 commissioned by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid from Corporate Data Exchange, Inc., New York. The report was presented to the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid on the 2nd April, 1979.

(b) According to the Report, the majority of the loans listed therein has been made by banks in U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, U.S.A., France and Switzerland

(c) The list of banks etc. Mentioned in the Report includes Bank of America, American Express, Banking Corporation, Banque Nationale de Paris and Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V. which have branches in India; it also includes the names of the holding companies/affiliates of Chartered Bank, Citi Bank and Bank of Tokyo Ltd. which have branches in India. However, foreign banks operating in India cannot grant loans to foreign countries.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** In this country, the Governments that have

ruled this country had been doing shadow-fighting against apartheid and colour-bar. We see that countries like South Africa, Rhodesia and, today Britain also, have got a racist Government—intensely racist. We have read this in the news. The people who ruled this country for 30 years had been doing shadow-fighting. What is happening today? Banks which are operating in this country and taking home enormous amounts of money are the same banks which are functioning and prospering in South Africa and Rhodesia: their origin is either in America, Britain, France or West Germany. If you want to fight the apartheid policy of South Africa and the white racialism of Rhodesia and Britain, the only way is to create an economic blockade and stop the functioning of those banks in this country which have business in South Africa, Rhodesia etc. In view of this, I would like to ask the Government whether they would be prepared to consider this aspect in order to fight, genuinely and sincerely, the racialism that is prevalent in the countries I have mentioned, by putting pressure on these banks which are functioning in this country and taking home profits in enormous quantities so that the apartheid people could be really cut to size. If you don't want to do that, kindly explain to the House the reason why you cannot do that.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** In the main question I have said that foreign banks operating in India cannot grant loans to foreign countries. That is very explicit. The question is whether we can put pressure on foreign banks that are operating in some foreign countries through their subsidiaries or branches so that they do not give money to certain banks...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Ask them to go away from this country.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** ... Which are transacting business with South Africa. This is part of the

global problem which all of us already know. We have said many times that we have pleaded for effective sanction. Further this is part of a total improvement against apartheid. There is nothing new that Mr. Bosu suggests: that is already being done.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Would the hon. Minister consider obtaining sufficient number of copies of the UN report referred to herein and lay in on the Table? Would he kindly indicate the amount of money that these banks which have branches and activities in India, have invested in South Africa and Rhodesia?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** Knowing Mr. Bosu is an irresistible Member, I would not keep him waiting for this report to be laid on the Table. Whatever information I have, I would like to share it with the hon. Member. A study entitled *Bank loans to South Africa 1972-78* by a New York based organisation Corporate Data Exchange which is popularly known as CDE commissioned by the United Nations Centre against apartheid was distributed to Members of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid in March 1979. The study documents 158 loans totalling nearly \$5.5 billion made to South African borrowers by 328 banks and lending institutions encompassing 22 nationalities...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I wanted to know whether copies...

**MR. SPEAKER:** He wants to know whether copies will be laid on the Table. He will give you a copy.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** How much investment banks have made, banks which are active in this country? I want this specific reply. Bank of America, Chartered Bank, Bank of Alleghane, Dutch Bank, Bank of England, Tokyo Bank?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have evidently forgotten to ask that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Would you like to examine the tape? I have asked the specific question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Venkataraman.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The hon. Minister is aware of several resolutions passed by the United Nations calling on nations to boycott all trade with South Africa. May I ask whether, in view of the strong attitude you have followed, you are going to impose a ban on those banks which are having dealings with South Africa, from having their branches and transactions in India?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** As I said no foreign bank located in India can sanction loan to another country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** His question is that banks which have branches here would give it to other branches; will you close such banks in India? It is a policy question.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** These banks are not new; they have been there for thirty years.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Is it the answer? We are not asking you to give a commitment immediately; you say: I will consider.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am not saying that you should do it immediately.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sure the hon. Minister will consider it.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Let him answer.

**MR. SPEAKER:** When I say that, he has to consider.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The commitment must be from the Government as to what is going to be their attitude. This is in keeping with our longstanding policy. What embarrassment do you have to say that you will consider this? Say so.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have you any answer?

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** The hon. member Mr. Sathe and others need not be agitated over this. These matters are constantly discussed and we always pursue a policy of providing effective sanction under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. On this specific issue what the Government's attitude will be should be taken from the total aspect of the movement against apartheid (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

#### Wagons held up in Calcutta Area

\*902. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on the 20th January, 1978 more than 5,500 wagons loaded with various commodities were held up in the Calcutta area for want of unloading by traders; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Railways to have better turn-round of wagons from Calcutta area?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

1. In order to curb the tendency of the trade to delay the release of wagons and use them as godowns the rates of demurrage charge have been made sufficiently deterrent and anti-telescopic. On the basis of the existing rates i.e. 25p. per tonne per hour for the first 24 hours, 30 p. per tonne per hour for the next 24 hours and 40 p. per tonne per hour for the subsequent

24 hours and after—the demurrage charge payable on a BG 4 wheeled wagon of 22.4 tonne carrying capacity works out to Rs. 134.40 at the end of the 1st day i.e. 24 hours, Rs. 295.60 at the end of the 2nd day i.e. 48 hours and Rs. 510.72 at the end of the 3rd day i.e. 72 hours after the expiry of free time. Besides the normal rates, the Zonal Railways are empowered to charge still higher rate of demurrage of 60p. per tonne per hour, 48 hours after displaying a notice on the Notice Board.

2. Increase in wharfage charges with effect from December, 1972. The wharfage payable on a wagon load of general goods amounts to Rs. 112 for the first day, Rs. 246 for the second day and Rs. 470 for the third day and thereafter.

3. In order that the release of wagons is not delayed on account of consignments already unloaded, not having been removed in time and causing congestion in the godowns, the following steps have been taken:—

(a) Serving of removal notice on consignees/consignors in terms of sections 55/56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1980;

(b) where the consignees fail to unload wagons, railway administration themselves arrange to unload the consignments and collect the unloading charges from the consignees before effecting delivery;

(c) the amendment of the Indian Railways Act to reduce the period of liability of the railway as a bailee from 30 days to 7 days.

(d) Disposal of goods not removed within 7 days after termination of transit by public auction at

certain nominated stations like Howrah, Shalimar, Chitpur and Cossipur Road.

(e) Disposal of essential commodities not removed within 7 days after termination of transit at certain nominated stations either by handing over to the Government Agencies or by public auction.

(f) Wharfage charge has been reimposed on Sundays at important stations from February, 1979.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Even though this question is particularly about the stagnation of 5500 wagons in the Calcutta area, the most important question is about wagon movement in the whole country. The Government is claiming 11 per cent industrial growth and at the same time the Energy Minister said that he is not able to get enough wagons to move coal from the coal belts to other areas. I have gone through the statement very carefully. I want to know whether it is a fact that due to shortage of wagons, the movement of essential commodities, particularly coal, is stagnant and what steps the Government are to going to take in this regard.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: The question does not concern coal. If you permit me I will read out the question. The question is not relevant.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is for you, Sir, to decide whether it is relevant or not. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Tincture, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic drugs used to negative the effects of Prohibition**

\*888. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that tincture, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic drugs are being widely used to negative the effects of prohibition drive in many places;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this menace; and

whether any Committee has been appointed to scrutinise the Drugs Act for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Health Ministry has received reports from time to time about the misuse of spirituous medicines and preparations of the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems which tend to negative the effects of prohibition.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken by the Government in the matter is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **statement**

The control over the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcoholic medicinal preparations under the Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medicines is exercised by the State authorities in the Departments of Drugs Control/Ayurveda and the supply of alcohol for manufacture of Allopathic and Homoeopathic tinctures is also regulated by the State Excise authorities. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare have issued a circular letter to all the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations on 27th February, 1978 recommending the following measures that should be taken to curb the misuse of alcoholic preparations and tinctures:—

1. Sale of spirituous preparations should not be permitted against restricted sale licences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

2. Stringent check should be exercised over manufacture of Ayurvedic Asavas and Arishtas, especially from the point of view whether such manufacturers comply with the conditions of licence, etc. laid down in the Drugs Rules.

3. Manufacturers of Homoeopathic preparations containing alcohol and dealers in such preparations should be made to maintain proper records of sale of such Homoeopathic preparations vide Rules 85 H (f) and 67 G (5).

4. The release of alcohol by the State Excise authorities should be restricted to only those drugs which are considered to be therapeutically useful.

5. The rate of wastage allowed for the use of alcohol by manufacturers of drugs should not be liberal and should be restricted to the minimum.

6. The excise Staff operating in bonded houses on the manufacturers' premises should make sure that spirituous medicinal preparations are manufactured in accordance with the pharmacopoeias, etc. and that if necessary the staff working in bonded premises should have adequate background knowledge of the manufacture of drugs.

7. Frequent testing of samples of medicinal spirituous preparations under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act should be resorted to.

**Conversion of Ankleshwar—Rajpipla narrow gauge line**

**\*889. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any scheme or plan to convert Ankleshwar—Rajpipla narrow gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) if so, details thereof and approximate period for completion of it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) to (c). The Gujarat State Government have asked for early conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla N.G. line into B.G., in view of the fact that a final decision regarding the construction of Navagam Dam has been taken. The proposal to survey this N.G. line is under examination.

**Lung diseases due to driving of Buses**

**\*893. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drivers of Roadways in the country have been complaining of having lung diseases due to driving of buses;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to manufacture buses with Engines at the rear; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** (a) No complaints have been received by this Ministry about bus drivers getting lung diseases, due to driving of buses.

382 LS-1

(b) and (c). Government has received three proposals for manufacture of buses built on integral design, with either rear-mounted or having under-frame engines. A letter of Intent has been issued in one case. The other two proposals are under consideration in the Ministry of Industry.

**Stoppage of Ahmedabad-Delhi Superfast train at Dahod**

**\*897. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry is taking action to start a super fast train between Ahmedabad and Delhi and vice-versa in May 1979; and

(b) whether stoppage at Dahod is provided and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

(a) Yes, Sir. A biweekly broad gauge train between Ahmedabad and New Delhi via Vadodara is being introduced from 1-5-79.

(b) Stoppage at Dahod has not been provided. The proposed train is a superfast intercity train providing overnight service for passengers between Ahmedabad and New Delhi. In order to keep the transit time to the minimum, only limited number of halts have been provided.

**Minimum Wages for Forest Labour**

**\*900. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a labour called Forest Labour in India;

(b) whether Government have done anything for this class of labour when



much has been done for the other labours;

(c) whether Adiwasi Sewa Mandal has all along been fighting for this class of labour who are mostly Adiwasis and has demanded Rs. 6/- per day as wage for both male and female labour;

(d) what are the present daily wages of both male and female forest labours in Maharashtra; and

(e) whether Centre propose to ensure that the State pay the daily wages to them at the rate of Rs. 6/- per day?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territories have been advised from time to time to fix minimum wages in respect of the forest labour under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(c) and (d). The Adivasi Sewa Mandal submitted a memorandum to the Government of Maharashtra in which the question of inadequate wages to the forest labour was raised. Minimum Wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have not yet been fixed by the Maharashtra Government in respect of forest labour. However, rates of wages for forest labour are fixed every year by issuing administrative orders. The current rates for various categories, which are the same for men and women workers are as under:

Heavy skilled work—Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.50.

Light unskilled work—Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.00.

Boy/Girl—Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.75.

(e) The appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of forest labour is the State Government. It is, therefore,

for the State concerned to fix appropriately the rates of wages for the forest labour.

### **Publicity Material published by Indian Mission in Bangladesh**

**\*901. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether more publicity materials, including weeklies, fortnightlies etc. could not be circulated by Indian Mission in Bangladesh for paucity of funds and officials;

(b) if so, why more funds are not made available for the purpose;

(c) facts about the booklets and other literatures (giving their names) published by the Indian Mission in Bangladesh during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(d) facts about the numbers of each item of the published materials;

(e) whether any booklet or literatures have been published giving all accounts about the position and benefits enjoyed by the Muslim and other minorities in India;

(f) if so, facts thereabout; and

(g) whether Indian Missions in Bangladesh observed the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU)** (a) to (d). The Indian High Commission in Dacca publishes and circulates a monthly magazine in Bengali called BHARAT BICHITRA. Some other journals and news papers, published in India and which are allowed entry into Bangladesh, are also circulated. Altogether, 110,000 copies of BHARAT BICHITRA were brought out in 1977-78. This was increased to 122,000 in 1978-79 and effort is being made to increase it

further subject to availability of funds 7,500 cyclostyled copies of INDIA NEWS (English weekly) were also circulated in 1977-78 and 7,950 in the year 1978-79.

(e) and (f). No booklet has been published about the position and benefits enjoyed by the Muslim and other minorities in India, but this subject appears from made time to time in the form of articles in the above journal.

(g) The Mission in Dacca has been regularly observing only Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

#### Arrears pending against Shipping Companies

\*903. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the shipping companies against whom arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs have been pending for using the ports etc:

(b) since when these arrears have been pending;

(c) what is the total arrears as on 31st December, 1978; and

(d) what specific steps have been taken against the companies against whom arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Reducing Overcrowding

\*904. SHRI P. RAJA GOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps were taken to reduce overcrowding in passenger trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various steps have been taken in this direction which include introduction of additional trains increase in the loads of trains by utilising diesel and electric traction double-heading of trains and introduction of classless trains. This apart, coaches with increased carrying capacity like double-decker and A.C. second class sleepers are also being provided. During the last two years from April 1977 to April 1979, a total of 198 non-suburban trains were introduced and the runs of another 126 trains were extended.

#### Rail System in Karnataka

\*905. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Karnataka is deficient in rail system, particularly in broad gauge as compared to other States in the South;

(b) whether Government have received representations from the Karnataka Government for conversion of trunk routes and additional railway lines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) The railway network in Karnataka consists predominantly of M. G. lines, being a part of the well-knit metre gauge system of Southern India.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Conversion of lines to broad gauge is closely linked with level of traffic handled on the lines, and the extent of intergauge transshipment involved. Based on these criteria, conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore route has been undertaken and is in progress. Conversion of Bangalore-

Mysore M. G. line into B. G. has also been approved in the 1979-80 Budget.

A new line, 189 Kms. long, from Hassan to Mangalore has been constructed and the last phase of this line from Sakleshpur to Subramanya Road (49 Kms. Ghat Section) is nearing completion.

### Survey of Family Planning

\*906. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare has shown that while people generally favoured voluntary approach to family planning but informed groups of people suggested statutory compulsion specially in case where couples had two or more children; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to implement these suggestions revealed in the survey?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) A survey was conducted by the Institute at the instance of this Ministry to invite suggestions from the public on methods of securing a more effective implementation of the Policy on the Family Welfare Programme announced in June, 1977. Out of 7271 respondents, 4988 were from rural areas, 1049 from urban areas and 1234 from the informed (highly educated) group. Out of these, about 23 per cent of the rural sample, 25 per cent of the urban sample and 57 per cent of the informed sample favoured compulsory means for population control. 29 per cent of all samples favoured compulsory means for enforcing the small family norm, while the majority, i.e. 71 per cent favoured voluntary means.

(b) The views of the Government on compulsion in Family Planning have been made very explicit in the Family Welfare Policy statement of 29.6.1977 as follows:—

"We wish to make it abundantly clear that in this task there is no room for compulsion, coercion of pressures of any sort. Compulsion in the area of Family Welfare must be ruled out for all times to come. Our approach is educational and wholly voluntary....We are totally against any legislation for compulsory sterilisation either at the Central level or by the States".

### Development of Minor Ports

907. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the National Development Council had discussed about the financial responsibility of the Centre and States in regard to the development of minor ports and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The National Development Council has decided that for the Plan Period 1978-83 the development of minor ports would form part of the State Plans in the State Sector.

### Unauthorised Canteen at Khurda Road

8601. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a canteen was run unauthorisedly by South Eastern Railwaymen's Congress in front of 2nd Class Waiting Hall at Khurda Road of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when the canteen was opened and when it closed; and

(c) whether any amount has been recovered from them on this account?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) to (c). A canteen was opened on 3.10.75 by the South Eastern Railwaymen's Congress at the railway premises allotted to them at Khurda for trade union activities. As this was improper, they were asked to stop utilising the premises for canteen purposes. The canteen was closed on 15.11.1977. An amount of Rs. 12,672 has been demanded from the South Eastern Railwaymen's Congress for misuse of area allotted to them and the same has not been paid by them so far.

**Agreement regarding Economic Cooperation with Poland**

8602. **SHRI CHATURBHUI:**

**SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an agreement had been reached between Poland and India on the economic cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) and (b). No agreement has been concluded with Poland recently on economic cooperation between the two countries. However, a protocol was signed at the end of the 6th session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which recently met in Delhi. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the recommendations of the 5th session of the Joint Commission held in Warsaw in October 1977 and charted out a course of action to strengthen economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to encourage greater contracts between Indian and Polish firms and enterprises under the aegis of the Indo-Polish Chambers of Commerce and Industry. In the area of Industrial cooperation, some important sectors were identified for expansion and further Indo-Polish cooperation. A new dimension of industrial cooperation between India and Poland was also identified for the promotion of the small scale sector in India in fields related to manufacture of textile machinery components, handlooms, electric items, spare for coal mining equipment and agrobased industries. Several projects of cooperation were also identified in the sector of chemical industry. The two sides also signed the programme of cooperation in science and technology for the period January 1979 to December 1980.

**Criteria of CGHS Doctors to visit Patients**

8603. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of the Doctors of CGHS Dispensaries to visit the patients at their houses; and

(b) how many and class of patients were visited or attended by the Doctors of the CGHS Dispensary, North Avenue at their residence since 1977—March, 1979?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) The doctors of the CGHS dispensaries visit the beneficiaries at their residence only in cases when owing to severity of illness the patient is unable to see the medical officer at the dispensary or when on account of protracted illness he is unable to get accommodation in a Hospital.

(b) The details regarding the number of visits made by the Medical

Officers at the residences of GGHS beneficiaries classwise, during the period from 1-3-77 to 31-3-79 are

M.P.s and their families	Central Government employees and their families	Members of general public and their families	Total
1580	1790	68	3438

**Demonstration by State Government Employees against Industrial Relations Bill**

8604. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government employees throughout the country staged a demonstration outside the Assemblies on March 23rd and will observe a token strike on April 23, protesting against the Industrial Relations Bill and the Bhoothalingam Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Representatives of State Government employees and others are reported to have held a Convention on April 22 at Cuttack demanding withdrawal of the Industrial Relations Bill. The All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations and other are also reported to have demonstrated on April 23, 1979 in New Delhi against the Hospitals and Educational Institutions (Conditions of Service of Employees and Settlement of Employment Disputes) Bill, 1978.

(b) Any suggestions for changes in the Bill can be considered by the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament when it is constituted.

**Railway Crossing near Amrit Banaspati Company in Ghaziabad**

3605. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the existing railway crossing near Amrit Banaspati Company in Ghaziabad has been posing serious problem to the traffic and people as every minute many vehicles pass through this crossing and its closure even for ten minutes holds up a large number of traffic creating serious law and order problems;

(b) will the Railways make an assessment of the situation and approve a plan for construction of an overhead bridge on this railway crossing; and

(c) till some concrete arrangements are made, will the Railways kindly ensure that this Railway crossing does not remain close for more than ten minutes at any one time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The level crossing in question is a special class traffic level crossing protected by signals and caters for Ghaziabad-Moradabad and Ghaziabad-Saharanpur sections. No complaints of serious detention to vehicular traffic have been received so far.

(b) As per extant rules, all proposals for construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of the existing busy level crossings are required to be sponsored by the State Government/Local Authorities with an undertaking to bear their share

of the cost. No such proposal has so far been received either from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh or the Ghaziabad Development Authority.

(c) Instructions already exist on Railways to keep the gates of the level crossings closed to road traffic for the minimum period consistent with safety to road and rail traffic. Normally gates are kept closed for 5/10 minutes at a stretch. In exceptional cases where many lines and busy yards are involved, a maximum of 15 minutes closure at a time is resorted to after verifying that such an extended period is unavoidable.

#### Countries Categorised 'A', 'B' and 'C' for purposes of serving Personnel

8606. SHRI AMARSINH V. RA-THAWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries falling under the categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' as classified for the purposes of serving personnel in the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) the facilities, including the allowances and the tenure period allowed to each of the categories to the serving employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The classification of stations under the categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' is an internal administrative grouping for rotating personnel between stations with more difficult and easier living conditions in order to provide fairness in postings. Presently the classification is under review.

(b) The information regarding facilities is listed in the attached statement. As regards allowances, the information was laid on the

Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4563 for 21-11-1978. The normal period of tenure is 3 years for all stations except in the case of 'C' stations where it is two years.

#### Statement

#### Main facilities available to India-based officers and staff serving in Indian Missions abroad

1. Free furnished accommodation as per scale of entitlement to different categories of officers and staff.

2. Medical treatment for officers and staff and their families under the Assisted Medical Scheme.

3. Home Leave Fares including Emergency Fares to visit India depending on the period of active service abroad.

4. Children Holiday Passages to enable children of 6 to 21 years of age left behind to visit their parents abroad once in a year. This facility is not available if one of the parent is staying in India.

5. Additional credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent Earned Leave for the period of active service abroad except in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

#### Wagons to Dhanbad Potteries

8607. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of wagons supplied to the Refractories and Pottery factories in the year 1977 and 1978 and the wagons demanded; facts in details with month-wise and factory-wise break up in Dhanbad District of Bihar;

(b) whether any complaint has been received in 1979 for non-supply of wagons and harassment by the officials in getting wagons; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के पुनर्संरुजन के परिणाम

8608. श्री बपाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को वर्ष 1973 में पुनर्संरुजन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे क्या अच्छे परिणाम निकले तथा क्या रेल गाड़ियों में बीट-कम-पेट्रोलिम पद्धति की इयूटी शुरू कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) चोरी और उड़ाईरी के कारण भूगतान किये गये दावों में सराहनीय कमी हुई है। पुनर्संरुजन में गाड़ियों को बीट एवं गश्त प्रणाली पर विचार नहीं किया जाता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Extension of Terms and Conditions of Service of Mogul Lines to Konkan

8609. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Board of Directors of Mogul Line Ltd. have decided that the Mogul Line Limited terms and conditions of service as are applicable to employees of main line be extended to the staff employed on the Konkan passenger service with effect from the 1st January, 1978;

(b) is it a fact that while extending such terms and conditions it has been directed that their salaries be fixed in such a way that except for marginal adjustments the liability of company would not increase; and

(c) whether same criteria is observed while giving benefits to employees of main line and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. But, the matter was reviewed by the Board of Directors of Mogul Line Limited subsequently and it was decided that the Management of Mogul Line should consider the question of review of the service conditions of the Konkan Service staff without bringing them to the terms of service of the main staff of Mogul Line. Due to continued heavy losses being incurred in the operation of the Konkan Service, it has not been possible to make any change in the service conditions of the Konkan Service staff, but they have been granted certain reliefs.

(c) The question does not arise, as this matter relates to the Konkan Service Unit.

Department of Lighthouses and Light Ships

8610. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Department of Lighthouses and Light ships under his Ministry to Ghaziabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that this department had been shifted thrice if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what would be the advantage in shifting barely 100 employees outside Delhi;

(d) whether it is commercial and rent paying Department;

(e) if so, whether this department cannot be allowed to construct or hire building at Delhi; and

(f) whether Government have taken into consideration the suffering of the low paid employees who will be uprooted by the Government decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). This Department was first shifted from New Delhi to Simla. In 1949 it was shifted from Simla to Bombay when it was merged with the Directorate General of Shipping. In 1953 it was shifted from Bombay to New Delhi when it was required to function as an independent organisation directly under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, for efficient working.

To facilitate reduction of congestion in Delhi, it has been the policy of Government to shift some offices out of Delhi. Conforming to this policy, there is a proposal to shift the Department of Lighthouses & Lightships out of Delhi although this involves some inconvenience to the staff. The Department of Lighthouses & Lightships is a commercial organisation and is paying rent to Directorate of Estates for the accommodation allotted to it. Since there is the proposal to shift the Department out of Delhi the question of constructing a building for it does not arise.

पोरबन्दर-अहमदाबाद सुपर कास्ट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में पीने का पानी और बिस्तर (बैड रोल) की व्यवस्था

8611. श्री धर्म सिंह जाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोरबन्दर के लिये गांधीग्राम सुपर कास्ट एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी 9 अगस्त, 1978 को चलाई गई थी;

(ख) क्या इस गाड़ी में पीने के ठंडे पानी और सोने के लिये बिस्तर (बैड रोल) की व्यवस्था की जानी थी और यदि हां, तो इस गाड़ी में उचित दरों पर पीने के ठंडे पानी और बिस्तर की सुविधा कब तक दी जायेगी;

(ग) पीने के ठंडे पानी और बिस्तर की सुविधाएं कब से बन्द कर दी गई हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) लोगों की सुविधाओं के लिये पीने के ठंडे पानी और उचित दर से बिस्तर (बैड रोल) की सुविधाएं फिर कब से चालू की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) : यात्रियों के अनुरोध पर उन्हें बैडरोल सप्लाई करने की आवश्यक व्यवस्था 9-8-78 से ही मौजूद है और अब भी जारी है ।

9-8-78 से 30-10-1978 तक यात्रियों के लिए गाड़ी में पीने के पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी, परन्तु इसे सर्दी का मौसम शुरू होते ही समाप्त कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि गाड़ी में इसकी मांग काफी कम हो गयी थी और इसे मार्गस्थ स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई से पूरा किया जाता था ।

इस गाड़ी में 1-5-1979 से पीने के पानी की सप्लाई व्यवस्था को फिर से शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

#### Compensation to People Dying in Accidents Involving Vehicles at Railway Crossings

8612. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people dying in accidents involving vehicles at railway crossings are not entitled for any sort of compensation from the Railways;

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

(c) whether some measures are under consideration of Government to provide compensation in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (b).



The payment of compensation to victims of train accidents is governed by the provisions contained in Sections 82A to 82J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950 framed under Section 82J of the Act. The accidents at level crossing gates with road vehicles etc. in which railway passenger, are not involved, are not covered under these provisions. As such, no compensation is payable under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to persons killed or injured in level crossing accidents, collision with road vehicles etc. The victims of such accidents or their dependents claim relief under the Law of Torts and the compensation is paid when so decreed by the Court if any contributory negligence is proved on the part of the Railway Administration or any of its staff. However, token *ex-gratia* payments are made to victims of such accidents by Railway Administrations.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Uneconomic Routes

8613. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some routes which are being run at present on uneconomic routes and if so, what are the names of such routes;

(b) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to make the running of these trains economically viable; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) On the Indian Railways, there are 126 branch lines which were found uneconomic during the year 1977-78 (list attached).

(b) and (c). The Railways are making all out efforts to make uneconomic branch lines economically viable. Some of the important measures taken by the Railways in this regard are:

1. Intensive checks to curb ticketless travel and alarm chain pulling;

2. Special arrangements for clearance of mela traffic;

3. Cancellation of trains which are poorly patronised;

4. Replacement of passenger and goods trains by mixed trains;

5. Closure of unremunerative stations/halts or their conversion into contractor-operated train halts;

6. Introduction of only one engine system;

7. Running of trains during day light only;

8. Personalised vigorous canvassing for traffic;

9. Close watch on loading, unloading and transit of waggons;

10. Economy in staff, fuel consumption and maintenance, consistent with operational and statutory needs; etc.

**Statement****List of Uneconomic Branch Lines in 1977-78****Central Railway**

Ait—Kunch  
 Panvel—Apte  
 Gwalior—Sheopur Kalan  
 Neral—Matheran

**Eastern Railway**

Barasat—Hasanabad  
 Bakhtiyar Pur—Rajgir  
 Shantipur—Nabadwipghat  
 Dildarnagar—Tarighat  
 Ikra—Gaurandi  
 Bhimgarh—Palasthali  
 Burdwan—Katwa

**Northern Railway**

Kalka—Simla  
 Barhan—Etah  
 Rohtak—Gohana  
 Akbarpur—Tanda  
 Batala—Qadian  
 Garhi Harsaru—Farukhnagar  
 Piper Road—Bilara  
 Verka—Dera Baba Nanak  
 Makrana—Parbatsar  
 Samadari—Munabao  
 Balotra—Pachpadra  
 Tilwara—Tilwara Fair  
 Phagwara—Jaijon Doaba  
 Rattangarh—Sardar Shahi  
 Pathankot—Joginder Nagar  
 Lalgarh—Kolayiat  
 Pokran—Jaisalmer  
 Raja-ka-Sahaspur—Sambhal  
 Hattam Sarai

**North Eastern Railway**

Mathura Rd.—Vridavar  
 Madhosing—Mirzapurghat  
 Banmakhi—Behariganj

**N. E. Railway—(Contd.)**

Sahebpur—Kamal—Monghyrghat  
 Sakri Jn.—Jayanagar  
 Narkatiaganj—Bagha  
 Narkatiaganj—Bhikhana Thori  
 Kaptanganj—Chhitauni  
 Duraundha—Maharajganj  
 Salempur—Barhajbazar  
 Indara—Dohrighat  
 Mankapur—Katra  
 Gainsari—Jarwa  
 Dudwa—Gauriphanta  
 Dudwa—Chandan Chauki  
 Shahbaznagar—Keruganj  
 Kashipur—Ramnagar  
 Mandhana—Brahmavart

**Northeast Frontier Railway**

Darjeeling—Himalayan  
 Alipurduar Jn.—New Gitaldaha—  
 Bamanhat  
 Simaluguri—Naganimora  
 Makum—Dangari  
 Lataguri—Ramshai  
 New Mal—Changrabandha  
 Katihar—Kumedpur  
 Tezapore—Rangapara North  
 Baraigram—Dullabcherra  
 Katihar—Maniharighat  
 Barsoi—Radhikapur  
 Katihar—Jogbani  
 Fakiragram—Dhubri  
 Singhabad—Old Malda  
 Rajbhatkhawa—Jainti  
 Karimganj—Maishashan

**Southern Railway**

Shoranur—Nilambur  
 Tiruturaipondi—Point Calimera  
 Mettupalaiyan—Ootacamund  
 Madurai—Bodinayakanur  
 Chikijalur—Chitradurg  
 Nanjangud—Chamrajanagar  
 Bangalore City—Bangarapet  
 Nidamangalam—Mannargudi  
 Peralam—Karaikal  
 Mayuram—Tranquebar  
 Tirunelveli—Tiruchendur  
 Sagar—Talaguppa

**South Central Railway**

Gudivada—Machilipatnam  
 Bellary—Rayadrug  
 Mudkhed—Adilabad

**South Eastern Railway**

Naupada—Gunupur  
 Rupsa—Talband  
 Satpura Railways  
 Purulia—Kotshila—Ranchi—  
 Lohardaga  
 Raipur—Dhamtari  
 Khurda Road—Puri  
 Tatanagar—Badampahar  
 Kanhan—Ramtek  
 Tumsar Road—Tirodi  
 Champa—Korba

**Western Railway**

Chhuchhapura—Tenkhala  
 Kosamba—Umarpada  
 Jhagadia—Netrang  
 Choranda—Motikoral  
 Sammi—Dahej

**Western Railway (Contd.)**

Godhra—Lunavada  
 Piplod—Devghadh Barya  
 Jorawarnagar—Sayla  
 Champaner—Shivrajpur—Pani Mines  
 Dabhoi—Timba Road  
 Bharuch—Jambusar—Kavi  
 Chhota Udepur—Jambusar  
 Ankleshwar—Rajpipla  
 Chandod—Malsar  
 Nadiad—Kapadvanj  
 Bilimora—Waghai  
 Nadiad—Bhadran  
 Morbi—Ghantila  
 Bhavnagar—Talaja—Mahuva  
 Than—Chotila  
 Botad—Jasdan  
 Gandhidham—New Kandla  
 Prachi Road—Kodidar  
 Talala—Delvada  
 Hadmatiya—Jodiya  
 Ningala—Gadhada Swaminarayan  
 Sanganer Town—Toda Raising  
 Mavli Jn.—Barisadri  
 Chanasma—Harij  
 Ranuj—Metrana Road  
 Mahesana—Taranga Hill  
 Himatnagar—Khed Brahma  
 Sihor—Palitana  
 Dungar Jn.—Victor  
 Shapur—Saradiya  
 Kunkavav—Bagasra  
 Boriyavi—Vadtal Swaminarayan  
 Anand—Cambay

**M.A.M.S. Examination**

8614. **SHRI GEV M. AVARI:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.A.M.S. (Member of Academy of Medical Sciences) Examination conducted by the National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is recognised by the Government of India as an equivalent to M.R.C.P./M.D. Degrees for the purposes of recruitment, appointment and promotion by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the subjects in which this M.A.M.S. Examination is recognised?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) The Medical Council of India have been consulted. They have stated that MAMS|MNAMS (Member

of National Academy of Medical Sciences) qualifications so far recognised and included in the First Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 are considered sufficient qualifications for appointment to Specialists' posts in various medical services. These qualifications are also considered as requisite Post-Graduate qualifications for purposes of appointment of teachers in medical colleges|teaching institutions, provided that a holder of these qualifications, without an MD or MS Degree of an Indian University, shall undergo one year's research experience in an institution recognised by the Council and duly accepted by the Council after necessary evaluation.

(b) The MAMS|MNAMS qualifications recognised so far and included in the First Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 are as follows:

- (1) Member of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Physiology) (Physiology)
- (2) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Gen. Medicine) (Genl. Medicine)
- (3) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Genl. Surgery) (Genl. Surgery).
- (4) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Obstt. & Gynae) (Obstt. & Gynae)
- (5) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Ophthalmology) (Ophthalmology)
- (6) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Anaesthesiology) (Anaesthesiology)
- (7) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Social & Prev. Medicine) (Social & Prev. Med.)
- (8) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Psychiatry) (Psychiatry)
- (9) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Paed.) (Paediatrics)
- (10) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Orth.) (Orthopaedics)
- (11) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Radio-diag.) (Radio-diagnosis)
- (12) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Radio-therapy) (Radio-therapy)
- (13) Membership of the National Academy of Medical Sciences MNAMS (Health Admn.) (Health Admn.)

**अन्नक खान श्रमिक हितकारी कोष द्वारा  
राजस्थान में किया गया कार्य**

8615. श्री कृपलाल सोमानी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्नक खान श्रमिक हितकारी कोष, राजस्थान द्वारा भीलवाड़ा जिले में गत तीन वर्षों से कौन-कौन से कार्य किये जा रहे हैं और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा उससे कितने श्रमिकों को लाभ पहुंचा ;

(ख) उपरोक्त कार्यों के विस्तार के लिए क्या योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं और यदि इस संबंध में कोई योजना नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या कार्यों के सफलतापूर्वक संचालन में परामर्श के लिए राज्य स्तर पर कोई सलाहकार समिति है और वह समिति कब से है और उसमें कब-कब परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं और यदि ऐसी कोई सलाहकार समिति नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साहू) : (क) भीलवाड़ा क्षेत्र में अन्नक खान श्रमिकों के लिए चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, मनोरंजन, शिक्षा के लिए प्रोत्साहन, आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त आवास आदि प्रदान करने के लिए बहुत सी योजनाओं को अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि से धन दिया जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न शीर्षों के अर्न्तगत खर्च की गई राशि और उस क्षेत्र में अन्नक खान श्रमिकों की अनुमानित संख्या नीचे दी गई है।

(प्रांकड़े लाखों में)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1. स्वास्थ्य	5.72	4.02	4.89
2. शिक्षा	1.10	1.10	0.96
3. मनोरंजन	1.64	1.89	2.01
4. आवास	0.03	—	0.02
जोड़	8.49	7.01	7.88
श्रमिकों की संख्या	1015	857	840

अगर कांस श्रमिकों और उनके आश्रितों को तिथि द्वारा बताया गई किसी न किसी योजना से लाभ हुआ है।

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्र में अन्नक खदान परिचालन में कमी के कारण कल्याण कार्य-कलापों का बहुत बड़े आकार पर विस्तार करने की इस समय कोई परिकल्पना नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां। समिति का 1952 में पहली बार गठन किया गया था और तत्पश्चात् समय-समय पर इसका पुनर्गठन किया गया। वर्तमान समिति 1973 में गठित की गई थी और 1976 में इसमें कुछ साधारण परिवर्तन किए गए।

**दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के बारे में शाह आयोग से प्राप्त  
मामले**

8616. श्री कबकलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे नागपुर के ऐसे मामलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, जो विभागीय जांच के लिए मंत्रालय को शाह आयोग से प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी अभी जांच पड़ताल की जानी है ;

(ग) इस बारे में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) किस निश्चित अवधि तक विभागीय जांच पूरी करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Deputation of S.A.S. Accountants to  
M/o External Affairs**

8617. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.A.S. Accountants were taken on deputation by his Ministry in 1978 as in previous years;

(b) whether contrary to the usual practice of keeping them on deputation here for three years, they have been ordered to report to their parents departments by the 31st May 1979;

(c) if so, the reason therefor;

(d) have these men been declared surplus; and

(e) in view of the unsettling position of such short term transfers and

the hardship caused to their families, will Government reconsider their decision and allow them to continue for their full term of three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (e). In 1978, as in previous years, the services of some SAS Accountants were taken by the Ministry of External Affairs on deputation as a sufficient number of accounts trained personnel were not available within the Ministry.

As in the past the deputation period was for a period of one year initially, renewable in case of requirement. As a sufficient number of accounts trained officers from the IFS 'B' are now becoming available it was decided that the deputation period of SAS Accountants should not be extended and that the posts should be filled as laid down in the IFS 'B' (R.C.S.P.) Rules, 1964. However on some of the SAS Accountants representing that they may be retained up till the end of May 1979 to coincide with the end of the academic session, this was agreed.

These officers have not been declared surplus but their services have been placed at the disposal of their parent departments on the expiry of the period for which these services were requisitioned.

#### New Railway Station Building

8618. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state in view of Panrutti being the Municipal Town, Taluk Headquarters and big business centre, is there any proposal to construct a new railway station Building with modern amenities as the present one is very old and also inadequate to the present needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): For the present there is no proposal to con-

struct a new station building at Panrutti as the existing building though old is considered adequate to deal with the present level of traffic at this station.

#### Employment Opportunities for Rural Workers in Off-Season

8619. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mathew Committee on National Employment Service has expressed the views that a full employment policy should aim at to create more opportunities for productive employment to rural workers during agriculture off-season when they are unemployed;

(b) whether Government also feel that farmers need work during off-season;

(c) whether the Union Ministry is considering any steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed scheme being considered?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendation has been forwarded to all the State Governments and Central Ministries for obtaining their views for enabling the Central Government to take a final decision. The matter will be finalised after we have received replies from the State Governments/Central Ministries.

### Construction of Type II Quarters for Kiriburu Project

8620. SHRI GOVIND MUNDA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Ore Welfare Cess Fund has sanctioned for the construction of 200 Type II quarters for Kiriburu Project in Orissa;

(b) whether this proposal has been given effect to; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in construction of Type II quarters on Kiriburu Hilltop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Construction of 200 houses under Type I and not Type II Housing Scheme had been sanctioned for Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines.

(b) The houses have not been constructed so far by the management.

(c) Delay in construction has occurred as the management wanted the sanction to be changed to the construction of houses under Type II Housing Scheme. This was not possible as the management were not in a position to transfer the land to the Fund Organisation as required under the Housing Scheme. The management now propose to undertake construction of Type I houses as originally sanctioned, during this year.

### Indian Railwaymen in Mozambique

8621. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to the Starred Question No. 259 answered on 8th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the Secretary of the Railway Board and Director (Signals), who visited Mozambique and studied the conditions of Railway employees deputed there, have submitted his report;

(b) if so, their main recommendation; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to remove the difficulties of the Railway employees posted at Mozambique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has brought out that non-availability of family accommodation and delay in repatriation facilities is the root cause of the problems faced by the Railway deputationists in Mozambique.

(c) Government of India have already taken steps to permit repatriation through Reserve Bank of India facilities of 20 per cent of their emoluments for the period their families are away in India, in addition to the facilities that have been extended to them by the Mozambican authorities.

The Minister of External Affairs has also addressed a letter to his counterpart in Mozambique urging provision of family accommodation without further delay.

The other recommendations of the Railway Board's team concerning terminal benefits, provident fund/pensionary contributions, monthly allowances payable in India for deputationists' families, leave passage to deputationists for coming to India etc., are being carefully examined for necessary action.

भौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज, दिल्ली में एसिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के रिक्त पद

8622. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज, दिल्ली में इस संयंत्र एसिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर और प्रोफेसर के बहुत से पद रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन स्थितियों से तथा उनके कब तक भरे जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इन पदों को भरने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि चन्द): (क) मौलाना आजाद मैडिकल कालिज में इस समय न्यायिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान के प्रोफेसर, कान,

नाक और गला के सहायक प्रोफेसर तथा कार्य चिकित्सा के सहायक प्रोफेसर के पद खाली हैं ।

(ख) सूचना संबंधी एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) प्रोफेसरों के पद पदोन्नति तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा 1:1 के अनुपात में भरे जाते हैं । सहायक प्रोफेसरों के पद लेक्चररों को पदोन्नत करके अथवा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भरे जाते हैं ।

# विवरण

पद का नाम	कब से खाली है	इसे भरने संबंधी स्थिति
1. न्यायिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान का प्रोफेसर	4-11-78	पद को विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा भरने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव पहले ही संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजा गया है । बैठक की तारीख अभी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा तय की जानी है ।
2. कान नाक और गला का सहायक प्रोफेसर	28-2-78	इस समय इस पद पर एक लेक्चरर कार्य कर रहा है । तथापि इस पद पर कार्य करने के लिए गोवा मैडिकल कालिज के एक सहायक प्रोफेसर को तैनात करने हेतु स्थानान्तरण आदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।  गोवा मैडिकल कालिज अब केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में भाग नहीं ले रहा है तथा चुने गए अधिकारी को जब गोवा सरकार रिलीज कर देगी तो वह अपना कार्य सम्भालेंगे ।
3. कार्य चिकित्सा का सहायक प्रोफेसर	1-3-79	पद खाली है लेकिन इसे गोवा मैडिकल कालिज, पणजी के एक नियमित अधिकारी का स्थानान्तरण करके भरी भर लिया जाएगा ।

## Agreement to take Iran-Bound Indian Cargoes back to the Khorramshahr

8623. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Irano-Hind Shipping Company has agreed to take Iran Bound Indian cargoes back to the Port of Khorramshahr from Ports in Abu-Dhabi, Dubai and Okha;

882 L.S.—3.

(b) if so, what are the conditions of the agreement; and

(c) whether the Company will charge any extra levy for taking the dumped cargoes back to the port of Khorramshahr?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Irano-Hind Shipping Company Limited is



not a company registered under the Indian Law but is registered in Iran and is therefore not an Indian company. According to information available the Irano-Hind Company has not agreed to carry the Indian cargoes from the ports of Okha, Abu.Dhabi and Dubai to Khorramshahr.

**Amount Deposited by and payable to Employees of B.S.L. Project, Sunder Nagar (H.P.)**

8624. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited by and payable to the employees of B.S.L. Project, Sunder Nagar (Himachal Pradesh) in the E.P.F. upto February, 1979;

(b) whether many of the employees of the B.S.L. Project have been retrenched on completion of the Project and as such have demanded payment of their fund;

(c) if so, the total amount payable as such; and

(d) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the payment to the retrenched employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that upto February, 1979 a total amount of Rs. 3.62 crores which includes interest credited to the individual accounts of the members upto 31st March, 1978 has been deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Punjab.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A sum of Rs. 1.21 crores has been paid to 4,126 employees whose claims have already been settled and a sum of Rs. 1.81 lakhs is payable in respect of 58 claims which are pending due to non-receipt of complete information.

**Higher Rate of Interest on P.F.**

8625. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of liberalisation in the pattern of investment of money of employee provident fund and other provident fund, superannuation, gratuity funds recognised under the Income Tax Act, 1961; and

(b) whether this will in turn entitle the workers to get higher rate of interest on their Provident Fund amounts and if so, the quantum of such increase in the rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) A copy of the current pattern of investment for the Employees Provident Fund under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for exempted and non-exempted establishments, effective from the 1st January, 1979 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4370/79].

(b) The new pattern of investment is expected to result in an increase in the interest accruing to the Employees' Provident Fund on the moneys invested by it.

**Tamas Bridge over National Highway No. 6**

8626. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamas Bridge in the Mehar-Amarpatan section of the National Highway No. 6 in Satna District (M.P.) has collapsed;

(b) if so, the arrangements made for immediate construction of the bridge to remove traffic bottlenecks;

(c) whether heavy vehicles, like trucks, have to take the diversion

causing considerable inconvenience to local people and difficulty for passenger carriers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that, if this bridge is not constructed before the onset of monsoons, serious accidents are likely to take place there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Tamas (Tons) bridge is a 105-year old brick masonry arch bridge consisting of 5 spans of 15.25 metres each. A portion of the brick masonry arch superstructure of the second span from Jabalpur side fell down on 9th February, 1979 thus rendering that span unfit for use by traffic. The remaining spans of the bridge are, however, intact.

(b) At present the traffic is being diverted along a bed level causeway which can be used till the onset of the monsoons. Action is being taken to set up a temporary Calander-Hamilton|Bailey bridge across the damaged span so that the existing bridge can be used during the monsoon period. As regards redecking of the existing bridge|construction of a new bridge, this can be taken up only after the monsoons of 1979. Investigations are in hand and proposals are expected to be finalised soon.

(c) As already mentioned in (b) not only heavy vehicles but all traffic using this route is being diverted along the bed level causeway and some inconvenience to the traffic is unavoidable.

(d) As mentioned in (b), a temporary Calander-Hamilton|Bailey bridge will be erected over the damaged span before the monsoons to allow passage of traffic over the existing bridge and as such the question of serious accidents taking place does not arise.

### Names of Railway Stations in Devnagri Script

8628. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether standardising the names of Railway stations etc; in Devnagri script has been completed by the Committee constituted for the purpose; and

(b) if not, how much work has been completed and how much work remains to be completed and when is it likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Deptt. of Official Languages) as per a suggestion made by the then Hindi Adviser to the Government of India at the 4th meeting of the Executive of Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti, held on 2-6-76 for authentication of station names etc. in Devnagri script. This Committee which includes representatives of the Survey of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Deptt. of Official Languages), Ministry of Railways, All India Radio and P & T Department, is functioning under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Department of Official Languages, Ministry of Home Affairs with Senior Research Officer, Deptt. of Official Languages as its Member Secretary.

This Committee has been constituted not merely to authenticate the names of stations on Indian Railways alone, but also to standardise Hindi spellings of names of such places and stations which are common to Railways, P&T, AIR etc. so as to avoid variations in their pronunciation adopted by various departments.

Since its constitution in 1977 it has held 4 meetings and considered 1808 names so far. Deliberations of this Committee at present remain suspended as intimated by the Joint Secre-

(c) the names of newspapers in which the notices were published and the amount paid to each of them; and

(d) whether any effort was made to serve the notice(s) by registered post; and if so, the report made thereon by the postal authorities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The expenses on advertisement on publishing show-cause notices or the termination orders in newspapers referred to in part (a)(iii) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3632 answered on 19th March 1979 relate to 2 cases viz. (i) Shri J. N. Mattoo, who was served with a notice to show cause against dismissal and (ii) Shri B. L. Sharma who was served with a memorandum removing him from service.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The registered letter sent to Shri Mattoo at his Kanpur address was returned by the postal authorities with the remarks "Refused to accept". The registered A.D. letter sent at his Srinagar address was returned with the remarks "He had returned".

In respect of Shri B. L. Sharma, on his refusal to take delivery of the letter sent through a peon a registered letter was sent and simultaneously the Memorandum regarding removal from service was also published. The letter was returned by the Post Office with the following remarks in Hindi:

"The addressee did not collect the registered letter on repeated information nor was available. It appears that he does not want to take. Hence returned". "Avoiding to take delivery. Hence returned".

### Statement

Name of the newspaper	Payment made
<i>Shri J. N. Mattoo's case</i>	
	Rs.
1. Hindustan Times, New Delhi	480.00
2. Times of India, New Delhi (bill not received)	
3. Tribune, Ambala . . .	389.50
4. Indian Express, New Delhi .	462.00
5. National Herald, Lucknow .	493.50
6. Pioneer, Lucknow . . .	327.18
7. Northern Indian Patrika, Allahabad . . . . .	885.78
8. Aaj, Kanpur . . . . .	341.10
9. Dainik Jagran, Kanpur . .	499.20
10. Daily Siasat Jadeed, Kanpur	282.10
TOTAL . . . . .	4160.96

### *Shri B. L. Sharma's case.*

1. Hindustan Times, New Delhi	300.00
2. Times of India, New Delhi (Bill not received)	
3. Indian Express, New Delhi .	280.50
4. National Herald, Lucknow .	470.00
5. Pioneer, Lucknow . . . .	223.44
6. Northern Indian Patrika Allahabad . . . . .	590.52
7. Aaj, Kanpur . . . . .	231.20
8. Dainik Jagran, Kanpur . .	312.00
9. Daily Siasat Jadeed, Kanpur	201.60
TOTAL . . . . .	2609.26

डाक कर्मचारियों के साथ समझौता

8030. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा लाखों डाक कर्मचारियों के साथ, जिन्होंने हाल ही में आन्दोलन एवं सत्याग्रह किये हैं, किये गये समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन के पूरे व्योरे देने वाले एक विवरण की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

**संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) :** (क) और (ख). संबंधित विरोध/सत्याग्रह के व्योरे के अभाव में इस विषय पर निश्चित सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

### दरभंगा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

7031. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए भूमि भवन-परिसर तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के पूर्ण व्योरे वाला एक प्रस्ताव वहाँ के जिला अधिकारी को प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह मामला शिक्षा सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में भी उठाया गया था और वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान इस पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करने के लिए आश्वासन दिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार तदनुसार चालू वर्ष के दौरान एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के संबंध में पहल करेंगी ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क) दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव जिला मजिस्ट्रेट से जनवरी, 1977 में प्राप्त हुआ था । जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की असेनिक क्षेत्र में नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के मानदंडों से अवगत करा दिया गया था और उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए अपेक्षित पूर्ण सूचना भेजने का भी अनुरोध किया गया था । अपेक्षित सूचना सहित प्रस्ताव फरवरी, 1978 में प्राप्त हुआ था । इस की जांच की गई थी और यह पाया गया था कि भूमि की उपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई पक्का वायदा नहीं किया गया था : क्योंकि भूमि किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी की थी । इसके अलावा एक विद्यालय खोलने के लिये अपेक्षित केन्द्रीय सरकार की कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम संख्या उक्त स्थान पर उपलब्ध नहीं थी । अतः वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव समाप्त कर दिया गया और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय की संसदीय परामर्शदात्री समिति की 20 तथा 21 जून, 1978 को हुई दूसरी (अन्तर-सत्र) बैठक में इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था । मंत्रालय ने बताया था कि प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है तथा सिविल स्थानों पर खोले जाने वाले नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष केवल 4 तक सीमित (उस समय) है । यह भी बताया गया था कि इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी प्रकार से सम्पूर्ण सभी प्रस्तावों पर इकट्ठे, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर, तुलनात्मक प्राथमिकताएँ निर्धारित करने के लिये विचार किया गया

था और जिन चार प्रस्तावों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी गई थी केवल उन्हीं को स्वीकार किया गया था ।

(ग) दरभंगा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव यदि बिहार राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होता है, जो सभी सभी प्रकार से पूरा हो, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा ऐसे अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ साथ गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

### Depriving authors of due share of royalty by publishers

2032. SHRIMATI PARVATHI I EVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that publishers in India deprive authors from due share of royalty and country's top writers and public men have fallen victim to this evil; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this evil from the publishing trade?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). This is a matter of a private contract between authors and publishers. In instances, however, where either of the parties feels aggrieved, it can take recourse to due processes of the law.

### Industrial houses and F.F.R.A. Companies for fishing ventures

8033. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been encouraging large industrial houses and F.F.R.A. companies to go in for general fishing ventures using trawlers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Because of the high risks,

countries have still not banned its use. Further Amidopyrine preparations have been in use in the country for more than twenty years and no reports of toxicity of the use of this drug have been received. However in view of the fact that safe analgesic drugs are available and the use of this drug has been banned in some countries, it has been decided to phase out the use of this drug as a measure of caution.

**O.P.D., Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi**

8634. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of O.P.D patients daily coming at the Outdoor Patients Department of the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) what is the number of pharmacists to attend to these patients at the said hospital?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) The average daily attendance in the Outdoor Patient Department of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi during the year 1978 is 3445.

(b) Six.

**Representations to General Managers**

8635. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many representations have been received by the General Managers of Zonal Railways from Commissioners/Dy. Commissioners for SC and ST in a period of 2 years up to the 31st March, 1979;

(b) how many have been disposed of under intimation to the Commissioner/Dy. Commissioners of SC and ST;

(c) how many are pending up to 31st March, 1979 with the various units; and

(d) how many are disposed of in favour of the Railway SC and ST employees?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Railway Administrations/Production Units and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Construction of Office of the R.P.F.C., Indore**

8636. **SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office building of Regional Provident Fund Office, Indore is about to collapse and got serious and dangerous crack in it;

(b) if so, how Government are going to take risk of the lives of 350 employees by getting it repaired and why the same building is not demolished so that a new one can be constructed; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take to remove unsocial activities from the office building and staff quarters during night?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA):** (a) Probably the reference is to the new building which was being constructed for the Regional office. Construction work was stopped in 1976 when certain columns of the building developed defects.

(b) An Expert Committee appointed to examine the building is of the opinion that necessary repairs can be carried out by incurring some additional expenditure.

(c) A full time Chowkidar is in position both for office building and staff quarters.

### **Supreme Court Guidelines on Emigration**

8637. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is studying the impact of the Supreme Court guidelines on emigration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their Order of March 20, 1979, the Supreme Court prescribed some guidelines to regulate emigration for employment in foreign countries and also directed the Government that the arrangements as suggested in the guidelines shall remain in force till 31st July, 1979. Thereafter, it will be open to the Government of India to vary the terms thereof by legislation or by rules.

In view of these guidelines, Ministry of Labour cannot function any more as the focal point for recruitment of workers for employment overseas and henceforth until July 31, 1979, permission to emigrate will be given by the Protector of Emigrants concerned. Government have already issued necessary instructions to all the Protectors of Emigrants in the country and as a result of prompt follow-up action, there has been no slowing down of the flow of persons seeking employment abroad.

### **Guna Station**

8638. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Guna Station of Kota-Bina section of Western Railway cater, mainly to the need of the people with regard

to passenger traffic and goods booking covering a distance of about 212 Kms. between Gwalior-Guna but basic amenities like waiting hall for 1st and 2nd class passengers, specially for ladies, at the station have not been provided and the passengers have to wait in the open space even at odd hours;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to provide such amenities at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Guna station has already been provided with amenities like waiting hall, cover over platform, waiting room common for ladies and gents travelling in 1st class and 2nd class holding sleeper tickets, benches on platform as well as in waiting hall, drinking water supply arrangements etc. In addition, works for the provision of cover over newly constructed island platform with requisite number of benches, water supply arrangements and extension of the existing waiting hall by 2400 sq. ft. have been included in the works programme 1979-80.

Thus the amenities already available and those proposed to be provided are considered adequate to cater the need of the traffic dealt with at this station.

### **Industrial Benefits to Employees in P.F. Organisation and C.M.P.F.**

8639. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state why Government had not introduced the Industrial benefits to the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines' Provident Fund Employees like Bonus etc. and how much time will it take to extend these benefits to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM

**KRIPAL SINHA**): Pay and allowances, concessions, leave and superannuation benefits of the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are governed by the Employees Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962 and those of the employees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation by the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations 1964 in terms of which the employees of these Organisations are entitled to such allowances and concessions as may be admissible from time to time to corresponding categories of Central Government Servants. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 does not apply to employees of any "institution established not for purpose of profit".

#### Infant Mortality

8640. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the infant mortality rate in India as against the world average;

(b) the infant mortality rate in Gujarat and which States top the list;

(c) the number and percentage of children born in 1977 died before reaching their first birthday; and

(d) steps taken to reduce this mortality rate?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY)**: (a) The infant mortality rate in India for 1973 was 134 per 1000 livebirths as per sample registration system of Registrar General of India. The world infant mortality rate averaged between 80 to 95 per 1000 livebirths according to an estimate of the World Health Organisation. The infant mortality rates in some of the

developing and developed countries are as follows:—

Egypt (1973)	98.0
Liberia (1970)	137.0
Pakistan (1968)	124.3
Sri Lanka (1972)	45.1
Phillipines (1974)	58.9
Canada. (1975)	15.0
U.S.A. (1974)	16.7
Japan (1975)	10.0

(b) The infant mortality rate for Gujarat was 161 per 1000 livebirths. The rate for U.P. was the highest at 176 per 1000 livebirths.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The causes of infant mortality rate can be broadly grouped into: those related to health of the mother; to the injuries received during the process of birth and to the environments of growth of the baby. Various steps taken by the Government of India to reduce the infant mortality are as below:

(1) The infrastructure for the delivery of maternal and child health services has been and is being expanded both in the rural and urban areas by the setting up of Primary Health Centres, Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-Centres.

(2) The Community Health Workers Scheme introduced in the last 1-1/2 years with the aim of providing one worker for every one thousand population will provide further primary health care in the promotive, preventive and curative aspects in a large measure.

(3) The training of Traditional Birth Attendants (dais) who assist at the time of child-birth in villages has been intensified that there would be a trained dai also for village of 1,000 population to provide for hygienic deliveries.

(4) MCH services are being intensified through active involvement of dais in some selected areas.

(5) Special clinics to attend to pregnant mothers and small children are organised on all types of medical and health institutions. Besides keeping pregnant mothers and small children under regular health supervision these clinics provide the preventive services as well as undertake health and nutrition education.

(6) Preventive immunisation against tetanus is given to pregnant mothers in order that puerperal tetanus and neonatal tetanus which is a cause of infant deaths in many parts of the country is prevented. Facilities are provided for the protection of infants from smallpox, tuberculosis, diphtheria whooping cough and tetanus. Arrangements for immunising children against measles, typhoid and polio are being made. The programme of immunisation for all these categories is being intensified from year to year.

(7) Nutritional anaemia is widely prevalent among pregnant and nursing mothers. A scheme is in operation to prevent nutritional anaemia among mothers and children.

(8) Doctors in primary health centres are being given in service training in maternal and child health in selected districts headquarters hospitals.

(9) Educational material/guidelines on all components of MCH schemes are being produced and distributed to medical and paramedical staff.

(10) Nutritional education to mothers is sought to be imparted through all the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in sub-centres.

(11) A special integrated child development service project has been

introduced in 100 development blocks by the Department of Social Welfare. These projects implemented in the tribal and backward rural areas and urban slums aim at providing intensive health care for pregnant mothers and children below 6 years of age. Additional 50 ICDS projects are expected to be established during this year.

(12) Supply of drinking water in rural areas is being arranged by the State Government/Union Territories under the Minimum Needs Programme under the Rural Water Supply Programme with assistance from the Ministry of Works and Housing for providing drinking water to problem villages in order to supplement allocations in the State Plans.

#### Port stir hits exports

8641. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the press report in "Economics Times" dated the 29th March, 1979 under the heading that Port stir hits exports worth Rs. 500 crores up-till the end of March 1979;

(b) if so, whether the port stir is still continuing and the loss has again risen in April also;

(c) if so, whether last year also the Port stir had incurred heavy losses to the Nation;

(d) what were the total ships which remained unloaded for months together;

(e) whether in some cases the goods became useless for human consumption; and



(f) what permanent solution is being considered to avoid the port strike in future so that country does not suffer such a heavy loss?

\*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present the labour situation at the Major Ports is generally peaceful excepting for minor cases of work stoppages. Unions affiliated to the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation (HMS), except Bombay Port Trust Employees Union, had gone on a strike in November, 1978.

Strikes/work stoppages in the Major Ports affect loading and unloading operations having impact on many interests such as shippers, industrialists, shipping companies and the community as a whole. They also have both direct and indirect impact on exports. Apart from losses to the shipping companies due to detention of vessels payment of demurrage charges, collection of surcharge in freight, raw-materials not reaching the industries in time and shipment of exports getting delayed, there are various other losses to the community also. It is not possible to quantify such losses in precise financial terms.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(f) Government's policy has always been to maintain amicable and cordial Industrial relations in the major Ports so that there are no lighting strikes, go-slows, etc., hampering productivity and leading to Port congestion. With this in view, discussions were held on five occasions between 29-11-78 and 18-4-79 with the representatives of Federations of port and dock workers, and agreed conclusions were arrived at on most of the pending demands of the workers. Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards have been instructed to implement the conclusions. Port Trusts

and Dock Labour Boards have also been instructed to hold periodical meetings with the local Unions and to settle the local and sectional demands of the workers expeditiously. Constant efforts are being made to resolve the problems of workers both at Govt. and at Port levels expeditiously.

#### ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन

8642. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने रेलवे की जमीन पर से मिट्टी के ढेर और रोड़ा दिसम्बर, 1978 के अन्त तक हटाने के लिये अधिकारियों ने अनुदेश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन अनुदेशों का पालन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इनका पालन कब तक होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) जो हाँ। 11 लाइसेंसधारी डेला मालिकों को, जोकि ग्वालियर स्टेशन के सामने अपना धंधा करते थे, 31-12-1978 तक रेलवे भूमि खाली करने के लिये नोटिस दे दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). रेलवे भूमि को निर्धारित तारीख तक खाली करने की बजाय डेला मालिकों ने दीवानी अदालत से स्थगन आदेश ले लिये हैं। यद्यपि, स्थगन आदेश के अनुसार भूमि खाली हो गई है परन्तु डेला मालिकों ने रेल परिसर पर अपना कब्जा नहीं छोड़ा है। सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत कब्जा बेदखली), अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है और मामला न्यायालय के निर्णयाधीन है।

#### Automobile Goods Carriers

8643. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of all types of automobile carriers like tempo, and three wheelers etc. in Delhi as on the 1st January, 1979;

(b) the average number of transport carriers that come to Delhi or pass through Delhi every day; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to fit these vehicles with speed governors and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) 17,890 3-wheelers and 31, 112 goods vehicles were registered as on 1-1-1979 in Delhi.

(b) According to a Pilot Survey 1972 by Bureau of Economics and Statistics the approximate number was 3,000 and 680 respectively.

(c) The Delhi Administration has decided that in order to optimise road safety and prevent accidents caused by rash driving. The public transport vehicles in Delhi should be fitted with speed governors. In the first phase, stage carriage buses including mini buses plying on intra-city routes and private buses attached with D.T.C. are required to have speed governors. The proposals for fitting of speed governors in goods vehicle is being examined by Delhi Administration. As on 31-3-79, about 3000 public transport vehicles have been fitted with speed governors.

#### Report on Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram

8644. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Technical Evaluation Committee together with the Ministry's suggestion thereon has been forwarded to the Administrator of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Administrator has submitted a report regarding implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI

RAY): (a) to (d). A copy of the report of the Technical Evaluation Committee appointed by the Government of India was sent to the Administrator, Vishwayatan Yogashram on 1st November, 1978. The Administrator has sent his detailed comments on the various points contained in the report and these are under examination.

#### Widening of National Highway No. 1

8645. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of accidents take place on National Highway No. 1 passing through Haryana State;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to widen the Highway, and to devote it to facilitate one-way traffic to avoid accidents; and

(c) if not, what other measures Government propose to introduce to avoid accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the requirements of traffic, environments etc. it is proposed to widen the National Highway to 4-lane divided facility in stages, depending upon the overall availability of funds and other priority consideration.

#### Overbridge at Raichur

8646. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of an overbridge at Raichur has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when it will be commenced and completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) The construction of a foot over-bridge connecting the eastern and western sides of Raichur was sanctioned in 1975.

(b) The fabrication of steel structure has been completed and the erection of steel work is on hand. The probable date of completion is August 1979.

#### **Length of National Highways in Meghalaya**

8647. **SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the length of the National Highways in the Meghalaya State; and

(b) the details of the new proposals in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** (a) The total length of National Highways in the State of Meghalaya is 345 Kms.

(b) Four roads were proposed by Meghalaya State for inclusion in the National Highway System during the Fifth Plan Period. None of them could be included in it due to financial constraints.

#### **Electrification of Railway Lines**

8648. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have made any survey regarding the expenditure involved on electrification of all the railway lines;

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

(c) what programme Government have undertaken to introduce Electrification on railways in phases during the next 5 years, year-wise; and

(d) what are the names of the railway lines which are proposed to be covered under the programme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Electric traction has already been introduced in the current year on Madras-Gummidipundi section. In the next 5 years (1979—84) depending on availability of funds, Waltair-Kirandul, Madras-Vijayawada, Madras-Arkonam, Delhi-Mathura, Vadodara-Ratlam and Godhara-Anand sections are proposed to be electrified.

#### **Railway engines on N. F. Railway**

8649. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Engines (separately as Steam/Diesel etc.) provided to North Frontier Railway, the routes which they are covering and age of each such Engines;

(b) what Government contemplate, to provide fresh engines and Diesel Engines and to provide timely repair of the old steam engines;

(c) how the condemned Engines are utilised and how many condemned engines are lying in the yards of North Frontier, Railway; and

(d) when the engines of the two trains running between Dhubri-Gauhati will be replaced and the reasons for not changing the Engines so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) There are 353 Metre Gauge and 78 Broad Gauge Steam Locomotives and 94 Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotives on the Northeast Frontier Railway. Diesel Locomotives are essentially used to haul Mail, Express and through goods trains on the main line and a few passenger

trains on the Badarpur-Lumding Hill Section. Steam Locomotives are used for hauling other trains. All the locomotives are underaged, except 39 YF Metre Gauge Locomotives, which are used for inferior services.

(b) There is no immediate proposal to increase the Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotive fleet. Steam Locomotives are maintained in good fettle by carrying out prescribed Preventive Schedule repairs.

(c) Condemned Locomotives are withdrawn from service and sold off as scrap. There are now five condemned Locomotives awaiting sale.

(d) The two passenger trains between Gauhati and Dhubri are being run by the standard MG Main Line Passenger Steam Locomotive of the YP Class. These are considered sufficient for the service and for hauling the load required on the section.

#### **Making Computers/Investigators Permanent**

8650 SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Computers/Investigators even after rendering more than 15 years of service in the Ministry of Labour and the Labour Bureau have not been declared permanent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). 27 Computers and 62 Investigators in the Ministry of Labour and Labour Bureau have already been made permanent. Out of the eligible Computers and Investigators not yet made permanent, only one Computer and 19 Investigators have rendered more than 15 years service. Necessary

action is being taken to make permanent the remaining eligible Computers and Investigators.

#### **Road Transport in North Eastern area**

8651. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that road transport which is the costliest mode of transporting goods has the virtual monopoly over the North Eastern area;

(b) whether Government have received reports and allegations made by responsible persons, M.Ps. and Parliamentary Committees that the road transporters have been trying to keep the entire North-Eastern area under their grip, thus raising prices in the area; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to increase river transport facilities to Assam and North Eastern Areas from Calcutta to contain this near monopoly of road transport in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Committee on Public Undertakings (1977-78) in its Seventh Report on "Central Inland Water Transport Corporation-Inland Water Transport, Objectives and River-Services" have observed that it has been brought to their notice that there is a powerful private road transport lobby, who totally control the transport system in the Eastern and North-eastern region of the Country. The Government have not received any other report to this effect. It is not correct to say that road transport is the costlier mode of transport in all circumstances.

(c) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and operating river services between Calcutta-Gauhati, Calcutta-Karimganj, Calcutta-Bangladesh,

Calcutta-Haldia/Saugar and on Calcutta-Farakka Route. CIWTC's existing carrying capacity is fully utilised. Purchase of one new and 4 second hand barges were sanctioned during 1978-79 to increase its carrying capacity. Provision of Rs. 357 Lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan and budget for 1979-80 for acquisition of additional vessels by CIWTC.

#### **Cancellation of trains due to shortage of coal**

8652. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA AIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the trains were closed for the reason of the shortage of coal; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to avoid the repetition of such closure in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, running of a few trains has been suspended due to shortage of coal.

(b) Steps are being taken to obtain adequate coal supplies by maintaining close liaison with the coal producing authorities and the Ministry of Energy.

#### **Rail link between Western Orissa and coastal areas**

8653. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no rail link between the industrial belt of Western Orissa and its coastal area Bhubaneswar and the Paradip port;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rail link provides accessibility to the Paradip Port from a long area of Orissa, Bihar, as well as Madhya Pradesh the popular States where the steel plants of Rourkela, Tata, Bhilai and Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi and helps speedy and economic transportation of iron ore from Kiriburu, Joruri,

Malangtol Mines to Paradip Port which are now being transported by road; and

(c) what are the details regarding the progress in approving this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). There is a rail link connecting the industrial belt of western Orissa and the coastal areas of Bhubaneswar and the Paradip Port through Rourkela, Tata-nagar, Kharagpur and Cuttack. However, construction of a new railway line from Banspani to Jakhapura which will serve the iron ore mines of Joruri, Malangtoli, Ghandhmardhan and Daitari for transportation of the ore through Paradip Port, has been approved and the construction work is being taken up in phases. In the first phase from Jakhapura to Daitari work is well in progress. The work on Banspani-Joruri portion of the line is proposed to be taken up during the current financial year.

A survey for a rail link between Talcher and Sambalpur is in progress at present. Decision regarding construction of the line will be taken after the survey is completed.

#### **Diphu Railway Stations**

8654. SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no II class lady's waiting room at Diphu North Frontier Railway Station; and

(b) will he consider a proposal for constructing II Class lady's waiting room in the current year and provide necessary fund for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Diphu station has one combined waiting room for gents and ladies travelling in 1st class

and those holding IInd class sleeper tickets.

(b) There is no such proposal at present as the existing arrangements are considered adequate to cater the demand of present level of traffic dealt with at this station.

किऊल बरहड़वा साहिब गंज लूप लाइन में रेल गाड़ियों का बिलम्ब से चलना

8655. 310 रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किऊल-बरहड़वा साहिबगंज लूप लाइन पर कितने दिनों से रेल गाड़ियां अनियमित रूप से चल रही हैं;

(ख) गत दो महीनों में ऊपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस और तिनसुकिया मेल अप और डाउन महीने में कितने दिन समय पर आई और समय पर छूटी;

(ग) क्या इस अवधि में यात्रियों को होने वाली कठिनाईयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय करने का है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (जी सिव नारायण) :

(क) फरवरी और मार्च, 1979 के दौरान, किऊल-बरहड़वा-साहिबगंज (लूप लाइनों) पर गाड़ियों का समय-पालन क्रमशः 37.0 और 87.4 प्रतिशत था।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) समय-पालन में सुधार लाने के लिए यात्री गाड़ियों के चलाये जाने पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

#### विवरण

गाड़ी नं०	महीना	प्रारम्भिक स्टेशन से सही समय से छूटने के दिनों की संख्या	गंतव्य स्टेशन पर सही समय से पहुंचने के दिनों की संख्या
113 अप (अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस),	फरवरी 1979	27	1
	मार्च 1979	27	3
114 डाउन	फरवरी 1979	24	3
	मार्च 1979	30	6
1155 अप (तिनसुकिया मेल)	फरवरी 1979	17	16
	मार्च 1979	17	10
1156 डाउन	फरवरी 1979	28	21
	मार्च 1979	29	24

#### Loans sanctioned to companies out of Shipping Development Fund

8658. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which have been sanctioned loans out of the Shipping Development Fund during the last two years and the amount thereof and the amount of loan paid to them so far;

(b) the number of companies, out of them belonging to the big industrial houses/companies; and

(c) whether such provision of credit facilities is in keeping with the

policy of Government not to encourage big industrial houses; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) seven.

(c) Shipping is a capital intensive industry and the Shipping Development Fund Committee loan is intended as a developmental assistance to promote the growth of national shipping in the interest of carriage of national trade. However, while granting loan assistance to shipping companies, it is ensured that such loans are exclusively utilised for shipping and there is no diversion of funds.

## Statement

Statement showing Loans sanctioned and Disbursed during 1977-78 and 1978-79

(In Crores of rupees)								
Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sanctioned			Disbursed @			Remarks
		1977-78	1978-79	Total	1977-78	1978-79	Total	
1.	Shipping Corporation of India			75.32	32.57	59.38	91.95	
2.	Moghul Lines, Ltd.	47.20	28.12	23.18	14.26	6.37*	20.63	
3.	Seven Seas Transportation	11.40	11.78	1.32	3.05	..	3.05	
4.	Nilhat Shipping Co.	1.32	..	..	1.05	3.76	4.81	
5.	Ranakar Shipping Co.	..	..	..	3.62	2.59	6.21	
6.	RAJ Lines	0.40	..	0.40	0.40	..	0.40	
7.	Damodar Bulk Carriers	1.59	..	1.59	5.87	5.14*	11.01	
8.	Dempo Steamship Co.	..	..	..	0.87	1.07	1.94	
9.	Scindia Steamship Co.	..	..	..	19.39	5.84	25.23	
10.	India Steamship Co.	..	..	..	0.28	6.72	7.00	
11.	Great Eastern Shipping Co.	..	..	..	0.89	0.88	1.77	
12.	Kerala Shipping Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	1.10	1.05	2.15	
13.	Chowgules Steamships, Ltd.	..	..	..	2.64	2.35	4.99	
14.	Karnataka Shipping Corpn.	..	..	..	..	1.28	1.28	
15.	Esar Bulk Carriers	0.12	..	0.12	0.65	..	0.65	
16.	Indoceanic Shipping Co.,	..	..	..	0.80	..	0.80	
17.	Anant Marines	0.71	..	0.71	..	..	..	
18.	Sujwala Shipping Co.	0.67	..	0.67	..	..	..	
19.	Mangala Bulk Carrier	..	1.70	1.70	..	..	..	
20.	Sagar Shipping Company	..	..	..	0.82	2.52	3.34	
TOTAL		63.41	41.60	105.01	88.26	98.95	177.21	

\*Includes payments under Counter-guarantee.

@Disbursements includes payments against loans sanctioned since inception.

**मोकामा-पटना-भारत के बीच नई रेल गाड़ी आरम्भ करना**

8657. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता पूर्व रेलवे की ओर से जारी किये गये पत्र संख्या टी० टी० 350/4/78 में यह कहा गया है कि यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए एक अप्रैल, 1979 से मोकामा-पटना-भारत के बीच एक नई यात्री गाड़ी आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी शीघ्र क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, यह महाप्रबन्धक पूर्व रेलवे से मंडल भोक्षक/दानापुर को भेजा गया केवल एक पत्र था जिस में उन्होंने पटना-मोकामा खंड पर एक गाड़ी चलाये जाने के सुझाव की जांच करने के लिए कहा था ।

**केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना**

8658. श्री गंगा चक्र सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश के उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ छठी योजना के दौरान सरकार का केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना लागू करने का विचार है और क्या सरकार का विचार इसी अवधि के दौरान उन स्थानों पर ऐसे और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का है जहाँ पर सुविधा पहले ही उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) इस कार्य में अनुमानतः कुल कितनी लागत आयीगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान हावड़ा, गाजियाबाद, फरीदाबाद, बहादुरगढ़ और मुड़गांव के उप-नगरीय कस्बों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना आरम्भ की जानी है ।

जिन शहरों में पहले से ही केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना चल रही है उन में और अधिशास्य खोलने का विचार है ।

(ख) चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के विस्तार के लिए 1500 लाख रुपये की राशि रबी गई है ।

**दक्षिण एशिया के साथ क्षेत्रीय सहयोग**

8659. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

282 L.S.—A

(क) दक्षिण एशिया में हुए हाल के राजनैतिक परिवर्तनों के बावजूद उस क्षेत्र में आर्थिक व्यापारिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों के बढ़ाने हेतु क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की क्या सम्भावनाएँ हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उन के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्ड) : (क) और (ख). भारत की नीति यह रही है कि दक्षिण एशिया में आर्थिक, वाणिज्यिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की दिशा में जो भी कदम उठाया जाए उस का स्वागत किया जाए । लेकिन हमारा यह मत है कि इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग दक्षिण एशिया की ही दूसरे देशों से आनी चाहिए । हम इन देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को संचन करने की दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं । हमारा यह विश्वास है कि द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में सुधार के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संबंधी तर्क यथासमय स्वतः जोर पकड़ेगा ।

**Surat-Bhusawal Broad gauge line**

8660. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to double the broad-gauge track between Surat and Bhusawal; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to commence the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Double line already exists between Bhusawal-Jalgaon and Surat-Udhna. No proposal is under consideration at present for doubling Udhna-Jalgaon portion of the Surat-Bhusawal section as the present line capacity is considered adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

**Indore-Delhi Express**

8661. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for direct Indore-Delhi Express;



- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
 SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Malwa Development Council *inter alia* suggested introduction of a direct train between Delhi and Indore by way of extension of 33/34 Delhi-Jammu Tawi Mail to Indore via Bhopal.

(c) Apart from lack of traffic justification introduction of a direct train is not operationally feasible at present. However, when A.C. second sleeper coaches are provided in 3/4 Frontier Mail, it is proposed to run a Hind class sleeper Coach between Ratlam and Delhi and also between Ratlam and Bombay by 3/4 Frontier Mail. Block quotas for reservation of passengers originating from Indore to be operated at Indore station will be given in these coaches.

**Special train between New Delhi and Kerala during summer**

8662. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no special trains have been introduced between New Delhi and Kerala to meet the summer vacation rush during the period April to July; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Though no direct special trains have been provided between New Delhi and Kerala, special trains have however been provided between New Delhi and Madras, and Madras and Trivandrum which can be availed by the passengers. In addition, 125/126 biweekly K. K. Express running between New Delhi and Trivandrum and 181/182 Jayanti Janata Express running between Nizamuddin

and Cochin/Mangalore on 5 days in a week also provide direct services from New Delhi to stations in Kerala area.

**Rajghat Bridge over Chambal River**

8663. SHRI CHABBI RAM

ARGAL:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN

PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 22 on 20th July, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister stated that the work of construction on the Rajghat Bridge over Chambal river on Agra-Bombay Highway on the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan border would be completed by December, 1978;

(b) if so, the extent of work completed by the 30th March, 1979 and the extent of work remaining at present and by what time it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether it was stated in answer to Starred Question No. 488 on the 26th August, 1974 that work would be completed within a period of three years; and

(d) whether directive was issued to start work on the Chambal bridge round the clock but due to shortage of material such as cement, etc., it is being delayed and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) While replying to supplementaries to Short Notice Question No. 22 on 20th July 1977, it was stated by the Prime Minister who was then holding charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport) that he expected that the new bridge would be completed by December, 1978.

(b) By the 30th March, 1979 the items of work relating to (i) dismantling of the existing RCC arches (5 Nos.), (ii) carrying out detailed sub-soil investigations at the location of the new foundations in consultation with the Geological Survey of India, (iii) construction of 7 new well foundations, (iv) construction of 3 new piers and (v) grouting of the bed rock under open foundation Nos. 1 to 13 have been completed. Out of the 4 piers remaining to be completed, work on 2 piers is nearing completion and that on the other 2 piers is in progress. The work of casting of box girder superstructure has been taken up for the span from Gwalior end. The items of work remaining to be done are: (f) modification to the existing pier abutment No. 13, (ii) balance work of grouting of the bed rock under the new well foundations, (iii) completion of the remaining work on piers and completion of the work of superstructure for all the 8 spans. The bridge is likely to be completed before the monsoons of next year.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The urgency of completing the work of reconstruction/strengthening of the existing damaged Chambal bridge at the earliest possible by adopting all possible means was brought to the notice of the State Government/State PWD from time to time. The wells for this bridge had to be sunk through a difficult heterogeneous strata and also they had to be taken deeper (from levels indicated in the accepted tender drawing) on technical considerations. This factor contributed to the delay in the execution of the foundation work. Also shortage of cement of the type and quality required for this bridge work has, to some extent, contributed towards the delay. There has been some difficulty in procurement of steel also. However, efforts are being made to procure the requisite quantities of cement and steel for this bridge on priority basis. All types of assistance is being afforded to the State Government/State P.W.D. to ensure that the

bottlenecks hampering the progress are removed quickly so that the pace of progress is accelerated to the maximum extent possible.

**Guidelines concerning the protocol level of reception of Indian dignitaries by Foreign officials**

8664. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministers of the Central Government of India visiting U.S.A. have officially met Government executives of the U.S.A. whose ranks are below those of the respective Indian dignitaries;

(b) if so, who are the Ministers and which U.S. Government executives did they meet; and

(c) would the Ministry consider laying down suitable guidelines concerning the protocol level of reception of Indian dignitaries by foreign officials during such visits?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) and (b). Generally, Ministers of the Central Government visiting the U.S.A. have been meeting their counterparts. The level at which these meetings are arranged has always been kept in mind. It could also happen that when meetings are arranged urgently there is no option but to meet the senior-most official available. It may also be noted that there are occasions when a visiting Minister has met a foreign dignitary at a level higher than this own.

(c) It is not considered desirable to issue specific instructions as the protocol level is kept in mind while arranging meetings etc.

**Emergency Wards of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and other Hospitals**

8665. SHRI KANWAL LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

**FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the emergency department of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital and other Hospitals of Delhi are in complete mess;

(b) how many patients were attended in the last 3 months in the emergency wards of each hospitals in Delhi;

(c) is it a fact that there is no proper accommodation, instruments or medicines available in the emergency;

(d) has Minister visited these emergency wards during the last 3 months; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions of the emergency wards of the hospitals in Delhi?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of patients attended to in the emergency wards of some of the major Hospitals in Delhi in the last 3 months (June—August 1979) is as under:

(i) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	22,496
(ii) Safdarjang Hospital	24,048
(iii) Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	2,958
(iv) Loknayak J.P. Hospital	20,800

(c) The Delhi Administration has denied that there is any shortage of accommodation, instruments or medicines in the Hospitals under their administrative control. As far as the Central Govt. Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, they are well equipped and medicines are by and large available. As for accommodation, necessary action to augment the same has already been taken, or being taken within overall constraints.

(d) The Minister has visited some of the areas of the Emergency Services Department of the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

(e) To provide found the clock Specialists cover in these hospitals two posts of Specialists each in the faculty of Medicine, Surgery and Orthopaedics have been sanctioned for the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and the Safdarjang Hospital. Two posts, each of Specialists in Gynaecology and Paediatrics have been sanctioned for the Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital. One Mobile Coronary unit each at an approximate cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs alongwith the required number of medical and para-medical staff have also been sanctioned for the three hospitals to strengthen the coronary care services in their Emergency Services Departments.

#### **Reduction in Journey Time of Sahyadri Express**

8666. **SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the journey time of Sahyadri Express running from Kolhapur to Bombay will be shortened according to the demand of the people; and

(b) if so, by how many hours and from what date?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal to speed up 311/312 Bombay-Kolhapur Sahyadri Express at present.

**D.T.C. Bus Services from Sarojini Nagar Market to Central Secretariat**

8667. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5336 on the 30th March, 1979 regarding frequency of Bus No. 50 and state:

(a) whether Bus route No. 51, 89 and 815 does not go to North Block i.e.

Central Secretariat nor route No. 610 go to Sarojini Nagar market, then what other routes that connects Sarojini Nagar market with North Block i.e. Central Secretariat;

(b) if none, what alternative has been provided from Sarojini Nagar market to Central Secretariat; and

(c) as stated by in the said reply, what is the frequency of 15 buses plying on route No. 50 from 10.20 to 16.50 from Sarojini Nagar market to Central Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):

(a) and (b) Due to various operational considerations, it is not feasible to run all the services covering both Sarojini Nagar and Central Secretariat complex via Sarojini Nagar Market and North Block. Since the DTC is running direction-oriented services, it is not

economically feasible to connect all the traffic points in the city by direct services but it is ensured that change-over facilities are available. In respect of services of route No. 50, which connect Sarojini Nagar Market with Central Secretariat, some trips connect North Block and for the remaining changeover facilities are available at Udyog Bhavan/Krishi Bhavan

(c) Services of route No. 50 operate between Sarojini Nagar Market and Central Secretariat/Regal. As there is not sufficient traffic available for going to North Block, Central Secretariat, only four trips are operated from Sarojini Nagar Market for North Block, out of 15 trips operated between 10.20 and 16.50 hrs. However, all the other trips which operate between S. N. Market and Regal cover Central Secretariat complex at Krishi Bhavan. A copy of the Time Table of route No. 50 from 10.20 to 16.50 is enclosed.

TIME TABLE OF ROUTE NO. 50 (BETWEEN 10.20 & 16.50 Hrs.)

Dep. S.N. Market	MORNING		Dep. S.N. Market	EVENING	
	Regal	C. Sectt.		Regal	C. Sectt.
1030	1057		1615	1642	
1045	1112		*1622		1649
1140	1207		1630	1657	
1210	1237		*1637		1704
1245			1645	1712	
1345	1412				
1445	1512				
*1552		1619			
1600	1627				
*1607		1634			

\*For North Block, C. Secretariat.

**Power of C.P.F.C. to Transfer Officers**

8668. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have taken the power of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner regarding transfer of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). According to Section 5D of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Central Government is the appointing authority in respect of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners and certain other officers. In 1976, Government accepted a proposal made by the C.P.F.C. that the power to transfer Regional Commissioners be exercised by him. However, for administrative reasons, it was decided in 1978 that the transfer of Regional Commissioners will be made by Government and that the C.P.F.C. may make proposals to Government as and when he considers such transfers necessary.

**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 1 पर उपमार्ग का निर्माण करना**

8669. श्री अर्जुन सिंह जलोदिया : क्या मौजहान और परियहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इटावा नगर से 3 किलोमीटर पूर्व में एक रेलवे पुल का निर्माण करके इटावा नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 1 पर एक उपमार्ग का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ किया जाना है; और

(ग) इस बारे में विनम्र के क्या कारण हैं ?

मौजहान और परियहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) से (ग) 1978-83 की आयोजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए रखे

यह परियोजना और सम्पूर्ण भारत की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आया है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 2 में दिल्ली-आगरा-कानपुर-इलाहाबाद-वाराणसी-आसनसोल-कलकत्ता रोड पर इटावा बाईपास के निर्माण का काम (जिस में टुंडला-कानपुर क्षेत्र में बाह्य मेज रेलवे लाइन पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाने का काम शामिल है) योजना की अवधि में मंजूर कर दिया जाएगा। इस समय जैसी स्थिति है, साधनों की कमी होने के कारण बाईपासों के निर्माण को, जो मौजूदा सड़कों के स्थान पर होता है, कम प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

**[लोको रनिंग स्टाफ]**

8670. श्री गंगाधर शर्मा बुरादे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोको रनिंग स्टाफ के कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवायें आपातस्थिति के दौरान समाप्त कर दी गई थीं; और

(ख) उन में से कितने कर्मचारी जनता सरकार ने बहाल कर दिये तथा अब तक बहाल न हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**वैतरणा रेलवे स्टेशन**

8671. श्री लहानु शिवा कोम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में वैतरणा स्टेशन पर स्थानक का निर्माण कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय वैतरणा स्टेशन पर एक छतदार प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था करने से है। इस स्टेशन पर रेल तल का 45 वर्गमीटर क्षेत्रफल का एक छतदार प्लेटफार्म पहले ही मौजूब है।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Doctors disregard to Patients

8672. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported statement of a former Central Health Intelligence Bureau Chief published in the 'Deccan Chronicle' dated the 10th April, 79 the attention of the Government of India has been drawn that Doctors' disregard to patients;

(b) whether Government agree or disagree with the former Central Health Intelligence Bureau Chief; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government and what steps are proposed to be taken to undo the prevailing evils?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). The reported statement of former Central Health Intelligence Bureau Chief published in the 'Deccan Chronicle' issue of the 10th April, 1979 related to poor health statistics and not to Doctor's disregard to patients. The Officer who made this statement is, however, not known to the Ministry. The Government of India is aware of the inadequate health statistics and convened a National Seminar on Health Information System from 5th to 7th February, 1979 at New Delhi to review the functional aspects of Health Information System at various levels. It was attended by representatives of the State Governments and various other agencies. Based on the recommendations made in the Seminar, Government are considering improvements in the functioning of Health Information System at national and State levels.

### Transfer of Assistant Commissioners of Central Office of P.F. Organisation

8673. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all the Regional Offices of the Provident Fund Organisation, the Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. I), Assistant Commissioners and Regional Commissioners are transferred from one region to another region on completion of 3 years stay at a particular station;

(b) if so, why the Assistant Commissioners of the Central Office of the Organisation are not transferred outside Delhi even on completion of 15 years or more stay in the Central Office; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to transfer the Assistant Commissioners serving in the Central Office and the officers responsible for their long stay and how much time will it take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has reported that:—

(a) normally the transfer of officers of the level of Provident Fund Inspector (Gr. I) and above is considered in the Organisation after completion of three years' stay at a particular station keeping in view the Administrative exigencies.

(b) There is no Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner in the Central Office of the Organisation who has been there for more than 15 years in that capacity.

(c) Government propose to advise the Central Provident Fund Commissioner to review cases of any prolonged stay.

### Privilege Passes to Class III and Class IV

8674. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received letter No. AIRF/82 (2202) dated 24-9-1977 from All India Railwaymen's Federation for increasing the number of privilege passes to Class III and Class IV staff from three sets to six sets per year;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the number of privilege passes from six sets to three sets a year to the Class I and Class II Railway officers as recommended in Third Pay Commission Report and also in the 29th and 67th Reports of Estimates Committee of Fourth Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The scale of travel facilities available to the railway employees has been reviewed from time to time. The question of either increasing the number of privilege passes granted to Class III and Class IV staff or reducing the number admissible to Class I and Class II staff with a view to bringing parity amongst all railwaymen has recently been considered but it has been decided to maintain the *status quo*.

### Diplomatic Passports for M.P.s

8675. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many M.P.s applied for the Diplomatic Passports from January, 1978 to date;

(b) their names and dates of submitting applications;

(c) the names of the persons who have been issued Diplomatic Passports; and

(d) reasons for not issuing Diplomatic Passports to others and when they are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) 145 M.P.s. applied for the issue of Diplomatic passports till 21st April, 1979.

(b) and (c). List is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4371/79.]

(d) Passports are being issued to M.P.s. when they decide to travel abroad and as and when they apply for it.

### भवन निर्माण के लिए संस्थानों/अस्पतालों को अनुदान

8676. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे संस्थानों, अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत 3 वर्षों में अपने भवन बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान देने का अनुरोध किया है और उन संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन के लिये अनुदान मंजूर किये गये हैं और शेष स्थानों के लिये अनुदान मंजूर न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) कितने संस्थानों ने अस्पताली गाड़ी तथा चिकित्सा उपकरणों की मांग की है और उनमें से कितने संस्थानों के लिये अस्पताली गाड़ी और चिकित्सा उपकरण मंजूर किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) कितने संस्थानों ने अतिरिक्त पलंगों की मंजूरी देने का अनुरोध किया था और उनमें से कितने संस्थानों के लिये अतिरिक्त पलंगों की मंजूरी दी गई है और शेष की मांग स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Promotion to Junior Class I Medical Officers in CHS

8677. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Junior Class I Medical Officers in the Central Health

Service who have put in more than five years continuous service in the grade;

(b) what are their future promotional prospects, in C.H.S.;

(c) whether Government propose to give next higher promotion to all those Junior Class I Medical Officers who have completed at least seven years service so as to remove stagnation in service;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) 772.

(b) and (c). The promotion in the Senior Class I Scale is not automatic on completion of 5—7 years or more in the grade and the same is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Central Health Services Rules on the basis of seniority, suitability of the officers and subject to the availability of vacancies in the Senior Class I Scale.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी

8678. श्री जीतुबाई बागित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदेशों पर राज्य द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये मान्य स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) राज्यों द्वारा जन स्वास्थ्य एककों की सेवाओं का संतोषजनक रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न भूस्थानिक वर्गों ने इस योजना के काम काज का सम्बन्ध किया है, उन्होंने भी इस बात की पुष्टि की है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बीटर गेज लाइनों के लिए इंजनों की कमी

8679. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीटर गेज लाइनों पर गाड़ियां चलाने के लिये इंजनों तथा अन्य अपेक्षित उपकरणों की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिब नारायण) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) व्यौरा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Planting of Trees along Railway Tracks

8680. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) do the Railways have plans to plant trees along the railway tracks on surplus land belonging to the Railways; and

(b) if not, can it be considered that even the smallest strips of land which are not used or are not likely to be used for another 5 to 10 years, be handed over to Forest Department of various State Governments for afforestation, who should plant trees which can ultimately be used for wooden sleepers by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the existing policy, railway land adjoining the railway track is handed over to the Forest department of the State Governments for afforestation purposes, if the State Governments are interested in the



same, in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down. In pursuance of this policy, certain areas of land specially in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh states were handed over to the concerned Forest Departments. Wherever the State Forest Departments are not interested in planting trees on the railway land, the Railway Administration themselves have taken up this job. The species of trees to be planted on the railway land handed over to the State Forest Department is left to the discretion of that Department.

#### **Military involvement of Pakistan in West Asian Countries**

8681. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is the Government aware of Pakistani Military involvement in West Asian countries, if so, the details thereof be given with action and reaction of the Government;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) how many countries are having military training from Pak forces with details and since how long keeping in view that Pak has quietly engaged as Third World country deploying largest number of troops in the manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Government are aware that Pakistani military personnel are present in several West Asian countries. Pak military personnel stationed in these countries train the personnel belonging to the Defence services of these countries and in some cases also operate some equipment. Pakistani military/personnel have been in West Asia for over a decade and the Government are mindful of the implications of this. Government have taken steps to strengthen the existing friendly relations between India and West Asian countries in the economic, commercial, technological fields.

#### **Construction of New Line in Orissa**

8682. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no money had been spent or proposed to be spent on construction of new lines or conversion of lines or on surveys in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Around Rs. 100 crores were spent on new lines and surveys in Oriss, since 1960 and the lines which have been completed include Sambalpur-Titlagarh, Bimlagarh-Kiriburu, Cuttack-Paradeep, Bondamundat Purnapani railway lines which are wholly in Orissa and also Bailadila-Kottavalasa and Ranchi-Rourkela which lie partly in Orissa. A new line between Jakhapura and Banspani costing Rs. 86 crores is currently in progress in Orissa State. Survey for new lines which are in hand include rail lines between Koraput and Parvatipuram/Rayagada and between Talcher and Sambalpur. A survey for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line is also in progress. It would, therefore, not be proper to say that no money is being spent in Orissa on New Lines or surveys.

#### **Honorary Homoeopathic Adviser**

8683. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is one Honorary Homoeopathic Adviser in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) if so, the reasons for having an Honorary Adviser in Homoeopathy when there is a full time Adviser in Ayurveda and Unani; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint one full time Homoeopathic Adviser and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A full time paid Adviser for Homoeopathy is not considered necessary at the present stage of development of this system. The Ayurveda system is the most wide-spread indigenous system of medicine and the work relating thereto is far more than in Homoeopathy.

The Unani system of medicine is being looked after by a Deputy Adviser. Unani system of medicine is also not so wide spread as Ayurveda system.

A full time post of Deputy Advisor has been created for Homoeopathy in January, 1979.

#### जनसंख्या की वृद्धि पर

8684. श्री प्रमत्त राम जायसवाल : स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटी योजनावधि (1978-83) के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तुओं की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में सुधार करने के लिये जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर कम करना आवश्यक है जिस के लिए परिवार कल्याण पर प्रदर्शनियाँ एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1978 में ऐसी प्रदर्शनियों के मण्डप में किन स्थानों में लगाए गए तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) इस के लिये किस प्रकार माध्यम का उपयोग किया गया ; और

(घ) मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये इस मंड हेतु कितना धन आवंटित किया तथा वस्तुतः कितना व्यय हुआ और वर्ष 1979-80 के लिये कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जिन जगहों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रदर्शनियाँ लगाई गईं और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ, इस का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । (संख्यात्मक में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एम० टी० - 4372-79)।

(ग) इन प्रदर्शनियों का प्रचार करने के लिए समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन दिए गए, झण्डे लगाए गए, सिनेमा स्लाइडों, वस्ती-पत्रों तथा लाउड स्पीकों का खुल कर प्रयोग किया गया ।

(घ) 1978-79 के दौरान प्रदर्शनियों पर कुल 4.32 लाख रुपये खर्च थाया । 1979-80 के लिए 9.25 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

#### Frequent Repair, to New Air Conditioned Coaches

8685. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air-conditioned coaches, designed and built in the recent past, require frequent repairs and have to be substituted by old air-conditioned coaches?

(b) if so, the reasons for frequent repairs to the newly designed air-conditioned coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Site for Mosque

8686. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was made to him on his recent visit to Hubli (Karnataka) to provide a site for construction of a mosque to offer prayers; and

(b) what action has been taken the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRISHO NARAIN): (a) and (b).  
Yes. The party has since been advised that no railway land could be spared at Hubli and that they should approach the Municipal Corporation or the State Government for allotting suitable land for the purpose.

चतुर्थ शेपी क पवों के लिए पंजीकृत  
अविति

8687 की बलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चतुर्थ शेपी के पवों में रोजगार पाने के लिये रोजगार कार्यालय (कर्मन रोड) कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में प्रति दिन बहुत से व्यक्तियों के नाम लिखे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978-79 में रोजगार कार्यालयों में कुल कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम लिखे गये हैं ;

(ग) इन में से भ्रम तक कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त हो चुका है ; और

(घ) क्या इस में आदिवासियों को कोई प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवींद्र वर्मा) :  
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1978 के दौरान पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 16,890 थी । 1-1-1979 से 28-2-1979 तक पंजीकृत किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या 3,178 थी ।

(ग) कैलेण्डर वर्ष 1979 के दौरान, कर्मन रोड रोजगार कार्यालय के द्वारा 823 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया ।

1-1-79 से 28-2-79 की अवधि के दौरान 172 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया ।

(घ) आदिवासियों की उच्चतम सीमा में 5 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग की छूट दी जाती है । उन के लिये कार्रवाई रिकॉर्डों के लिए केवल उन के नाम ही भेजे जाते हैं । उन की सामान्य वरिष्ठता के अनुसार अकार्यक्षम रिकॉर्डों के लिए उन के नाम सम्मेलित भी किए जाते हैं ।

#### Committee on A.I.I.M.S.

8688. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the advice of Prime Minister, a high-powered committee

has been appointed to look into the various problems of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the details of the committee and terms of the reference; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted by the committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No. However, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the 102nd report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi—a Review Committee has been appointed to go into the working of A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi including Dr. R. P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

(b) The composition of the Reviews Committee is as under:—

- |                                                                                                                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sh. T.A. Pai, M.P.                                                                                                             | Chairman           |
| 2. Dr. B. Sankaran, Dir.                                                                                                          | Member<br>C.G.H.S. |
| 3. Dr. B. N. Sinha, President, Medical Council of India.                                                                          | Do.                |
| 4. Dr. S. J. Mehta, Director, Jaslok Hospital, Bombay.                                                                            | Do.                |
| 5. Dr. P. Siva Reddy, Director of Ophthalmology, Institute of Ophthalmology and Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad.            | Do.                |
| 6. Dr. M.K. Chhetri, Consultant and Professor, Deptt. of Medicine, Institute of Post-Graduate Education and Research, Calcutta.   | Do.                |
| 7. Dr. A.K. N. Sinha, President, Commonwealth Medical Association Ahiyapur House, Sahitya Sammelan Road, Kadam Kuan, Patna-800003 | Do.                |

8. Shri N. N. Vohra, Joint Member-Secretary Ministry of Secretary Health and Family Welfare.

In regard to Dr. R. P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, a group of Ophthalmologists consisting of the following has been constituted:—

1. Dr. M. K. Mishra, Prof. Chairman and Head of the Deptt. of Ophthalmology K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
2. Dr. I. S. Roy, Prof. and Head of the Deptt. of Eye, Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Dr. J. M. Pahawa, C.M.O. Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh.
4. Dr. R. Rajguru, Prof. and Head of Ophthalmic Deptt. SCB Medical College, Cuttack.
5. Dr. P. Siva Reddy, Convenor. Director of Ophthalmology, Instt. of Ophthalmology and Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad.

The terms of reference of the Review Committee are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The report is likely to be submitted by the Review Committee by the 30th September, 1979.

#### Statement

#### Terms of Reference of the Review Committee

1. To assess how far the Institute has achieved the objectives laid down by the Act of Parliament.

(a) in regard to developing patterns of teaching in undergraduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education to all medical colleges and other allied institutions in India.

(b) to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity; and

(c) to attain self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education.

2. To evaluate the rural and urban health centre projects of the Institute with reference to their impact in terms of:

(a) Provision of better medical care to the community;

(b) increased motivation to the students, and

(c) introducing increased use of less sophisticated aids for diagnosis-students, and

3. To assess the organisational structure for research and to evaluate the work done in the field of research and also to judge its impact on national programmes.

4. To assess hospital service provided by the Institution with reference to quality of treatment and patient care expected of a national institution.

5. To evaluate the academic and administrative set up of the Institute keeping in view the need, if any, for greater rationalisation and streamlining so as to better achieve the objectives.

6. To consider the question of giving full autonomy to AIIMS PGIMER on the pattern of University keeping in view that latter has no service component to people and to suggest amendments to the Acts so as only, important and policy issues are referred to various Bodies and day-to-day routine administrative problems are handled by local administration.

**Ambulance in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital**

8689. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ambulances at the disposal of Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the ambulances of Safdarjung Hospital are out of order as stated in a letter published in the 'Times of India' of 16th January, 1979;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) steps taken to get them repaired; and

(e) what are the reasons for not getting them repaired so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Safdarjung Hospital—5 (Five).

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Hospital—8 (Eight).

(b) No.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

**Non-Utilisation of Grants for Rural Roads by Gujarat State**

8690. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have not fully utilised the grants sanctioned for the construction of rural roads in the State during the year 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the reasons put forth by the State for non-utilisation of the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The

Government of India have received no such report from the State Government who are concerned in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

**Definition of Family Pension Scheme**

8691. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Family Pension Scheme of 1971, the parents and dependents do not come under the definition of the family; and

(b) whether the Government propose to amend the Act suitably to include the parents and dependents under the definition of the family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no such proposal.

**Protest against fall back wages to Bidi Workers**

8692. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "protest against fall back wages to bidi workers";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the complaints of the Maharashtra Bidi Industry Association against the Maharashtra Government's decision for payment of certain amounts of wages even if the Bidi rollers fail to roll the required number of Bidis for reasons beyond their control; and

(c) whether Government are considering to make a provision about the fall back wages to the Bidi workers uniformly throughout the country as suggested by the Chairman of the said Association; if not, what are the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) The news-item was carried by the Bombay edition of Financial Express dated 21-3-1979.

(b) The representation of the Maharashtra Bidi Industry Association is under consideration of Maharashtra Government.

(c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, fixation of minimum wages, including fall back wages, in bidi Industry, rests with the State Governments. The Central Government has however been in touch with them in this regard.

#### **Pay Scales of Doctors in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

8693. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Laboratory Assistants of the Medical Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are getting two different pay scales performing the same duty ignoring the concept of equal work, equal pay due to difference in educational qualifications, if so, state the details;

(b) whether any representation has been received in this connection and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether in the same Medical Department in Malaria control irrespective of educational qualifications equal pay scales given in the same post for same type of duty?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) Two different scales of pay for the posts of Laboratory Assistants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are prescribed viz. for Matriculates Rs. 260-430 and for non-Matriculates Rs. 225-368.

(b) The representation received was considered on the basis of recommendations of the UT Administration who desired that the pay scales of Laboratory Assistants in the medical department be equated with the pay scale of Laboratory Assistant in the Education Department. This was examined in consultation with the Finance Ministry but could not be agreed to.

(c) Yes, in the case of 'Malaria Technician'.

#### **Pacts with Commonwealth Countries**

8694. **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently India has concluded pacts with seven Commonwealth Nations; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and scope and extent of the pacts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) As far as the Ministry of External Affairs is aware, three agreements were signed with Commonwealth countries recently.

(b) Names of the countries and nature of pacts are given below:—

(1) Zambia: Trade Agreement signed in December 1978.

(2) Malaysia: Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed in January, 1979.

(3) Zambia: Agreement on avoidance of double taxation signed in February, 1979.

#### **Demand of Employees of Konkan Line**

8695. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand was made by the employees of Konkan unit of

Mogul Lines to revise the terms and conditions of service as per the revision carried by M/s. Chougule Steamship Company;

(b) whether the Board of Directors of Mogul Lines did not think it appropriate to revise the terms and conditions accordingly and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the Board decided that Mogul Lines Ltd. terms and conditions of service to employees of Main Lines be extended to employees of Konkan unit on the day when their request to revise terms as per the revision carried by M/s. Chougule Steamship was received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Directors of Mogul Lines was of the view that any decision taken by a private shipping company, namely, M/s. Chougule Steamship Limited in respect of their own employees would have no relevance to the Konkan Service Unit staff now attached to Mogul Line Limited.

(c) The Board of Directors of Mogul Line Limited had decided that the terms and conditions of service as applicable to the employees of their Main Lines be extended to the Konkan Service staff. But the matter was reviewed subsequently by that Board, and it was decided that the management of Mogul Line Limited should consider the question of review of the service conditions of the Konkan Service staff without bringing them to the terms of service of the Mogul Line main staff. Due to continued heavy losses being incurred in the operation of the Konkan Service, it has not been possible to make any change in the service conditions of the Konkan Service staff, but they have been certain reliefs.

बारां रेलवे स्टेशन के व्यापारियों को बैंगनों की सप्लाई

8696. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बारां रेलवे स्टेशन के व्यापारियों को बैंगनों की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त सप्लाई व्यापारियों को कब तक बहाल कर दी जायेगी;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1979 से उक्त बैंगनों की सप्लाई बन्द करने से रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई और इस स्टेशन पर व्यापारियों का माल बुरा करने सम्बन्धी वर्तमान में क्या व्यवस्था है और माल की बुराई कब तक शुरू कर दी जायेगी; और

(ग) बारां रेलवे स्टेशन पर गोदाम कितना तैयार हो जायेगा तथा इस संबंध में अन्य और क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय के आदेशों की (श्री भिष्म नारायण): (क) और (ख) बारां रेलवे स्टेशन का माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई कुछ अवधि के लिये रोक दी गई थी क्योंकि छात्रों की एक भीड़ द्वारा स्टेशन की इमारत और गोदाम को जला दिया गया था। अब सप्लाई पुनः प्रारम्भ कर दी गयी है तथा इस स्टेशन पर माल डिब्बों का लदान हो रहा है। परन्तु छतदार स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण फुटकर यातायात की बुकिंग अभी शुरू नहीं की गयी है। रेलों को कोई हानि नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि उपलब्ध माल डिब्बों का अन्य स्टेशनों पर लदान के लिये उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ग) 26-2-1979 के दशों में क्षतिग्रस्त माल-गोदाम तथा स्टेशन की इमारत में पुनः सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के प्रश्न की जांच की रही है।

बारां स्टेशन स्टोर में अग्निकांड

8697. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा जिले (राजस्थान) में बारां स्टेशन स्थित गोदाम में खड़ा माल एक आग दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप पुष्पेयता जल गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जल गये माल, उसे हुई हानि तथा उस माल के मालिकों के नामों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप हुए कुल हानि का व्यौरा एकत्रित कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार के मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि भुगतान करनी पड़ेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) यद्यपि आवक माल गोदाम पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा तथापि जावक माल गोदाम तथा आवक पार्सेल गोदाम को। आग से क्षति पहुंची ?

(ख) से (घ). एक विवरण संलग्न है। लगभग 1,25,000 रुपये मूल्य के माल को हानि पहुंची

थी। रेल सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि का अनुमान लगभग 13 लाख रुपये है। माल के मालिकों के नाम तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि रेलवे के सम्बद्ध रिकार्ड आग से जल कर नष्ट हो गये थे। क्षतिपूर्ति की कुल राशि सभी मालूम होगी जब सभी सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों से दावे प्राप्त हो जायें और उनका निपटारा हो जाये।

### विवरण

बुक किये गये जावक फुटकर माल को हुई हानि/क्षति का मोटा अनुमान

क्रम स्टेशन सं० से	स्टेशन को	बोरों की संख्या	वस्तु	चिह्न	क्षतिग्रस्त बोरों की संख्या	अनुमानित हानि (रुपयों में)
1.	बारां बड़ौदा मार्शलिंग यार्ड	51	चावल	613	1	100.00
2.	बारां कारनक ब्रिज	200	धनिया	607	108	6000.00
3.	बारां कारनक ब्रिज	5	चावल	523	कोई नहीं	—
4.	बारां बड़ौदा मार्शलिंग यार्ड	130	चावल	622	कोई नहीं	—
5.	बारां बड़ौदा मार्शलिंग यार्ड	108	चावल	632	4	400.00
6.	बारां कारनक ब्रिज	98	धनिया	616	14	400.00
7.	बारां कारनक ब्रिज	112	चावल	619	54	4500.00
8.	बारां पटना सिटी	129	चावल	562	69	5200.00
9.	बारां पटना सिटी	59	चावल	564	24	2000.00
10.	बारां अकोला	139	ज्वार	536	39	2300.00
11.	बारां कारनक ब्रिज	151	धनिया	637	71	2400.00
12.	बारां नयी दिल्ली	31	खली	566	11	300.00
13.	बारां बड़ौदा मार्शलिंग यार्ड	76	चावल	609	28	1900.00
14.	बारां कारनक ब्रिज	186	धनिया	636	84	2900.00
15.	बारां जटाई बांध	11	चावल	620	3	200.00
16.	बारां अलीगढ़ जं०	51	धनिया	590	36	1400.00
17.	बारां जारंगडीह	4	चारकोल	मालूम नहीं	कोई नहीं	—
18.	बारां साबरमती जनरल स्टोर साइडिंग	19	रेलवे सामान	246	कोई नहीं	—
19.	बारां सागर और कांकरिया	247	बीड़ी की पत्तियां	मालूम नहीं	247	10,000.00
20.	बारां बिना बुक किया हुआ	3	3 बंडल खाली बोरे		जोड़	40,000.00

(अप्रेषण नोट प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया था किन्तु रेलवे रसीद जारी होने से पहले ही यह घटना हो गयी)

चूंकि सभी रिकार्ड पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गये हैं, अतः परेषणों की संख्या तथा एक परेषण में बोरों की संख्या का आकलन परेषण के दुस्त भाग पर पड़े रेलवे के चिह्नों के आधार पर किया गया है।



**Request for Conversion of Salaya Port of Gujarat into Bulk Cargo Loading Port**

8698. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have requested the Central Government to convert the Salaya Port in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State into bulk cargo loading port and to develop this port as a centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation or demand made in this regard;

(c) the amount involved in converting Salaya Port into a bulk cargo loading port and when and how this demand of the State Government of Gujarat will be met; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The State Government have recommended to Government of India the construction of a deep water berth at Salaya Port for handling of dry bulk cargo so as to take advantage of the infrastructural facilities being created for the Offshore Oil Terminal.

A scheme prepared by Kandla Port in 1977 was examined in the Ministry. It was found that many of the underlying assumptions, especially those relating to traffic, were unrealistic. Accordingly, the Port was asked to reconsider the scheme and come up again at the time of formulation of the proposals for the Plan period 1978-83.

(c) and (d). One of the schemes included in the development plans of Kandla Port for the period 1978-83 is the construction of a deep water berth

at Vadinar (near Salaya) at an approximate cost of Rs. 10 crores for which Planning Commission have tentatively agreed to a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs. Sanction of the scheme, however, will depend on its viability, financial implications, etc.

**Deaths due to Negligence of the Staff of D.T.C.**

8699. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of deaths which have occurred due to the negligence of the staff of D.T.C. during the year 1978-79; and

(b) how do these figures compare with the transport undertakings of other States or at least big cities as the Capital itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Presuming that the question is about the deaths which occurred as a result of accidents involving DTC buses, it may be stated that 106 persons were killed as a result of accidents involving DTC buses (inclusive of DTC buses plying on inter-state routes). The accidents are not always attributable to human error or mechanical failure. Mostly these are the result of difficult traffic conditions in the city. In all the fatal accidents cases, the DTC drivers have been challaned by the Delhi police and the cases are still pending in the court. As the cases are *sub judice*, it is not possible to say what will be the number of deaths which may be attributable to the negligence of DTC drivers.

(b) The information about accidents figures of other transport undertakings for the year 1978-79 is not available. However, a comparative accident data pertaining to the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 of some Metro-

politan Transport Undertakings inclusive of DTC are given below:—

Year	No. of accidents per lakh Kms.			
	Pallavan TCL (MS) Madras	B.E.S.T. (M.S.)	Ahmedabad	D.T.C.
1976-77	2.30	9.96	2.55	1.87
1977-78	2.40	8.82	2.22	1.91

#### आदिवासी भत्ता

8700. श्री हुसम चन्द कटुवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन्हें पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी परिषद् की दोहद शाखा की ओर से गत चार महीनों के दौरान कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने फ्रैलेण्ड गंज कालोनी, दोहद के कर्मचारियों में आदिवासी भत्ता दिये जाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री निज नारायण):

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों जिन्हें रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए भी अपनाया गया है, के अनुसार गुजरात राज्य में जिला पंच महल के दोहद तालुका में केवल 3 आदिवासी ब्लॉक अर्थात् गरवाड़ा, भाठीवाड़ा, काठला आदिवासी भत्ते की स्वीकृति के लिए ग्रहण हैं । फिर भी, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा एक ट्रेडी की जा रही सूचना के आधार पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इस प्रश्न पर और आगे विचार किया जा रहा है ।

#### Reservation from Ahmedabad for Kerala Bound Passenger

8701. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala bound passengers travelling from Ahmedabad are finding it very difficult to get onward reservation from Arakonam to their destinations in Kerala and are put in very great difficulties;

(b) whether he had promised two years ago while flagging off the Nava-

jeevan Train from Ahmedabad that a through coach for Kerala bound passengers would be added to this train;

(c) if so, considering the difficulty mentioned above whether Government will take steps to fulfil the promise made; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. A quota of 50 second class sleeper berths (35 for Ahmedabad and 15 for Vadodara) has been allotted for Kerala-bound through passengers by 145 Dn Navjivan Express and connecting 41 Dn Cochin Express at Arakkonam. These passengers are given confirmed reservation beyond Arakkonam by 41 Dn Cochin Express at Ahmedabad/Vadodara itself to avoid inconvenience.

(b) to (d). Demands for attaching a through coach from Ahmedabad for Kerala bound passengers by Navjivan Express train, were received at the time of inauguration of the train, but this has not been found feasible.

#### Introducing a New Train between Indore-Bhopal-Agra

8702. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce for introduction of a fast running train between Indore-Bhopal-Agra is

under consideration of the Railway Board;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been sent to Western Railway for finding out feasibility for introduction of such a train; and

(c) when the proposal was sent to Western Railway and when it is expected to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Representation from Gwalior Chamber of Commerce is not readily traceable. The proposal has however been examined. On the basis of sale of tickets during October '78 to March '79 the daily average passengers travelling from stations between Indore and Bhopal to Gwalior/Agra were only 19. It has also been found that on an average 126 passengers travel daily by buses from Indore and Ujjain to Gwalior and beyond upto Agra Fort. Introduction of a direct train or through service coach between Indore and Gwalior/Agra Fort is neither justified nor operationally feasible.

#### Fast Train Between Indore and Gwalior

8708. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for introduction of a fast running train between Indore-Gwalior has been turned down on the basis of old traffic assessment made by the Railway administration;

(b) if so, what is actual traffic assessment and when it was assessed last;

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the flow of traffic between the two places by State Transport buses even though the travelling in those buses is unsafe because of dacoities in the area; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereof, and steps proposed to be taken to reconsider the proposal keeping in view the

unsafe travel in State Transport buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). On the basis of sale of tickets during October '78 to March '79 the daily average passengers travelling from stations between Indore and Bhopal to Gwalior/Agra were only 19. It has also been found that on an average 126 passengers travel daily by buses from Indore and Ujjain to Gwalior and beyond upto Agra Fort. Introduction of a direct train or through service coach between Indore and Gwalior/Agra Fort is neither justified nor operationally feasible.

#### Station between Shajapur and Sarangpur

8704. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation from the people of village Panwari, Madhya Pradesh, between Shajapur and Sarangpur of Guna-Makasi section of railway for opening a railway station is pending consideration with Government for a long time;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Panwari village is the main trade centre of the region; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to open the station in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Two representations dated 26-7-78 and 4-2-79 from the Sarpanch, Panwadi Grampanchayat for opening of a station at Panwadi village between Sunera Pirkheri and Shajapur stations were received. The representation dated 26-7-78 was replied by the Western Railway on 6-12-78. A reply to the letter dated 4-2-79 will be issued by Western Railway shortly.

(b) Enquiries made by the Railway have indicated that Panwadi is a small

town with a population of about 1500 to 2000 people.

(c) The opening of a halt station at Panwadi has not been found financially justified.

#### Bongaon-Barasat Section

8705. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about continued demands from the people of Bongaon Barasat, West Bengal for having double line in that section;

(b) if so, what action has been taken, state details;

(c) whether Government received any representation from the people of Basirhat, West Bengal for direct train service from Basirhat to Sealdah;

(d) whether Government will like to introduce direct train service from Basirhat to Sealdah in view of the growing number of daily passengers; and

(e) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) To improve the capacity of the Bongaon-Barasat Section, the following works have been sanctioned during the current year.

(1) Conversion of three flag stations (Bira, Ashoknagar and Thakurnagar) to crossing Stations;

(2) Provision of additional line at Habra station for stabling of EMU rakes; and

(3) Provision of tokenless block working on section between Habra and Bongaon. These works will meet the requirement of traffic for the present. In view of the above works, doubling of the section is not considered necessary at present.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Introduction of a direct train between Sealdah and Basirhat/Hasnabad has been examined but not found practicable. The trains on the section between Basirhat/Hasnabad and Barasat are hauled by steam locomotives. Extending such steam hauled trains upto Sealdah is not operationally feasible as such an action would upset the running of EMU trains in quick succession on the Barasat—Sealdah electrified section.

#### Indian Shipping Trade

8706. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the World wide recession in the shipping trade what is the present position of Indian shipping trade;

(b) whether Government have granted rescue loans to the shipping Companies to overcome the problem;

(c) if yes, what are the criteria fixed for grant of such loans state details including terms and conditions of such loans; and

(d) what are the names of the shipping companies granted rescue loan, mention the amount granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) As a result of acute depression in the freight market, the shipping industry the world over is facing financial difficulties. Indian Shipping Companies, are facing problems of liquidity. This is affecting different Indian Shipping Companies variously depending upon the composition of their fleet and the nature of their operations.

(b) and (c). Government have decided that following financial reliefs could be granted to Indian Shipping Companies facing serious cash-flow

problems for the period upto 31st March, 1979:—

(i) Replacement of foreign exchange loan instalments under the New Scheme for Financing Ship Acquisition from Abroad from the foreign exchange reserves of the country;

(ii) Grant of moratorium on the repayment of loan instalments of Shipping Development Fund Committee loans upto three years; and

(iii) Grant of additional loans against past acquisitions in cases where the original amount of loans falls short of the maximum permiss-

sible limits, the assistance would be restricted to the minimum amount required to take care of cash deficits for the period upto 31st March, 1979. In granting such financial assistance, Government will ensure that the company has a past record of honest and competent administration and it makes demonstrably impressive efforts to mobilise resources to improve its cash flow position before the Government agrees to grant any of the proposed assistance.

(d) Government have approved so far the following reliefs under the new guidelines:—

	Shipping Corpo- ration of India	Mogul Line Limited
	(Rs. lakhs)	
(i) Moratorium on SDFC repayment during 1978-79	1943.00	340.71
(ii) Conversion into loans analogous to SAFAUNS	3182.00	83.60
(iii) Additional loans against past acquisitions	..	323.59

#### **Rural Roads in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

8707. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy cut in budget of Andaman and Nicobar Islands under rural road sector;

(b) if so, how many Kilometre of rural roads will be constructed under this head within Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) the total amount allotted for construction of rural road for the year 1979-80 and state the names of the area where work will be undertaken in this year in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, mention the length of the each road and estimated amount to be spent; and

(d) whether the bridge on C.F.O. Naluh, as assured time and again will be taken up this year for construction, if not, why not state details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The 1978-83 plan of Andaman and Nicobar Administration has yet to be finalised. It is, therefore, not possible to give details of the Rural Road Schemes which might be taken up during this period. The Annual plan for 1979-80, however, includes a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for Rural Roads as against Rs. 40 lakhs during 1978-79. As per the VIth Plan proposals of the Local Administration, thirty roads aggregating to 60 Kms. in length of Rural Roads are proposed to be completed during the plan period out of which 14 roads are already in progress. In addition to 'on going' works, during 1979-80, some new works are also likely to be taken up. The areas covered by the

scheme include Rural Roads in South Andaman, Middle Andaman, North Andaman, Havelock, Baratang, Kamorta, Terressa and Nicobar Islands. The provision for the construction of C.F.O. Nallah bridge has also been included in the Draft Sixth (1978-83) Plan. However commencement of the work is likely to take some time as the Local Administration has yet to take a decision whether to go in for a permanent bridge or a semi-permanent bridge depending upon the investigation. Meanwhile, local Administration are also trying to get Bailey Bridge equipment to restore communication facilities as early as possible.

इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन पर खान-पान ठेका

8708. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन पर खान-पान ठेका मैसर्स एच० आर० चोपड़ा एण्ड सन्स को वर्ष 1970 में दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त स्टेशन पर खान-पान ठेकेदार श्री गोपाल कृष्ण गुरनानी के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिसको उन्होंने कई बार रोकटोक दिया है और जिसकी और रेलवे की 3898117 रुपये की राशि घब भी बकाया है ;

(ग) क्या श्री गुरनानी को इन्दौर स्टेशन पर स्टाल के बदले में लक्ष्मीबाई स्टेशन के लिए चाय स्टाल का ठेका दिया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या रेल प्रशासन श्री गुरनानी के साथ ठेके को समाप्त नहीं कर सकता, यदि हां, तो क्या मैसर्स एच० आर० चोपड़ा एण्ड सन्स को गत 9 वर्षों के लिए मुआवजा दिया जायेगा अथवा किसी अन्य स्टेशन पर खान-पान का कोई बड़ा ठेका दिया जायेगा जिससे वे अपनी जीविका अर्जित कर सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :  
(क) जी हां। सामान्य भोजनालय का ठेका।

(ख) ठेकेदार, श्री जी० के० गुरनानी के विरुद्ध कई शिकायतें थीं। जारी किया गया स्पष्टन प्रादेश 18-5-78 को इस मंत्रालय द्वारा वापस ले लिया गया था। इस ठेकेदार की तरफ अभी भी 38,981.17 रुपये की राशि बकाया है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) श्री जी० के० गुरनानी का ठेका पहले ही समाप्त कर दिया गया है, किन्तु बड़ा अनधिकृत रूप से भोजनालय चला रहे हैं और रेलवे द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध सम्पदा अधिकारी के समक्ष बेवकाली का मामला चलाया गया है। मैसर्स एच० आर० चोपड़ा एण्ड सन्स के मामले की इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। किन्तु मैसर्स एच० आर० चोपड़ा एण्ड सन्स के पास रेलों के अन्य ठेके भी हैं और वे अपने जीवन-यापन के लिए केवल इसी ठेके पर भावित नहीं हैं।

General Manager, North Eastern Railway

8709. SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAL:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by him against the working and other aspects of the Ex-General Manager, North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the publications of charges of corruption, and other vices against the General Manager in the Gorakhpur, Hindi Weekly "BISMIL" dated 22nd and 29th January, 5th and 19th February, 1979;

(c) the steps has taken/proposing to take to get the complaints investigated and action/initiated the person to arrest such actions on the Indian Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some complaints have been received against the previous General Manager, North Eastern Railway mainly alleging that favours have been shown in administrative matters such promotions, etc. by him to some persons.

(b) Yes, the contents of the concerned reports are being scrutinised.

(c) and (d). The complaints referred to in reply to part (a) of the

question are being looked into as per extant procedure and action, if any warranted, can be decided only after the results of investigation are available.

As regards additional information contained in the Press reports as referred to in (b) above, further course of action will be decided after the scrutiny.

#### Strike against Merchant Shipping Second Amendment Bill

8710. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the total loss incurred on account of strike at Bombay and Calcutta Ports against the Merchants Shipping Second Amendment Bill restricting the marine officers the freedom to choose their place of work; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government over it and how Government propose to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) It is not possible to work out the details and the total loss incurred on account of the strike as such a strike has both direct and indirect repercussions on various sectors of the Indian economy. However, since the strike was launched all of a sudden, it affected the movement of Indian Ship which in turn resulted in congestion at ports of Bombay and Calcutta. About 75 ships—45 at Bombay and 30 at Calcutta, were affected due to strike. Some of the shipping companies have also reported their loss which is about Rs. 1.95 crores.

(b) Merchant Navy Officers had some misgivings about the provisions contained in the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament. It has been agreed, after discussions with repre-

sentatives of Maritime Union of India, to constitute a Committee of representatives of Government, shipowners and the MUI, to go into the difficulties apprehended by Merchant Navy Officers in implementation of the amendment and to find a solution for them.

#### Ticketless Travelling

8711. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken by Government to check the people from travelling without tickets in Railways;

(b) how many persons have been challaned and fined in the last 6 months for travelling without tickets;

(c) has the machinery for catching such people been streamlined; and

(d) if yes, give its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The following steps have been taken to check ticketless travel on the Indian Railways:—

(1) Special massive checks against ticketless travel are being conducted by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and local police personnel under supervision of senior railway officers.

(2) Joint drives against ticketless travel in co-ordination with the State Governments.

(3) Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain clothes.

(4) Frequent concentrated surprise checks, especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force/police and Railway Magistrates by road transport.

(5) Replacement checks by headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting the trains in mid-sections.

(6) Deployment of ticket checking staff of one railway system for ticket checking on another system.

(7) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public particularly among the student community.

(b) The broad results of ticket checking drives during the six month period from 1-9-1978 to 28-2-1979 are as under:—

	Rs.
(i) No. of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket	10,10,131
(ii) Amount of railway dues realised:	
(a) Fare	Rs. 65,12,867
(b) Excess charge	Rs. 83,54,222
(iii) No. of persons prosecuted	1,22,788
(iv) No. of persons fined	38,779
(v) No. of persons jailed	75,576
(vi) Amount of judicial fine realised	7,94,491

(c) and (d). Ticket checking machinery is functioning satisfactorily and there has been no let up in the drive against ticketless travellers.

नागपुर डिवीजन के नैनपुर शाखा के मामलों में विभागीय जांच

8712. श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के नागपुर डिवीजन की नैनपुर शाखा के कितने मामले विभागीय जांच के लिये उनके मंत्रालय को प्रेषित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) कितने मामलों में जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) इन मामलों में किस निश्चित समय तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के नागपुर मंडल की नैनपुर शाखा के सम्बन्ध में चार शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। जिन में से एक शिकायत रेल मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुई है, जिस के बारे में जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो गई है और उसके अन्तिम रूप से निपटारे की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) तीन।

(ग) यद्यपि कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है, फिर भी इन मामलों की गंभीरता से निपटाने के लिए सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

नैरो गेज के दोषयुक्त इंजन

8713. श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में नैनपुर लोको शेड के नैरोगेज के कितने रेल इंजन दोषयुक्त हैं ;

(ख) दोषयुक्त रेल इंजनों को काम के लायक बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या रेल अधिकारी इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) रेल सम्पत्ति के 15 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बेकार हुए 4.5 रेल इंजनों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में नैनपुर लोको शेड में छोटी लाइन के 30 रेल इंजनों में से केवल 2 रेल इंजन बेकार हुए हैं।

(ख) इन दो रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत के लिए बाजार से सामान खरीदे जाने की प्रतीक्षा है। इन इंजनों को दो सप्ताह के भीतर फिर से काम लायक बनाया जा सकेगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Simhastha-Mela

8714. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been planned by the Railways to meet the



demand of traffic during the "Simhas-tha-Mela" period;

(b) how many specials or additional trains would be running to meet the demand of the passengers; and

(c) what are the arrangements made at various Railway stations to accommodate passengers and provide normal facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Arrangements for clearance of extra rush of traffic during Simhastha fair will be made by augmentation of trains and by running of special trains depending upon traffic offering at that time. It is not possible to indicate the exact number of special trains etc. at this stage. Ancillary facilities like additional booking windows, drinking water arrangements, enquiry office, latrines etc. are also proposed to be provided.

No. of Indians taken out of Uganda

8715. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 1st April, 79, page 10 wherein it has been stated that the people of Indian origin are being taken out of Uganda;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians; and

(c) whether these are Uganda Nationals of Indian origin or Indian nationals working in Uganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the light of the then prevailing security situation in Uganda, about 250 Indian citizens, comprising of Indian nationals working in Uganda and their families, left that country for Kenya between 30th March and 2nd April, 1979, with the assistance of the Indian High Commission in Kampala.

Visit of Vietnamese Delegation

8716. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Vietnam delegation visited India recently;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation; and

(c) whether the said delegation was official?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). A 4-Member delegation of the Vietnam Peace Committee visited India recently at the invitation of the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation. The members of the delegation were:

- (1) Mr. Phan Anh, M.P.
- (2) Mr. Nguyen Thanh Le,
- (3) Mr. Le Duy Van,
- (4) Mr. Nguyen Van Long.

(c) No, Sir.

Electrification of Railway Stations

8717. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 339 railway stations which have got the availability of electricity in their vicinity since 1971, but have not been electrified upto now;

(b) whether Railway Convention Committee in its report of March, 1973 recommended that the Ministry should take expeditious steps for electrification of all stations where electric supply was available in the vicinity and the Railway Ministry had given an assurance to that effect to the Railway Convention Committee;

(c) whether the electrification of 146 stations were phased to be completed by 1977-78; if so, the names thereof (zone-wise) and the progress of work thereon; and

(d) the number with names of railway stations (zone-wise) which have not been electrified though having electricity in their vicinity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the various Zonal Railways and will be put on the table of the House shortly.

**C.G.H.S. Dispensary in 'B' Block, Janakpuri**

8718. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no CGHS Dispensary in 'B' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government is going to open a CGHS Dispensary in 'B' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(c) if so, when it is going to be opened; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The 'B' Block of Janakpuri is covered by the C.G.H.S. Dispensary located in 'A' Block, as this area falls within the prescribed three kilometers radius of this Dispensary.

**D.T.C. Services from Swarn Talkies of Krishan Nagar to Madras Hotel**

8719. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give a shuttle service of D.T.C. from Swarn talkies of Krishna Nagar to Madras Hotel or Connaught Place through Radhey Puri, Jagat Puri stops etc. as there is no D.T.C. service to come to Connaught Place etc. from these stops; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and why the route 350 from Krishna Nagar is not being started from Swarn talkies to Statesman through above routes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to run any direct service between Swarn Talkies and Connaught Circus/Madras Hotel via Radheypuri and Jagatpuri. There are a number of services which connect trans-Jamuna area in Shahdara Sector with Connaught Circus. But location of certain pockets is such that they cannot be connected by the routes linking Connaught Circus. It is also not feasible for the Corporation to connect various localities of the city with one another by direct bus services. Swarn Talkies is already linked to Connaught Circus by the services of route No. 340 running between Central Secretariat and Seemapuri. Jagat Puri and Radheypuri are connected to I.T.O. by the services of route Nos. 312 and 320 and Kauria Bridge by the services of route 201. At both the places buses are easily available for going to Connaught Circus. Route 350 which con-

nects Karol Bagh Terminal and Shahdara via Krishna Nagar cannot be disturbed as its services are serving a number of densely populated localities.

#### **Extending 63 DN/64 UP Trains up to Vadodra**

8720. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extent Lucknow-Kota 'Avadh Express' 63DN/64 UP up to Vadodra;

(b) if so, from which date;

(c) quota provided in 2/3 tier and first class for Dahod in Up and Dn trains; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

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

#### **Scheme of Labour Participation in management in Public Undertaking**

8721. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any schemes of labour participation in management in one or more public undertaking during the year 1977 & 1978;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) results and benefits, if any, of such participation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government did not undertake any new scheme of labour participation in management in public sector undertakings during the years 1977 and

1978. However, a voluntary scheme of workers participation in industry at shop floor and plant levels was introduced in October, 1975 in manufacturing and mining units, employing 500 workers or more, among others, in public undertakings. This continued to be implemented.

(b) According to the available information 842 units/branches of the Central Public Sector Undertakings have introduced the scheme at shop floor plant levels.

(c) No all-India analysis has been made. However, reports show that there has been limited success in the implementation of the scheme.

#### **Hospitals in Capital**

8722. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several hospitals in New Delhi and Delhi are staffed inadequately in terms of doctors and nurses;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). The number of doctors and nurses in various Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi is by and large adequate. However, the strength of the staff is assessed from time to time according to the felt needs and additional staff sanctioned subject to overall constraints.

**Automobile vehicle, of Railways**

8723. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automobile vehicles of all categories with cost on the Indian Railways each zone wise, construction organisation units and Railway Board controlled units;

(b) what are the various types of conveyances given to officers of the Indian Railways and for what purpose;

(c) whether at places where all the officers are centralised in one locality like Gorakhpur, R.D.S.O. Lucknow, C.L.W. etc. huge number of vehicles are used by the officers exhibiting a look of personal belonging; and

(d) will he impose a ban on the purchase of automobiles for the next 10 years and withdraw these from places where these are not necessary and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The various types of conveyances to officers are staff cars, jeeps and these are used by officers while travelling for official purposes. Since these vehicles are used for official purposes, the question of exhibiting a look of personal belonging does not arise.

On 27.5.77, Ministry of Finance had issued elaborate instructions regarding close scrutiny of proposals for addition to the existing fleet of staff cars as also for the control over their use. These instructions have been adopted by Ministry of Railways.

It may be mentioned that proposal for procurement of staff cars/replacement of staff car is examined with utmost care and the proposal is agreed to only where the need for any addition/replacement is considered to be inescapable.

In regard to provision of vehicles to construction organisations instructions are already in vogue that the number of vehicles existing in the construction organisations should be frozen at the number as on 1.6.77 and addition there to justified in detail and procured with the personal approval of the General Manager with the concurrence of the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer. It was further stipulated that on completion of a project, the vehicles rendered surplus should be disposed of and not retained in the Organisation or passed on to the Open Line.

The above instructions, which are designed to insure economy, are considered to be adequate and considered necessary.

**Demand of Striking General Purpose Mazdoors of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board**

8724. SHRI C. R. MAHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have refused to concede to the demand of the striking general purpose Mazdoors of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for an ad-hoc payment of Rs. 500/- each towards the implementation of the Razdan Arbitration Award; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b). Payment of an ad-hoc advance of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred only) to each of the General Purpose Mazdoors and certain other categories of dock workers of Calcutta Dock Labour Board was demanded, pending a final decision on their demand for extending the application of Razdan Arbitration Award to them. Government did not consider the demand to be reasonable and the demand for ad-hoc

payment was therefore, not agreed to. It has, however, been agreed to refer the demand for application of the award to these categories to arbitration. The terms of reference and the name of the arbitrator have yet to be finalised.

### **Ticketless Travelling**

**8725. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ticketless travelling has largely increased in the Railways;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken against such practice?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). As a result of concentrated drives against ticketless travellers, more and more persons have been diverted to booking windows and the ticketless travel is progressively on the decline. The number of tickets sold during the period 1-4-1978 to 28-2-1979 went up to 3334.6 millions as against 3186.3 millions during the corresponding period of last year, thus registering an increase of about 148.3 million tickets or 4.65 per cent.

(c) The following steps have been taken to check ticketless travel on the Indian Railways:—

(1) Special massive checks against ticketless travel are conducted by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and local police personnel under supervision of senior railway officers.

(2) Joint drives against ticketless travel in co-ordination with the State Governments are undertaken.

(3) Incognito checks by travelling ticket examiners in plain clothes are conducted.

(4) Frequent concentrated surprise checks, especially by moving the checking parties accompanied by Railway Protection Force Police and Railway Magistrates by road transport.

(5) Replacement checks by headquarters and divisional ticket checking squads by intercepting the trains in midsections.

(6) Deployment of ticket checking staff of one railway system for ticket checking on another system.

(7) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public particularly among the student community.

### **Railway Brigades for Lines in Backward Areas**

**8726. SHRI K. PRADHANI:**  
**SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to study formation and use of railway brigades for construction of new railway lines in the backward areas; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN)** (a) and (b). The proposal for formation of brigades for railway construction in backward areas has not yet been taken up for consideration.

### Committee to go into the difficulties of Shipping Companies

8727. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government have decided to set up a high level committee to go into the difficulties of shipping companies, particularly those with small fleets;

(b) if yes, what was the basis of setting up such committee;

(c) who are its members; and

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to see that these companies with small fleets are given help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a High Level Committee to examine all the options available to Government on the problems and management of the crises in shipping industry with reference to its present structure and to suggest structural changes, if considered necessary. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, Government will take final decision.

(c) The composition of the Committee will be notified shortly.

(d) The present package of assistance announced by the Government is intended to meet the cash flow deficits upto 31st March, 1979 of all Indian Shipping Companies, provided they fulfil the criteria laid down for such assistance.

### U. N. Document regarding Kashmir

8728. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reference had been made in a U.N. Document to Kashmir as one of the territories where

the people had not yet exercised their right of self-determination;

(b) if so, whether our Government objected to it; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). In accordance with the statement made in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 1978, a letter was sent by our Permanent Representative to the UN to the Secretary-General objecting to the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir in said UN document, and asking for the letter to be appended to the text of the document. We are pursuing the matter further.

### Benefit under Family Pension Scheme

8729. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who contribute to Family Pension Fund under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act are getting the benefit under the family pension scheme equal to the contributions made by them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The benefits available under the scheme are:—

- (i) Family Pension,
- (ii) Life Assurance,
- (iii) Retirement Benefit and
- (iv) Withdrawn Benefit.

The quantum of actual benefit differs from case to case depending upon various factors e.g. age at entry into service, period of reckonable service, pay of the employee etc.

**Difference in Contribution towards P.F. in Tobacco and Mica Mining Industry**

8730. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of PARLIAM-ENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

February, 1973 the statutory rate of the Provident Fund in Tobacco Indus-try;

(b) the rate of contribution to the Provident Fund in the Mica Mining industry; and

(c) the reasons for having this difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The rate of Provident Fund contribu-tions in respect of Tobacco Industry is 6-1/4 per cent of the basic wages, dearness allowance including cash value of food concession and retain-ing allowance, if any, for the time being payable to each of the emplo-yees:

(b) With effect from the 28th February, 1973, the statutory rate of contribution in respect of establish-ments engaged in Mica Mines and employing 50 or more persons has been raised to 8 per cent of the basic wages, dearness allowance in-cluding cash value of food conces-sion and retaining allowance, if any, for the time being payable to each of the employees. But in respect of establishments employing less than 50 persons the rate of such contributions remains 6-1/4 per cent.

(c) The general rate of Provident Fund contribution under the Emplo-yees' Provident Funds and Miscel-laneous provisions Act, 1952 is 6-1/4 per cent. But the Central Govern-ment have been empowered to en-hance this rate to 8 per cent in its application to any establishment or class of establishments after making such enquiry as it may deem fit.

After necessary enquiries, the rate of contribution in respect of mica mines employing 50 or more persons has been enhanced to 8 per cent.

**इन्दौर स्टेशन पर खान-पान की स्टालें**

8731. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) में खान-पान की कितनी स्टालें चल रही हैं, उनमें से कितनी स्टालें अनधिकृत रूप से चलाई जा रही हैं तथा कब से और इस कारण रेलवे को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या खान-पान के अनधिकृत विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध विभाग द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती क्योंकि उनके मामले न्यायालयों में अनिर्णित पड़े हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उन ठेकेदारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध मामले अनिर्णित पड़े हैं, तथा किस-किस तिथि से अनिर्णित पड़े हैं;

(ग) क्या ये ठेकेदार पैसे के बल पर अपनी अनधिकृत स्टालें चला रहे हैं, जिसे वह हर महीने इन्दौर स्टेशन के अधिकारियों को देते हैं, और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय इन मामलों की जांच का आदेश देगा तथा अनधिकृत ठेकेदारों को हटाएगा और अन्य गरीब लोगों को स्टालों का आबंटन करेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) इन्दौर स्टेशन में पांच जलपान स्टाल, एक पान-बोड़ी स्टाल और एक सामिच भोजनालय हैं। अक्टूबर, 1977 से एक संलग्न स्टाल सहित सामिच भोजनालय अनधिकृत रूप से चलाया जा रहा है। अन्य दो जलपान स्टाल न्यायालय के स्वामित्व में हैं। 1976 से अन्य दो ठेकेदारों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं। इस संबंध में लाइसेंस कीस प्रावि के रूप में केवल 13,994 रुपये की वार्षिक हानि हुई है।

(ख) रेल प्रशासन द्वारा अनधिकृत ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा रही है। संलग्न स्टाल सहित सामिच भोजनालय चलाने वाले ठेकेदार की जी०के० गुहिलानी की अपील मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने जनवरी, 1978 में खारिज कर दी थी। लेकिन ठेकेदार ने सामिच भोजनालय खोली नहीं किया, इसलिए रेल ने सम्बन्ध अधिकारी के समक्ष वेचबन्दी की याचिका दायर की थी, जिसकी सुनवाई की अवधि तारीख 28-4-1979 है। न्यायालय के स्वामित्व में ठेकेदार ने मई में बोरसिया एण्ड कम्पनी और मई में लज्जाराय एण्ड सन्त एक-एक जलपान स्टाल 1976 से चला रहे हैं। ये मामले रेल प्रशासन द्वारा लगे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं : जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (ख) में उल्लेख किया गया है, इन ठेकेदारों के मामले लोगों के समझ विचारधीन हैं ।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (ख) में उल्लेख किया गया है, रेल प्रशासन पहले से ही मामलों का विरोध कर रहा है और न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

### Entry of Indians into Commonwealth Countries

8732. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while entry of Indian citizens in some of the Commonwealth countries, particularly U.K., Australia and Canada is regulated and subjected to strict controls, citizens of these countries have free entry into India; and

(b) if so, what steps will Government take to correct this anomaly and this curious way in which the Commonwealth link functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). A distinction must be made between visitors and immigrants. Indian visitors to Australia, Canada do not require a visa. Visitors to the United Kingdom may obtain an Entry Certificate if they desire, but this is not obligatory. Visitors from these countries to India are given entry without visa.

Regarding immigrants, each country has its own policy and controls depending upon domestic conditions.

### रेलवे बोर्ड का हिन्दी निदेशालय

8733. श्री राजानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी निदेशालय में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है जब कि हिन्दी का काम उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे में हिन्दी कार्य के लिए अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त पद बनाने का प्रस्ताव रेलवे बोर्ड के पासगत एक वर्ष से अधिर्णीत पड़ा है और इस बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया ;

(ग) क्या नये पद बनाने पर प्रविन्ध के कारण हिन्दी निदेशालय में पिछले कई वर्षों से पद रिक्त पड़े हैं तथा अधिलम्बनीय कार्य का निपटान करने के लिये अन्य विभागों से बुलाये गये व्यक्तियों को वापस भेजा जा रहा है तथा उनके स्थान पर कोई वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय के हिन्दी निदेशालय में अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) रेलों पर हिन्दी के काम के लिए निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित पदों के सृजन के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही विनिश्चय किया जा चुका है :—

(1) प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे पर वरिष्ठ बेतनमान का एक-एक पद,

(2) क्षेत्रीय रेलों के विभिन्न मण्डलों पर श्रेणी II के 25 पद और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना में एक पद, तथा

(3) 200 अराजपत्रित पद । 200 अराजपत्रित पदों और श्रेणी-II के 25 पदों के लिए स्वीकृति जारी की जा रही है और वरिष्ठ बेतनमान के पदों का प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय के अनुमोदन के लिए भेजा जा रहा है ।

(ग) हिन्दी निदेशालय में कोई भी पद खाली नहीं पड़ा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### हिन्दी स्टेशनमाकर

8734. श्री राजानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में हिन्दी स्टेशनमाकरों की कमी के बावजूद हिन्दी टाइपिंग तथा आर्टिस्ट में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके प्रशिक्षण खर्च किया गया व्यर्थ बेकार जाता है,



(ब) क्या वर्ष 1976-77 से 1977-78 में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी में प्रशिक्षण के लिये कुछ क्लर्कों / टाइपिस्टों को भेजा गया था ;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को उसके विभागाध्यक्षों द्वारा इस आशय के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये कि उनकी सेवाओं का कार्यालय के काम में उपयोग किया जायेगा और स्टेनोग्राफरों के पद के लिये पात्र होंगे ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन सफल प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें स्टेनोग्राफरों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि उनकी कोई पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :  
(क) जी नहीं । जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है उनकी सेवाओं का हिन्दी के काम के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) जी हाँ, सरकारी काम में उनके हिन्दी आशुलिपि के ज्ञान का आवश्यकतानुसार उपयोग किया जायेगा और वे चयन के लिए वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत स्टेनोग्राफर के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होंगे ।

(घ) कोई नहीं । क्योंकि उन्हें प्रवरण के बाद अपनी पारी का इन्तजार करना होगा ।

(ङ) 330-560 रुपये (सं 0 वे 0) ग्रेड में स्टेनोग्राफरों का पैल बनाने के लिए जब कभी चुनाव किया जायेगा तो वे इन पदों पर पदोन्नति के पात्र होंगे और उनकी पदोन्नति सफल उम्मीदवारों की वरीयता क्रम के आधार पर नियमित की जायेगी ।

#### Implementation of amended (1977) Pharmacy Act of 1948

8735. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it fact that Government intend to implement the amended (1977) Pharmacy Act of 1948 from 30-9-1981:

(b) is it also a fact that section 42 of the said Act prohibits the persons, other than registered pharmacists to mix or sell drugs to the public;

(c) is Government aware of the acute shortage of registered pharmacists in India; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government or proposed to take (i) to remove the shortage of registered pharmacists; and (ii) to relax the provisions of the said Act to certain extent to avoid the possible inconvenience of the dealers as well as the public which may cause in near future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976 came into force with effect from 1st September, 1976.

(b) As per provision to Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act 1948 as amended where no date is appointed by the Government of a State, after 31st August 1981 no person other than a Registered Pharmacist shall compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner.

(c) Representations about the shortage of Pharmacists have been received from associations of Chemists and Druggists and also from some State Governments.

(d) The Pharmacy Council of India has relaxed the duration of study for the grant of Diploma in Pharmacy and Matriculates with two years' experience in the dispensing of drugs can now take one year's course and obtain a Diploma. The University Grants Commission has also been writing to the Universities offering grant for the setting up of facilities for conducting Diploma course in Pharmacy. The State Governments have also been requested to take adequate steps for augmenting the training of Pharmacists in their States. Government is also re-examining whether enforcement of Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act should be deferred.

### Facilities of Holidays and Medical Aid to contract labour

8736. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend facilities like paid holidays and medical aid to contract labour as provided to the regular labour in public sectors;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this facility is likely to be extended in private sector also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 framed thereunder require the provision and maintenance of first-aid facilities for the Contract Labour, whether employed in establishments in the public or the private sector covered by the Act. In terms of the above Central Rules, in cases where the contract workers in the public and private sector establishments covered by the Act, perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by

the principal employer of the establishment, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work.

### Kasganj-Etah Railway Line

8737. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new projects surveyed or under survey in the U.P. area with the cost of each Project on North Eastern and Northern Railway; and

(b) whether he proposes to get a survey and project report made for provision of a broad gauge rail link linking Kasganj on the North Eastern Railway and Etah on the Northern Railway to cater to the much needed demand of the public of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Proposal for a B.G. railway line between Kasganj and Etah was surveyed in 1970 and according to the Survey Report the Project was not found financially viable.

### Statement

#### Projects surveyed in Uttar Pradesh

New Lines		Length (in kms.)	Cost of construction (Rs. in crores)
1. Baraut-Chhaparauli	BG	15.89	2.5
2. Farrukhabad-Shahjahanpur Golgokaranath with alternative route to Mailani.	BG	153.321	62.82
3. Dohrihat-Sahjanwa	BG	154.035	63.78
4. Nautanwa-Sanouli	MG	67.52	13.27
5. Madhoganj-Auhadpur	BG	7.5	0.60
6. Kasganj-Etah	BG	26.87	3.50
Conversion (MG to BG)		30.00	1.89
Varnasi-Allahabad MG to BG		123.00	13.00
(ii) Projects under survey in Uttar Pradesh			
Khalilabad-Balrampur		150.00	25.00
Conversion			
1. Sitapur-Burhwal MG to BG		98.00	10.00
2. Mau-Shahganj MG to BG		100.00	12.00
3. Chhapra-Ballia-Varanasi MG to BG		206.00	21.00
4. Mankapur-Ayodhya		30.00	4.00

**Pakistan's joining non-aligned  
Community**

8738. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that Pakistan has sought to join the non-aligned community after its withdrawal from CENTO; and

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Pakistan's request for membership of the non-aligned movement will be considered by the Colombo meeting of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau at Foreign Ministers' level to be held in June 1979, which will make appropriate recommendations to the Havana Summit scheduled for September 1979. India's stand on all requests for membership of the non-aligned movement has been that they should be adjudged on the basis of certain well accepted criteria.

**Central Board of Trustees on  
Revision of Pay of EPF Employees**

8739. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SAR-  
SONIA: Will the Minister of PAR-  
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND  
LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the committee of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for revision of pay structure and service conditions of the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and whether the committee headed by Shri Kasbekar, Labour Secretary, Maharashtra has to

submit its report by the 31st August, 79;

(b) the progress in the revision of pay scales of Provident Fund Inspector Grade-II and Superintendent as 550—900 as already provided in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and grant of 25 per cent House rent allowance to A class cities like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Ahmedabad; and

(c) where the delay is causing and how much time Government will take to implement the above said agreed demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PAR-  
LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM  
KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has reported that preliminary work regarding collection of data is in hand.

(b) These matters will also be looked into by the Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

**Six point Charter of Demands**

8740. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received and considered the six-point charter of demands of the All India Railway Employees Confederation; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands and the position in respect thereof are given in the Annexure. uH dar fodar fodar fodar attached statement.

## Statement

## Position regarding 6 points Charter of Demands

Demands 1	Position in respect thereof 2
1(i) All Railwaymen be treated as industrial workers with full trade union rights including the right to negotiate.	1(i): Already Railway employees are governed by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, in respect of the terms and condition of service, they are traditionally treated as Government servants, as basically railways are in the nature of a public service and are run directly by Government because of their social and strategic importance.
1(ii) The working hours of Railwaymen shall not exceed eight hours per day.	1(ii): The demand for uniform duty hours of 8 a day for all categories of railway staff working in different conditions irrespective of workload on them cannot be accepted. However, the Miabhoi Tribunal award on the Hours of Employment of Railwaymen has been accepted with effect from 1-8-1974.
1(iii) There shall be job evaluation of all railwaymen through a scientific system to be followed by their reclassification regarding with the need-based minimum wage for the lowest-paid worker.	1(iii) and (2) : Arising out of the negotiations with the labour prior to May 1974 strike, in which an understanding was arrived at for job evaluation within the frame-work of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations a Tribunal consisting of a Neutral Chairman with two labour representatives nominated by the two recognised Federations, and two official side members, has been set up to go into the reclassification of workshop staff and already interim recommendations of the Tribunal received in April '78 were considered by the Ministry and orders for implementation as modified were issued in August, 1978.
2. Pending the completion of job evaluation and reclassification, immediate parity in wages with those of workers in the Central Undertakings, viz. HMT, BHEL, HSL, NAL etc.	In so far as parity in wages is concerned, the Third Pay Commission observed that fair comparison with private sector or public sector cannot be accepted as a sound basis for fixing the level of wages of Central Government employees including railwaymen. In any case, this is a matter affecting Central Government employees as a whole and no unilateral action can be taken by the Ministry of Railways in so far as railwaymen are concerned. This is also linked with the question of wages, incomes and price policy.
3. Bonus at the rate of one month's wages for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73.	(3) The Government have appointed a Group of Ministers comprising the Dy. Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Home Minister, Labour Minister, Minister of Industry and Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, to consider the recommendations contained in the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices including that on the issue of bonus. The matter is still under the consideration of the Cabinet Committee and the Finance Ministry.
4. Decasualisation of all casual railwaymen and their confirmation in service with all benefits given to them with retrospective effect.	(4) While it is not possible to achieve the ideal stage of complete decasualisation immediately, substantial progress has been made in giving regular employment to casual labour. Steps have also been taken to redress the grievances of those who have to continue as casual labour due to shortage of regular vacancies, etc.
5. Adequate and subsidised foodgrains and other essential commodities through departmentally run shops.	(5) The issue raised cannot be considered by the Ministry of Railways alone since Government has to take a decision covering all Central Government employees.
6. All victimisation cases should be withdrawn.	(6) A number of cases alleged to be victimisation cases were brought to Government's notice in the recent past and they have been looked into, and such action as is necessary and feasible depending upon the merits of each case has been taken.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से छतरपुर गांव के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवा

8741. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से छतरपुर गांव तक दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार छतरपुर गांव और इसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र के लोगों की परिवहन की समस्या का शीघ्र समाधान करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) छतरपुर गांव और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में रूट नं० 516 की सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं । यह सेवा आई० आई० टी० गेट और देरागांव/सावन पब्लिक स्कूल के बीच चल रही है । केन्द्रीय सचिवालय को जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए आई० आई० टी० गेट पर बस बदलने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है जहां से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय को जाने वाली रूट नं० 510 की बसें मिल जाती हैं । आई० आई० टी० गेट पर शहर के कई अन्य स्थानों को जाने के लिए बसें मिल जाती हैं । क्योंकि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम विशा-प्रधान सेवाएं (डायरेक्शन-आरियेन्टेड सर्विसेज) चला रहा है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया कि शहर में सभी यातायात वाले स्थानों को सीधी सेवाओं से जोड़ा जाए जब कि बस बदलने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ।

रेलवे सैलून

8742. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें अभी भी रेलवे सैलूनों में यात्रा करने की अनुमति है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि सैलून व्यवस्था समाप्त की जाएगी लेकिन वह अभी तक विद्यमान है और अप्रजातांत्रिक होते हुए रेलवे राजस्व/बजट पर एक निरर्थक भार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (ग) . रेलवे के सभी अधिकारी निरीक्षण यात्रों का उपयोग करने के पात्र हैं । वे निरीक्षण यात्रा केवल निरीक्षण के प्रयोजनों के लिए तथा उन स्थानों तक की यात्रा के लिए उपयोग में लाये जाते हैं जहां उपयुक्त

आवास उपलब्ध नहीं होते । यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि नये निरीक्षण यात्रों का निर्णय न किया जाय । इसलिए वर्तमान संख्या में और कोई वृद्धि नहीं होगी, किन्तु जब कभी कुछ पुराने काम में न आने लायक स्टॉक बिना बदलाव के बेकार घोषित किये जायेंगे तो यह संख्या और भी कम हो जायेगी ।

रेल माल डिब्बों की कमी

8743. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माल लाने ले जाने के लिए व्यापारियों को अपेक्षित रेल माल डिब्बों की कमी के कारण उन्हें गत दो वर्षों से भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) . रेलों पर मूल रूप से माल डिब्बों की कोई कमी नहीं है । फिर भी, फिलहाल रेलें माल डिब्बों की कुछ आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में कुछ कठिनाइयां महसूस कर रही हैं । यह स्थिति उन बातों से उत्पन्न हुई जो कि रेलों के नियंत्रण से बाहर हैं । ये बातें (1) सीमेंट, उर्वरकों, कोकिंग कोयला आदि के काफी आयात के कारण यातायात के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन (2) पिछले वर्ष वर्षा ऋतु में अभूतपूर्व वर्षा एवं बाढ़ें (3) नियोजन आरक्षण नीति के विरोध में बिहार में जन आन्दोलन (4) विभिन्न पसनों के असंतोषजनक निष्पादन (5) जूट हड़ताल के कारण माल डिब्बों की रुकोनी, (6) पूर्व, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलों पर रेल कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों द्वारा आन्दोलन हैं ।

तथापि व्यापारियों को हुई हानि के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं है । यातायात के निर्बाध संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अभी हाल में कई प्रशासनिक कदम उठाये गये हैं और उनके परिणाम सामने आने शुरू हो गये हैं । माल डिब्बा बेड़े बढ़ाने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

चेतक एक्सप्रेस का ढेर से पहुँचना

8744. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और उदयपुर के बीच चलने वाली चेतक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली और उदयपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चलन-अचलन कितनी बार ढेर से पहुँची; और

(ब) क्या सरकार इस गाड़ी के देर से पहुंचने अथवा देर से चलने के कारणों की जांच कर रही है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):  
(क) 1977-78 और 1978-79 में अप्रैल से मार्च तक की अवधि के दौरान 15 अप्रैल तक एक्सप्रेस उदयपुर सिटी स्टेशन पर क्रमशः 131 और 235 दिन देर से पहुंची तथा 16 डाउन चेतक एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली स्टेशन पर क्रमशः 85 और 116 दिन देर से आयी।

(ख) चेतक एक्सप्रेस जैसी महत्वपूर्ण डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के चलन को दैनिक आधार पर नियंत्रित किया जाता है तथा रोक जाने के कारणों की जांच की जाती है और निवारक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

#### Uniformity in Wages of Plantation Workers

8745. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-  
sidering the demand of Uniform wage  
for plantation workers all over India;  
and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if  
not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)  
No, Sir.

(b) The question was considered by  
Government but it was held that there  
was a well-developed system of fixa-  
tion of wages in the plantation indus-  
try in each region through bipartite  
negotiations and there was no need  
for fixation of uniform wages for  
plantation workers through Govern-  
mental intervention.

मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी निर्माताओं की ओर भविष्य  
निधि की बकाया राशि

8746. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या  
संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन बीड़ी निर्माताओं  
ने नियमों के अनुसार भविष्य निधि का संभालन जमा  
नहीं कराया है ;

(ख) ऐसी बीड़ी कसपनियों अथवा बीड़ी  
निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक बीड़ी निर्माता अथवा कम्पनी की  
ओर भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

धन तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(डा० राम कृपाल सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) .  
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम  
1952 अधिसूचना दिनांक 17 मई, 1977 द्वारा बीड़ी  
भूमिकों पर लागू किया गया। कुछ पक्षों द्वारा  
दायर की गई रिट याचिकाओं पर उच्चतम न्यायालय ने  
उपयुक्त अधिसूचना के कार्यान्वयन को रोकने सम्बन्धी  
आदेश पास किये हैं।

#### C.M.P.F. as Sister Organisation of E.P.F. Organisation

8747. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VER-  
MA: Will the Minister of PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Provi-  
dent Fund organisation is a sister  
concern organisation of Employees'  
Provident Fund; and

(b) whether the Karnataka High  
Court had declared the Employees'  
Provident Fund Organisation as  
Industry and the Supreme Court of  
India also dismissed the appeal of the  
State Government against the High  
Court decision in a case of M. Mery  
Swamy Vs. Registration of Trade  
Unions, Bangalore, 1973 and also in  
W. P. No. 11345 of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM  
KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Coal  
Mines Provident Fund Organisation  
administers the schemes framed under  
the Coal Mines Provident Fund and  
Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948.  
The Employees' Provident Fund  
Organisation was set up later to ad-  
minister schemes under the Emplo-  
yees Provident Funds and Miscellane-  
ous Provisions Act, 1952.

(b) The first case arose out of an  
order of the Registrar of Trade Unions  
cancelling the certificate of registra-  
tion of the Mysore State Employees'

Provident Fund Employees' Union on the grounds *inter alia* that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is not an industry within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This order was set aside by the Principal District and Session Judge, Bangalore. While deciding the civil revision Petition No. 586/1973 filed by the Registrar of Trade Unions against the above Judgment, the High Court of Karnataka held that "as the activity of the Provident Fund Organisation is industry" the members of the Unions who are its employees have to be regarded as 'workers'. The Supreme Court of India dismissed a Special Leave Petition filed by the Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore, Bangalore.

The second case seems to relate to Writ Petition (No. 1345 of 1978) filed before the High Court of Karnataka by an employee in the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Karnataka, asserting that the refusal of the E.P.F. Organisation, which was not a Government Organisation, to grant him permission to contest elections was not sustainable in law and that para 27 of the Employees Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962, under which the permission was withheld was invalid and inoperative in his case. The writ petition is reported to have been rejected as unnecessary and pre-mature leaving all the contentions of the petitioner open.

#### Filling up of vacancies in C.M.P.F.

8748. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the required staff has not been provided to the Coal Mines' Provident Fund in spite of so many assurances by Government; and

(b) if so, why and how much time organisation will take to fill up all vacancies and what action Government propose to take against the

responsible persons for inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Necessary staff has been provided.

(b) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner has reported that most of the vacant posts have already been filled up and he has initiated action to fill up the posts which remain unfilled.

#### Framing of Rules by C.M.P.F.

8749. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation was started in 1947, but the organisation has failed to frame its own rules and regulations so far; and

(b) if so, why and how much time will it take to frame its own rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1964 were framed in 1964 by the Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund with the approval of the Central Government and were published in the Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1964.

#### Delhi-Phulera Line

8750. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce broad gauge line from Delhi to Phulera and onwards; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) Yes.

(b) Delhi-Ahmedabad M.G. trunk route (934 kms.) of which Delhi-Phulera is a part, has been approved for conversion to B.G. The total cost of conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad is more than Rs. 100 crores and the project is proposed to be executed in phases consistent with available financial resources.

#### **2nd Platform at Raichur**

8751. **SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work pertaining to the extension of the second platform at Raichur has commenced and for how many compartments; and

(b) if so, its estimated cost and the period fixed for its completion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). Platform No. 2 at Raichur Station is being extended to hold 18 bogies. This work is being done along with raising of the platform and provision of carriage watering arrangements. The entire work is estimated to cost about Rs. 4.12 lakhs and is targeted for completion by August, 1979.

#### **Construction of Ropeways in Meghalaya**

8752. **SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meghalaya State Government had submitted any proposals for construction of ropeways;

(b) the number, location and details of the ropeways proposed to be constructed in the State; and

(c) the reaction of the Centre on the proposals forwarded by the State Government in this regard and the steps taken so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** (a) No, such proposal has been received by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

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

#### **Requirement of Coal on Southern Railway**

8753. **SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the normal requirement of coal per day and the quantity available for consumption every day on the Southern Railway?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** Normal daily requirement of coal for Southern Railway is 3000 tonnes. Keeping in view the transit time from the collieries to the consuming points, minimum ground stocks of 24000 tonnes are required to ensure catering for the above requirement. The actual stocks held on 22-4-79 were 5700 tonnes.

#### **Delay in Clearance of Goods at Calcutta Port**

8754. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accumulation of goods at Calcutta Port continues due to non-clearance and delay in clearance ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for non-clearance, delay during the last six months, (month-wise, date-wise);

(c) the details of the demurrage charge, accumulated during the said period month-wise;



(d) the details of the action taken for immediate clearance of these goods; and

(e) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There was some accumulation of cargo in respect of certain commodities, namely, bulgar wheat, fertiliser, rap-seed etc. owing to non-clearance.

(b) Factors affecting clearance of cargo during the last six months are given below:—

(i) *October, 1978.*—Very heavy rains in West Bengal affected road and rail communications to and from docks. The inter-change of wagons of eastern railways had disrupted due to rains and was resumed only on 6th October and became normal by the end of October, 1978. Inter-change of wagons of south-eastern railways did not become normal till the 1st week of November, 1978. Work on fertilizer vessels and delivery was affected from 21st October, 1978 to 26th October, 1978 due to agitation by the Calcutta Dock Labour Board Workers who demanded that bulk fertiliser should be bagged and stitched before delivery.

(ii) *November, 1978.*—Bargemen strike from 15th November, 1978 to 14th January, 1979 affected over-side clearance of cargo.

(iii) *December, 1978.*—Delivery of bulk fertiliser was affected as the Dock Labour Board baggers and stitchers, demanding that the cargo should be bagged before delivery. Delivery was resumed on 30th December, 1978. Bargemen strike continued, affecting over-side clearance of cargo.

(iv) *January, 1979.*—Bargemen strike was called off on 14th January, 1979. A token strike by General Purpose Mazdoors of Dock Labour Board on 15-1-1979 and a bandh call given by a section of shore workers on 29th January, 1979 affected clearance of cargo.

(v) *February, 1979.*—‘Go slow’ by Calcutta Dock Labour Board General Purpose Mazdoors from 5th February, 1979 affected clearance of cargoes, especially of fertilisers. Power failure on 18-2-1979 from 0300 hours to 2330 hours on 19-2-1979 due to repair to underground electric cables also affected work.

(vi) *March, 1979.*—Agitation by the staff of Dock Basin Machinery who operate Kidderpore Dock Lock Entrance affected clearance of cargo from 1st March to 10th March, 1979. Strike by General Purpose Mazdoors of Calcutta Dock Labour Board from 11th March to 26th March, 1979 also affected work.

(c) Details of demurrage charges that accumulated during the period are furnished below:—

Month	Rs. in lakhs
October, 1978 . . .	72.55
November, 1978 . . .	83.25
December, 1978 . . .	57.70
January, 1979 . . .	92.28
February, 1979 . . .	78.67
March, 1979 . . .	134.90

(d) Steps taken for removing congestion of cargo in the shed are as follows—

(i) Period of rent-free clearance of gift consignment imported by recognised charitable organisations reduced from 45 days to 15 days.

(ii) Press notifications have been issued to the importers advising them to expedite clearance of cargo from dock, failing which they will have to pay penalty in the shape of enhanced rent charges.

(iii) Treble rent has been imposed on fertilisers and rapeseeds, which may remain uncleared for more than 7 days in the transit sheds.

(iv) Uncleared fertiliser and gift cargo has been removed from transit shed to warehouse outside the docks.

(v) Arrangements being made in consultation with customs for storage of uncleared import cargo in Kantapuker warehouses, which are outside the customs enclosures.

(vi) Constant liaison being maintained with State Government agencies and other public sector undertakings to effect prompt clearance of their cargo.

(e) As regards the results achieved, the average import cargo lying in the transit shed per day during the month of March, 1979 has come down to 53,718 tonnes from 65,270 tonnes and 60,758 tonnes in February and January, 1979 respectively.

Certain items of cargo, which block transit sheds, namely, bulgar wheat, fertilizer, decreased considerably from 12,361 MT, 9,930 MT and 2,327 MT as on 1-3-1979 to 7,740 MT, 2,029 MT and 846 MT respectively on 31-3-1979.

### Cooperative Societies in Mines Safety and Coal Mines Welfare Organisation

8755. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN  
ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location of Co-operative Societies organised by the Director of Mine's Safety and Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad with number of members of each societies, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any study made-up-to-date about the functioning of these societies;;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken on the basis of the studies and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) No such Society was organised either by Director General of Mines Safety or the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation during the last 3 years.

(b) A Committee was constituted last year to examine the working of Co-operative Stores set up earlier under the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.

(c) The Committee found that most of the stores had run into heavy losses during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 on account of various factors such as indiscriminate credit sales, higher indirect expenses on sales, faulty purchase policies and management. Of the 10 stores inspected the Committee recommended continuation of stores only at Disergarh and Bhuli. It recommended immediate liquidation of 5 stores at Kalla, Moira Colliery, Sonardih, Nirshachatti, and

Sunday Bazar respectively. In respect of the remaining three stores at Birshighpur Pali; Chirimiri, and Kothagudem respectively, it recommended examination of their possible transfer to the concerned colliery managements, falling which, their liquidation also.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and necessary action has been initiated for their implementation.

**Contribution toward, P.F. and  
E.S.I.S. in Eastern States**

8756. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL  
SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN  
ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the North Eastern Region States have not brought into force the provision of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 or Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1952;

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

(c) whether a number of establishment including Bidi Merchants and Manufacturers have not contributed to Provident Fund or E.S.I.S. in these States;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and unit-wise; and

(e) the action taken against the defaulter of P.F. and E.S.I.S. in these States, State-wise and Unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR.  
RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) and (b).  
The Employees' State Insurance Cor-  
poration have reported that the pro-  
visions of the ESI Act, 1948 have  
been brought into force in the State  
of Assam only. The position regard-  
ing other States/Union Territories in  
the North Eastern Region is as given  
below:—

*Meghalaya*.—It is proposed to  
implement the Scheme at Shillong  
and Mawmluh (Cherrapunjee) and  
the matter is being pursued with  
the State Government.

*Tripura*.—There is a proposal to  
extend the Scheme at Badarghat  
(near Agartala) where a new Jute  
Mill is coming up.

*Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh,  
Mizoram and Manipur*.—As per  
available information, there is no  
viable area with sizeable concen-  
tration of workers for coverage un-  
der the ESI Act.

The information regarding Em-  
ployees' Provident Fund and Miscel-  
laneous Provisions Act, 1952 is being  
collected and would be placed on  
the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) to (e). The information is being  
collected and would be laid on the  
Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Doctors**

8757. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will  
the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-  
MILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Medical Council  
has made any survey regarding the  
number of doctors in public as well as  
private sectors at present in each  
State;

(b) if so, what is the number of  
doctors in each sector in each State  
and Union Territories;

(c) what is the number of people in the country at present served by one doctor; and

(d) what is Government's programme to cover more people by doctors in the country during the next 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Exact information is not available, but based on data received from the various State Governments, on an average, there is one doctor for about 3,000 people even though there is wide disparity between urban and rural coverage in this regard.

(d) The present out-turn of about 12,500 medical doctors annually is considered to be sufficient to meet the medical manpower requirements of the country. The Government have also launched the Rural Health Scheme and the Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme. The measures envisaged under these scheme will ensure greater medical coverage to the population.

#### Track electrification

8758. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the targets fixed by Government for track electrification for the last three years and the progress made thereon;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in achieving the targets; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the bottleneck in achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)

Year	Target	Progress
1976-77	49 Kms.	49 Kms.
1977-78	Nil	Nil
1978-79	Nil	Nil

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise

#### High rates charged by IWTC along Brahmaputra

8759. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in spite of the high rate charged by the I.W.T.C. along the Brahmaputra river, the Corporation is still showing huge losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): It is a fact that Central Inland Water Transport Corporations' services along the river Brahmaputra are showing huge losses in spite of the higher freight rates due to very high fixed cost such as large manning scale on the vessels, heavy interest on accumulated Government loans, very high cost on capital and maintenance repair to old vessels with average age ranging between 40 to 50 years, lack of proper infrastructure facilities for cargo handling as well as night navigation. Steps are being taken to replace these vessels to cut down the cost of operation and maintenance as also to utilise the surplus manpower in order to make the river services viable in the shortest possible time.

### Reservation quota to Diphu

8760. SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authority has withdrawn the reservation quota allotted to Diphu, North Frontier Railway station in Passenger and Mail trains;

(b) if so, the present total number of 1st class and 2nd class reservation quota in Passenger and Mail train-wise both for Up and Down journey from Diphu station; and

(c) will he consider to raise reservation quota in view of heavy traffic and headquarter of Tribal Hill District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Consequent on withdrawal of stoppage of 8 Dn Tinsukhia Mail at Diphu station from 1-11-78, the quota of three (3) second class sleeper berths allotted to Diphu by 8 Dn Mail was withdrawn.

(b) The reservation quotas allotted at present to Diphu station are:—

Train	First Class	Second Class	
		Sleeper Berths	Seats
(i) 6/60 Dn Kamrup Exp.	..	2	..
(ii) 4 Dn Assam Mail	..	2	..
(iii) 5 Up Kamrup Express.	..	..	2

(c) A quota of three(3) second class sleeper berths is being allotted to Diphu station by 8/155 Tinsukhia Mail from 1-5-79 as this train has been given a stoppage at the station from 1-4-1979.

### Railway line up to Bilaspur

8761. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the proposed installation of a cement plant in Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, has the Ministry examined the feasibility and urgency to lay railway line upto the cement plant site; and

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the product from the plant will be consumed in the State of Himachal Pradesh and adjoining areas which will be served by road. Whatever rail-borne traffic materialises for and from this plant is expected to be dealt with at the existing rail-head at Kiratpursahib station. The clearance for the project has been issued on this understanding.

(c) Does not arise.

### किडल और साहिबगंज के बीच रेलवे स्टेशन

8762. डा० राम सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किडल और साहिबगंज के बीच उन रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है, जहाँ ऊँचे प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप टुबंटारों होती हैं और रेलगाड़ियों पर चढ़ने में परंप, बुद्ध और बच्चों को कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य कुछ स्थानों पर ऊँचे प्लेटफार्म बनाने के लिए कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी सिंह माराबन) (क) से (ग) कडल और साहिबगंज के बीच के 19 स्टेशनों पर ऊँचे प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। निर्धारित मान दण्ड के अनुसार, इन स्टेशनों पर रेल स्तर के समानांतर प्लेट फार्मों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस कारण से सभी तक किसी टुबंटन के होने की संभावना प्रायः नहीं हुई है और इस समय वर्तमान व्यवस्था को पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

**Dehri-on-Sone-Pipradih Line**

8763. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work on Dehri-on-Sone-Pipradih rail line to cater to the traffic needs of Pyrites and Phosphate Limited; and other existing cement factories in the area has been completed;

(b) whether the above rail line extended to Jadunathpur and then to Choupan would open up a very backward region of the State of Bihar with rich limestone deposits capable of sustaining 2 to 3 big cement factories, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take up the Dehri-on-Sone to Jadunathpur BG rail link for immediate construction in view of the vast industrial prospects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A final location-cum-traffic survey for construction of a broad gauge railway line from Dehri-on-Sone to Pipradih has been carried out. The survey reports are under examination.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present for extension of the proposed line upto Jadunathpur or Choupan.

**Double line between Kiul and Barharwa**

8764. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great difficulties of Railway passengers on account of overcrowding almost on all railway line on account of population explosion;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove such hardships;

(c) is it not a fact that during the last 2 years the pace of development work and specially construction of new railway lines have been going rather slow; and

(d) if not, what reasons Government can give in not sanctioning double line from Kiul to Barharwa on Eastern Railway loop line which is the oldest one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). In order to relieve overcrowding and cope with the increase in passenger traffic, railways are introducing additional trains, increasing the loads of trains by utilising diesel and electric traction, and double-heading of trains. Coaches with increased carrying capacity like double-decker and A.C. second class sleepers are also being provided.

(c) No. Construction of 411 Kms. of new railway lines was completed and opened to traffic during the last two years and about 68 Kms. of new lines are nearing completion and are expected to be opened to traffic in the next few months. Work on 352 kms. of new lines has been stepped up so as to complete them during the current financial year. Work on about 576 kms. of new lines has been taken up for construction during the last two years.

There are in all 27 approved projects in hand at present including three new line projects approved in the Budget for 1979-80 having a total length of 1848 kms. The projects are in various stages of construction. Their total estimated cost is Rs. 352 crores.

(d) Doubling of a railway line is closely linked with the level of traffic. An Engineering-cum-traffic survey for augmentation of sectional capacity including doubling on Kiul-Barharwa section is in progress. Decision on doubling or other line capacity works on section will depend on the anticipated traffic requirements as assessed during the survey.

### Transmission receiving sets facilities to Indian missions abroad

8765. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where the Indian Missions are not provided with transmission receiving sets and the reasons thereof;

(b) how much time will it take to reach the copies of daily transmission sent to all the missions and posts abroad by bag;

(c) whether Government is considering any proposals for daily transmission of latest developments in India to all the Indian Missions and posts abroad for the improvement of external publicity; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to implement the recommendations of Shri Chanchal Sarkar Committee in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) The list of missions and posts who do not get the twice daily transmissions from headquarters, because they have neither receiving sets nor local arrangements for receiving the transmission, is attached.

Receiving sets have not been provided to these missions and posts mainly on account of financial constraints.

(b) The time taken by copies of the transmissions to reach their destinations depends on the frequency of the bag schedule and may vary from a few days to about a fortnight.

(c) Some of the missions and posts, who do not receive the transmissions, are being fed with thrice-a-week press cables. This however is very

expensive. Some posts have arrangements to receive by mail our daily transmission through the major Indian mission in that country. The Government's intention is to cover as many important missions and posts as possible with the daily transmissions and failing that by press cables subject to availability of resources.

(d) The recommendations made in the report of Chanchal Sarkar Committee are being examined in detail. An experienced officer has been appointed to supervise the work relating to the examination and implementation of the recommendations.

### Statement

List of Missions and Posts who do not get twice-a-daily transmissions from Headquarters, because they have neither receiving sets nor local arrangements for receiving the transmissions.

### (A) NEIGHBOURS

1. Kendy
2. Dacca
3. Rajshahi
4. Chittagong
5. Mandalay
6. Male
7. Karachi
8. Kandahar
9. Jalalabad

### (B) SOUTH EAST ASIA

10. Manila\*
11. Chiangmai
12. Medan
13. Singapore
14. Vientiane\*

### (C) EAST ASIA

15. Hong Kong
16. Pyong Yang
17. Tokyo
18. Kobe.

**(D) WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA**

19. Abu Dhabi
20. Dubai
21. Basrah
22. Bahrain\*
23. Port Said
24. Damascus
25. Doha\*
26. Jeddah\*
27. Muscat\*

**(E) AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA**

28. Khartoum
29. Mogadiscio
30. Sanaa
31. Khoramshar
32. Zahidaan
33. Tunis
34. Tripoli\*
35. Addis Ababa\*
36. Accra
37. Lagos\*
38. Dakar\*
39. Rabat\*
40. Tananarive
41. Conakry
42. Kinshasa
43. Lilongwe\*
44. Lusaka\*
45. Zanzibar
46. Mornbasa
47. Maputo\*

**(F) EUROPE EAST**

48. Berlin (GDR)
49. Odessa
50. Prague\*

**(G) EUROPE WEST**

51. Athens
52. Frankfurt
53. Hamburg
54. West Berlin

55. Dublin
56. Helsinki
57. Lisbon\*
58. Liverpool
59. The Hague\*
60. Copenhagen\*
61. Birmingham
62. Oslo

**(H) AUSTRALASIA/OCEANIA**

63. Wellington (New Zealand)
64. Suva.

**(I) NORTH AMERICA**

65. Chicago
66. Vancouver
67. Toronto

**(J) CENTRAL AMERICA**

68. Panama

**(K) SOUTH AMERICA**

69. Paramaribo
70. Lima
71. Caracas
72. Bogota

Note: (1)\* means that the Mission is receiving press cables on a regular basis from Headquarters.

(2) Capital Bold-Lettered Mission means main Mission and small one means Post.

**Development of Inland Water Transport**

8766. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to develop inland water transport on Godavary, Krishna, Kavery, Mahanadi and Narmada rivers, on the lines of garland canal in the Northern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) the efforts made by Government in this regard and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The 'Garland Scheme' envisaged by Shri D. S. J. Dstur Comprises construction of two canals—one canal running along the length of the Southern slopes of the Himalayas and the second to encompass the Central Plateau and Southern Peninsula to conserve and utilise all the surface water resources of India.

Ganga Cauvery Project, which is a concept based on paper studies, envisages pumping of water of the Ganga for about 150 days during the high flow period and linking Ganga with Cauvery by a Canal passing through the Basins of Sone, Narmada, Tapi, Godavary and Krishna and Pennar, to partially meet the water demand of the drought prone areas of the region.

The proposal is one of the suggestions for formulation of national plan for the optimum development of the Water resources of the country. It involves many complex issues such as technical feasibility, economic viability, power requirements, legal and environmental aspects etc. Before such a scheme as Ganga-Cauvery link can be taken up for implementation, it is considered essential to study in depth the position of surpluses and shortages in various regions, basins/sub-basins, vis-a-vis the possibilities for economic inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of water taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. These studies have since been taken up in the Central Water Commission.

After the technical and economic viability of the proposal is established, the question of developing inland water transport on the canal linking these rivers will have to be considered.

### Strength of Casual Labour

8767. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of casual labour employed in various sections of the Indian Railways, section-wise;

(b) whether Government have any plans to absorb all the casual labourers employed in Railways if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much time it will take to absorb all the casual labourers employed at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Statistics of casual labour are maintained Railway zone-wise and the same are as under:

Railway	Number of casual labour
Central . . . . .	37,202
Eastern . . . . .	19,921
Northern . . . . .	58,018
North Eastern . . . . .	16,720
N. F. . . . .	7,886
Southern . . . . .	27,649
South Central . . . . .	23,783
South Eastern . . . . .	22,568
Western . . . . .	21,782
C.L.W. . . . .	160
D.L.W. . . . .	228
I.C.F. . . . .	250
R.D.S.O. . . . .	812
Others . . . . .	1,131
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,38,610</b>

(b) and (c). The absorption of casual labourers in regular class IV posts depends upon the availability of regular vacancies and no definite time limit for absorption of all the casual labourers, into regular vacancies can therefore, be laid. However, 1.35 lakhs of casual labourers/substitutes has so far been absorbed into regular vacancies and another 27,000 screened for absorption.

#### Utilisation of I.S.M. Assistance by States

8768. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the very low utilisation of assistance by the States in respect of the I.S.M. development, which was sanctioned by the Central Government;

(b) why there was no response from a number of States in implementing the schemes for the development of I.S.M. pharmacies, the names of the States thereof;

(c) the names of the States which have fully utilised the assistance granted by the Centre in respect of the development of I.S.M. pharmacies and the advantages gained from this scheme during the year 1978-79; and

(d) whether Government have ascertained the expenses made by the States in implementing this scheme is in accordance with the guidelines given by the Centre or the amounts were utilised at the discretion of the States?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) There are two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Indigenous Systems of Medicine for provision of assistance to State Governments viz., (i) Scheme of upgrading and maintenance of Departments of Postgra-

duate Training and Research in I.S.M. and (ii) Development of I.I.M. Pharmacies including Herbal Farms and Drug Testing Laboratories. While the utilisation of assistance under the first scheme is satisfactory; the State Governments have not been able to utilise the assistance under the second scheme adequately. The main reason for low utilisation of assistance under this scheme is that the State Governments have not been able to fill up all the sanctioned posts. The State Governments, however, have taken steps to equip the State I.S.M. Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories with modern equipment as per the pattern of assistance.

(b) Since the scheme provides for assistance for the development of existing state I.S.M. Pharmacies only these States which have no I.S.M. Pharmacies could not avail of the assistance available under this Scheme. The State Governments of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh have requested the Central Government for assistance under this Scheme. The Central Government's approval for the development of one pharmacy each of the States of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has since been conveyed to the respective State Governments.

(c) The State Government of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have intimated that steps have been taken to equip the State I.S.M. Pharmacies & Drug Testing laboratories etc., in accordance with the approval granted by the Central Government. The State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have not implemented the scheme during 1978-79.

The following State Governments have so far intimated the expenditure incurred during 1978-79:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Rajasthan . . . . .	1.78
2. West Bengal . . . . .	2.26
3. Orissa . . . . .	1.00
4. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	Nil
5. Kerala . . . . .	Nil
6. Karnataka . . . . .	Nil
7. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2.50
8. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	0.03
9. Gujarat . . . . .	0.40
10. Maharashtra . . . . .	Nil

(d) Central assistance under the Scheme of Development of ISM Pharmacies etc., is provided to the existing pharmacies which are maintained by the State Governments. The State Governments can avail of the Central assistance only in accordance with the pattern prescribed for this purpose.

### Working Groups

8769. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of working groups set-up under the Ministry have furnished their reports to Government regarding review of continuing programmes and suggesting improvements in the on going schemes and formulation of new schemes;

(b) if so, details of the recommendations made by these working groups on various subjects; and

(c) details of action taken so far/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4373/79].

### Reports of Working Groups

8770. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of working groups set-up under the Ministry have furnished their reports to Government regarding review of continuing programmes and suggesting improvements in the on going schemes and formulations of new schemes;

(b) if so, furnish important details of the recommendations made by these working groups on various subjects; and

(c) details of action taken so far proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABIRAY): (a) Six Working groups were constituted by the Planning Commission in the context of the preparation of Five Year Plan (1978-83) and the reports have been furnished to the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The recommendations and suggestions of the working groups as accepted have been reflected in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) document brought out by the Planning Commission. However, a gist of the important recommendations and action taken is attached.

### Statement

#### I. Working Group on Preventive Medicine and Public Health:

##### (a) Important Recommendations.

The Group recommended the continuation of the on-going programmes of Fifth Plan and also taking up the Expanded programme of Immunization including certain vaccination

programmes like Measels Vaccine, Polio Vaccine, Typhoid and Tetanus Vaccine in school going children and development of Pasture Institute, Coonoor to augment the supply of Diphtheria Partusis and Tetanus Vaccines.

(b) *Action Taken:*

The recommendations have been accepted and the Expanded Programme of Immunization has been included for annual Plan period 1979-80.

II. *Working Group on Health Care and Family Welfare in rural areas:*

(a) *Important Recommendations:*

1. Stepping up the process of integration of Family Welfare services with those of Maternity and Child Health and Nutrition Programmes in order to cover the whole country under Multi-purpose Workers Scheme within the Sixth Plan period or earlier if possible.

2. Due to increasing awareness & acceptance of Family Welfare methods by women, the greater emphasis should be laid on education and motivation, of women through post-partum approach, increasing availability of female methods and providing services for tubectomy, Insertion of Uterian Devices and Medical Termination of Pregnancy in rural areas during Sixth Plan.

3. The Minimum Needs Programme be taken up under Centrally Sponsored Sector during Sixth Plan instead of under the State Sector as at present to ensure that the funds allotted for the development of health services are not diverted for the other programmes.

4. Efforts should be made to provide one male and one female Multipurpose Worker for 5000 population. For this purpose necessary training facilities should be created in various States.

5. The District Health Organisation should be re-organised on the basis of the number of Primary Health Centres covered by it.

6. In order that the community is actively involved in promotional and preventive Health aspects, education for family Welfare community health workers scheme should be expanded.

7. In order that an appreciable dent can be made on Family Welfare and maternal and Infant mentality rate, greater emphasis should be placed on improving Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health Services in rural areas.

8. Since the new population policy relies solely on education and motivation of couples for acceptance of small family norm, the present media and extension education set up at various levels needs strengthening.

9. The organisation to collect feed back information from the fields of vital health statistics and evaluation of various programmes needs to be integrated and strengthened at State, district and Primary Health Centre level.

10. To provide adequate supervision in the field, efforts should be made so that each Primary Health Centre is given two serviceable vehicles.

11. The financial support which is provided by Government of India for developing rural Health Services, Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health programmes etc. should be integrated so that the assistance is given under one budget head.

12. One additional Primary Health Centre alongwith Family Welfare wing should be gradually set up with a goal that no Primary Health Centre should have a coverage responsibility of more than 35 to 40 thousand population.

13. A system of regular refresher training of staff should be chalked out.

14. More intensive effort needs to be made specially in rural areas and a closer involvement of institutions like the Central Social Welfare Board, Mahila Mandals, Youth Women and labour organisation, Panchayats and teachers in the Family Welfare Programme.

15. Medical Termination of Pregnancy facilities be developed in rural areas and the Central Government should provide the necessary funds for extending these facilities.

16. The population education programmes should be introduced at University, Secondary and Primary students level. The population education should also be included in teacher's training course.

17. Population education through Adult Literacy Programmes and through known formal channels needs to be pursued vigorously.

18. The various contraceptives should be made more easily available to the acceptors.

19. To take care of severe forms of malnutrition among infants, facilities for nutrition rehabilitation and thereby should be provided at all Primary Health Centres.

(b) *Action taken:*

1. National Development Council has decided that the Minimum Needs Programme of health should remain under the State Sector.

2. The revised norm of one Primary Health Centre for 50 thousand population has been accepted and efforts are being made to achieve the revised norm by 1988. This has been reflected in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 document.

3. The other major recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted.

III. *Working Group on Health Care and Family Welfare in Urban areas including Family Welfare Programme in Organised private Sector:*

(a) *Important Recommendations:*

1. There should be a dispensary in urban areas for every 10,000 population. The people living in a particular area in a city be allocated a specific dispensary. For this purpose family cards should be prepared. The dispensary should also provide Maternity and Child Health and Family Welfare Services.

2. In cities having a population of 50,000 or more there should be a polyclinic for every 50,000 population (i.e. for 5 dispensaries) for providing specialist consultation services. The polyclinic will serve as a tier between the dispensary and the hospital and help in reducing the overcrowding in the hospitals.

3. (a) Number of beds in the hospitals in the urban areas be increased to meet the growing needs for hospitalisation subject to availability of funds.

(b) Dharmshalas be attached to every hospital to accommodate patients who do not need active treatment.

(c) Hospitals should not have less than 50 beds and more than 600 beds.

(d) Intensive Care Unit should be provided only in the hospitals having 500-600 beds.

(e) Residential accommodation be provided to the hospitals staff at the hospital premises and residential accommodation for the staff should form part of the construction of the hospital.

(f) While fixing the strength of the nursing staff of the hospital the number of beds should be taken into account.

(g) In the hospital, the casualty wards should be established on ground floor.

(h) Element of payment for health care services be introduced to ensure the involvement of the people in the health care programme.

(i) Blood donation for cold surgery be made compulsory and uniform reasonable rates for blood donation should be fixed on an all India basis.

(j) Hospital services provided by the various hospitals in the same cities be devetailed wherever considered necessary.

(k) Provision be made for dictaphones for doctors working in hospital for making notes of good cases.

(l) Out Patient Door X-ray and diagnostic services in hospital be strengthened.

The Planning Commission should lay down that additional beds to the hospital would be provided only when other bottlenecks have been removed and occupancy of hospital beds remains high. Planning Commission should as a policy make provision to produce lot of more technicians to increase the productivity of hospital and lot of work which is being done by doctors to day would be done by technicians. It would be cheaper, more efficient and more convenient.

4. The group suggested the provision of minimum health care services to railwaymen living in isolated areas, disease preventive and health promotive services, good curative services organising the health clinics on polyclinic pattern with ante-room

laboratory facilities, creation of paramedical cadre and introduction of operational research by the Ministry of Railways.

5. Continuation of on-going Central Schemes was recommended.

6. Maternity and Child Health and Welfare services should be integrated with all the institutions, centres, hospitals which are providing medical care in urban areas.

7. Stressed the necessity for taking remedial measures to prevent the pollution of air and water.

8. To organise health education specially in slum areas.

9. The group recommended that mental health department be set up in general hospitals instead of setting of separate mental hospitals and the arrangements should be made for the training of personnel in psychiatrics.

10. The existing institutions in the country for giving advice for safety measures be expanded and the advice be made available to the factories etc. at a reasonable cost.

#### (b) Action Taken:

The action taken has been reflected in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) document and is reproduced below:—

"In view of the fact that the bulk of the provision of hospital beds is in urban areas, and especially in the cities and State Capitals, it will be a policy not to increase this provision except to a very limited extent and only in cases where such expansion is strongly justified on grounds of need and priority. In such cases urban areas would be expected to meet a part of the cost of these facilities through local cesses and revenues.

Attention will be given to minimise pressures on city and State hospitals and to reduce costs. These would include the establishment of convalescent homes to accommodate patients who do not need active medical treatment, setting up of polyclinics to provide referral services to urban dispensaries and provision of dharmshalas within the vicinity of hospitals for accommodating families accompanying patients drawn from far off places. Establishment of new hospitals, additions to the existing hospitals and the number of additional beds would be so planned as to ensure balanced regional distribution, viability and sound management. A proper delineation of functions among hospitals, polyclinics and dispensaries will be attempted to ensure optimum utilisation of the available facilities.

#### IV. Working Group on Medical Education, Training & Research:

##### (a) Important recommendations:

1. Declaration of National Policy on Health.

2. Strengthening of the information system of health as well as setting up documentation centres for health intelligence.

3. Improving undergraduate medical education and providing better opportunities for community orientation to the students.

4. Reviewing the post graduate programme in all the States and based on man power requirements suitably changing the pattern of postgraduate education.

5. Strengthening the National Board of Examinations.

6. Expanding and expediting the training of different categories of para-medical and auxiliaries, especially the multipurpose workers and their supervisors, voluntary Community Health Workers.

7. Setting up the medical and health education commission for improving and maintaining standards in medical education.

8. Intensification of research in priority areas viz. Control of Communicable diseases, fertility control, nutrition and other major metabolic diseases and health delivery system.

9. Improving scientific research manpower.

10. Developing research in Biostatistics and biomedical research.

11. Expanding research in Drug Toxicology.

12. Continuation of the ongoing programmes.

##### (b) Action taken:

1. All the major recommendations have been accepted.

2. Draft National Health Policy was discussed in the 5th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council. As per the recommendations of the Conference the draft policy was widely circulated and suggestions for amendments received will be considered in the 5th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council scheduled to be held from 27th to 29th April, 1979.

3. Schemes for setting up documentation Centre at National Medical Library, New Delhi and Medical Health and Education Commission have been included in the annual plan 1979-80.

#### V. Working Group on Drugs and Food Adulteration:

##### (a) Important Recommendations:

1. Strengthening of the State Drugs Control Organisation by Augmenting Drug Inspectorates and Testing Facilities.

2. Expansion of central Drugs control organisation.

3. Strengthening of Central and State Prevention of Food Adulteration Organisation, expanding the testing facilities and training facilities for food Inspectors and analysts.

4. Continuation of ongoing functions.

(b) Action Taken;

The recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

VI. Working Group on Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy.

(a) Important Recommendations:

1. The syllabii prescribed by the Central Councils of India Medicine and Homoeopathy be enforced in all the undergraduates Colleges.

2. Post-graduate departments for Nature Cure and Yoga be established in suitable institutions.

3. Backward areas, tribal pockets difficult terrains like hills and deserts should be provided with medical care through Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy by establishing dispensaries.

4. Teachers of undergraduates Colleges be given intensive Training.

5. Village practitioners be imparted a short term training.

6. Research activities in Indian Systems of Medicines/Homoeopathy consolidated and intensified.

7. Scheme of development of State Indian Systems of Medicines Pharmacies be continued.

8. Yoga and Nature Cure systems of Medicines be developed.

9. Adequate facilities and financial assistance may be provided for the publications of original books/text books in Indian Systems of Medicines/Homoeopathy/Yoga and Nature Cure.

10. On-going Schemes be continued.

(b) Action taken:

All the major recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

Delhi-Bombay route via Jaipur, Ajmer and Ratlam

8771. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Delhi-Bombay route via Jaipur-Ajmer Ratlam is very bad and is narrow which causes great inconvenience to the traffic passing through this route; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the present position of construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Delhi-Bombay route via Jaipur, Ajmer, Ratlam comprises—

(i) National Highway No. 8 from Delhi to Ajmer, via Jaipur;

(ii) State Highway from Ajmer to Indore via Ratlam; and

(iii) National Highway No. 3 from Indore to Bombay via, Dhulia.

The portions of route on National Highways Nos. 8 and 3 *vide* (i) and (iii) are two-lane and in fair condition. For State Highway *vide* (ii) above, State Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are concerned.



### Additional Bogies to Mahalaxmi Express

8772. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional one bogie of 1st class and two bogies of 2nd class will be attached to Mahalaxmi Express leaving Kolhapur to Bombay;

(b) if so, from what date;

(c) whether out agency at Ichulkaranji would meet the demand of reservation of tickets of Mahalaxmi; and

(d) if so, from what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) and (b). The issue of augmenting loads of 303/304 Kolhapur-Bombay Mahalaxmi Express is linked up with availability of platform of adequate length at Bombay VT. There is also the problem of adequate maintenance facilities, for which action has been taken to provide additional facilities at Mazagaon which is in progress. When these additional facilities become available augmenting the loads of 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express, along with similar other demands will be duly considered.

(c) There has been no representation from public for booking of passenger traffic from Ichulkaranji Out-Agency. It is, therefore, not open for passenger traffic.

(d) Does not arise.

### Outlay Proposals for conversion of State Highways into National Highways

8773. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. ATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the outlay proposal for conversion of State highways into National

Highways in the light of the persistent demands from the State Government;

(b) whether Government have received a proposal from the State Government for diversion of National Highway passing through Akola town, if so, details thereof with estimated cost of the proposal; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Due to financial constraints and other priority considerations the Government are unable to carry out any additions to the National Highway system.

(b) and (c). The 13.5 kms. long Akola bypass on the Dhulo-Nagpur Road, National Highway No. 6 in Maharashtra is estimated to cost Rs. 1.50 crores inclusive of a bridge across the river Morna. The constraint of resources and the low priority accorded to bypasses are not likely to permit sanctioning of the bypass in the 1978-83 Plan period.

### Demands of Railway Porters

8774. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Porters, Vendors and Bearers' National Federation in its 8th All India Conference recently held at New Delhi passed some important resolutions and urged the Railway Ministry to consider and accept their demands;

(b) if so, furnish important details of the main demands made by them in their financial implication and the reaction of Government thereto and details of decisions taken so far and proposals under consideration;

(c) when were the porters' rates revised last and the action taken/proposed to revise them;

(d) details of social security and other measures conceived to improve their service and working conditions; and

(e) will Government have a quick survey of porters working conditions made by the labour Bureau for formulation and package of fair deal to them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) to (e). A Memorandum dated 30-3-79 has been received recently in the Ministry of Railways from the National Federation of Railway Porters, Vendors & Bearers containing resolution passed in their 8th all India Conference held on 29th March, 79 at New Delhi. The resolution contains 16 demands of the Railway Porters & Vendors. The main demands are (1) Treating Railway Porters and Commission Vendors/Bearers as Class IV Railways employees (2) Provision of social security (3) Minimum portrage charges of Rs. 1.30 Paise (4) Rest Shelters (5) Insurance coverage (6) Free passes and PTOs etc. etc.

Representations are received from licensed porters through their Union regarding their demands in the Ministry of Railways from time to time. These are considered and suitable decisions taken on the demands. The Anandan Committee undertook a factual study of working and living conditions of licensed porters and commission vendors employed on the Railways. They submitted their report in 1969 containing 89 recommendations—55 for licensed porters and 34 for commission vendors. The Government have accepted 60 recommendations—40 in respect of licensed porters and 20 in respect of vendors, and implemented them. Out of the balance, five recommendations were observations only.

The Government is striving to secure for the licensed porters and

vendors whatever social security measures are possible in the existing circumstances.

The portrage is determined by the Railway Administration taking into consideration the wages of unskilled labour as locally prevalent or prescribed by the local civil authorities. The Railways have, however, been asked to fix the minimum portrage rate not less than 50 paise per head load or 37/40 Kgs at any one station. Necessary review is undertaken by the Railway Administration after every two years and rates revised wherever justified.

The relation between the licensed porters and the Railway Administration is that of a licensee and a licensor. The licensed porters are, therefore, not railway employees and they derive their earnings direct from the travelling public for the services rendered by them. However, under various schemes and as a result of the recommendations made by the Study Group, who went into the details of the working conditions of the licensed porters and the vendors, the licensed porters are now entitled for the following facilities:—

(i) Free out-door treatment for self only at railway hospital/dispensary. Indoor medical treatment in a railway hospital in case a licensed porter sustains injuries while carrying passengers' luggage in the railway premises.

(ii) Such casual leave in a calendar year as may be allowed by the Station Master Superintendent.

(iii) Free use of Railway light trollies/hand barrows for carriage of passengers' luggage.

(iv) Facilities such as waiting halls, latrines, canteens etc. provided at the station for use of II class bonafide passengers.

(v) To have their children admitted to railway schools subject to availability of seats.

(vi) Can transfer his licence badge to a son or a near relative in case of old age or physical unfitness or death.

(vii) Free use of rest shelters wherever provided. At present rest shelters are available at 30 stations and planned at 25 stations in works programmes.

The facilities provided to the porters at present are considered adequate and there is no proposal for the present to enhance the same.

Regarding Commission Bearers, a decision was taken to absorb them as regular employees in phases. In the first instance 1000 Commission bearers and 12 pay-cum-Commission Bearers have been absorbed.

The Commission Vendors are engaged by the Departmental Static Catering Units just like any other Commission Agents for which they executive contractual agreements for managing departmental vending stalls, trolleys etc. and get commission on a percentage basis on the total sales effected by them. They are not rendering service to the passengers in the same way as done by the commission bearers, who are required to move on trains and their job is hazardous, unlike that of the commission vendors who work at stations premises. As the Commission vendors are not railway employees, the facilities available to railway employees cannot be extended to them. However, under the various schemes and as a result of the recommendations made by the Study Group, the commission vendors are entitled to the following facilities:—

(i) Their names are registered according to seniority and they are considered for regular appointment

in class IV categories against vacancies arising in different departments on the Railways.

(ii) The rates of commission paid to them are reviewed once in every 3 years to ensure reasonable emolument, and there is also a scheme of giving incentive on a percentage basis over and above targetted sales fixed by the Zonal Railways.

(iii) They are provided uniforms viz. (1) Cap (2) Coat (3) Pant (4) Shoes free of cost.

(iv) Free out-door treatment for self only a Railway Hospitals dispensaries. In cases of injuries sustained by vendors while on duty, they are entitled to get indoor medical treatment in Railway Hospitals free of charge.

(v) Their children are eligible for admission in Railway Schools if seats are available after admitting the children and wards of the railway employees.

(vi) The legal heir of deceased commission vendor is offered the vending job.

The Railways encourage the formation of Cooperative societies of actual workers for taking up vending/catering contracts. The cooperative societies formed by vendors, bearers, and cooks etc., are also given preference in the allotment of vending catering contracts. As a result a number of such societies are functioning on the Railways.

As regards organisation of consumers and credit cooperative societies of vending and porters, the licenced porters are not railway employees. As such, they can organize their own consumer and credit societies and get them registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the concerned State, for meeting their consumer and credit needs.

**"New Caucas Pulls off two Shipyard Projects"**

8775. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 24th March, 1979 under the heading "New Caucas pulls off two shipyard projects" on the east coast and Hazira Port on the west; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Attention of Government has been drawn to the report. It is not correct to say that Government had ever finalised the agreement for detailed project report with a British firm. Preliminary project reports for establishment of new shipyards were commissioned by Government in July 1974 through 3 consulting engineering firms, one of which was a British firm. Action on the next stage, i.e. preparation of detailed project report, remained under consideration till 1977, mainly due to the problems faced by the shipping and shipbuilding industry. At that stage, it was decided in public interest that the choice of consultants for preparation of DPR should not be restricted to these three consulting firms only, but a more open-door policy should be followed by inviting global tenders. Tenders were received from 19 Consultancy firms in major shipbuilding countries, including the three firms who prepared PPRs, and were evaluated by an Inter-Ministerial Committee set up by this Ministry. The Committee after detailed consideration of the offers and subsequent discussions with some of the firms, including the British firm, whose offers

merited further consideration, recommended acceptance of the offer of M/s. I.H.I., Japan. The shorter completion time, the varied experience of IHI in the field of shipbuilding and their overall cost upto the construction stage consultancy of the yard which was the lowest, were taken into consideration in recommending their offer. The views of the Finance Ministry in respect of the technical competence and performance of the firms including IHI, Japan were duly considered along with the recommendations of the inter-Ministerial Technical Committee which was constituted to go into the details, evaluate the offers and to make recommendations. In the light of the above, the decision was taken by this Ministry to accept the offer of M/s. IHI, Japan. Subsequent to this, the technical competence and the past performance of M/s. IHI Japan, was also verified by addressing the Indian Missions abroad as a measure of abundant caution and this verification has shown nothing adverse against the competence and performance of this firm.

From the above it may be seen that the report appearing in Blitz is factually incorrect, misleading and baseless and as such Government do not propose to institute any enquiry into the matter.

**बलई-बीबा रेल लाइन**

8776. श्री लहानू सिद्धाकोन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई बलई-बीबा रेल लाइन के लिए भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र अर्जित किया गया है और इस में से कितना क्षेत्र जमीनों के मालिकों का है;

(ख) क्या समूची अर्जित भूमि के लिये मुआवजे का भुगतान कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) मुद्रावर्ज के भुगतान की कब तक व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) बसई-दीबा नदी रेलवे लाइन के लिये 359.664 हेक्टेयर भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है जिसमें से 303.839 हेक्टेयर भूस्वामियों की थी।

(ख) समूची भूमि के मुद्रावर्ज का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के विशेष भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी की मांग पर 90.79 करोड़ रुपये की रकम उन के पास जमा करा दी गयी है जिसमें से विशेष भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी, ठाणा द्वारा 79.90 लाख रुपये का भूस्वामियों को भुगतान कर दिया गया है बाकी उन के द्वारा अपने निर्णयों को अन्तिम रूप देना है।

(ग) और (घ). मुद्रावर्ज के भुगतानों की व्यवस्था महाराष्ट्र सरकार के विशेष भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी द्वारा की जा रही है भुगतान की व्यवस्था शीघ्र करने के लिए उन से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है।

#### Trial run of Metro Trains in Calcutta

8777. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trial run of the metro trains in Calcutta can not be conducted in 1981 as scheduled from Dum-Dum to Tollyganj directly without any break; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There has never been any plan to conduct trial run of metro trains in 1981 from Dum Dum to Tollygunj. The schedule planned for the project is to carry out trials of prototype rolling stock etc. on a 2.2 km. long section between Dum Dum and Belgachia in 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Loyal Railway Employees of Kharagpur

8778. SHRI LAHANU SHIDAVAKOM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that during or after May, 1974 Railway strike, a quota was fixed for appointment to the sons/wards of loyal Railway employees;

(b) if so, how many loyal Railway employees posted in Kharagpur division during that period and who were eligible to claim benefit under the scheme were not given the promised job;

(c) what is the number of loyal Railway employees of the Kharagpur division whose more than one sons/wards were appointed under the scheme; and

(d) does the benefit under the scheme still open to eligible candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) 20 per cent of the direct recruitment vacancies were earmarked for appointment of sons/wards of the so called "loyal employees". Those who could not be given this benefit were given other incentives like additional increments, cash awards, re-employment and extension in service. In the Kharagpur Division, out of 8447 "loyal employees" the benefit of employment was extended to 225 employees.

(c) Nil.

(d) No.

#### Air Raids against South Angola and Zimbabwe Freedom Fighters

8779. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Governments of South Africa and white racist Government of Rhodesia are carrying out incessant air raids against South Angola and strongholds of Zimbabwe freedom fighters;

(b) whether Government has done any thing in the matter; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India has consistently and publicly condemned such raids involving a clear violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Frontline States of Southern Africa and constituting a threat to international peace and security.

As regards the raids by the illegal racist regime of Southern Rhodesia, India fully supports the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 445 (1979) dated 8th March, 1979, condemning such raids. India has declared its full support both for a review of the existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia with a view to tightening and extending them under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Minister of External Affairs has condemned the most recent Rhodesian raids involving *inter-alia* the bombing of the "Liberation Centre" in Lusaka.

As regards the latest South African raids against Angola. India fully supports the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 447(1979) dated the 28th March 1979 which *inter-alia* condemns strongly "South Africa's utilization of the international territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola." In this context, India has urged the Security Council that it should begin seriously the process of considering the application of selective enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.

India has been providing and will continue to provide all possible material assistance to the freedom fighters of Southern Africa.

### Seniority Lists of N.G. Railway Employees

8780. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have issued any instruction to the Zonal Railways indicating the interval for publication of the seniority lists of non-gazetted railway employees;

(b) if so, when such instruction was issued; and

(c) if not, when such an instruction is expected to be issued to the Zonal Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

### Hike in Scooter, Taxi Fares

8781. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that due to hike in prices of petrol the taxi and scooter drivers in Delhi observed strike in order to increase the fares during the 1st week of March, 1979;

(b) whether the taxi and autorickshaw fares in Delhi have been allowed to be raised by 25 per cent following the petrol price-hike in the wake of Budget proposals for 1979-80;

(c) if so, whether the demands for increase in the fares is not according to the hike in petrol/prices and general public have to pay more fares; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The State Transport Authority Delhi, which is the competent authority to decide upon the fare structure for vehicles like auto-rickshaws and taxis in Delhi, has allowed an increase of about 25 per cent in fares, taking into account not only the recent petrol price hike but the total increases in operational costs of these vehicles since 6th March, 1974, when the fares were last revised.

#### **Posts of Family Planning Upgraded**

**8782. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:**

**SHRI MOHD. SHAMSUL  
HASAN KHAN:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Family Planning in Zonal Railways have been upgraded;

(b) if not, when they will be upgraded; and

(c) whether the services of Family Planning in Zonal Railways are under Railway Ministry or Health and Family Welfare Ministry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) No. The revised scale of Rs. 280—400 applicable to the projectionists in Family Welfare Organisation on Zonal Railways has, however, been modified to Rs. 330—560 with effect from 1-1-1979.

(b) The question regarding revision of the scale of pay of Field Workers in the Family Welfare Organisation on Zonal Railways is under consideration.

(c) The officers and staff in the Family Welfare Organisation on Zonal

Railways are under the administrative control of Railway Ministry but the entire cost of this Organisation is borne by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### **Family Planning set up of Zonal Railways**

**8783. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has examined the proposals regarding the confirmation of staff and officers of the Family Planning set-up of Zonal Railways in his Ministry; and

(b) why the Family Planning staff on the Zonal Railways have not been given any locus standi?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). The posts in the Family Welfare organisation on the Railways are temporary posts paid for from funds provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on an annual basis. Hence it is not possible to make these posts permanent to facilitate confirmation of the staff. However, in order to ensure that the staff are not put to a disadvantage, the following steps have been taken:

(1) The staff drawn from the regular cadres of the Railways continue to have their liens in parent departments and get promotions there.

(2) The staff directly recruited specifically for the Family Welfare organisation have been given paper liens on equivalent posts in the regular cadre of the Railways and are considered along with other staff for confirmation.

Thus these staff get exactly the same chances of confirmation as staff of other Departments on the Railways with the same length of service. They have no reason to complain.

**SC/ST employees in AIIMS**

8784. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees category-wise in each department in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and the number of SC/ST employees out of them in each category, separately;

(b) whether quota reserved for SC/ST is complete in all categories of posts;

(c) whether 40 point-roster in respect of reservation in promotion for SC/ST employees is maintained there; and

(d) if answer to parts (b) & (c) above is negative, the reasons therefor and when the backlog will be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

**Medical facilities to handicapped persons**

8785. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government to give the medical facilities to the mentally and physically handicapped persons;

(b) what is the total number of mentally handicapped and physically handicapped persons (separately);

(c) whether there is inadequacy in providing medical facilities to these persons; and

(d) if so, the remedy therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The policy of the Gov-

ernment is to provide diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation facilities through the existing health structure, both in the States and in the Centre, wherever facilities thereof are available. Many rehabilitation facilities, however, exist with voluntary organisations and they also provide both diagnostic and service facilities to the mentally and physically handicapped. To streamline governmental thinking as well as to improve voluntary organisations, a National Committee has been formed under the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to formulate a policy plan and programme to extend medical facilities to the mentally and physically handicapped persons, including all facts of rehabilitation.

(b) While no reliable statistics regarding the number of physically and mentally handicapped persons separately are available the total number of both the groups, according to world figures, is approximately 10 per cent of the population. According to Indian statistics, 2 per cent of the population are mentally retarded.

(c) There is inadequacy in providing medical facilities to the handicapped, especially in rural areas. However, steps have been taken to extend these facilities based on urban centres to rural areas by provision of mobile clinics and services.

(d) Since rehabilitation centres, except a few, are located primarily in urban areas, Pilot Rural Rehabilitation Centres have been developed in certain states to extend rehabilitation services to the handicapped population in rural areas. As far as the mentally retarded are concerned, 237 centres have been established in the field of the mentally retarded, out of which 120 are day care centres, 117 educational centres; 68 centres have treatment of mentally handicapped, of these 28 are run by the Government and 40 by voluntary agencies. It



is estimated that approximately only 1 per cent of the mentally handicapped are getting help at present. A National Institute for Training and Research is being established by the Government of India (by the Social Welfare Ministry) to provide specialised care and also provide training facilities for management of the mentally handicapped.

**Assistance to passengers travelling in 51 UP which caught fire**

**8786. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate assistance was given to those travelling in the 51 Up Sealdah Express bogey which caught fire on the 19th March, 1979 between Shahbad and Hardoi;

(b) the causes of the fire; and

(c) the immediate action taken to search 74 passengers still missing?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1,000/- was given to the widow of deceased Shri Jethathing and Rs. 250/- to the father of the injured children as a result of fire caught by a bogie of 51 Up train between Shahabad and Hardoi on 19-3-1979. No claim has so far been preferred by the victims or their dependants involved in the accident. Payment will be arranged by the Railway Administration on the basis of the verdict of the Court of the Ex-officio Claims Commissioner.

(b) According to the finding of the Enquiry Committee the fire broke out due to a lighted bidi or cigarette end having been thrown between the shell and the inside wooden panel of the coach by some passenger resulting in one person killed and one child injured.

(c) As no passenger was missing, question of search does not arise.

**Number of unemployed and educated unemployed**

**8787. SHRI A. K. RÖY:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the unemployed in the live register of the Employment Exchange of the country as on 1-1-79 and also on 1-1-78 and 1-1-77;

(b) what is the number of the educated unemployed of the different stages, its State-wise break up; and

(c) the number of unemployed females, minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the live register and their rate or increase for the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country at the end of the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 was 97.84; 109.24 and 126.78 lakhs respectively.

(b) Information relating to educated job-seekers by stages of education is collected at half-yearly intervals, at the end of June and December each year, the latest available being as on 30th June 1978, which is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4374/79].

(c) Information regarding the jobseekers belonging to 'Minorities' is not collected. The number of women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers on the live Register of Employment Exchanges and

their rates of increase for the last three years are as below:

(Figures in lakhs)

No. of job-seekers belonging to

Year ending	Women	Sche- duled Caste	Sche- duled Tribe
1976	12.31 (9.4)	11.37 (12.5)	2.65 (13.7)
1977	14.10 (14.6)	12.82 (12.8)	2.87 (8.3)
1978	16.72 (18.5)	13.73* (7.1)	3.02* (5.2)

Percentage increases over the previous years are shown in brackets.

\*Data are as on 30th June, 1978.

**Reconstitution of a Commission to enquire into the medical treatment in P.G.I. Chandigarh of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan during Emergency**

8768. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 342 on 15th March, 1979 regarding report on Medical Treatment of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan during the Emergency and state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to reconstitute the Commission to enquire into the inadequacy of medical treatment provided to Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, when he was detained under MISA in P.G. Medical Institute, Chandigarh in February, 1975 during the Emergency;

(b) if so, when the Commission will be constituted or a new Chairman appointed vice. Dr. Nagappa Alva resigned;

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether the interim report of Alva Commission will be laid on the

Table of the House together with a memorandum of action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The report submitted by Dr. K. Nagappa Alva, Onc-man-Commission, was only an Interim report and the Government of India do not propose to lay it on the Table of the House.

### Smoking

8789. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the U.S. Surgeon General's findings that the smoking is more dangerous than was supposed 15 years before as the same causes death and disease; and

(b) what prohibitory action to curb the growing habit of smoking is proposed by Government in the light of these new findings of the research made?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Government have seen the highlights of US Surgeon General's report on Smoking and Health as published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report published by the Centre for Disease Control, dated the 12th January, 1979.

(b) Statement giving the measures so far taken to restrict smoking is enclosed.

### Statement

1. In order to provide certain restrictions in relation to trade and commerce in the production, supply and distribution of Cigarettes, the Government of India has enacted a

legislation, viz. "The Cigarette (Regulation, of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975" which is in force from 1st April, 1976. The Government is persuading the State Governments to implement the provisions of this Act in the States.

2. Several States have passed laws prohibiting juvenile smoking and smoking in public places like cinema halls, buses, etc.

3. A warning entitled 'Cigarette Smoking is injurious to Health' is required to be printed on each Cigarette packet.

4. The Central Health Education Bureau has undertaken mass publicity campaign on the hazards of smoking. Magazines and periodicals published by Central Health Education Bureau carry articles about the hazards of smoking. A film has also been made on the subject which is being shown as a documentary film in the cinema halls with the assistance of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The film is also being shown to the public through Health Education Bureau.

5. Central Health Education Bureau has developed health education syllabus which includes the topic related to hazards of smoking and its bad effects on health for students of Classes IX and X under the Central Board of Secondary Education. The book is being taught in the schools under the Central Board of Secondary Education all over India.

6. The Indian Airlines have decided to extend the 'No smoking areas' in the various aircrafts and have stopped the permissive announcement 'You may smoke, if you wish'.

7. Tax burden on production and sale of cigarettes has been increased to make smoking more prohibitive.

इन्दौर, देवास और उज्जैन से बम्बई और दिल्ली जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए अधिक डिब्बे लगवाये जायें

9790. श्री हुसैन अहमद कलबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर, देवास और उज्जैन से बम्बई और दिल्ली जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये गत दो सालों में केवल एक ही डिब्बा लगाया जा रहा है जिस के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और इन्दौर तथा नागदा के बीच उन्हें पांच घंटे लग जाते हैं।

(ख) क्या स्थानीय लोग गत कई वर्षों से अधिक डिब्बे लगाने की मांग कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) इन्दौर और दिल्ली-देहरादून के बीच 1/एक सीधा सवारी डिब्बा 1-10-77 से और इन्दौर-बम्बई सेन्दुल के बीच एक अन्य सवारी डिब्बा 1-4-78 से, 19-20 बम्बई सेन्दुल-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस और सम्बद्ध गाड़ी के साथ लगाया गया था। इस के अतिरिक्त मीटर लाइन पर, खण्डवा/महु/दिल्ली के बीच 15/16 चेतक एक्सप्रेस और सम्बद्ध गाड़ियों के साथ दूसरे दर्जे के पांच सीधे सवारी डिब्बों की व्यवस्था की गयी है, इन्दौर से दिल्ली की ओर जाने वाले यात्रियों द्वारा इन डिब्बों का भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस के अतिरिक्त, रतलाम और खोपाल के रास्ते दिल्ली तथा बम्बई की ओर जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए विभिन्न मेल-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में उपयुक्त आरक्षण कोटे की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इन्दौर से बम्बई/दिल्ली के लिए अतिरिक्त सीधे सवारी डिब्बे चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। तथापि, जब 3/4 फटियर मेल में पहले दर्जे के दो सवारी डिब्बों के स्थान पर एक प्रस्तावित वातानुकूल दो-टियर मयनयान और एक दूसरे दर्जे का 3-टियर मयन यान चलने लगे, तब इन यात्रियों में इन्दौर-रतलाम आदि मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों के लिये दिल्ली और बम्बई-सेन्दुल की ओर दूसरे दर्जे की वर्तमान यात्रिकाओं के कोटे में उपयुक्त वृद्धि कर दी जायेगी।

No. of deported Indians from U.K.

8791. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Indian immigrants in United Kingdom who have been sent to detention camp and also deported during the last two years;

(b) the details of reasons assigned thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction and remedy of Government of India in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) The number of Indian nationals detained and also deported was 90 in 1977 and 77 in 1978 according to information obtained by High Commission of India, London.

(b) The reasons for detention and deportation were generally illegal entry or overstay beyond the period permitted.

(c) Cases of detention and proposed deportation which come to the notice are taken up by the High Commission of India, London, with the immigration authorities and the British Home Office. The officers of the High Commission visit prisons and detention centres to meet Indian nationals detained there to ascertain their welfare and the details of their cases.

**प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा भोजन व्यवस्था में कुप्रबन्ध**

8792. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कैंटीन रेस्तरां आदि रखने वाली प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में से कितनी ऐसी हैं जिस के पास बस हजार रुपये से अधिक बिक्री कर का बकाया है और फिर भी उन को लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा भोजन व्यवस्था में किये जा रहे कुप्रबन्ध पर विचार किया है;

(ग) क्या प्राइवेट भ्रष्टाचारी सरकारी रेस्तरां में बिल देना जरूरी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उस के उत्सर्जन के लिए किसी को बंद दिया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :**  
(क) बिक्री कर, उस का बकाया आदि वसूल करना राज्य सरकारों के सम्बन्धित विषय है और रेल विभाग

बिक्री कर के बकायों के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखता । निजी ठेकेदारों पर बिक्री कर के बकाये का कोई मामला रेल विभाग के नोटिस में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) जब कभी खान-पान ठेकेदारों के असंतोषजनक काम के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले की आवश्यक जांच के बाद चेतावनी देने, जुर्माना करने तथा बार बार गसती करने पर ठेका रद्द तक कर देने जैसी निवारक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ) . विभागीय तथा ठेकेदारों दोनों प्रबन्धों के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाली यूनिटों को ये स्थायी अनुदेश हैं कि अत्याहार कभी, रेस्तरां और तथा भोजनालयों आदि में यात्रियों को बिल प्रस्तुत करें । किन्तु स्टालों या ट्रालियों आदि से बिल जारी नहीं किये जाते । जब कभी बिल न देने की शिकायतें रेल प्रशासन के ध्यान में लायी जाती हैं, दण्ड दिया जाता है और ऐसे अनेक दृष्टान्त हैं ।

**Persona non grata in U.S. Mission Calcutta**

8793. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American diplomat Mr. Donald D. Sheehan, who had been declared persona non grata by the Bangladesh Government in January, 1978 is now working in the U.S. Mission in Calcutta;

(b) if so, why the Government of India has permitted this; and

(c) whether this posting would not endanger the security of our country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) Mr. Donald D. Sheehan is presently working in the U.S. Consulate General in Calcutta. While there have been some Press Reports which might perhaps refer to his transfer from Dacca to Calcutta, it is not known whether he was formally declared persona non grata or not. In any case the question of being declared persona non grata or not concerns the sending and receiving States and should not ordinarily influence a third country in accepting or not accepting him.

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

### Ship Repair Complex at Haldia

8794. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3318 on the 15 March, 79 and state:

(a) the details about the recommendation of the Study Group regarding construction of Ship Repair Complex at Haldia; and

(b) when the detailed project report for implementing the recommendation is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Study Group has recommended the setting up of a Ship Repair Complex around a dry dock capable of taking in 45,000 DWT vessels at Haldia and entrusting its management to a company in the public sector or joint sector. The Group has not considered it necessary to establish any additional dry dock in Calcutta but has recommended various measures to optimise the utilisation of the existing dry docks and ship repair facilities in Calcutta.

(b) According to information received from M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers, the Detailed Project Report is expected to be ready by June 1979.

### Enforcing Punctuality of Local Trains in Delhi

8795. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that trains were so punctual that people used to set their watches accordingly but now the office goers in big cities such as Delhi are facing great difficulties as the trains parti-

cularly the local trains do not run in time; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that trains run in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) While it is true that there has been some deterioration in the punctual running of passenger carrying trains, the performance of local suburban trains has been generally satisfactory. For instance, in Delhi area, the punctuality performance of suburban trains was 96.0 per cent during March 1979. The deterioration in the punctuality performance is due to a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of the Railways such as increased incidence of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hosepipes and other miscreant activities, public and staff agitations, etc.

(b) A punctuality drive has been instituted on all the Railways and the running of trains is being watched closely at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hosepipes by miscreants.

### Visit of USSR Deputy Minister of Health

8796. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Deputy Minister of Health recently visited Delhi;

(b) if so, the purpose and duration of his stay in the country; and

(c) whether any proposals for Soviet-Indian exchange in Health

matters were decided upon at the said meetings and if so, main indication thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet Deputy Minister of Health visited India as a member of the delegation led by H. E. Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The duration of the visit was from 8th to 15th March, 1979.

(c) During his stay in India, the Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR had a broad exchange of views with Indian officials with regard to cooperation between the two countries in the field of medical science and public health. An Agreement envisaging cooperation in these fields was signed between the two countries.

#### Visit of Indian Ambassador to China

8797. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Ambassador in China was recently on a Home Visit;

(b) if so, whether it was an official visit or a private one on home leave;

(c) whether he apprised Government about the current Chinese thinking on various international issues; and

(d) broad indication thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) to (d). Our Ambassador in China is presently in India on home leave as is permissible under the relevant rules. However, we have utilised this opportunity to have several detailed discussions with him on all matters concerning China and our relations with China.

#### Change in Departure time of Srinagar Express

8798. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the departure timing of Srinagar Express from New Delhi and Pathankot are such that the Kangra Valley bound passengers do not get the connecting train at Pathankot for Kangra Valley and that they are stranded at the Pathankot Station for long hours;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what remedial steps have been taken for ensuring that Kangra Valley bound passengers get the connecting train from Pathankot?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) No, 177/178 Jhelum Express (previously 59/60 Srinagar Express) has convenient connections at Pathankot for the journey of through passengers. Passengers from New Delhi side arriving Pathankot by 177 Express at 3.00 hours can avail of 1PN Pathankot-Nagrota and 1PB Pathankot-Bajjnath Paprola Passengers leaving at 3.20 and 5.25 hours respectively. In the other direction, through passengers arriving Pathankot by 2PB at 21.10 hours can avail 178 Jhelum Express leaving at 0.19 hrs.

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

#### Declaration of Pathankot-Mandi Highway as National Highway

8799. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pathankot-Mandi is an important Highway connecting three States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and J. & K.;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is heavy passenger load on this highway which is life line for Kangra and Kulu Valley;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Highway fulfils all the requirements for a National Highway;

(d) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given by the Government last year for converting this highway as National Highway; and

(e) if so, by when this highway is scheduled and converted as National Highway and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). While Pathankot-Mandi is an important road passing through Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, it has varying volumes of traffic on different sections. Although it is of strategic importance and to a considerable extent of tourist importance, it does not, however, satisfy all the criteria laid down for declaration of roads as National Highways. It is a State road and its development is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Border Roads Organisation are however developing it to meet the needs of traffic entirely at Central Government cost. Government have not given any assurance for the declaration of this road as a National Highway nor are they in a position to do so due to financial constraints and other priority consideration.

#### **Granting Permission to U.S. Navy Planes to overfly India**

8800. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 550, on the 22nd February, 1979, regarding "Granting permission to

American Navy Planes to overfly India" and state:

(a) details of the scientific works done by three U. S. Aircraft overflying Indian territory; and

(b) what are the exact functions of "civilian Government research agencies of the United States"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The three U. S. aircraft will measure and observe the atmosphere during their flights over Indian territory and adjoining sea areas. The programme has not yet commenced.

(b) The three civilian Government research agencies of USA participating in the Monex Programme are:

(i) NASA—National Aeronautics and Space Administration—USA. This agency is responsible for coordinating Space research—like the Department of Space of the Government of India.

(ii) NCAR—National Centre for Atmospheric Research—U.S.A. The NCAR is a private, non profit organisation that is managed by the University Corporation for Atmospheric research under contract with the National Science Foundation (NSF) a Civilian Agency of the US Government. The NSF of the USA is like the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India.

(iii) NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—USA. This is a civilian Government Agency of USA. Its functions are similar to those of the India Meteorological Department, New Delhi and National Institute of Oceanography—Goa.

12.00 hrs.

श्री राज बिलास पतवाल (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लन्दन वाले मामले पर सदन में विचार करवाइये, वहाँ साउथाल में भारतवासियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और जिस प्रकार से भारत को अपमानित किया गया है, उस बारे में आप यहाँ विचार करवाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: That will be discussed.

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, I am on a point of order. Kindly see Rule 197 which reads: "A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of Minister to any matter of urgent public importance...." *Interruptions*). उसी का सब रूल 3 आप देखिये

"Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting:"

आज आईर पेपर को देखा जाये तो आज आप न कोई काल अटेंशन नहीं लिया, कल भी कोई नहीं लिया गया बा जब कि रूल में लिखा है कि हर रोज कम से कम दो काल अटेंशन आप लेंगे । यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है, लन्दन में साउथाल में परसों सैकड़ों भारतीयों को मारा गया है, जूतों से पीटा गया है, उन्हें ब्लैक ड्राग कह कर पुकारा गया है ... (व्यवधान) ... कम लोग दो रोज से इस पर काल अटेंशन दे रहे हैं ...

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. There is no point of order. We have not allowed any Calling Attention or Short Notice Question, because we want to finish the Finance Bill. That is the reason why no Calling Attention was admitted for the last two days. Further, there is no such rule.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: In this way, Private Members' time is curtailed... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Hon. Members will remember that on 19th April, 1979, there was a discussion in this House on a calling attention notice motion regarding the recent large-scale violence and arson in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. During the discussion a suggestion was made that I should pay a visit to the affected areas to acquaint myself with the various incidents that took place on the 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1979.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What is he reading? It is not on the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been listed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Without listing, how can a Minister stand up and read something?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been listed in the Supplementary List.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): It has not been given to us. You cannot go on changing the order every day. Henceforth we will raise objection to any matter being taken up if it is not listed.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will ask him to make it tomorrow.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : पायंट आफ आईर । मेरा पायंट आफ आईर यह है कि राष्ट्र में या विश्व में जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण घटना हो, पहले उस पर...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Don't record. I will not allow it.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: \*\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Except matters of which I have received notice, I am not allowing anything. Don't record. (*Interruptions*)\*\*\*



12.10 hrs.

# RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will recall that on the 31st July, 1978, during the discussion on a point of order regarding reported eviction of families of two Members of Parliament, Shri Lalji Bhai, a member of this House, made certain allegations against Shri Sher Singh, another member of this House and the House Committee.

I had then said that the member had made serious allegations and that I would look into the matter. I had also observed that the member must give his complaint and prove his allegations, otherwise, the matter would be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Subsequently, I expunged the allegations made by Shri Lalji Bhai from the proceedings of the House.

Shri Lalji Bhai was also asked under my direction to detail and substantiate the allegations made by him. As no reply was received from Shri Lalji Bhai despite repeated reminders, I referred this matter to the Committee of Privileges under Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

The Committee of Privileges in their Report submitted to me, have reported that "during his evidence before the Committee, Shri Lalji Bhai expressed his regret and tendered apology for his impugned remarks in Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1978".

The Committee have also expressed the view that "the freedom of speech in Parliament under Article 105 of the Constitution should not be misused by a member for making unsubstantiated allegations of defamatory or incriminatory nature against any person", and that "the Committee consi-

der it very unfortunate and regrettable that Shri Lalji Bhai chose to make unsubstantiated allegations of a serious nature against another member and a Committee of the House in a rather very casual manner". The Committee have added that they "deprecate this regrettable action of Shri Lalji Bhai". However, in view of the regret expressed and apology tendered by Shri Lalji Bhai, M.P., before the Committee, the Committee have recommended that "no further action need be taken in the matter" and that "the matter may be dropped".

If the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

I take it that the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): When you say that you have expunged the remarks made by Shri Lalji Bhai, how can you ask for his explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: He made an allegation that another Member demanded a bribe.....

SHRI K. GOPAL: When you have expunged it, how can you ask for an explanation? When it is expunged, it does not exist on record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise on a point of order. The order that you have just now read out raises two issues. One, the Committee of Privileges has given a report. There is a procedure to deal with that report. The Committee of Privileges have found a particular Member guilty, and they have recommended that, in view of the apology given, a certain action may be taken; deprecation may be recorded and the matter may be closed. Now, the procedure is this. The Com-

mittee's report must be laid on the Table of the House. There must be some motion moved by somebody to accept it or reject it or modify it. It cannot come to the House the way it has now come to the House, that is to say, through the Speaker. The Committee's report must be laid on the Table of the House. Somebody must move a motion about it and that motion will have to be accepted. Well, Sir, one by one the procedure of the House is now being trampled upon. This cannot be allowed. In our wisdom, we have laid down a certain procedure. The Speaker has got certain powers, only certain powers, not beyond that. How a report of the Committee should be dealt with is a matter of significant importance, and it can be dealt with only in that manner. The Committee's report must be laid on the Table of the House; a motion must be moved; the motion may or may not be accepted. It is not for the Speaker to move a motion and to suggest that this may be accepted or not.....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is how it has come. If the House agrees... This is what you said. It does not lie within your province. The Speaker's office cannot be used like this. In the other way alone, it can be done. Therefore, kindly do not put the proposition the way you have put it. Let it come in the proper manner, in the usual manner.

The second matter is what Mr. Gopal raised. It is a closed matter. Anyway, it is an important matter. I just cannot understand this. Once it has been expunged, it does not form part of the proceedings at all. It is non-existent. It never existed. If something is non-existent, how can proceedings be initiated on that? What was it that the Privileges Committee looked into? What is the record about it? The tape-record is no re-

cord for the House. The record for the House can only be the written record. There are certain methods about it. Once it is expunged, the thing ceases to exist. The expunction cannot be dealt with in this manner—'not recorded' and 'expunction'. This is going rather too far. It has certain limitations.

These are the two points I am raising.

This question as to whether the Committee is entitled to make a report to this House on the basis of a remark which is expunged is a matter which must be raised in the House when the report is considered. Therefore, the report must be laid on the Table of the House. The motion must be moved. At that time the question as to whether the Committee was competent to consider this remark will itself have to be considered and the House will have the opportunity to decide as to whether the Committee did a proper thing in considering a remark which was non-existent. Therefore, that opportunity must be available to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine the matter. I will go into the matter. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then this order must be kept in abeyance.

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You have also said that, even though it was expunged from the record, under your directions, it was referred. This is rather unfair.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. Please refer to rule 314(1). This is about the Committee of Privileges. Rule 314(1) reads:

"The Committee shall examine every question referred to it..."

Now, *ab initio*, the question, before the House will be, what was referred

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

to, when it was expunged. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I will examine it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You keep your order in abeyance.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The hon. Leader of Opposition has raised a very important point of procedure. Although the House may be taking a very generous and lenient view in this matter, but there is no doubt that we have to be very strict about following a particular procedure laid down by the Rules of the House.

Now in this instant case the matter was referred by the hon. Speaker to the Committee of Privileges. That imparts a special feature to this report but, notwithstanding that, my submission is that the report again in this case also will have to be made to the entire House and it is not to the Speaker himself, although the Speaker might be disposed to take the view that since the matter was referred to by him, the report will have to be made to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, I will examine the matter... There are two types of references—one by the Speaker and one by the House. I will examine the matter..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL: It has to be referred on the basis of the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is another aspect.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: By your order the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee. A matter can be referred to the Privileges Committee under Rule 222 or certain other rules. But nobody has raised that issue and you sent it *suo motu*.

MR. SPEAKER: It was referred *suo motu*. I will go into the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The matter was referred to us in the Committee of Privileges on the basis of unexpunged remarks of the House and thus we examined something which came to us.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Your order of expunction is not in order. That is the crux of the matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): As per Rules 222 and 223 a matter can be referred to only if there is a notice by a Member. In this case no Member gave notice of a privilege motion. So it was only the Speaker who referred the matter to the Privileges Committee on a non-issue which was not said here because it was expunged. So, my point of order is this: can the Speaker, on his own and without anything on record, refer *suo motu*, without any notice from any member, a matter to the Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: On that, rule 227 specifically says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report."

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order. Under rule 222 who raised it?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Sher Singh.

SHRI K. GOPAL: On what did he raise?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under rule 222:

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege..."  
Then 223 says:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give..."

It is mandatory.

"...shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General before the

commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised.."

So, the question can be raised by a written notice given by a Member. Only thereafter under rule 227 you can refer it to the committee.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please see Rule 380. The whole question has brought forward the succinct question of the powers of the Speaker to expunge the remarks in the House. The powers of the Speaker to expunge remarks in the House are clearly laid down under Rule 380 which says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House"

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. He cannot otherwise do it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: So the Speaker's powers in this respect are not arbitrary. They are well-defined under Rule 380.

Very often you are giving orders 'Don't record' etc. I want to mention that the powers to give orders 'Don't record' etc. are not arbitrary. They are governed by the rules..(Interruptions). Such an anomalous situation will arise in future.

MR. SPEAKER: This has been gone into already and my rulings are very clear in that regard.

Papers to be laid.

12.25 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH, ACT, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RARI RAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, (Amendment) Regulation 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. E3/NF/78 in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 1978, issued under section 32 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4360/79].

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER INLAND VESSELS ACT, 1917

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mechanically Propelled Inland Vessels (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 601(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1978, under sub-section (5) of section 74 of the Inland Vessels Act 1917. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4361/79].

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 250 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1979 making certain amendments to Notification No. 33/69-CE dated the 1st March, 1969 regarding inclusion in the Schedule annexed thereto. Rectangular Beverage Jug (Hot) for the purpose of

duty liability together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.H. 252(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1979 regarding set off of duty paid on parts and accessories of motor vehicles and tractors (except certain specified parts) when used in the manufacture of any other dutiable excisable goods.

(iii) G.S.R. 253(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1979 regarding exemption of parts and accessories of motor vehicles and tractors (except certain specified parts) from duty of excise leviable thereon when intended for use in further manufacture of excisable goods either in the factory in which they are manufactured or in any other factory.

(iv) G.S.R. 254(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1979 regarding extension of the provisions of Rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules, to fifteen specified parts of motor vehicles and tractors.

(v) G.S.R. 255(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1979 regarding recession of Central Excise, Notification Nos. 109/79, 110/79 and 111/79 dated the 13th March, 1979.

(2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to Notifications mentioned at (ii) to (v) above [Placed in Library. See LT-4362/79].

12.28 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH AND HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum-Dum): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report on paragraphs 24 and 2 of the Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) on Purchase of Bitumen—Strengthening and lengthening of Mohanbari Runway and Cash Assistance for Export of Transmission Line Towers.

(2) Hundred and forty-fourth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-second Report on Import of Rapeseed and Rapeseed Oil from Canada.

12.29 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Thirty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Delhi Development Authority—Demolitions in Unauthorised Colonies.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) Thirty-first Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Industry—Handloom Industry.

12.30 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FORTY-NINTH, FORTY-FIRST, FORTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH—REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the

following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(1) Forty-ninth Report on Central Fisheries Corporation Limited.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Report mentioned above.

(3) Forty-first Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Back to Back Arrangement for the sale of Jute to Jute Mills.

(4) Forty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Procurement and Marketing of Jute by Jute Corporation of India.

(5) Forty-seventh Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Organisational matters.

12.31 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-EIGHT, THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SIXTH REPORTS ..

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

(1) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Films Division.

(2) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Food)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Food Corporation of India.

(3) Thirty-third Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Bank of India.

(4) Thirty-sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report on the Ministry of Labour (Directorate General of Employment and Training)—  
(i) Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Directorate General of Employment and Training; and (ii) Employment and Training of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the Agency of the Directorate General of Employment and Training.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We should have a discussion on the reports.

12.33 hrs.

# PETITION RE: FREEDOM OF RELIGION BILL, 1978.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): I beg to present a petition signed by Rt. Rev. Patrick D'Souza, Secretary General, Catholic Bishops' Conference of India and others regarding the Freedom of Religion Bill, 1978.

12.34 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th April, 1979."

MR. SPEAKER: A number of Members have expressed their desire for suggestions. I shall call one by one. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. House certain aspects of the matter arising out of this Report of the Business Advisory Committee. Sir, the House knows that we have now got only three weeks left, barring the current week, for the discussion of several important legislative matters and several major discussions about which my hon. friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has very graciously again and again given us an assurance that time will be found for these.

Now, my difficulty is that apart from this I consider the provision of three hours for the consideration of the amendment of the Rajya Sabha on special courts Bill inadequate and providing only four hours for the Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Bill is also inadequate. Apart from that, my difficulty is that the reports about which we have been concerned, rather the discussion on the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for a number

of years, have not been discussed in this House at all.

They must be discussed annually. Otherwise, what is the point in having the annual reports? Similarly, I have, in my hands, a copy of the report of the University Grants Commission, for the year 1977-78. You know that the Ministry of Education's Grants this year were guillotined. Therefore, the Ministry of Education could not be discussed at all. There is now no other way in which the Ministry of Education can be discussed. If we cannot discuss the annual reports of the U.G.C.; if we cannot discuss the educational policy and affairs in this country, particularly, the state of affairs in higher education. What are we to do? Now, I would like the House to discuss in detail the affairs of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and many other universities. Therefore, my point is that the Minister should have found time—the Business Advisory Committee should have found time—for some of the important discussions at the earliest, since only three weeks are left as otherwise later on, you will say that there is no time. So, how long we will go on like this? It should be done on a priority basis. Therefore, next week he must come here for the proper time-table of discussion of these matters. Otherwise it would be difficult for us to pass this kind of report in this House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संजी महोदय ने बिजनेस ऐडवाइसरी कमेटी की रिक्मेन्डेशन पेश की है, उसके प्रतिरिक्त दो, तीन बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो बहुत आवश्यक हैं। और मेरे ख्याल से सबसे आवश्यक और सबसे पहली चीज इनको करना चाहिये की वह स्पीकल कोर्ट्स बिल है जिसको इस सदन ने पास किया और राज्य सभा ने उसको बौटा दिया है कुछ संशोधनों के साथ। वह बहुत प्रजेंट है और उसके लिये की कोई समय नहीं रखा है। इसको दिले करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ तक बक्स और हाउसिंग विप्लव की समस्या का संबंध है वह मिलीटिन हो गई है। और पिछले सेशन में भी आपने वादा किया था कि दिल्ली की हाउसिंग प्रोब्लम पर शीट डिस्कशन होगा। लेकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में और बिल्डिंग की ला एंड शीट प्रोब्लम के बारे में कोई डिस्कशन हुआ है।

It is the most acute problem in Delhi. If it is not solved, I am afraid, it will take a serious turn. May I request that the Minister must find out time for it particularly when there was a promise made to this effect in the last session.

Lastly, you must admit some sort of a discussion about the recent attack by the police in Southall on Asians and particularly on Indians. This is a very important matter and amounts to an insult to the whole Indian nation.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, there are several things which are left out in the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee. For the last two weeks we have been seeing in the newspapers the announcement by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that the Bill to ensure autonomy to Akashvani and Doordarshan to make it Prasar Bharati will be brought into Parliament. Sir, we have serious misgivings about the working of All India Radio and Doordarshan. It is being made a tool of RSS propaganda. (Interruptions) Sir, I want this Prasar Bharati bill to give autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan be brought so as to stop immediately the RSS infiltration.

Secondly, Sir, there has been lot of discussion in this House and in the country over the foreign collaboration policy of the Janata government. In fact, the BHEL-Siemens deal has raised many an eye-brows. Number of MPs have submitted a memorandum to you asking for a discussion on the policy of foreign collaboration of this government. This BHEL-Siemens deal is a shoddy deal. We want the matter to be thrashed out in the

House, and, as such, there should be some scope of discussion for this BHEL-Siemens deal.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Then, Sir, we want a discussion regarding Science and Technology in this House. There is a complaint from all the scientists that science and technology is getting lower priority. Mr. Chavan has also written to you in this connection but you are not allowing any discussion on this important matter of self-reliance in science and technology.

Lastly, Sir, I want to point out how Janata Government is going back on its promise. When the Anti-Defection Bill was introduced it faced with tremendous opposition and Government withdrew it by saying that they will bring in a fresh legislation keeping in view the opinion of all the parties. But, so far the Anti-Defection Bill has not been brought in and this is a matter affecting the political health of the nation. So, I have drawn your attention to these matters of vital national importance including the Southall incident. These are being bypassed in the House and only routine government business is taking all the time of the House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to emphasise upon the imperative need for priority to take up the Constitution Forty-Sixth Amendment Bill. The Bill seeks to give statutory and constitutional recognition the Minorities Commission and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the minorities, with one voice, are demanding that such a status should be given to them as early as possible.

The Minorities Commission has also expressed the desire that it should be given an autonomous, constitutional and statutory recognition at the earliest opportunity.



[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

One ex-Chairman of the Commission has resigned on the issue that the Government was proceeding at a snail's pace in the matter.

The Bill was introduced on the 3rd August, 1978. My humble submission to the Government is that this Bill should be taken up at the earliest opportunity for discussion so that any apprehensions in people's minds of pressurising or interference in the working of the Minorities' Commission are avoided. They must get the necessary constitutional and statutory recognition. This is my first point.

My second point is this. The Minorities Commission has since long submitted its report on the Aligarh Communal Riots. We do not know the contents of that report. I submit that it should be placed on the Table of the House immediately especially in view of the situation prevailing in the country today, in order that we may apply our minds to the matter. Thank you.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay-North-East): Sir, regarding the BAC Report presented to the House, I have two points to make.

The first one is regarding discussion on item 11, regarding disclosures made in the book entitled 'A Dangerous Place' by Mr. Moynihan. The scope of the discussion is much too narrow. There is widespread apprehension in the whole country about the rôle of US money in Indian politics. Mr. Moynihan's book is only part and parcel of the whole discussion. Besides Mr. Moynihan's book, many other things have come out in the papers. For example, there is the latest disclosure made by Mr. R. K. Khadilkar that he personally brought money for Mrs. Gandhi from the embassies on a number of times. Mr. R. K. Khadilkar just before his

death said about this. All these points should form part of the discussion. The CBI report of 1967 should also be part of the discussion. If we have discussion on this narrow subject of Mr. Moynihan's book only, we may probably push up the sales of the book, but we will be none the wiser for it. So, we should have a fuller discussion on the subject. This is my first point.

My second point is this. Mr. Saugata Roy raised the question of BHEL-SIEMENS deal. I would like to point out that the Public Undertakings Committee has just completed its review of this agreement and the general working of the BHEL. That report is a matter of national concern because it represents the possibility of a take over of a public sector organisation by a multi-national company. I think this House should have a fuller discussion on BHEL-SIEMENS deal on the basis of the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee. Thank you.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to raise a matter which is of the greatest concern to this House. In my view of the trends during the last many years—what I say is based on certain facts, figures and statistics and I hope that the House will bear with me for a few minutes,—

**MR. SPEAKER:** It should be connected with this item.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Since 1952, the position in respect of the duration of sessions of Lok Sabha in terms of hours has exhibited wide fluctuations at times, the implications of which cannot be ignored.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you reading out Rule 877 statement? I have disallowed it. Order please.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I have written to you...

**MR. SPEAKER:** It should be connected with the list of business for the next week. If you have any submission to make regarding the business of the next week, you may do so.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Kindly listen to me. In my letter I have said this. On 1-8-1972, I had been permitted to make a similar statement during the discussion on the report of Business Advisory Committee and you were kind enough to convey to me after your office had consulted the necessary documents and told you that such a statement had been allowed to be made that I should be brief. And, therefore, I am making this statement in a little briefer way. That is the story.

Since 1952 the position in respect of the duration of sessions of Lok Sabha in terms of hours has exhibited wide fluctuations at times, the implications of which cannot be ignored.

We began with 816 hours in 1952, went up to 1026 hours in 1956 and came down to 616.20 hours in 1971. We registered on an average, during 1952—658 846 hours per year; during 1957—61 741.24 hours per year; during 1962—66 782 hours per year, during 1967—70 757.15 hours per year and during 1971—76 678.12 hours per year. In 1975 the fall in the number of hours was rather steep as we had only 441.45 hours. This again went up to 645.04 hours in 1976 but came down again in 1977 to 568.10 hours. The average of 20 years was 754.26 hours.

I had drawn the attention of the House to this unfortunate trend on 1-8-1972. Apparently not much heed was paid to it. In the consequence, for three years in succession 1975, 1976 and 1977, the distressing decline in parliamentary hours has continued and the average per year, pathetically, has been only 551 hours.

As against this, the position in U.K. does not show such wide fluctuations, let alone any decline. The number of sittings in U.K. during the year is normally 160 and at the rate of eight and a half hour per sitting, the parliamentary time per year is 1360 hours, and mind it we have got only 551 hours. Thus, the parliamentary time available in U.K. is nearly two and a half times that in India.

If we consider the position particularly in regard to the time for discussion on Demands for Grants (General Budget), a sphere in which the accountability to Lok Sabha is both absolute and complete, we find that the current year would find us worse off than during the last four years. Whereas the time taken in 1976 was 113 hours 46 minutes, in 1977 it was 92 hours 20 minutes, in 1978 94 hours 36 minutes and in 1979 even the time allotted was only 87 hours. We have actually landed ourselves with only 68 hours. Correspondingly, the number of Members speaking on the Demands for Grants is only 235 as against the average of the last 6 years of 315 Members.

A similar adverse trend is noticeable in the matter of the guillotining of the Demands of Ministries. The number of Ministries whose Demands have been guillotined during the last three years is: In 1975 it was 15, in 1978 it was 13 and in the current year it is 19.

It would thus be seen that Lok Sabha's function to exercise scrutiny and control even in financial matters is steadily eroding.

The position in regard to making of laws in which Parliament's power and jurisdiction is considered 'transcendent and absolute' is even more distressing. The time taken by Lok Sabha on legislation as percentage of the total time has been steeply going down. During the first Lok Sabha it was 48.8 per cent; during the Second

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Low Sabha, it came down by nearly 50 per cent and was only 25.3 per cent; during the Third Lok Sabha the trend further worsened and it was 19.3 per cent, during the Fourth Lok Sabha it dropped to the pitifully low figure of 18.8 per cent. However, there was an upward swing during the Fifth Lok Sabha when the figure went up to 30.7 per cent. But unfortunately, during the first two years of the Sixth Lok Sabha—1977 and 1978—the average plummeted again to 21.4 per cent. As against this, law making in U.K. claims 50 per cent of the Parliamentary time.

In other important fields like the international situation and planning, the existence of the House is hardly felt. The situation in this regard was much better a few years ago.

This state of affairs definitely be taken as dangers to our Parliamentary system. The participation of elected representatives in the national affairs committed to their care must not become perfunctory or nominal. If it has not become so already, it may be seen that we are, as these trends indicate, fairly on the way to it.

The situation becomes truly a great strain on the Members' conscience when they find themselves helplessly constrained by enervating limitation of time where their duties call for full expression of their views to express the will of the people. The occasions are not rare when they get only 5 minutes, or may be even less, on importance subjects with the inevitable result that the quality of the debate goes down and the Members experience a gnawing sense of futility, frustration and non-fulfilment.

Legislatures in other countries have, from time to time, appointed committees to rectify unfavourable trends and restore their health and vitality. In our case, it appears to have become even more compelling to take urgent steps not only to arrest

the slow and steady erosion in the authority, effectiveness and concern of Parliament, but also to introduce such reforms as would make our Parliamentary system truly vigorous and vibrant.

A Parliamentary Reforms Committee, preferably a Joint Committee of the two Houses may be a constituted which should study the recent innovations made in Parliamentary procedure by various countries, particularly U.K., so that the functioning of our Parliament can be brought more in tune with the needs of the present times. The Committee may, in particular, suggest ways and means by which (a) the Parliamentary time available in the House may be increased to enable Members to get more time to speak in the House and make substantial and meaningful contribution, and (b) the routine or technical work may be assigned to standing or select committees, so that the House may focus its attention on wide questions of policy, current problems and urgent and immediate legislation only.

As the matter I have raised is of highest importance to the House, the House would legitimately expect the Leader of the House to consider it and, in consultation with the hon'ble speaker, take appropriate steps at an early date. I think the House joins with me in making a request to the Leader of the House to give his views on this subject during the current session of Parliament itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Minister.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is a matter of vital importance.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot have a debate now. He has made a suggestion. A debate does not arise. Now Mr. Kamath.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): You could have informed me, Sir. I

have sent a note. (*Interruptions*) I wanted to make a submission in connection with this. (*Interruptions*) That is what I said in the note. It is not a debate. I am not going into a debate. It is exactly a Business Advisory Committee matter. The sum total of what has been submitted here is that many vitally important issues are not coming up before the House because of the paucity of time. It is in this context that the statement made by Mr. Mishra must be taken into account. This House must be beholden to him for having highlighted this matter. I am personally beholden to him because he has discharged a duty which I should have discharged, viz. of highlighting this matter. It is a very important matter.

I also make a submission here: the BAC must not be limited merely to examining as to what should come, and what should not come. BAC must be concerned about the totality of the time available to the Members, and about the totality of the effectiveness that takes place as a result of the debate, and the total range of national problems that will have to be taken into account. This is not being done. It has got to be done. On behalf of myself and my party and of the hon. Members, I very strongly support....

MR. SPEAKER: You are converting it into a congratulatory meeting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. Not a congratulatory meeting. I am suggesting that the matter of steady erosion of the debating time available, is a matter concerning the House. I am suggesting that time must be found to discuss this matter in the House, to find out a solution for that and, in the meantime, the Leader may....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. GOPAL rose

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal, don't develop this into a debate.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You should call all the leaders of parties and try to find a solution.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Kindly allow me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice. Mr. Kamath.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order. Allow me only one minute. You are wasting so much of time. Why not allow me?

MR. SPEAKER: Should you add to that?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to say this . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice. Don't record.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): All that has been so forcefully stated by my hon. friends and colleagues point to the inductable inexorable conclusion that the Lok Sabha which is the supreme forum of 600 million people of the largest democracy in the World will have to sit at least for seven months if not longer. Otherwise Lok Sabha will fail to exercise its constitutional obligation under article 113 and will be to that extent, guilty of dereliction of duty.

I want to move an amendment under Rule 290:

"That the House regrets the absence of any reference to the Lokpal Bill in the report and trusts that this does not imply its relegation to the next session."

I hope the Minister will assure the House that it is not being relegated to the next session because of constraints of time and would be taken up in this session.

MR. SPEAKER: You have stated your point.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** It cannot be taken up next week. There are only two weeks left after that. That means that only in the penultimate week of this session it may be taken up. It will then go to the other place, the Rajya Sabha. Suppose they make amendments and it comes back, there may be need for a joint session. Will there be time for all that? I am sure my prophecy will come true again, and I am sorry to say it will not be passed in this session, God forbid.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar): I must apologise for the mistake committed; he has given time for Special Courts Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**  
(**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**): Mr. Speaker, I can very well understand that hon. Members feel that the occasion when we discuss the report of the Business Advisory Committee should be utilised to raise matters which are uppermost in their minds and which they would like the House to discuss. As the House knows this report relates to the time allotted for certain items which have to be discussed in the House. My hon. friend Mr. Mavalankar pointed out that the time allotted for some of the items was inadequate. I entirely agree with him that there are various items which need considerable discussion. As the hon. Members know it is within the total time available to us that we have to apportion time to different items. The Business Advisory Committee which my hon. friend Mr. Lakkappa, it seems, does not like consists of representatives from all sections of the House . . . (*Interruptions*) The Members of the Business Advisory Committee are not hand-picked by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The composition of the Committee is well-known: whose nominees sit in the Business Advisory Committee is well-known. Therefore I do not want to deal with this subject. The Business Advisory Com-

mittee, after taking into consideration the total time available to us and the relative importance of the different subjects, and its estimate of the time that would be necessary to discuss the subject at length, decided on a certain allotment of time, and I am moving that the report of the Business Advisory Committee should be accepted by the House.

He said that there was nothing in the report about the discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I would use this occasion to say once again that we would certainly find time to discuss this report during the current session. This was not a statement about business for the next week; therefore, obviously there was no reference to it. But the report will certainly be discussed by the House and we will find time for it. He referred to the fact that many Ministries were not discussed and were subjected to the guillotine. They were important subjects. For instance in the field of responsibility of the Education Ministry, he would like some subjects to be discussed on a priority basis. These matters will certainly be raised by me in the Business Advisory Committee and I shall attempt to find some means of discussing these important subjects. My hon. friend Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta raised a point; I know him very well, he is very progressive man . . . (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** How is he progressive? Others are not progressive?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Because he is different from you.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Is he the only progressive RSS Member? I really disapprove of this . . . (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Lakkappa is more progressive.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** It was not necessary for my hon. friend Mr. Lakkappa to solicit compliments; I was going to pay him a compliment. However, I was referring to the argument of my hon. friend Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. Though today is Thursday, perhaps he thought that it was Friday, and I was making the statement of government business for the next week. That is why he said that there was no mention of the Special Courts Bill. He himself subsequently realised that he had moved faster than the calendar and the sun, and therefore he corrected himself. Time will be found for the Special Courts Bill.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** You should appreciate his courage.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** He has the courage to sit behind you. He referred to the Works and Housing Ministry and the problem of housing in Delhi. I remember that this was a subject he raised even in the last session, and he is quite right when he says that some way must be found to have a short duration discussion on this subject. This again will be a matter which will have to put before the Business Advisory Committee. He and some other friends, including my good friend Mr. Saugata Roy referred to the recent incidents in South Hall which have caused considerable concern and dismay in this country, and said time must be found. You will recall that this matter was discussed yesterday, and it was decided that at the next meeting we would decide the form in which it should come up, and the time that should be allotted to it.

Mr. hon. friend Shri Saugata Roy referred to Door Darshan and A.I.R. A Bill in this regard will come before the House and there will be an opportunity to discuss it.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** In the present session?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** It may very well be introduced; I think the intention is to introduce the Bill. He referred to a very important subject, foreign collaboration and thought that there should be some discussion on this; he referred to other subjects like science and technology and Anti Defection Bill.

13.00 hrs.

As far as the anti-defections Bill is concerned, my good friend, Prof. Mavalankar feels that this thunder has been stolen, or almost stolen by my friend, Shri Saugata Roy. I can say, the thunder is being shuttled back and forth between Shri Saugata Roy and Prof. Mavalankar. But it is the intention of the Government, as soon as consultations are completed, to introduce the Bill.

My hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla, referred to the 46th Constitutional Amendment. This again is an amendment which we hope to process during this session. In the schedule that the Government has drawn up, this Bill finds a place and it is our hope that with the cooperation of all sections of the House, it will be possible to see this Bill during this session.

Dr. Swamy referred to the discussion on Mr. Moynihan's book, and said that the caption that has been used for the subject is too narrow. In fact he said that the real subject is the role of foreign money. I thought, when there is a discussion on the subject, the crux of the matter would be referred to and it will be for different hon. members to deal with the subject in the way in which their wisdom wants them to deal with the caption does not become a total description of all the contents that would be there in the discussion.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** The motion should be appropriately worded.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** At the moment only the subject matter is indicated. At the moment, it is only a sign post, not a map or a blueprint.

My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, the member from Hoshangabad, was concerned about the Lok Pal Bill. He was keen that we should include it and discuss it.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** It is already hanging fire. The Joint Committee report has come.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** He was keen that we should discuss it and pass it so that it may be processed by both the Houses during this session. It will be our attempt to do so.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Did you say 'endeavour'? I could not hear it.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Shall I say that we will do so? Will it make any difference? My hon. friend is a scholar, and he understands the implications of words. When I say it will be our earnest effort, it means it will be our earnest effort. Whether the effort will succeed or not, philosophically it does not depend upon me. In this context, it depends on the House, of which the hon. member is a very respected member.

My hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, raised a very important subject. Of course, I can very well say that he has made a suggestion which the Leader of the House would consider, and stop there. But I do not want to do so. I will also join other hon. members who said that he has done a distinct service in looking up the statistical details and, with his impeccable meticulousness, presenting a certain aspect of our work which is of great importance to all the members of this House. The question he raised referred to the adequacy of

the time we get for legislative work, the time we get for discussion on matters of public interest and public importance, the time that is devoted for the financial business that the House has to transact, the time that is devoted for parliamentary scrutiny and control of the work of the Government etc. He thought that ways must be found to ensure a more effective utilisation of the time of the House and for adequate time for discharging the responsibilities that the constitution has vested in this House. He also raised the question of increasing participation by hon. members in the work of the House and improving the quality of the contribution of the hon. members. Therefore, it is not a matter between the Government and the rest of the House; it is something about which the whole House is concerned, and every member is concerned. Therefore, every member, every group and party and the Government, everyone has to think of how to make the House more effective. Sometimes it does happen that time is found, time is allotted, the schedule is accepted, but unforeseen events, and unforeseen considerations make their own inroads into the schedule that everybody has agreed upon, and matters which are scheduled for discussion sometimes get pushed off, as the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra referred to, and matters which are not scheduled and matters about which, Sir, you yourself are not aware, matters which are not in the Order Paper, sometimes succeed in pushing things more important. It is a matter for all of us to think how we can ensure effective utilisation of the time within an agreed procedure, to which the House is committed.

Then he referred to the role of committees. This, again, is a subject which has been brought up in this House more than once. He thought that there must be a study of the functions of the Committee.

the work that can be entrusted to the committee and the way in which the working of this House should be streamlined, and he made the suggestion that a Committee should be appointed, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition was gracious enough to pay a compliment to the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and say that he was almost doing the work that the Leader of the Opposition should have done. For a moment, I wondered whether it was a compliment that was being paid, or it was a characterisation.

SHRI<sup>8</sup> SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
I accept it as a compliment in the particular context.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In any case, as my hon. friend said, this is a matter which the Leader of the House should consider. As my hon. friend, Shri Gopal and others have said, Sir, as the Speaker of the House, you have a very important role to play in this, and it may be possible for you and the Leader of the House to decide the best manner of considering the problem, whether you should call a meeting of the leaders of the opposition or set up a committee of all parties. This is a matter which you as well as the Leader of the House should consider.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : श्रीमान्, हमारा सजेशन यह है कि आप 1963 से 1968 की कार्यवाही देखें तो पायेंगे कि स्वर्णीय लोहिया ने बार बार कहा है जिस प्रकार हाउस प्राक कामन्त करता है उसी तरह यह सदन भी 10 महीने चले...

MR. SPEAKER: This is the way the time is lost. I am not allowing it.

श्री राज नारायण : आप नहीं सुनेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा । यही तो गड़बड़ी हो रही है । न माननीय रविन्द्र वर्मा सदन में रहे हैं और न श्री । ला 10 महीने सदन की बैठक हो । और इसकी चर्चा एक बार नहीं, बनेक बार हुई है ।

13.08 hrs.

# INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workman and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I introduce \*\* the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section II dated 26-4-1979.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



13.09 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

(i) **MALPRACTICES IN COAL INDUSTRY**  
**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL** (Mathurapur): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter of public importance under rule 377.

13.10 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

A sorry state of affairs is prevailing in the coal industry even after it has been taken over by the Government. There appears to be no change in the affairs of the coal industry except, of course, the fact that before nationalisation the mine owners were exploiting the coal workers and the general consumers and that after nationalisation Government-appointed personnel are doing the same job in collusion with foreign agents.

The most disturbing factor to be taken note of is the enormous rise in the price of coal registered during the past 9 to 10 years. Besides the rise in the price of coal, the quality of coal which is being supplied to the general consumers, small traders and agents is worse. After the classification policy on coal was given up, third grade coal is being supplied to the consumers at the same cost as was being charged for high grade coal.

Another disturbing feature is that small traders and agents are finding it extremely difficult to obtain coal although they possess the requisite permit. As a result, they have to necessarily fall into the vicious trap of the middlemen, brokers, agents, black-marketeers etc. Without the help of these unscrupulous elements one cannot hope to get supply of coal.

Another fact which is to be noted here is that Government has given agencies to those who were mine owners before nationalisation. Thus, we see that old wine has been put in a new bottle. Nothing has changed, rather, things have worsened since

nationalisation. This is said not to discredit the policy of nationalisation, but to point out how nationalisation has become a mockery before the people. In fact, one is witnessing more accidents in mines after nationalisation.

Seeing all this, one is left with no alternative except to conclude that there is an organised conspiracy on the part of the former coal mine owners, bureaucrats and vested interests in collusion with foreign agencies to make out a theory that nationalisation means loss of production.

In order to defeat this conspiracy, Government must take the following steps to improve the situation in the coal industry:

(1) Responsibility of coal distribution should be taken over by the Government directly instead of depending on agents.

(2) The distribution should be done under the supervision of a Distributing Officer.

(3) Interest of the general consumers should be given high priority.

(4) Stern steps should be taken to punish those who are responsible for adulteration and other malpractices in the distribution system.

(5) Coal is an essential commodity especially to those living in small towns and villages where electricity and fuel gas are non-existent. Hence it should be at subsidised rates.

(ii) **REPORTED CLOSURE OF BRICK KILNS IN UTTAR PRADESH DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL.**

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर): सभापति महोदय, म नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्न लोक महत्व कर का विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ :-

उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 5,000 ईंटों के बड़े कोयलों के अभाव में बन्द हो रहे हैं या बन्द हो चुके हैं। लगभग दो लाख श्रमिक बेकार हैं। कोयला रेल बैगन से तो आता ही नहीं है। अतः रैल्वे उत्तर

प्रवेश के लिए एलाट है, मिला ही नहीं रही है। सारे प्रदेश में कोयला नहीं है। सारे निर्माण कार्य ठप्प हो गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कुछ भी करने में असमर्थ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तुरन्त कोयले तथा रेलवे बैगन की व्यवस्था करे जिससे ईंट भट्टा चल सकें तथा अधिकों को रोजी रोटी मिल सकें।

(iii) REPORTED PUBLIC RESENTMENT AGAINST OCTROI LEVY AT NOTGHAT BRIDGE ON BETWA RIVER.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व का विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ :—

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में औरछा स्टेशन के पास बेतवा नदी पर नोट घाट का पुल 33 लाख रुपये की लागत से निर्मित हुआ था। उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश एवं केन्द्रीय शासन द्वारा बराबर बराबर धनराशि से उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा निर्माण हुआ था। पुल में व्यय की गई धन राशि की पूर्ति हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा पुल पर से निकास करने पर चुन्गी कर लगाया गया था। चुन्गी कर से पुल के निर्माण में जितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई है उससे अधिक धनराशि वसूल हो चुकी है पर फिर भी चुन्गी कर वसूल किया जा रहा है। शासन के नियम अनुसार की लागत व्यय के बराबर वसूली हो जाने पर चुन्गी टैक्स वसूल नहीं किया जायेगा, पर इस पुल पर लगातार वसूली की जा रही है। मैंने इस वसूली को रोकने बाबत तारीख 21-7-77 व 17-5-78 को प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को और दो बार उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था पर अभी तक इसे रोक नहीं गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और केन्द्रीय सरकार का इसने बराबर हिस्सा लगा है। वसूल की गई रकम में से मध्य प्रदेश और केन्द्रीय सरकार का हिस्सा भी उत्तर प्रदेश शासन को वापस करना चाहिये।

आदेश के विपरित अन्धधुन्ध वसूली किये जाने से जनता में बेहद असंतोष एवं क्रोध व्याप्त है। अतः एव नोट घाट पुल की चुन्गी की वसूली शीघ्र समाप्त की जाय तथा मध्य प्रदेश और केन्द्रीय सरकार की धनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश शासन को शीघ्र वापस करनी चाहिये।

(iv) REPORTED DETENTION OF 104 DN DELUXE AT BIHIYA STATION (EASTERN RAILWAY) ON 21-4-79.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

I have got a horrible experience of train journey by 104 DN Deluxe

on 21-4-79 which I could know by inquiry, an almost common phenomenon in the main line of Eastern Railway. Between Buxar to Danapur, to give passage to this super fast train, the local passenger train is detained at Bihiya Station, which seems to be the root cause of disturbance in that line. On 21-4-79, at 6 A.M. passenger train was detained at Bihiya Station to give clearance to the Deluxe, which enraged the local passengers who stopped this train also by pulling the signal. Then nearly all passengers of the local train rushed into the Deluxe. The glass panes were broken, the air-conditioned compartments were seized and the vacuum pipes were cut. Some people forcibly entered into the Dining Car and took away all the food prepared for the long distance passengers. After a lot of detention, the train had to start then as a passenger train with intermediate stoppages between two stations due to extra chain pulling. In this way, the train went upto Mokama Junction via Patna and became 6 hours late.

Inconvenience caused to the passengers were extreme. Food was exhausted, air-conditioner failed, water was also not available. Comments of the passengers were bitter. All programmes were upset. With me was traveling one Member of the Upper House of U.P. He lost his connecting train at Howrah.

From Buxar to Mokama the distance is hardly 200 kms. But it took ten hours for the Deluxe train to pass. An irony to the episode is that the Conductor Guard charged one passenger, a military officer, who lost all connecting train at Howrah for the late running of the train, extra fare chargeable for super fast train.

The whole thing is distressing and shameful especially when it is happening for some time nearly regularly. It appears that local passen-

[Shri A. K. Roy]

gers in this Buxar-Patna route have got some genuine grievance and the wrong elements are taking advantage of that.

In this summer season, most of the schools, colleges and Government offices work in the morning, there, but the Railway Time Table does not change according to that, nor any extra train is provided for that. Moreover, when their local trains are detained making them late in the morning office or college, they become infuriated. This point of the local passengers should be looked into and the Time Table of the Deluxe and the local train in that line must be readjusted. Local MP of the area should be consulted to end this confrontation so that the passengers do not suffer. After the trains become late beyond a limit, care should be taken of the passengers in the respective junctions losing connecting trains and in any case super charge must be refunded to the passengers, if the supper fast trains run late.

(v) FORMATION OF NEW MINISTRY IN GOA.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I rise to draw the attention of this august House and the Government to an urgent matter of public importance.

Goa, a Union territory, was under the clutches of Maharashtra Gomanthak Party (MGP) since the liberation. The regime of the MGP is being challenged by the people of Goa for the last many years. Adhering to the wishes of the people of Goa, the Legislators voted out the regime of Mrs. Shashikala Kakodkar on the floor of the Assembly even in the midst of violent and unruly scenes created by the rurling party members. The shameful act of the legis-

lators belonging to the MGP is to be condemned as it is against every democratic norms.

16 Members of the Assembly personally presented before the Lt. Governor and made the demand of the immediate dismissal of MGP Government and to allow to form a Government by the majority group. The presence of 16 MLAs itself shows that Mrs. Shashikala Kakodkar lost the majority on the floor of the House and she no more enjoys the support of the majority. Naturally, she ceases to be the Chief Minister even though refusing to resign.

Under the Union Territories Act, Goa is completely under the administrative control of the Government of India. The Government has to act according to the Union Territories Act to uphold the Constitution and the democratic rights of the people. The Government has adopted a method to dismiss the Government of Pondicherry and keeping complete silence over the developments in Goa. The lukewarm attitude of the Government of India has created a political tension in Goa and people are afraid of large-scale violence under the protection of ousted Chief Minister.

Any further delay in dismissing Mrs. Kakodkar's Ministry is in violation of the Constitution and encouraging the horse-trading by the ousted Chief Minister to cling back to power. It cannot be tolerated as it goes against every democratic norms. So, I demand immediate dismissal of the Ministry of Mrs. Kakodkar in Goa and restore democracy by allowing the majority group to form a new Government.

13.22 hrs.

**FINANCE BILL. 197A—Contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Charan Singh on the 24th April 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1979-80 be taken into consideration."

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH** (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. Rule 219.....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Quorum?

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Not so unsubstantial.

Please read sub-rule (2) and (3). This section of the Rules is on the Finance Bill itself. This is a separate section for the Finance Bill. Sub-rule (2) reads as follows:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of a Finance Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made the Speaker shall, at 17.00 hours...."

Fortunately the plea which I used to make that this is not sacrosanct has been accepted by the Speaker himself and he has made it 19.00 hrs. now. Today, it is 19.00 hrs.

"...on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:"

That stage will come later. The proviso is important. Please read the proviso in the light of what had gone on before.

"Provided that if a Minister.. I am glad that at least one Minister is here.

"...has a right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion at 16.00 hours on that day....."

~~Mutatis mutandis~~, it will now be 18.00 hours because 17.00 hours has been made 19.00 hours and so, 16.00 hours will be 18.00 hours.

"...and has not commenced his reply at that hour....."

The motion under discussion now is the First Reading, that is to say, the motion for consideration is under discussion. This proviso applies to the time, temporal limit at 18.00 hours. Please read on:—it is interesting "...and has not commenced" his reply at that hour....."

That means at 18.00 hours. Mind you, the House decided on the Speaker's initiative or may be at your initiative, because then you were in the Chair, that the last stage, Third Reading, would take only one hour. that is to say, from 18.44 hours to 19.00 hours this evening. That is the time allocated for the Third Reading.

Now, in the light of this proviso and also sub-rule (3), the Speaker shall enquire how much time not exceeding on hour, he requires for his reply, that means, how much time the Minister requires for his reply, either the Minister of State or his senior colleague, and shall call upon any member, for the time being, addressing the House to resume his seat. Abruptly and per-emptorily you have to ask the member to resume his seat as will leave available, before 17.00 hours—that is now changed to 19.00 hours—the amount of time which the Minister requires for his reply.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Sub-rule (3) reads:

"Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2)—that is the sub-rule which I have already read—to be put at 17.00 hours on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding the amendments to the Bill have been made."

Taking the two together, it is obvious to me—I do not know whether it is obvious to my colleagues and to you—that the Minister has got to tell the Chair and the House how much time he requires for his reply to the debate on this motion for consideration first. How much time will he require? He may consult his senior colleague as to how much time he needs for his reply so that, taking that amount of time into consideration, you, Sir, will ask any member on his legs at that time to resume his seat and give that amount of time to the Minister for his reply and close the discussion on the motion for consideration in 11 hours allotted for the first reading.

The time-schedule is with you. I do not know how much time has been taken and how much time is outstanding. You may throw light on that point as to how much time is left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To complete 11 hours. 1 hour and 15 minutes are left.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: After that, the second reading will begin. So, we must finish the discussion on the motion for consideration, if you have to adhere to the time-schedule, by 2.45 P.M. or by 3 O' Clock. Therefore, may I request you to ask the Minister how much time he will take for his reply to the debate on the motion for consideration and, accordingly, tell us the remaining time for other members, that is to say, if any member who is going to speak, will be asked to

resume his seat, so that the Minister will begin his reply to the debate according to the time fixed now. Unless that done, we will fail to adhere to the time-schedule. I do not wish to curtail the right of reply and I do not want to curtail the time for the members. But unless that is adhered to, we will have less time for the second reading and less time for the third reading and it will be there bull-dozed, steamrollered. According to the time fixed, it must be completed today unless you want to extend the time. If the House wants to extend the time, I have no objection. I will be happy. I do not know if the Minister is willing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be completed today. According to the time-schedule, 15 hours have been fixed. On that basis, it will be completed today.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is imperative for you in the Chair to fix time for his reply and, accordingly, you have regulate the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I will do.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How much time will he take? He does not know how much time his senior colleague will take. I do not know who will reply, either he or the senior Deputy Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I will make a comment unless you resume your seat not otherwise. I do not want to be impertinent when you are already standing and speaking.

Sir, Mr. Kamath is ever vigilant about the rights of the hon. Members of this House...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Everybody should be.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: All are not.

[Shri B. K. Nair]

Tentatively, it was decided that 15 hours shall be allotted for the completion of all stages of this Bill, 11 hours for general discussion, 3 hours for clause-by-clause and 1 hour for the third reading. According to that time-schedule, I think, we must finish the discussion on the consideration motion by 3 O' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why 3 O' Clock? Why not 2.45?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I will require only half an hour, not more than that. As the House is already aware, the Deputy Prime Minister is, unfortunately, not well; he is confined to bed; he will not be attending the House. With your permission and with the permission of the House, I shall reply to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ugra Sen. He is not present. Mr. B. K. Nair.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Sir, at the very outset I would like to compliment and congratulate the new Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. It is for the first time in India that a spokesman of the rural India has assumed this exalted office of Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and the change is amply reflected in the budget proposals also. That is something to be congratulated upon. But having assumed the position of the Prime Minister, I think, it is his right, and it is his rightful claim, that he is not just another Minister of the Cabinet. He should assume full responsibility and authority to act as the Deputy Prime Minister, and among these responsibilities and authorities, I would suggest, it should be his duty to set right the whole economic activities of the country—not merely present the Budget imposing taxes and duties but try to improve the economic health of the whole country. For that purpose, I would suggest, a sort of Ministry of Economic Affairs should be set up because, as it is, the whole

thing is going to chaos. The Minister of Industry is going in his own way; the Minister of Commerce is going in his own way—exports are going down and imports are going up—; the Petroleum Minister does not know what the other Ministers are doing; the Railway Minister is not responsible for transport; the Coal Minister is not responsible for supply of coal. Everything is going to dogs. To set all these things right, a supreme authority like a Ministry of Economic Affairs should be set up. It is all the more necessary now because planning has now taken a second position in this country. Now planning is a sort of rolling plan. 'Rolling Plan' means anything may be done or anything may be left undone. Unless from year to year adjustments are made, unless the programmes that are made on a year-to-year basis are effectively implemented, there will be no possibility of the country recovering from the present state of chaos.

I am making a charge on the Janata Government to the effect that they have been mismanaging the economy of this country in the last two years. While presenting the first Budget before Parliament soon after they came to power, the then Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel, even though he was grudging in accepting that things had improved, had to accept certain facts as they were very clear; he admitted in his speech before Parliament that the industrial production had gone up, and the agricultural production had gone up to the extent of 121 million tonnes. He deplored the fact that the economy was in such a miserable condition that the production of 121 million tonnes could not be absorbed, surplus was left, no arrangement had been made for consumption, the purchasing power was very low, and all that. He also admitted that the foreign remittances had been going up and the growth rate had been higher. All these positive factors had been there at that time. But what is the position

now? What are the facts mentioned by the present Finance Minister in his Budget speech? He takes note of the fact—a very important fact—that savings have come down, the mobilisation has been low, the industrial production has been going down, agriculture has just maintained its position—in agriculture, 1979 is no better than 1978; only a marginal or small improvement has been made. He has also mentioned the fact that exports have been going down and imports have been going up. And imports are going up and in all these factors, as compared to 1977, from the speeches made by the Finance Ministers themselves, you will find that there is a colossal degree of mismanagement of the economy and finances of the country within these two years.

It is also a fact that while Mr. Patel started with a Budget deficit of only Rs. 84 crores, Mr. Charan Singh has presented a Budget with a deficit of Rs. 1300 crores. This is according to the original proposal but now after the concessions and the impending oil price increase, and so many other factors, I am quite sure that the deficit this year is not going to be anything less than Rs. 3000 crores. It will not be Rs. 1400 crores as you envisaged but it will be something like Rs. 3000 crores by the end of the year, because the Budget estimates are always down by less than 15 per cent every year. Every year if the estimate is Rs. 100 crores, then it will be Rs. 200 crores. If the estimate is Rs. 200 crores, then it will be Rs. 400 crores. This year I feel the deficit is not going to be less than Rs. 3000 crores.

About the Budget proposals themselves, I will not condemn them saying that it is a Kulak's budget. It is all too absurd because in this House right from the beginning of the Sixth Lok Sabha of which I have been a Member here, throughout the time a lot of tears have been shed about the grievances of the Kisans every day. Look at the countryside. They

are working hard and producing food for us putting in great labour. But they are not getting a remunerative price.' All sides, representatives of Kisans and everybody have been shedding tears for the Kisans. Now when the Finance Minister comes up with a suggestion that at least we may make a beginning by cutting down the fertiliser prices, there is a hue and cry, saying 'It is a Kulak's Budget. It will spark off a conflict between urban areas and rural areas'. This also is quite wrong. If somebody reduces the input prices as a first step to help the Kisans—somebody has to make a beginning at some stage or the other—this is an unseemly controversy which is raised. What is the reduction? It is only Rs. 100 per tonne. If it is to be something, it has to be so substantially more. This is nothing reasonable or substantial because I have myself some experience here. Eight years ago the paddy price and the fertiliser price ratio was 1:2 but now the price has gone up by four times and compared to paddy price, the fertiliser price ratio was 1:2 but now the price. So this concession of Rs. 100 is nothing. It is only a small beginning. It should have been substantially more. That is my point.

When you talk of helping the agriculturists, what do we expect to provide? Some pumping equipments and making the cost of pumping somewhat less. These steps are certainly welcome. I also feel that it is not correct to say that there is a sort of conflict as has been made out, between the rural side and the urban side. The conflict is there, it is essentially there. I have been making this charge even last time. I make the charge that 20 per cent of the people of the urban side are demanding and extracting the blood of the 80 per cent of the kisans. That is 20 per cent of the urban people are ruling the country. They have the control over the bureaucracy. They have got the control over radio and newspapers. If somebody takes

the step to lighten the burden on the 80 per cent of the population, it is a welcome thing. The urban people have been enjoying all facilities at the cost of the rural poor and this imbalance has to be removed and in course of time, I hope the imbalance will be removed. This is only a small steps which should be welcomed.

But, then, the mistake is in attempting to set right the imbalance where the solutions sought are not proper. When you impose taxes on commodities like toilet soaps and tooth brush which are essential items of daily necessity, it is not confined only to the urban people. It has a general effect on the increasing cost of production. It goes on increasing the cost of living index. Industrial production cost also goes up. And ultimately it would be a burden on the rural people as such.

Mr. Charan Singh might have intended it to be only a sort of political weapon. In this case it is so because there is an internal conflict within the party. And so he might have felt that it should be a sort of weapon. Certainly it is going to have an impact throughout the country. It will affect the industrial workers, government employees and all sorts of people. That is what I am telling you. The cost of living may go up to 10 per cent because of this increase in the levy. That is not going to stop there. Yesterday the Finance Minister announced some concessions. But, I think, they will not have any effect. They will only raise the price or push up the price. It will only benefit the trade ultimately. It is certainly going to cause a lot of hardship to the countryside people. The concession is just given in opposite direction to what is really intended for.

My point in remedying this situation is this. There should be a separate Economic Ministry. All the other ministries such as Transport,

Coal, Industry and Steel should be under the supervisory control of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Otherwise, there will be no solution found. And everybody will go in his own way and the country will go to dogs.

Another thing is about the under-utilisation capacity. Who will control if each ministry is trying to explain in its own way. It will say that it is the mistake of somebody else. The Steel Minister will say that he does not get the coal; the Industry Minister will say that he did not get electricity sufficient for running the industries. If the units that are to be put up are not properly being utilised, what is the solution for that? The Finance Ministry or the Economic Affairs Ministry does not have any control over the operations. So, there is no solution found for that.

You have been announcing a certain price so far as foodgrains are concerned. But the agriculturists are not getting what they want for their produce. On the economic front these are the steps that you have to take—proper utilisation of the capacity of the units and stable price to the agriculturists based on the cost of production.

श्री सुरेश झा सुजन (दरभंगा) : सम्भाषित महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। 1979-80 के बजट पर चल रही विचार चर्चा का आज अंतिम अध्याय है। इस बार केवल 9 मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर और शेष 12 मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर बिना बहुत गिलोटीन प्रक्रिया अपनाकर चर्चा का अन्त नहीं रिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट अधिवेशन में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय पर सदस्यों को विचार विमर्श का अवसर देना चाहिये और गिलोटीन परम्परा प्रक्रिया को समाप्त करना चाहिये।

वित्त मंत्री ने बजट में जनमत का आश्वासन करते हुए जो पिछले दिन कुछ राहत की घोषणा की है, उससे साबुन, दवा, इन्वेंटशन एवं बिजली बालित करों के कपड़ों का कर-भार कम होगा। साथ ही यह भी वांछनीय होता कि आम आदमी के इस्तेमाल की चीजों, बिनाहवाई, किराये के तेल जैसे चीजों पर छूट मिले।



[श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन]

असुविनियम के बरतों की, जिन्हें विशेषतः नदीय क्षेत्र ही व्यवहार करते हैं, वस्ते दर में मिलने की बात होती। किसान के आधारभूत सर्वोपयोगी कागज की मंहवाई रोकने की दिशा में कदम उठाया जाता। उदाहरणार्थ तीन टन बांस से एक टन कागज बनता है, किन्तु यदि तीन टन बांस तीन-चार सी में मिलता है तो एक टन कागज तीन-चार हजार में। उत्पादन लागत में यह अन्तर से दूर होना चाहिये।

बजट अनुदान पर बहुत कुछ चर्चा चल चुकी है, पर इसमें संदेह नहीं कि इस बार का बजट एक नई दिशा को प्रस्तुत करता है। नगर की ओर जो दृष्टि लगी रहती थी, उसे अब बांस की ओर लगाया गया है। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को नगरों में जगमगाने के बजाय कुटीर उद्योगों और खेत-खलिहानों की सुविधा मिली है। किन्तु यह भी सत्य है कि इससे अन्त्योदय नहीं, मध्योदय ही हुआ है, छोटे किसान-मजदूर नहीं, बड़े किसानों को ही विशेष सुविधा मिली है। मैं महाभारत का विदुर-वाक्य उद्धृत करूँगा—

“वरिष्ठान भर कौन्तेय मा प्रयच्छेऽश्वरेधनम्  
व्याधितस्योषधे पथ्यं नीरुजस्य क्रिमौषधेः ?

मैं अपने क्षेत्र दरभंगा के विषय में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा, जो उत्तर बिहार विधिला का मुख्य क्षेत्र है। यहाँ बाढ़-सूखे की दंष्ट्र चपेट में किसान साल साल बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। सीमावर्ती गंगा-काशी-गंडकी तथा मध्यवर्ती कमला-बागमती-जीवछ बलान-कटके आदि दर्जनों नदियाँ साल-साल बाढ़ लाती रहती हैं। फसलों, घरों, सड़कों, पुलों, माल-मलेशियों को बर्बाद करती रहती हैं। तटबंध बन भी हैं, तो ऐसे कि बेटूटते रहते हैं। इसी 78 ई० की बाढ़ में केवल बागमती तटबंध 15 स्थानों पर टूटे थे। इनकी मरम्मत में हर साल रुपये की लूट चलती रहती है। यही नहीं, नदी से दूरदराज भाग में सूखा भी रहता है। उदाहरणार्थ हाथवाट प्रखंड का आधार भाग पानी में डूबा और आधा सूखे का शिकार। बहुलांग में यही हाल दरभंगा-नेम्रोटी-महापुरपुर-बहेड़ी-बेनीपुर-मनीगाछी-बाले-बिस्फी-सिगियो-रासड़ा का भी है। एक प्रकार से हाजीपुर से पूर्णिया तक का समस्त भूभाग बाढ़-सूखे की चपेट में रहता है। सरकारी जाँच के अनुसार ही उत्तर बिहार के 8 दर्जन प्रखंडों के लगभग हाई हजार पंचायतों में करीब 45 प्रतिशत उपज हर साल बाढ़-सूखे से बर्बाद होती है। विशेषज्ञों ने अनुमान लगाया है कि 74 से 78 तक 8 सालों में उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़-सूखे से 75 लाख टन से अधिक खड़ी फसल बर्बाद हुई। घर, सड़क, पुल आदि की टूट-फूट जोड़ दी जाये तो 50 से 55 करोड़ से अधिक की क्षति एक दशक में हुई। यदि एक साल की बर्बादी की राशि ही निर्माण योजना में लवा दी जाये, तो स्थायी समाधान हो जाये।

इसके लिये बार-बार कहा गया है कि कोसी नदी पर बराह क्षेत्र में, कमला नदी पर बीछा पानी में और प्रधवार-बागमती के मुनवर में नेपाल के सहयोग से यदि बराह तैयार हों तो बाढ़ की रोक, सूखे में पटीली खीर हजार नेपावाट बिजली के उत्पादन से यहाँ के कृषि, उद्योग-धंधों, इंजन प्रकाश आदि की सारी समस्याएँ हल हो जायें और यह इलाका भारत का अन्न भंडार बन जाये।

इसी तरह दरभंगा में एक बड़ा मैडिकल कालेज और हास्पिटल है जो अत्यन्त बनी आबादी क्षेत्र में स्थित है। नेपाल तराई के लोग भी यहीं आते हैं। यातायात की असुविधा रहते हुए भी यहाँ रोगियों की भरमार रहती है। यहाँ 524 शय्या वाले 26 लाख की लागत से नये बाई बनाने के लिए 1962 में योजना बनी, किन्तु 17 वर्षों के बाद 372 शय्या वाले प्रभा भी अब तक ठप पड़ा है, उसमें बिलम्ब के कारण पाँच गुनी राशि एक करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये की लागत आ रही है। यहाँ के लिए एक प्रस्ताव था कि यहाँ के सांसद मंत्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के नाम पर मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट दरभंगा में स्थापित हो, पर वह पटना में खोला गया।

यहाँ नेत्र रोग का बाहुल्य है, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संघता निवारण स्क्रीन के अधीन क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र खोलने की बात थी।

मैडिकल कालेज के नेत्र विभाग को अपरेट करने की भी चर्चा बनी, पर यह कह कर बात टाली जा रही है कि वह हवाई सेवा के मार्ग पर नहीं है और रेल-सड़क की सुविधा भी नहीं है। कहना नहीं होगा कि जहाँ मरीजों की ताबाद अधिक हो, जो अन्य औपचारिक सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न हो, वहाँ यातायात की असुविधा भी सरकार द्वारा ही दूर की जा सकती है। यदि वाली न हो, तो क्या सूखे को खिलाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दरभंगा में संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय ने प्रादुर्बोध संस्थान की स्थापना की है, जिसका विकास करने के लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

दरभंगा में सैनिक हवाई अड्डा है। उस से नागरिक हवाई अड्डे के रूप में व्यवहार कि जा जाये। दरभंगा में रेलवे के समान परिवर्तन के काम में शीघ्र हाथ लगाया जाये।

दरभंगा में रेडियो स्टेशन भी है। निजिला को संस्कृत विद्या और मैडिकी भाषा के लिए वैदिक और आक्सफोर्ड कहा जाता है। आकाशवाणी

डाप इन बाधाओं में प्रविकाशिक कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत किये जायें।

हलधर प्रदीक को ले कर जनता पार्टी राज-नैतिक मंच पर प्रकृतिगत हुई थी और अब हलधर किसानों के हित में उत्तीर्ण हो रही है, यह सर्वथा संतोष की बात है। पिछली सरकार ने कृषि की उपेक्षा कर के बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धंधों की ओर ही अधिक ध्यान दिया था। उद्योग में 23 प्रतिशत राशि खर्च की गई थी और विशाल कृषि-क्षेत्र के लिए सिर्फ 19 प्रतिशत। किन्तु जनता सरकार ने सर्वाधिक ध्यान कृषि पर दिया है। उसने कृषि पर 30 से 40 प्रतिशत राशि खर्च करने की नीति अपनाई है। फलतः जहाँ तीस सालों में कृषि में 3.8 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई थी, वहाँ दो वर्षों के जनता शासन में 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। जहाँ खाद्यान्न के लिए पहले भारत सरकार के नुमायुषों को विदेशों में मोलियायें ले कर जाना पड़ता था और भन्न खरीद में 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पड़े थे, वहाँ अब भारत दूसरे देशों को भन्न भेज रहा है, रूस को भी इस बार चावल देने लगा है एवं विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने लगा है। इस समय सरकारी भंडार में 2 करोड़ टन भन्नाज जमा है। फूड फार वर्क (काम के लिए भन्नाज) योजना में जहाँ पिछले साल 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई थी, इस वर्ष वह बढ़ा कर सौ करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है। इस तरह जनता सरकार के बढ़ते कदम सराहने लायक हैं।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि राशि बढ़ाने के साथ उसके प्रविकाशिक उपयोग के बारे में सावधानी रखनी होगी। स्पष्ट है कि उत्पादन-मात्र जिस अनुपात में बढ़ी है, उससे कहीं अधिक सरकारी व्यय बढ़ गया है। उदाहरणार्थ स्वतंत्रता के समय लगभग 16 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी थे, जबकि अब उनकी संख्या 60 लाख से ऊपर हो गई है। 50 रुपये पाने वाला 500 रुपये पाता है। हजार-हजार पाने वाले भी लाख संख्या में हैं। जहाँ एक एस0डी0 ओ0 था, वहाँ दर्जनों विभागीय एस0डी0 ओ0 हैं। जब सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या दिन बुनी बढ़ रही है, तो डी0ए0, टी0 ए0 और मेडिकल ग्रांट आदि की राशि रात चौगुनी बढ़ रही है।

कहते हैं कि बजट का 75 से 80 सैकड़ा केवल व्यवस्था में निकल जाता है और विकास के मूल कार्यों में—बिजली, पानी, सड़क, बांध, स्कूल, अस्पताल आदि में—20, 25 प्रतिशत में भी कोताही रहती है। इसमें भी 12, 13 प्रतिशत नगर विकास में और 7, 8 प्रतिशत तक ही गांवों की सीमा में—किसान मजदूरों पर—खर्चा होता है। इस प्रकार की फिजूलखर्ची और बड़-बुस्तानी 80 प्रतिशत देहात वाले और 60 प्रतिशत गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों

के देश में ककनी चाहिए। वहाँ हमें पिछले वर्षों की तुलना से संतोष नहीं करना है। हमें तो विकसित देशों की तुलना में देश को आगे ले जाने का सपना पूरा करना होगा। हमें देखना होगा कि जब जापान का डेढ़ एकड़ रखने वाला किसान 18 टन भन्नाज और 24 टन आलू-टोमाटो उपजाता है, कोरिया का एक 2 एकड़ वाला किसान रेफ्रिजरेटर और टेलिविजन से घर को सजा लेता है, तो भारत का पांच एकड़ रखने वाला किसान साल भर परिवार को क्यों नहीं खिला पाता है। कारण स्पष्ट है। भारत में 37 करोड़ एकड़ कृषि-योग्य भूमि में 10 करोड़ एकड़ मात्र सिंचित है और 10 करोड़ एकड़ तो बिल्कुल बंजर ही है। इसी तरह जहाँ भारत में फटिलाइजर प्रति-हेक्टेयर मुश्किल से 18 के० जी० प्राप्य है, वहाँ जापान में 319 और साउथ कोरिया में 358 के० जी० के बीज के भन्न वहाँ खाद्यान्न से 4-5 गुने महंगे हैं जब कि वहाँ ब्रिटेन में खोदने से अधिक नहीं हैं। पटनी का प्रबन्ध चौधई क्षेत्र में है शेष तीन भागों को बारिश पर नि... ना पड़ता है। वह भी विशेषज्ञों के प्र... देश भर में 40 करोड़ हेक्टर पानी बरसाता है, उस में सिर्फ 6 करोड़ हेक्टर पानी का उपयोग होता है, शेष बह जाता है। इस के लिए रिजर्वर आदि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

यहाँ 48 करोड़ किसानों के लिए बेल 7 करोड़ से कम हैं। गोखन भारतीय कृषि के लिए सर्वस्व है। इस दृष्टि से उसका विकास होना चाहिए। साथ ही गोवध बन्द होना चाहिए। पर इस देश में महबूबी भावना फैला कर दुस्तक के द्वारा गोवध-बन्दी का भी विरोध किया जा रहा है और इस तरह माज भूदान यज्ञ के होता सबौबदी महान् आध्यात्मिक नेता विनोबा जी के प्राण संकट में पड़े हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर अवलम्ब ध्यान दे और उन महर्षि के जीवन की रक्षा का उपाय करे।

अन्तु, संतोष में कृषि विकास के लिए आवश्यक होंगे—खेती को चकबन्दी, जमीन के लिए पास बूक की व्यवस्था, फसल बीमा, पशु बीमा, प्रश... में कृषि बाजार, परिवहन के लिए गांव गांव में सड़क-परिवहन, सस्ते बीज, प्रचुर राव और सब से बढ़ कर हर खेत में पानी पहुँचाना।

कृषि विभाग का दायरा बहुत बड़ा है। इस दृष्टि से इस की राशि में और वृद्धि आकांक्षित होगी। संतुलित आहार के हिसाब से यहाँ राव के लिए 16 करोड़ टन भन्नाज चाहिए, उत्पादन अभी 13 करोड़ टन मात्र है। यहाँ दलहन, तिलहन की विशेष कमी है। उस की खेती बढ़े। गन्ने की फसल खड़ी खड़ी सूख जाती है। उस की व्यवस्था हो। गेहूँ का उत्पादन तो 70 प्रतिशत स्वतंत्र भारत में बढ़ा है पर चावल का अनुपात 50 प्रतिशत ही बढ़

### [श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन]

पाया है जब कि यहाँ 70 प्रतिशत लोग बाबल जोड़ी हैं। यहाँ विदेशी बीज वाले ताइचन आदि धान की उपज तो बढ़ रही है पर देशी मालमोग, तुलसी फूल, कनकजीर जैसे उत्तम कोटि के धान लुप्त होते जा रहे हैं। उन की रक्षा भी होनी चाहिए।

बाघ समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो रही है और वितरण प्रणाली में गड़बड़ी जारी है। कृषि विस्व विद्यालय खुलते जा रहे हैं। पर किसानों को धान पर ही जोर डाला जा रहा है। अब भी कृषि अधिकारी जो, गैर और केड़ाव मटर के पौधों में अंतर समझना आवश्यक नहीं समझते। उन्हें गांव-गांव में कैंचर-चोचर में क्रियात्मक ज्ञान प्राप्त कराया जाय।

देश में वन विकास का काम अधूरा है। पेड़ पौधों की कमी है। उन्हें जंगलों, परती-भरातों के साथ सड़क-रेल लाइनों के किनारे और बंजर भूमि में भी लगाने की योजना बनानी चाहिए। अनेक देशों में 30 प्रतिशत धाय वन संपदा से होती हैं। यहाँ सिर्फ डेढ़ परसेंट मात्र सोती है। ईंधन समस्या वाले अपने देश में इस ओर ध्यान अपेक्षित है। कमी कमी अन्न का भाव बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया जाता है। किन्तु जहाँ 10 प्रतिशत बेचने वाले और 90 प्रतिशत खरीदने वाले हैं वहाँ दाम बढ़ाने के बजाय किसानों को खाद बीज सामान आदि में राहत देना, मुफ्त सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करना, ये ही वांछित होंगे।

अस्तु, संक्षेप में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी, हर बच्चे को पढ़ाई और हर रोगी को दवाई, इन चार खंबों को मजबूत किया जाय तो राष्ट्र के चौमुखी विकास का भवन स्वयं प्रगस्त हो जायगा। साथ ही कानून व्यवस्था, सड़क परिवहन का प्रबन्ध बिजली की प्राप्ति मिचौनी दूर करने की दिशा में यदि विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय तो विकास का मार्ग महज में खुल जायगा।

अंत में मैं सम्भाषित महोदय, आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

श्री बी० जी० गवई (बुलढाना) : सम्भाषित महोदय, आप ने इस वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं आंकड़ों के जाल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से सदस्यों ने हर एक विषय में अपनी अपनी राय प्रकट की है। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस देश की 60 करोड़ जनता की ओर और उस की चर्चा की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। जब यह बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में पेश किया और उस की चर्चा रेडियो, अखबारों और यहाँ सदन में हुई चर्चा के द्वारा जनता के कानों तक पहुंची तब उनके दिल धड़कने लग गए, उनकी आंखों से आंसू टपकने लगे। वे थकड़ा गए, उन्होंने समझा यह जो बजट आया है इससे अर्थ-व्यवस्था स्थिर नहीं रहेगी। उनमें खराबट पैसा हो गई है। देश के सारे किसान और मजदूर चिन्तित हैं। किसानों के लिए बहुत सी बातें

कही गई हैं, कहा गया है कि किसानों को बहुत बड़ी सुविधा दी गई है लेकिन किसानों के लिए क्या किया गया है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। किसानों को खाद पर थोड़ी सी राहत दी गई है। इस प्रकार से किसान के मुँह में एक चाकलेट डालकर उसकी जेब से सारा कुछ निकाल लिया गया है। खाद की थोड़ी सी कीमत कम कर देने से किसान का क्या लाभ होगा? बेचारा किसान रात दिन मेहनत करता है, अपना खून पसीना बहाता है, जंगल में, घूप में नंगे पैर चलता है। उसको खाद पर थोड़ी राहत देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। खेत में जो वह पैदा करता है उसके लिए भी उसको गारंटी मिलनी चाहिये। किसान खेत में अनाज पैदा करता है। किसान एक एकड़ में कितनी खाद लगाता है, कितना बीज डालता है, बीज कितना महंगा होता है, कपास का बीज कितना महंगा होता है और साथ ही नकली बीज मिलता है—इन बातों पर भी आपकी ध्यान देना चाहिये। किसान बड़ो आशा के साथ खेत में अनाज बोता है लेकिन वह जो इन्फ्लेक्साइड खरीदता है उसमें भी बेइमानी चलती है। इन्फ्लेक्साइड बनाने वाली कम्पनियों का शासन सरकार से मेल जोल रहता है इसीलिए कीड़े मारने वाली दवाइयों की जो प्रशिक्षण होनी चाहिये वह नहीं होती है। किसान स्प्रे करता है और पीछे कीड़े भी घूमते रहते हैं, वह मरते ही नहीं क्योंकि दवाई सच्ची नहीं होती है।

14.00 hrs.

मैं इस बजट का समर्थन तो नहीं करूंगा लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि देश की स्वतंत्रता और अखण्डता को मजबूत रखने के लिए, देश को जिंदा रखने के लिए, जिन्दा दिल बनाने के लिए जो हमारे लाखों किसानों के हाथ खेत की मिट्टी में काम करते हैं, अपनी खून की बूंद को पसीना बनाकर खेत की मिट्टी को सीला करते हैं उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। सबसे पहले किसानों के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये क्योंकि अगर अनाज पैसा नहीं होगा तो क्या हम पत्थर, सीमेन्ट और लोहे के टुकड़े खायेंगे? किसान ही इस देश के सर्वश्रेष्ठ नागरिक हैं। इसीलिए हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने "जय किसान, जय जवान" का नारा लगाया था। हमें जवानों की भी जरूरत है क्योंकि वे हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हैं, इस देश के लिये वे अपना खून बहाते हैं, अपना जीवन न्योछावर करते हैं। उनकी भी हमें बहुत जरूरत है लेकिन उनकी रोटी खिलाने वाले किसानों की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

कुछ लोग बोलते हैं—मैं मजाक नहीं करता—कि यह बड़का बजट है और इसने घुटने टेक दिए हैं तथा अब यह ज्यादा नहीं बज सकता है। इस में सच्चाई क्या है, यह तो देखना चाहिए। आज सारे देश की जनता में संघर्ष का कैसा हुआ है। मैं बोलता हूँ कि आज यह हर आदमी चिन्तित है। आपने एक पैसा बढ़ाया है लेकिन आदमी की जेब से कितने पैसे छीने जा रहे हैं। आपने किसी चीज पर एक टका, दो

टका पर तीन टका बढ़ाया लेकिन खरीदार से इस पैसे मिले जा रहे हैं। आज सभी चीजों में महंगाई है और महंगाई होने के कारण मिलावट भी हो रही है। खाने का जो कुकिंग प्रायस है उस में मिलावट हो रही है। इस की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कहा जा रहा है कि हबारा बजट करल एरियाज में जा रहा है। गरीबों के घर में, झोंपड़ियों में जा रहा है। लेकिन क्या इस से किसी का समाधान हो सकेगा। हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक जो लोन देते हैं, लैण्डलेस लेबरर्स को लोन देते हैं लेकिन उन मजदूरों को गारण्टी नहीं मिलती। गरीब को कौन गारण्टी देता है? गरीब को खुद की गारण्टी पर लोन दिया जाना चाहिये जिस से कि वह धंधे में लग सके। गरीब को कोई गारण्टी देने वाला नहीं मिलता है। इस के लिए सारे देश में रिजर्व बैंक के नियमों में, रेगुलेशन में सुधार किया जाना चाहिये। किसान को जो पैसा दिया जाता है वह बहुत ऊंची ब्याज दर पर दिया जाता है। किसान को हम फर्टिलाइजर, इन्सेक्टिसाइड देते हैं लेकिन उस से पैसे पर ब्याज बहुत ऊंचा लेते हैं। यह ब्याज दर कम होनी चाहिए। और किसान को समय पर पैसा मिलना चाहिये। किसान जो खेती में उपज करता है, अनाज पैसा करता है, उस के भाव की गारण्टी भी उस को मिलनी चाहिए।

समापति जो, आज देश में भूगर केन की बहुत बुरी हालत है। मैं एक काश्तकार हूँ। मेरी खेती का आधा गन्ना सूख गया। उसको उठाने वाला कोई नहीं था। बाद में उठा कर ले गये तो उसको बहुत कम कीमत मिली क्योंकि उसका वजन बहुत कम हो गया था। हमारा बजट इस तरह का बना है जिस से कि नियंत्रण होता है और हमारी शासन व्यवस्था नियंत्रण कुछ और करती है। शासन का ध्यान इस तरह जाना चाहिए। अगर देश को ऊंचा उठाना है तो सरकार को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए।

देश में आजकल अनाज बहुत पैदा हो रहा है। मैं यह नहीं बोलता हूँ कि जनता सरकार आने के बाद अनाज बहुत पैदा होने लगा है और इसके प्रयत्नों से बहुत पैदा होने लगा है। लेकिन यह सही है कि पिछले दो-तीन साल के अन्दर देश में कोई भूख से नहीं मरा है। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि आजकल जितना अनाज हमारे देश में पैदा हो रहा है उसको रखे की हमारे पास जगह नहीं है। सरकार को इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसान खेत में अनाज कैसे पैदा करता है। एक एकड़ में तीन किबन्टल फर्टिलाइजर लगता है, इन्सेक्टिसाइड लगता है। 12 महीने लेबर लगती है। जब जाकर वस किबन्टल अनाज मिलता है। अब 15 किबन्टल होने लगा है क्योंकि अब उस पर ज्यादा मेहनत की जाती है। उस पर खर्चा जाता है 15 सौ रुपये का और किसान के हक में लौट कर जाता है 14 सौ रुपया। किसान को उसका पैसा मिलना तो दूर रहा, उसके उसकी

जेब से सी रुपया चला जाता है। उससे किसान हाथ धोम करता है। बहुत से किसान तो अब खेती छोड़ कर कहीं चपरासी की नौकरी करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। मेरा बच्चा प्रेजुएंट है। वह दो-तीन साल से खेती करता है। वह बोलता है कि इसकी मेहनत करने पर भी मेरी जेब में पैसा नहीं है तो मैं कहीं चपरासी की नौकरी मिलने पर वह कर लूंगा। और आराम से अपना जीवन बसर करूंगा। आपने बजट को ग्रामों की तरफ भेजा है, हवा की तरह से उड़ा कर कह दिया है कि यह गरीब के घर में जाए, काश्तकार के घर में जाए लेकिन वहां तक यह नहीं पहुंचा है और मुझे संदेह है कि यह वहां तक जा भी सकेगा। लोग यहां कहते हैं कि बहुत बढ़िया बजट है लेकिन आप देखें कि पेट्रोल, डीजल खत्म हो गया है और काश्तकार की आशा भी खत्म होने लगी है। जनता पार्टी के प्रति वह बड़ी आशा लगाए बैठा था। वह समझता था कि यह पार्टी जब देश की बागडोर सम्हालेगी तो भ्रान्त्य ही भ्रान्त्य ही जाएगा, सारी दुनिया इसका गुणगान करेगी, मुजला, सुफलां आएगा लेकिन पैसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। हम आजाद तो हो गए हैं यह बात तो ठीक है। हमने हुकमशाही का ताकत से मुकाबला किया है, तानाशाही का ताकत से मुकाबला किया है और प्रजातंत्र की फिर से स्थापना की है। संविधान को पुनः प्रतिष्ठित किया है। डा० अम्बेडकर और देश के दूसरे नेताओं ने जिस संविधान को बनाया था और जिस की छिन्न भिन्न करने की प्रक्रिया देश में चालू हुई थी उसका हमने खारजा किया है, उन ताकतों का हमने बड़ी बहादुरी से मुकाबला किया है और उनको पराजित भी किया है। जनता पार्टी बनी और वह पावर में आई। इसकी तरफ लोगों की आशाएं लगी हुई थीं और लगी हुई हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं जनता पार्टी में नहीं हूँ या मैं इसका विरोधी हूँ। जनता पार्टी ने मुझे चुन कर यहां भिजवाया है, जनता पार्टी के बोट ले कर और चुन कर मैं यहां आया हूँ। लेकिन अब लोग कह रहे हैं इस बजट के बारे में कि यह मृत्यु की घंटी मृत्यु का शंख बजाने वाला बजट है। इस बजट से सारे देश के लोग नाराज हैं। बीजल की किसान को जरूरत पड़ती है, मोटर वालों को भी पड़ती है, ट्रक वालों को भी पड़ती है। लेकिन किसान के खेत में जो प्रायल पम्प होता है या ट्रैक्टर होता है उस ट्रैक्टर की कीमत भी बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है और किसान अब ट्रैक्टर खरीद नहीं सकता है। उसकी कीमत अस्सी हजार हो गई है। कहां से किसान अस्सी हजार ला सकता है। बैंक से लोन लेता है तो बीआई ब्याज उसको पहले दे देना पड़ता है। अब वह ट्रैक्टर लेता है तो खेती की उपज उसनी नहीं होती है कि वह ट्रैक्टर का कर्जा भरा कर सके। इस वास्ते ट्रैक्टर के पीछे वह नहीं जा सकता है। उसके पास जो प्रायल पम्प है उस में डालने के लिए उसे बीजल जरूर चाहिये, मिट्टी का तेल जरूर चाहिये और इनके भाव कम होने चाहिए।

टकों से दुलाई का जो खर्चा है वह बहुत कम गया है। बजट आने के बाद यह बहुत बढ़ गया है। बीडिंग प्रवर्गीकरण पर आपने आठ टैक्सेशन कर दिया है। उसकी वजह से भाड़े की दरें बहुत बढ़

[श्री डी० जी० गर्ग]

गई है। पहले जहाँ साठ रुपये लिए जाते थे अब डेढ़ लो लिए जाने लग गए हैं, यानी डबल से भी भाड़े की बरें बढ़ावा हो गई है। मजदूर को तो कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। वह काम को अपनी मजदूरी से लेता है और आराम से जाता है और सो जाता है। लेकिन किसान की नींद उड़ गई है। उसको नींद नहीं आती है। उसको पता नहीं लगता है कि कैसे वह अपनी जमीन को सम्भाले, उसको वह कैसे रखे। यह चिन्ता उसको दिन रात लगी रहती है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। गोट क्लब पर 26 मार्च से लोगों ने घरना दे रखा है और वे मांग कर रहे हैं कि डाक्टर बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जो देश के विधाता थे, जिन्होंने देश का संविधान बनाया और संविधान के भी विधाता थे उनका जन्म दिन जो चौबह अप्रैल को पड़ता है उस दिन सरकारी छुट्टी होनी चाहिये, सेंटर को वह दिन छुट्टी का दिन डिक्लेयर करना चाहिये। उनको धरना दिए हुए एक महीना हो गया है। इसके बारे में मैंने ध्यान दिलाने वाली सूचना का नोटिस भी दिया है, लिखित रूप में दिया है और बाह्य है कि इसकी इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये और हम सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहते हैं कि गरीब लोग हैं, अम्बेडकरवादी हैं, लैबलैस लेबरर्स भी हैं लेकिन वे अम्बेडकर को चाहते हैं और उनकी मांग मानी जानी चाहिये। वैसे तो सारा देश बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को चाहता है। तो उसकी तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनको आप कोई आश्वासन दें ताकि उनका धरना समाप्त हो।

इसी तरह से जो स्लम एरियाज में जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जहाँ लोग रहते हैं, वह जमीन उन को दी जाए और मोनरशिप राइट उनको दिये जायें। और इस बजट में बूढ़ापन न होते हुए इसमें जवानी प्राये तमक सारे देश में सुख, शान्ति की लहर फैल जाय, ऐसी मेरी अभिलाषा है। इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me convey on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister his regrets to the House that his ill health prevents him from replying to the debate on the Finance Bill. He has, however, closely followed the debate and I have had discussions with him so that an appropriate response could be formulated to the many valuable points made by the hon. Members in the course of the debate.

I must thank many of the hon. Members who took part in the debate and made useful criticism of the proposals in the Finance Bill. While I shall come later to the detailed com-

ments on the various tax measures, I shall begin by replying to three or four points of general criticism of the Budget. If I may sum up, they are:—

(i) Non-developmental expenditure is very high and continues to grow. There is an urgent need to reduce it.

(ii) Contribution of public sector enterprises to the resources needed for development are not adequate. Their working should be improved so that they contribute more resources for financing development.

(iii) The burden of taxation is heavy and growing heavier.

(iv) Nothing is being done for the weaker sections of the society.

I wish to reply to these because I have a feeling that hon. Members when making these criticisms do not view the problem of expenditure and resource mobilisation which we face, as a whole. For instance, I would agree wholeheartedly with every hon. Member who has suggested that there should be a cut in non-developmental expenditure. If, however, one looks at the composition of non-developmental expenditure which is under attack, one finds that the bulk of non-developmental expenditure is accounted for by three items, namely, defence expenditure, interest charges and subsidies; and one may not be all that certain that these can be pruned drastically. Given our geo-political environment, it would be rash to suggest that defence expenditure could be reduced. Similarly, rising interest charges are a reflection of the growing internal debt of the economy. So long as we borrow money for development from banks and other financial institutions, this burden is bound to increase. If we do not borrow the money we will then have to raise resources for development through still greater taxation, a prospect which I am sure will not please any. I would, however, urge the House not to look adversely upon this expenditure because these inte-

rest payments are merely a transfer from one section of society to another and have no serious economic consequences. To the extent that this enables banks to discharge their lending functions according to the priorities laid down, these are amounts well spent.

I am not so sure that in our drive to cut down non-developmental expenditure many hon. Members would want all subsidies to be reduced. A reduction in food subsidy will have wide ranging implications for food prices and general price stability. Similarly, export assistance within limits is necessary to promote our exports. While there is every case for ensuring that such assistance is provided only in essential areas few would deny that in our present balance of payments situation, we should not take any action that will adversely affect our export effort. Government has to meet cash losses of enterprises such as coal in order, among other things, to maintain the prices of these commodities at desired levels. It is curious to find that while Members have complained about non-developmental expenditure, they have also criticised Government for allowing the prices of commodities like steel and cement to go up. That is why I was making the point at the beginning that we should take the overall situation, and not look upon it compartmentally. Hon. Members should not interpret this explanation to mean that we are against reducing the non-developmental expenditure. As the House is aware, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, had recognised the mounting government expenditure as a serious problem which needs to be investigated thoroughly, and has therefore proposed to appoint a Commission to look into the matter. What is required is not merely a reduction in expenditure, but much more importantly, an increase in the effectiveness of expenditure which we have undertaken. Just as in agriculture we seek to grow two ears of corn in place of one, in the field of expendi-

ture our endeavour must be to make one rupee do the work of two. The House should, therefore, have no doubt about the earnestness of our desire to reduce non-developmental expenditure and improve the cost effectiveness of developmental expenditure.

I agree with Shri Kanwarlal Gupta, Shri T. A. Pai and other hon. Members that there is an urgent need to improve the working of public sector enterprises. Although I can, I do not wish to seek shelter behind the plea that we have inherited these problems from the previous Government. Public enterprises represent an investment of Rs. 12,800 crores and anyone interested in the development of the country has an obligation to see that they work well and produce a satisfactory return. I am sure the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the concerned Ministries are doing their best to tackle the rather large and seemingly intractable problems which these enterprises face. But their performance will definitely admit of improvement.

There is also another point in this regard. While this Government is committed to the task of improving the efficiency of these enterprises, it should be realised that this cannot happen overnight, because the constraints which need to be removed and factors which need to be changed are many and varied. Therefore, no Finance Minister can take the risk of depending upon something which is in the future and uncertain, and giving up something which is immediate and over which he has greater control. For a Finance Minister there is a great deal of force in the old proverb that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

The tax proposals have been criticised severely on the ground that they impose a crushing burden on all sections of society. I think hon. Members make this criticism because they do not look at both sides of the budget. Since no serious criticism

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

has been heard, I take it that hon. Members, on the whole, in favour of the development expenditure that is proposed. We cannot but undertake more expenditure on irrigation, if agricultural production is to increase. Similarly, the power situation in different parts of the country shows how urgent is the need to create more generating capacity and utilise existing capacity more effectively. Hon. Members who have criticised our decision to import cement and steel because of local shortages would certainly support the investment programme for increasing indigenous production of cement and steel.

If all these worthwhile expenditure have to be undertaken, resources have to be raised from within the country. Hon. Members have also pointed a finger at the volume of deficit financing which is contemplated in the current budget. If this is to be minimised, the only way of doing it is through taxation. This is precisely what Government has done, taking care to see that the bulk of the burden falls on those sections of the community which are relatively better off.

Many hon. Members have said that the tax proposals do not do anything for the weaker sections of society. It is an elementary proposition that a change in tax policy cannot confer any benefit on those who do not pay any taxes. That is why the bulk of the measures which will benefit the weaker sections of society are to be found, not in the tax proposals, but in the proposals for expenditure. The expenditure on irrigation, agricultural development, subsidiary occupations, village and small scale industries, the minimum needs programme, is intended to improve the conditions of the poorer sections of society. Similarly, the reorientation of the credit policy of commercial bank, and the growth of regional rural banks are aimed at achieving a part of this objective. That is why, as I said in the begin-

ning, hon. Members should look upon the budget as a whole, and not merely on this or that particular aspect of the Finance Bill.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bose and many other hon. Members have complained about the increase in prices after the budget. It is true that wholesale price index has risen by 4.8 per cent between the last week of February 1979 and the week ended 7th April. Many hon. Members have concluded from the sequence of events that this rise is due to the tax proposals. This motion has been sought to be dispelled through the Deputy Prime Minister's reply to a Calling Attention Motion in this House, and through my replies to the questions. While there is no doubt that a small part of this increase is due to the Budget proposals, the larger part is due to seasonal factors, increases in international prices of commodities like non-ferrous metals, petroleum and edible oils, and increases in the prices of certain controlled commodities like steel and rubber announced by Government after the Budget.

While I want to emphasise that the Budget proposals have not been responsible for the bulk of the price rise that has taken place in recent weeks, I share the anxiety of this House that a sharp rise in such a short period is a matter for grave concern. Government is aware of the need to take appropriate action and is constantly monitoring the situation. However, there is as yet no reason to feel that the situation of price stability has been greatly endangered. I would ask for a certain forbearance on the part of hon. Members on this point, because excessive concern itself can generate inflationary expectations and speculative hoarding which may be difficult to reverse once initiated. At the same time, hon. Members should have no doubt whatsoever about Government's intention to control the rise in prices.

My esteemed friend, Shri Kanwar-lal Gupta, has made an incisive analysis of the Budget and has made many constructive suggestions. I appreciate his anxiety that the incidence of tax burden on the small men should be kept as light as possible. But I would like to point out to him that the Deputy Prime Minister has been quite responsive to the suggestions for affording relief to the urban middle class. I would like to recall that even at the time of reply to the general debate on the Budget, he had announced reduction in excise and customs duties amounting to over Rs. 30 crores and all of them had been designed to help the middle class and the relatively poor consumers living mostly in urban areas. He has again announced concessions amounting to over Rs. 16 crores and these would again benefit mostly the middle class consumers. If we have not been able to agree to a larger measure of relief, it is because the budgetary position and the imperative need to sustain developmental outlays at a certain minimum level rule out any further sacrifice of revenue. It may not also be out of place to mention here that after the Budget was presented, Government have taken certain decisions which will benefit a very important segment of our middle class, namely Government employees. The increase in rates of dearness allowance which had been cut by the previous Government, merger of part of dearness allowance with pay and increase in pensions—all these decisions estimated to cost nearly Rs. 500 crores extra in the next five years—should demonstrate convincingly that the Government and the Deputy Prime Minister are quite aware of the problems of the middle class and the need to provide them adequate relief within the resources available.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and other Members have referred to enhance-

ment of duties on petroleum products. The circumstances which led the Government to decide on an increase in the levy on petroleum products have been explained in detail more than once in this House. I would only like to submit that an increase in the prices of petroleum products either through excise duties or in the form of revision of prices of petroleum products was inescapable having regard to the additional burden which the national economy has to bear in the wake of sharp rise in the prices of crude and petroleum products in the international market. We are fully aware of the hardship likely to be caused by these levies. I would like the Members only to remember that this hardship arises from the factors which are beyond our control. I am afraid that the time has come when the country has to recognise that there are no soft options open to it on the energy front.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and also some other hon. Members have referred to the difficulties likely to be encountered by small-scale manufacturers producing goods falling under Item 68 of Central Excise Tariff. As was explained in the House day before yesterday, we have not whittled down in any way, in monetary terms, the quantum of concession enjoyed by small scale manufacturers as compared with large scale manufacturers of the same product.

Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan made a specific point about it and I can only say that all these matters are to be examined in greater detail.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You said you will answer our questions later on, I will read your own letter back at that time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is one thing which Mrs. Parvathi Krish-



[Shri Satish Agarwal]

nan would like to hear. I would also like to point out that the exemption limit has in fact to some extent been enlarged by the provision for leaving out the quantum of exports and value of production of goods other than those falling under Item 68, in determining the eligibility for concessional treatment under item 68. Those goods, which are meant for exports and which are not covered under Item 68, which were being clubbed previously under this item, now they have to be excluded and so, I think, the area has been enlarged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): How many items are there?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You and I are accustomed to arguing cases for days together in a court of law. So, there is no end to this argument.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and a few other hon. Members have referred to the unemployment likely to be caused among workers of WIMCO, as a result of the increase in excise duty on matches of mechanised sector. This is a point to which a reference has been made by hon. lady member, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan also.

The rationale for the increase in excise duties on the mechanised sector has been explained to the House on more than one occasion. No one can dispute that a mechanised unit can withstand a higher levy than non-mechanised units.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We are asking wage protection for those workers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Fiscal levies should be tilted in favour of units employing labour intensive methods of production. The budget proposals are fully in tune with this philosophy. In our judgement it

should be possible for the mechanised sector to maintain production and employment even at the new level of excise duties on its products.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: 8,000 workers are facing retrenchment immediately. We are not espousing the cause of the mechanised sector. We are trying to find out what will happen to the fate of those 8,000 workers. That is what we want to know from the Government. Merely saying that they will be able to withstand the duty is not the point.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): My point is slightly different. Because of the coinage problem, the Government is not getting the revenue, but the difference of three paise between the price fixed and the actual price goes to the trader. How do you consider that problem with a view to help the consumers?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: All the points that you made yesterday are with us. But I cannot reply point by point. You made a point that we have fixed the price at 17 paise and they are charging 20 paise because 1-paise and 2 paise coins are not available easily. We have taken note of that and we have called a meeting of the representatives of all these units, probably on the 30th instant or 1st May. We are going to sort out this issue. I can assure the House that the workers in the WIMCO will not be thrown out. Whatever is to be done to provide them alternative employment, will be done by us. WIMCO will not be allowed to close down like that. Under threats of closure by WIMCO, the Government is not going to surrender. We are prepared to look into every genuine problem and the Government is very much for every worker. Under threats of multinationals or such big companies the Government is not going to change the duty structure. If we come to the

conclusion that it is rational and it is in the interest of the workers and the country as a whole, the Government will revise it and will not hesitate to do so."

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** (Serampore): The only difficulty is that you forget your promise very often. Multi-nationals are anti-national.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** So far as Indianising the multi-nationals is concerned you are well aware that 50 per cent of them, about 885 companies, have been brought under FERA limits, within the last two years. Only 10 per cent is left. The Government is going ahead in this regard.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has referred to the dominance of certain large houses in the cigarette industry. Government are fully aware of the state of affairs in this industry. As Deputy Prime Minister has clearly indicated in his speech day before yesterday, we shall keep the new pattern of excise duties on cigarettes under review so that the interests of the relatively smaller and never entrepreneurs in this field are not adversely affected.

My distinguished friend, Shri T. A. Pai, has observed that the excise duty changes on automobile parts have led to considerable difficulties. I would like to explain that excise duty was till this year's budget, effectively applicable only to a few specified parts and accessories. Considering that a variety of unspecified goods were paying 5 per cent duty and were proposed to be taxed at 8 per cent in this year's Budget, there was no reason why the remaining parts and accessories of motor vehicles, which were hitherto exempt, should not also bear this levy of 8 per cent. However, care has been taken to ensure that parts and accessories going into the manufacture of motor vehicles as

original equipment do not suffer any duty; only the replacement consumption would get taxed. While the cascading effect of the levy has thus been avoided, procedural relaxations have also been allowed to enable smooth change over.

Shri Pai has also referred to the excise duty on hookha tobacco under a specific entry and has pleaded for exemption from what he called a 'sadistic levy'. May I say that only branded hookah tobacco has been brought under the tax net. The unbranded hookah tobacco which is consumed by the poorer people will not pay any excise duty and, in fact, has been relieved of the tobacco stage duty which has been withdrawn completely in this year's Budget.

Shri Pai has wondered why the excise revenue has shown a downward trend in the last financial year when the industrial production had registered a growth of 8 per cent. The excise duty collections, which were somewhat below expectations in the earlier part of the year, picked up towards the closing months, and are expected to catch up with the Budget Estimates when final figures for this year are available. It would not be correct to compare the growth in excise revenue with that of industrial production for various reasons. For example, items like coal, electricity etc. which carry considerable 'weight' in the index of industrial production account for only a small percentage of the total central excise revenue. On the other hand, items like petroleum products, carry low 'weight' in the index of industrial production but account for about 25 per cent of the Central excise revenue. Further, on some major revenue yielding commodities like sugar and aluminium, we had had to reduce the excise duties in 1978-79. As of now, we however, hope that the excise revenue realisation will not fall short of the Budget Estimates.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had referred to the problem of evasion of excise duty. May I say that I share his concern and refer to some of the steps already taken to check tax evasion.

Banderols for payment of excise duty, and modified physical control on matches have been re-introduced. Production based control has been introduced with effect from 1-2-78 in respect of over 100 tariff items, on the basis of the recommendation of the S.R.P. Committee. Production based control envisages supervision on production at various stages and more proximate control by excise officers over factories, with a view to minimising the scope for evasion.

Preventive control has been intensified and the preventive organisation has been strengthened by creating a two tier preventive system i.e. at the collectorate headquarters and divisional headquarters and equipping them suitably. A Directorate of Anti-evasion to plan and coordinate the work on an all-India basis has also been created recently.

14.38 hrs.

*M[R. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

Audit wing of the Department has also been strengthened. We have also decided to recruit Cost Accounts Officers and other experts in various disciplines in order to have better and effective control over exisable units.

Central Excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco which was very prone to evasion of duty, has also been abolished in this Budget and has been shifted to manufactured products. Thus a very vast area of evasion of duty has been eliminated.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:**  
What about chewing tobacco which agricultural labourers use?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I also use it. That is why I have not exempted it. I have not exempted the chewing tobacco because I may be charged of exempting an item which I myself am consuming.

I shall now deal with some of the more important points of criticism made by hon. Members about the proposals relating to direct taxes.

The hon. Member, Shri T. A. Pai, for whom I have great respect used, if I may say, an uncharacteristically strong word, while referring to the surcharge on income tax. He described the proposal to levy surcharge as a fraud on the States. Shri Pai is long on memory and strong of facts. But in this case, I am afraid, his memory has let him down. May I remind the hon. Member that there was a Union surcharge of 10 per cent on income tax when his party was in power? Surely, Shri Pai would not have intended to imply that the Leader of his party, Shri Chavan, and his close personal friend, Shri Subramaniam, both of whom have held Finance portfolio would have remotely thought of committing a "fraud" on the States. May I also point out that unlike in the past when surcharge on income tax was levied without so much as a word of apology to the States, this time the Deputy Prime Minister went out of his way in his Budget Speech to explain why he has been constrained to levy a surcharge for the Union purposes. He has also pointed out that while the revenue surcharge accrue exclusively to Centre, he had taken special care in respect of his other proposals to see that the States get their legitimate share of the additional resources mobilised by the Centre. States will benefit to the extent of nearly Rs. 200 crores from the effort made by the Centre in the present Budget.

Some of the Hon'ble Members have argued that the exemption limit for income-tax, which presently stands

at Rs. 10,000 should have been raised. May I point out that in relation to our per capita income the exemption limit for income-tax in our country is already relatively high. We cannot raise the exemption limit further without causing serious erosion of resources particularly because such erosion will affect the States most adversely. As Hon. Members are aware 85 per cent of revenue from income-tax is distributed amongst the States.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and some of the other Hon. Members have urged that the rates of income-tax should be reasonable and that relatively low rates of taxation will permit better tax compliance and curb generation of black money. I do not deny that there is some force in these arguments. I would only like to point out that if we have been constrained to raise the marginal rates of income tax slightly from 69 per cent to 72 per cent, it is because in a year when, on budgetary considerations, we have been obliged to raise resources on a significant scale relatively better off sections of society could not have been left out on considerations of equity.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has referred to the need for levy in income-tax on agricultural incomes exceeding Rs. 12,000. Without going into the question whether this suggestion is desirable or feasible, I would only like to point out that under the constitution the taxation on agricultural incomes fall within the ambit of the States. We do, however, take agricultural incomes into account for purposes of determining tax rates on non-agricultural incomes.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar): Will you recommend to the State to tax the rural rich?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI**: Yes please implement the Raj Committee Report.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL**: I am coming to that.

It may also be relevant to point out that the Committee under Dr. K. N. Raj, which had gone into the question of feasibility of agricultural income-tax had come to the conclusion that levy of agriculture tax will result in many problems and the same objective could be better achieved through an agricultural holdings tax.

**MR. SPEAKER**: How long are you like to take?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL**: I will finish in a few minutes, before 3 o' clock. Even this suggestion has not been acted upon by most of the States.

Shri Vinodbhai Sheth has criticised the proposal to curtail tax concessions in respect of savings in the form of Life insurance, subscription to provident fund etc.

**MR. SPEAKER**: Shall I interrupt your speech for a moment. The Prime Minister has to make a statement; the matter is very important.

14.43 hrs.

# STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER RE: ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVES FAST AND PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI)**: The Home Minister made a statement the other day in the House about Acharya Vinoba Bhawe's fast. The latest reports that have reached us would indicate that Acharya's condition is fast becoming unsatisfactory. We have already explained the efforts we have been making to find a satisfactory way out. It has been suggested to us that we should also consider legislative proposals to suitably transfer the entry regarding preservation, protection and the improvement of stock from the State List to the Concurrent List. Leading Sarvodaya workers have conveyed it to us that the Congress (I) Party as well as the Congress Party in Parliament will extend

[Shri Morarji Desai]

their whole-hearted support to a proposal for amending the Constitution in this behalf. We shall, therefore, bring forward an appropriate Bill to amend the Constitution during the current session itself and subsequently introduce the necessary legislation in this behalf. We hope that all the Parties will extend their support to ensure speedy passage of the Constitutional Amendment and the legislation in the two Houses. Such a Constitutional Amendment will not only require the support of two-thirds majority in the two Houses of Parliament but also ratification by legislatures of not less than half of States. With the cooperation from all Parties I hope it may be possible to complete the entire process at the earliest by March 1980 (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** (Howrah): We are glad that Acharya Vinobha Bhave has withdrawn his fast. But we are opposed to this type of measure. If any assurance has been given to Acharya Vinobha Bhave over our heads, we cannot accept this position. I want to make it perfectly clear. But we welcome that he has withdrawn his fast.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Sir, I have not said that they have promised support. I know that they are going to oppose I am not much worried about that. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA** (Ponnani): It is shameful that the Government has fallen a victim to blackmail.. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** At a proper stage we could express ourselves.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** The Government's decision is most deplorable. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Minister will continue.

14.46 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1979—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL**): Shri Vinodbhai Sheth has criticised the proposal to curtail tax concessions in respect of savings in the form of life insurance, subscriptions to provident fund etc. Government are fully conscious of the need to provide adequate incentives for promotion of savings. Contributions to life insurance, provident fund etc. upto an annual limit of Rs. 5,000 will continue to enjoy tax concessions at the same rate as before.. Curtailment of concessions applies only to those in the higher income brackets because they alone can save more than Rs. 5,000 in a year. It is because we felt that taxpayers in higher income brackets were getting somewhat disproportionately larger benefits on their savings in approved forms that we have abridged the concessions to some extent. In any scheme of direct taxation, we have to strike a balance between equity and the need for provision of adequate incentives for work and savings. Budget proposals seek to strike such a balance.

Shri Vinodbhai Sheth has also suggested that the threshold for payment of advance tax in the case of registered firms should not have been lowered to Rs. 20,000 but should in fact have been raised further to Rs. 30,000 or even more. I would like to invite his attention to the fact that under the existing law, individuals and Hindu Undivided Families have to make payment of advance tax in cases where the current income exceeds the exemption limit i.e. Rs. 10,000. The exemption limit in the case of registered firms is the same as in the case of individuals. There is, therefore, every justification for reducing the limit for payment of advance tax in the case of registered firms. I would also like to clarify that the reduction of limit for payment of advance tax does not in any way enhance tax liability; it only enables Government to realise its due a little earlier.

In conclusion I would like to mention to the House that we have appreciated the genuine difficulties posed by the tax proposals and made

concessions wherever desirable and possible. The many concessions announced earlier as well as the day before yesterday are a proof of our earnestness to raise resources while avoiding unnecessary hardship. That these have not gone as far as some Honourable Members wanted is due to the fact that under our present circumstances any further concessions would have meant lower resources for our development plans. This House has time and again emphasised that the primary objective of development should be the elimination of poverty and the creation of more employment through the development of agriculture and allied occupations, village and small scale industries and the implementation of a minimum needs programme. This objective requires a big shift of resources from those who have to those below the poverty line. Honourable Members should realise that such a shift cannot be brought about while continuing existing life styles on the part of the relatively better-off sections of society. This budget is the first step in the implementation of the new priorities which we have laid down for ourselves. There will have to be many more such budgets before the goal of poverty elimination is achieved and this would require a continuing transfer of resources from the better-off sections of society for investment which will lead to our cherished goal. I would request the House to bear this in mind and support this Finance Bill which is one further step in such a process.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhi nagar): He has not replied to many of the points. He has only read out the prepared speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): He was prepared to answer questions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I promise that if there are any questions which have been raised and which are of urgent nature and which the Speaker permits, I am glad to reply to them.

बौद्धी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सर्वे पर कोई सीनिंग लगावेगे कि इससे ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होगा ?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: One of the points that I mentioned was specifically about the Government's announcement of constituting a committee to go into the question of government expenditure and I said that that must be done speedily and economically. He has not told us what exactly this committee is going to do. We would like to know more about it. Merely saying that the life-style of top people and VIPs will be changed is of no use. I am not saying anything about your stopping or charging it. Even if you try to stop it, the top people will still continue to lead a life-style of luxury with a vengeance!

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: With regard to that particular query about setting up a commission to go into the question of expenditure, the the Deputy Prime Minister has already announced. It is being considered—the composition of the Commission, the terms of reference and all that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want your protection, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Finance Minister made this announcement of a Commission on Govt. expenditure as early as February 28. Now we are on 26th April, and even after two months the Government comes out on the floor of the House and tells us that the composition is being discussed, the terms are being discussed. Is this the way?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question, it is a comment.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There must be some kind of an ur-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]  
 gency in the matter. When he wants us to tax the entire nation on such an extensive way, he must show some urgency. That is, he must give evidence that he means business. Will you please ask him to promise us about urgency in the matter? Will you use your good office in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: It is your suggestion and undoubtedly I think they will consider it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not only a suggestion, I want it to be expedited.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It will be expedited. Mr. Mavalankar, please rest assured.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Expedition means what?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I hope he knows what the dictionary says.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The point is: yesterday I had specifically asked what has been the concrete result of your giving a rebate for the so-called rural development programme to the corporate sector. I think surely after assessing what exactly was done last year, you have come forward this year. What is the monitoring agency that is being set up? Because the experience in the past has been that it is precisely into the rural farms that the black money is siphoned off and it becomes white money with the corporate sector....

MR. SPEAKER: That you have said.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Therefore, we want to know—because nowhere in any of the Budget papers have any details been given as to how much rural development has taken place as a result of this rebate and what was the amount that was lost to the Exchequer thereby.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: A provision has been made in the Act for

giving certain incentives for setting up programmes in rural development. Those norms have been settled and according to the procedure laid down they are approved probably by the prescribed authority....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Probably?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not directly in charge of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Because on one occasion I had a chance to do it. I say this is done by them in the Finance Ministry. Of course, what has been the benefit and outcome of the rural development programmes all throughout—that has to be assessed.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If you approve of a programme have you got a monitoring agency to see that it is implemented properly?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: A detailed reply I can send to the hon. Member.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Yesterday, I made a specific reference in respect of the Expert Committee's report on structural changes in taxation in order to relieve the burden on the common man in this country.

There are various expert committee reports; there is a Wanchoo Committee Report and there is a report on how to plug the loophole on blackmoney. The Minister has not made any reference to this at all. He is concluding his speech with his Secretary's report only. And this Parliament has become a farce.

Therefore, Sir, I want his specific reply. Why he is not giving his reply to this? What is the intention of the Government?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Lakkappa referred in his speech about the Choksi Committee Report and the Jha Committee Report. Today he is making a reference to the Wanchoo Committee Report. I do

not know what expert Committee report he has in mind. For example, he referred to the Jha Committee Report; he also referred to the Choksi Committee Report. Both the reports have been processed. And some of the recommendations have been implemented and they are finding a place.

So far as the other recommendations are concerned, many of them are being processed. And a comprehensive Excise Bill as promised earlier, is going to be introduced in this House. We were waiting for the report of the Estimates Committee. I have myself requested the Chairman of the Estimates Committee voluntarily to examine my Department and to give me his report so that I can incorporate the recommendations in the comprehensive Excise Bill which I am going to bring forward in the winter session of this House.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Sir, in my speech I made a suggestion that in view of the chaotic conditions that obtain in our economic activities in this country, whether he would consider the question of having an Economic Affairs Minister in order to coordinate the economic activities of the various ministries and to bring about discipline.

MR. SPEAKER: This is for the Prime Minister to do.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There is a sub-Committee of the Cabinet which is presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance for going into the economic activities of the economic ministries. So, there cannot be any separate minister in charge of these economic ministries. (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is that yesterday while speaking I drew the attention of the hon. Minister—of course, he was so vocal in defending the gold policy—to the gold

policy and said that it had collapsed completely. There has been a sharp increase in the price of gold which is a burden on the people, especially, those in the lower and middle-income groups. The problem has come up in my State. I want a specific reply as to what steps have been taken to control the rising trend in the price of gold? Second is, Madam, Smt. Parvathi Krishnan raised the issue of pension for those who retired before 1973. So far as they are concerned, whether they will get the benefit of increase announced by the Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as retrospective application of the increase in pension to those pensioners is concerned, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has already replied in response to a question by Smt. Mrinal Gore

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He should have asked him then and there. I cannot reply here.

Smt. Krishnan made her point. It is not such an easy issue where I can announce that it can be given with retrospective effect to those people. After all we have got the point. I have sympathy for the pensioners. They also invited me for a meeting and I went there. I cannot commit anything on that. I have sympathies for them. I have received representation from them and I have gone through their representation. I will ask the Department, the Finance Secretary to examine as to why this cannot be done. But, I cannot make a commitment on that. Mr. Ravi made a passing reference only so far as that point is concerned.

I am afraid I cannot commit that. Some time back while I had gone on tour, I said something when the pressmen insisted upon it. I had an occasion to say that. The Indian Express Editorial said that I have been



[Shri Satish Agarwal]

very much worried about the gold—the yellow metal. It is not consumed by the poor section of the society. I was criticised on that account. But what is your concrete suggestion in regard to that? It was of course, very vehemently opposed. My humble effort was to bring down the price of gold or retain the differential in between the domestic price as also the international price.

15.00 hrs.

That was an experiment and government never claimed of success for that experiment. We only said that it is premature to say whether it is a success or not. You went on making political capital out of it. So, we have suspended auctions. We would like to know as to what are your concrete suggestions. We would like to know the mind of the Opposition. (Interruptions).

**SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA** (Bellary): Sir, the Minister has not replied about the Vijainagar steel plant which comes in my constituency. The DPR and other things are ready. I would like to know when is he going to implement it and whether he will make the allocation for this year or the next year?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Nobody raised it in the debate.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): Sir, the Minister in his reply said that the wholesale price index rose by 4.8 per cent soon after the budget and the consumer price index has gone much higher. We are waiting hopefully and patiently to find out some measures taken by the Finance Ministry to bring down the price level. Except generalisation we have not got any reply. Since this price rise is to be borne by the vulnerable section of the society, we would like to know what proposals has he got to control the price?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Hon'ble Member, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, is much more well-aware than myself

about the procedure, in this behalf. It is the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, which monitors all this. The powers under the Essential Commodities Act. have been delegated to the State Governments. Wherever there are shortages in supplies or black-marketing the State Governments can take effective steps in that direction. I made the point that the rise in prices cannot be attributed solely to the budget. (Interruptions).

The sugar and the khandsari prices are going up. The prices of milk and milk products are going up. So is the case with leather and leather products. There has been no levy of new excise duty on all of them. On the contrary excise has been abolished on khandsari. So, I do not agree that price rise is solely on account of budget levies. (Interruptions).

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I suggested that the minimum taxable limit should be ten thousand. He has not replied to that. Secondly, about the small scale industries the total investment is ten lakhs and now you want to increase the levy from 8 per cent if the turnover is 15 lakhs and above. Previously, the limit was thirty lakhs. Do you envisage any small scale industry—which we are interested to encourage—with an investment of 10 lakhs will be having total turnover of Rs. 15 lakhs only. How can that industry run? Lastly, there are many items which are used by the urban people and there you have given only a marginal relief. Are you not killing the middle class and the urban people?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I have said about this in my reply, regarding the limit of Rs. 10,000. The hon. Member was not here then. So far as the question of small sector is concerned my hon. friend is pleading for the limit of Rs. 10 lakhs of investment and linking it up with turnover. So far as we are concern-

ed it is only on item No. 68 that the exemption of 15 lakhs is given. But there are other items where the exemption given is only 5 lakhs. So, this 15 lakhs limit is confined to small scale units only. So far as our Department is concerned we have the exemption limit of Rs. 5 lakhs for items other than item No. 68. For the small-scale sector we do not go by the capital investment but by the turn-over of specified things. But even so I have told the House that we are looking into the problem. We have got to draw the line somewhere. Even if it is Rs. 30 lakhs, somebody will say, why Rs. 30 lakhs, why not Rs. 50 lakhs and so on. So, these things have to be examined in detail and we cannot have erosion of levies.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** May I ask a question?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have put the question. This is my difficulty.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Just half a minute. Knowing that the House is racing against time I do not wish to refer to all the unanswered questions, but I only wish to put a question on one issue, that is, whether the Government will examine the question of a change in the financial year.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** This issue was examined and it did not find favour with them. It has been decided not to change the financial year.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** By whom?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** By the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry took the decision not to change the financial year. That was the decision.

**श्री श्री बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर):** जनता पार्टी ने कहा है कि हम बराबरी लाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो उसके लिए या आप तनख्वाहों की कोई सीलिंग मुकदर करेंगे और उसके बाद खर्च पर कोई सीलिंग मुकदर करेंगे। अगर हम कम से

कम तनख्वाह के लिए कोई हद मुकदर नहीं कर सकते तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनख्वाह के लिए तो कोई हद मुकदर कर सकते हैं और फिर हम अगर धामदानी पर कोई रोक नहीं लगा सकते तो खर्च पर रोक तो लगा सकते हैं कि इससे ज्यादा कोई खर्चा नहीं करेगा और जितना पैसा बचेगा वह जितना हमारे बजट का बाटा है उसके लिए काम में आएगा। उसके लिए हमें बाहर से पैसे लेने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, देश में ही वह पैसा मिल जायगा।

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के इस प्रश्न का संबंध है कि खर्च पर कोई सीमा बांधी जाय और खर्च के संबंध में किसी प्रकार का कंट्रोल किया जाय उस संबंध में प्रस्ताव आया है उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि यह संभव है या नहीं।..... (व्यवधान).....

आपके ही प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहा हूं और अगर आप ही बीच में बोलेंगे तो कैसे आपके उत्तर मिलेगा ?

जहां तक वेतन पर सीमा का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि कम्पनीज ऐक्ट के तहत जो बिजनेस एंजीन्यूटिज हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में तो कुछ निर्णय लिया गया है, बाकी के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने के बारे में बहुत सारे प्रश्न हैं जो कैबिनेट सब कमेटी के सामने विचाराधीन हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में न कहना आवश्यक है और न मेरे लिए कहना उचित होगा।

**श्री कल्याण जीन (इंदौर) :** कंवरलाल गुप्ता जी के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, उन्होंने जो चार प्रतिशत से घाट प्रतिशत कर दिया और तीस लाख पर जो छूट थी उसको 15 लाख कर दिया, उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह ज्वाइंट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है, यद्यपि यह इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर है, लेकिन इसको आप गम्भीरता से देखिए कि इसे पन्द्रह लाख करने से और एम्प्लोयेशन में जो छूट मिलती थी उसको कम करने से वह सारी यूनिट्स जो स्माल स्केल की थीं वह बन्द हो गईं इसलिए कि वह घाटे की हो गईं। जितना प्रोडक्शन वह पहले करते थे अगर वह उतना प्रोडक्शन अभी करें तो उनको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा और वह टैक्स देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको वह कितने दिन में सेटिल करेंगे, जो छूट उन्होंने कम कर दी है उसको कब तक बढ़ा देंगे और दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून जो अब बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया है उसको खत्म कब करेंगे ?

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले निवेदन किया कि 10 लाख की सीमा के आधार पर लघु इकाई मानना और उसके आधार पर करेंगे किसी प्रकार की छूट देना

[श्री सतीश अग्रवाल]

हमारे लिए आवश्यक नहीं है। आइटम 68 को छोड़ कर बाकी चीजों में छूट की सीमा केवल 5 लाख है जोकि 10 लाख से कम है इसलिए वहां पर कम करने का सवाल नहीं उठता। इस मामले में अगर कहीं कोई यूनिट्स बन्द हो गई हैं तो उनकी जानकारी दी जाए, हम जांच करायेंगे कि किस आधार पर बन्द हुए हैं और क्यों बन्द हुए हैं। बाकिर डिपेंडेंसियल प्राज भी दिया है 15 और 30 लाख के बीच में जहां 4 परसेंट ब्यूटी है और 30 लाख के ऊपर 8 परसेंट की ब्यूटी है। कायदे से तो ग्रेड्ड लेवी सबके ऊपर हो सकती है। बाकिर उसको इस प्रकार की छूट मिली हुई है, जैसे 15 लाख है तो उसको 60 हजार देना पड़ेगा। अगर 8 परसेंट होता तो उसको 1 लाख 20 हजार देना पड़ेगा। मनेटरी टर्म में उसके बेनिफिट में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है। फिर भी लघु उद्योगों की इकाइयों की कटिनाइयां होंगी, उसकी बजह से वे बन्द होंगी तो उसके सम्बन्ध में हम स्टडी करायेंगे और उसको एग्जामिन करके जो भी उचित निर्णय होगा वह लिया जायेगा।

श्री कल्याण जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून के सम्बन्ध में एक स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछा था।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून को समाप्त करने की अभी कोई स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered both your questions. You have not heard them.

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में भी है और कई बार आश्वासन भी दिया गया है कि बित्री कर समाप्त करने के उपाय किए जाएंगे। मैंने प्रश्न भी उठाया था लेकिन मंत्री जी ने उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सब्जी और मोटे अनाजों के बाटों पर भी हर साल सील लगती है—यह नियम बना हुआ है—यह देखने के लिए कि बाट हर साल कितना बिसते हैं। क्या सरकार सब्जी और अनाज के बाटों को, हर साल सील लगवाने का जो नियम है, उससे छूट नहीं दे सकती है? बाटों का जितना दाम होता है उससे एक समया कम सील लगवाने का खर्चा बैठता है। इसका सीधा सा मतलब यह है कि अफसर बाटों के ठूकानदारों से मिले हुए हैं। बाकिर साल भर में बाट कितना बिसते और दाम में कितना फर्क पड़ेगा?

मेरा तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ होती चली आ रही है उसकी आसपास सड़क पर चट्टी चली आ रही

है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में न्याय करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि कलाज बाई कलाज और बाई रीविंग के लिए समय निर्धारित है। जो प्रश्न उठाए गए उनका उत्तर मैं नहीं दे पाया उसके लिए क्षमा चाहता हूँ यद्यपि मैंने मोटे तौर पर उत्तर दिए हैं। अब जहां तक बाट बिस जाते हैं, उनको खत्म क्यों नहीं करते तो वित्त मन्त्रालय यह बोर्ड ही करेगा। हम उसमें क्या कर सकते हैं, ठीक है, इसके लिए एक नियम बना हुआ है.... (व्यवधान)

श्री छबिराम अर्गल (मुरैना) : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र में कहा गया था कि हम बेरोजगारों को काम देने, यदि काम नहीं तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने तो उसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a new question. It was not raised earlier.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Whether the octroi is to be removed or not. Whether the Minister will encourage settlement and not litigations in the customs, central excise and income tax.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The question of abolition of octroi duty is a State subject. We have already advised the State Governments; and it is for the State Governments to abolish octroi as has been done in many of the States. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I am not going to allow further questions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We do not want to encourage litigation. We are in favour of settlement. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no please.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to clause by clause consideration. We will take up clause 2.

**Clause 2—(Income-tax)**

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I beg to move:

"Page 5, line 21,—

for "twenty per cent." substitute—"fifteen per cent." (1)

My request was to keep the surcharge as it is. I once again suggest to the hon. Minister to merge surcharge with Income Tax. It is now additional income tax. The States have a grudge in this matter, because in order to get more revenue by the Centre, they can take recourse to surcharge and Corporation Tax. It is an odd technique. I think we can put a stop to it. Earlier the better.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you to say anything other than what you said earlier, Mr. Minister?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am sorry. I cannot accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sheth, are you pressing it?

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that leave be granted to Shri Sheth to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to Clause 3.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has five amendments—Nos. 158 to 162.

**Clause 3—(Amendment of section 10)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:\*

Page 6,—

after line 35, insert—

'(i) in clause (i) the words "or any other form of power" shall be omitted and' (150).

Page 6, line 36,—

after "clause (ii)" insert—

'the words "agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming" shall be omitted and' (150).

Page 7, line 3,—

for "such other field" substitute "such fields" (160).

Page 7, line 6,—

omit "and other relevant circumstances" (161).

Page 7,—

"omit lines 8 to 18" (162).

Here there is one point. If I am not mistaken that is about the foreign technicians whose income has been exempted. In the Income Tax Act the foreign technician means—

"a persons having specialised knowledge and experience in constructional or manufacturing operation or in mining or in the generation of electricity or in any form of power or agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming deep sea fishing or ship building."

The foreign technician eligible for this exemption should be employed in India in a capacity in which specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

It includes even agriculture. Suppose you call some foreign technician who knows something about agriculture. His income will be exempted. Similarly, animal husbandry, dairy farming—do we need foreign technicians for all these things? I do not think we need that. Not only this, they have got sweeping powers in this or in other forms. Already this was highly objectionable. We have expertise of our own in agriculture, animal husbandry and so on and so forth. I want to restrict that and even for the future I have left it to the Government of India. In these five, six classes the Government of India should exempt only those foreign technicians, where we have no expertise. Therefore, you are perfectly all right and you are the best judge to find out whether expertise is there in the country or not. I recollect that even the PAC has commented on this that it has been misused. Even the present Explanation defining foreign technicians has been grossly misused by different ministries. Such ordinary foreign technicians have been invited, in fields where there is a lot of expertise in India. So, the Government should decide who is an expert and whose salary should be exempted. Whenever Indian expertise is available you should not invite foreign technicians and exempt their salaries. That is the idea. For that I have said in amendment No. 158:

"After line 35, insert—

"(i) in clause (i) the words 'or any other form of power' shall be omitted."

This will be a sweeping power and I do not want Government to have sweeping powers. Any officer may write some note and call foreign technicians and exempt his salary from income-tax. That is not good.

My next amendment says:

"after clause, (ii) insert—

'the words 'agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming' shall be omitted'.

because we do not need any foreign technicians in these fields.

My next amendment 160 says, for 'such other field' substitute 'such fields'.

My amendment No. 161 says—

"omit 'and other relevant circumstances',

because this again gives discretionary power and under other relevant circumstances you can invite anybody and again the bureaucracy will misuse it.

My amendment No. 162 says, omit lines 8 to 18. I shall read these lines:

"in clause (15), in sub-clause (ii), the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1980, namely:—

'Provided that where in the case of an assessee the interest on deposits in a Public Account of the nature referred to in item (3) in the Table below rule 3 of the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965 exceeds two thousand two hundred and fifty rupees, the amount of interest on such deposits that shall not be included in the total income of the assessee under this sub-clause shall be two thousand two hundred and fifty rupees.'

I want to delete these lines because that is a separate clause and it is a separate idea. I want to know what is the idea behind this clause. I do not see any idea. After all, you have been changing the Income-tax Act every year. This big book is added on to the Income-tax Act every year. I do not want that it should be changed repeatedly because the result is that even the ITO does not know it. Even the income-tax lawyers do not know it. They have to see the books for the rate of income-tax, rate of surcharge, etc., with the

result that there is complete chaos. This is a very minor thing. How much will you get from it? May I know what is the impact of this and what is the additional revenue you will get? May be a few lakhs, not much. Don't change the Act so frequently.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I had forwarded all the amendments requiring recommendation to the President and whatever recommendations I have received, I have forwarded them to the Secretariat.

So far as the amendments moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta are concerned, the spirit behind the amendments is commendable. I appreciate it and I share it. But unfortunately the situation has not yet come where we can dispense with foreign technicians in those disciplines to which he referred. That is what I am told. So, we need to continue this for some more time. But we will examine the issue and see to it that nobody is permitted to misuse this. So far as post office savings bank accounts and extension of the limit on that is concerned, the provision is intended to benefit the association and institutions which are entitled to maintain public accounts. After the provision is made in the Bill, the requirement in the post office savings bank rule that no interest will be payable on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000/- in certain cases, will be dispensed with. So, this is the idea behind it. While appreciating the spirit behind the amendment, I am sorry I cannot accept them I request the hon. Member to withdraw them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments numbers 158 to 162.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the leave be granted to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to withdraw his amendments—

ted to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to withdraw his amendments—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 158 to 162 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5—(Amendment of section 35CCA)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Clause 5.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move\*:

"Page 8, lines 16 and 17,—

for "as its object" substitute—

"one of its object" (3).

"Page 8, lines 21 and 22,—

for "as its object" substitute—

"one of its object" (4).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move\*:

"Page 8, line 17,—

after "programme of" insert—

"helping the flood victims, checking the epidemics, public welfare activities," (163).

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: This is a very welcome amendment, because rural development is one item for the general development of the society. One would like to donate for some education purpose which may not be termed as rural development. It may be education or any other laudable purpose. So, the rural

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth:]

development should be one of the subjects and the scope of this should be extended.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Here the exemption has been given to any association or institution which is undertaking the programme of rural development. I have added the words 'helping the flood victims, checking the epidemics, public welfare activities.' This year, there was a huge flood in Delhi and other areas. The Janata Party had set up a Flood Relief Committee of which I was the Member and Mr. Hegde was the Secretary. We contacted the Finance Minister, Mr. Patel. We wanted exemption on that. He said that he was helpless and that he could not exempt it. He did not give the exemption either. Every year, you see the floods. This is very essential. There is no politics in it. You see flood every year in one State or the other causing heavy losses of life and property. This flood is not part of rural development.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is part of destruction.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** You kindly add the words in this 'flood victims . . .'

**MR. SPEAKER:** The other two are very wide.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** The Minister should accept the flood part of it.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Clause 5 of the Bill seeks to amend section 35CCA, which makes provision for deduction from the taxable income for donations that are made through approved associations and institutions taking up programme of rural development. We want to include all this. I am told that if those approved associations and institutions take up this programme also, they will be covered.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister give an assurance

on the floor of the House that they will be exempted? Is he prepared to give this assurance?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Even if he gives, it is the courts that will decide it.

**SFRI SATISH AGARWAL:** In this connection, I would like to cite an illustration with the permission of the Chair. We have granted exemption under the Customs Act so that if any individual or association gets any gifted article from abroad for distribution among the poor, that will be exempted from the Customs Duty. I had been to Madras recently and I found that there is a racket in cloth. Cloth to the extent of 31,000 bales have been imported by individuals and they have got exemption from customs duty by producing certificates that they have been distributed to the poor and the cost of it comes to Rs. 1.25 crores. I have ordered a thorough probe into the matter. So, we cannot be that much liberal in granting exemption. We have to ensure that only genuine cases get exemption and proper relief from the department, and not in every case. So, I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments.

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Sir, I want to withdraw my amendment Nos. 3 and 4.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Sir, I want to withdraw my amendment No. 163.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

Amendment No. 163 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.  
Clause 6—(Amendment of section 36).

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 18,

add at the end

"subject to the provisions of sub-section (2)" (5).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move\*:

Page 9. —

omit lines 11 to 27. (164)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 9, for lines 28 to 35, substitute—

"(c) in clause (viii):—

(i) for the portion beginning with the words "agricultural development in India" and ending with the words "carried to such reserve account:" the following shall be substituted namely:—

"agricultural development in India or by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes and amount not exceeding

forty per cent of the total income (computed before making any deduction under chapter VIA) carried to such reserve account";

(ii) in the first and second provisions, for the word "corporation" the words "corporation or, as the case may be, the company" shall be substituted.

(iii) the following Explanation shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Explanation.—In this clause, "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956;"  
1 of 1956 (199).

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I do not know what premium is given to the rural banks, because they can write off  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent by way of bad debt. I have suggested the addition of the words "subject to the provision of sub-section (2)", which means that the Government should be satisfied that it is a genuine bad debt. Otherwise, in villages there may be collusion between the bank manager and the farmers, which is very much possible. Suppose we advance a sum of Rs. 100 crores. Then they could write off Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores. if it is not possible, then it has to put differently. I hope that this particular amendment will be accepted by the Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Under clause 6 scheduled banks, other than co-operative banks, would be entitled to deduction in the computation of the taxable profits in respect of a provision for bad and doubtful debts relating to the advances made by the rural banks, not exceeding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the aggregate advances made by such banks.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: It should be subject to examination.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** It will be so.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I think the Minister is not fully aware of the problem. What my hon. friend says is 100 per cent correct. Let him explain what he wants to do. Sir, you have been a Supreme Court Judge. You must decide it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will be of any help in such cases.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** The clause, as it is, reads:

"in respect of any provision for bad and doubtful debts made by a scheduled bank in relation to advances made by its rural branches, an amount not exceeding one and a half per cent. of the aggregate average advances made by such branches, computed in the prescribed manner."

Here the term used is "bad and doubtful debts" 'bad debt' has been defined in the Income-tax Act and there is no limit to it. So, here it is not enough to say simply "one and a half per cent". Bad debt may be even 100 per cent. Bad debt means debt which is not recoverable. Here you have added doubtful debts. If you indulge in such type of activities, it will lead to a lot of corruption. What will happen is that in all the rural branches, the Managers and the farmers will have collusion and they will see to it that 1 1/2 per cent every year is deducted from the income. Thus you will lose revenue not only revenue but even the principal. So, I want to give a warning. This is a very serious matter. This provision of bad debts is already there in the Income-tax Act. So, why do you add doubtful debts? The moment it becomes bad you can write it off and claim deduction from the income-tax department. Here you have added the word "doubtful" and a limit has been fixed of 1 1/2 per cent. I think this is a very dangerous proposition. If you do it will lead to a lot of corruption. I request the

hon. Minister to consider this proposal again.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** It is not 1 1/2 per cent of the amount said to be bad or doubtful debt. It is on the total of the advance made up to this limit, this is the maximum. In foreign countries the limit is 3 to 5 per cent. This is only on the advances made in the rural areas. Because banks are not coming forward we made this specific provision that up to a maximum of 1 1/2 per cent if there is bad or doubtful debt, this can be allowed under the income-tax law.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Bad and doubtful debts are under the Income-tax Act also. If the doubtful debts are later on collected, they are again brought under tax. This expression is not new.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** You have to file a suit and go through all the processes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are really creating difficulties rather than helping us. For a bad debt you have to go to court. For a doubtful debt you need not. Thereafter, if a doubtful debt is realised again it is brought to tax. "Doubtful" is absolutely necessary. Otherwise, in every case they will have to go to court.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Bad debt has to be accepted by the assessee. In the case of doubtful debt, it is not so.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you pressing your amendment?

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I wish to withdraw.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has the Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Amendment No. 164 was, by leave withdrawn.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sheth, are you pressing your amendment?

**SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH:** I wish to withdraw.

MR. SEKAPER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 5 was by leave withdrawn*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Clause 6 of the Finance Bill seeks to amend section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act to provide for higher education in respect of profits transferred to a special reserve in respect of approved financial corporations. Hitherto, financial corporations engaged in providing long term finances to industrial or agricultural development were entitled to deduction in the computation of their taxable income, in respect of amounts transferred by them to a special reserve up to 40 per cent of the taxable income in the case of State Financial Corporations and 25 per cent in the case of other financial corporations. The Bill seeks to increase this ceiling to a uniform level of 40 per cent. In view of Government's policy of encouraging house building activities, this is being extended to approved public companies registered in India with the main object of providing long term advances for construction or purchase of residential houses in India.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I oppose this amendment. The principle on which deduction in respect of profits made by public institutions like State Financial Corporations is that profit goes to the benefit of the public. The State Financial Corporations are catering to the industries in the State. Therefore, a certain concession is given; thereby if the profits less are transferred to reserve up to 40 per cent, then they exempt from tax. But the amendment says that if any private corporation or private company started by individuals for the purpose of promoting house buildings, transfer 40 per cent to the Reserve Fund, they will also be exempt from

tax. The difference between the institutions has not been understood. In one case, they are public institutions catering to the public. The other case is, they are institutions for the profit of the persons who constitute the shareholders of the company. Therefore the same rule cannot apply to both and the transferring of 40 per cent to Reserve Fund and thereby getting the tax exemption should not be given to them. This is a concession which will go to the private shareholders of the companies. Therefore, I oppose this amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The intention behind this is to give concession to public companies. It is not to everybody. As of today, the companies that can qualify for the tax concession proposed under the amendment will be the Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited. I think, the apprehension of the hon. Member is not well founded.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 9, for lines 28 to 35, substitute;  
“(c) in clause (viii),—

(i) for the portion beginning with the words “agricultural development in India” and ending with the words “carried to such reserve account:”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“agricultural development in India or by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes an amount not exceeding forty per cent of the total income (computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA) carried to such reserve account:”.

(ii) in the first and second provisos, for the word “corpora-

[Mr. Speaker]

tion", the words "corporation or, as the case may be, the company" shall be substituted;

(iii) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

*Explanation.*—In this clause, "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1 of 1956. 1956. (199).

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 37)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"Page 9, line 38,—

for "does not exceed" substitute—

"is certified by a Chartered Accountant as not exceeding" (43).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

"Page 9, line 38,—

for "does not exceed" substitute—

"is certified by the newspaper concerned as not exceeding" (57).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Once again, I stand up in defence of the smaller sector. The point is that, as far as the tax on newspaper advertisement is concerned, if you remember, last year, when it came up, there was a considerable opposition to it, particularly from the smaller journals and the smaller newspapers. At that time, a certain exemption was given for the newspapers with a circulation of less than

15,000. There was a form that was to be filled up and the form was to be issued by a prescribed authority to say that it is less than 15,000 and the advertiser gives the advertisement and that much tax relief is given. Now, what is happening is, the prescribed authority is being removed. The amendment is just saying "where it does not exceed" and the need for getting this form filled in and also on is not there. What will happen precisely is that the advertiser is not going to take the trouble to find out, what is the circulation of the paper. Why is he going to take the trouble of finding that? So, the smaller newspapers are going to be affected unless there is some method by which they can give to the advertiser, a positive proof which will then be upheld by the Income Tax authorities. This will lead to harassment of the potential assessee also. So, the smaller newspapers are going to be affected. Therefore, my amendment is a very simple amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: As usual.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Yes. But unfortunately the Minister is complicated. What can I do? So, the point is the newspapers when they apply for newsprint, have to produce a Chartered Accountant's certificate with respect to their circulation. Therefore, all that I am saying is, the newspapers will have such a certificate readily available and they can show that to the advertiser and that would be on record. This would save the advertiser from harassment and ensure that the smaller newspapers, who today are in any case getting fewer advertisements, and who are struggling to get advertisements, are also helped.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I fully endorse the very eloquent appeal made by Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. She has put forward the case very effectively.

I may recall the discussion on the clause last year. There was a considerable opposition to the ceiling fixed on advertisements by the previous Finance Minister and, as a measure of concession, he agreed that in the computation of 40,000 ceiling, he would exclude the smaller newspapers and, then, he said, the small newspapers will be defined as those having an average circulation of less than 15,000 copies per day and that would be certified by the prescribed authority. Now, it is easy for an advertiser to get a certificate by the prescribed authority or the newspaper will get a certificate and then produce it. Therefore, there is no difficulty so far as the advertisers, the companies which give the advertisements, are concerned or any problem or trouble with the Income-tax authorities.

By removing these words, the burden of proof that a newspaper is a small newspaper is shifted to the advertiser, the company which gives the advertisements. Who will take the trouble of finding out whether a newspaper has got 15,000 circulation or not? Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's amendment is that it can be certified by an auditor. A newspaper having a circulation of 15,000 may not have an auditor to certify. A certificate from the newspaper itself should be sufficient because there are provisions in the Income-tax Act that if you give a false declaration, you are liable to be penalised in several ways.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If and when proved.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** After all, an auditor's certificate also can be subject to infirmities as the other one. My submission is that it should not be asked to produce an auditor's certificate. A certificate from the newspaper saying that its circulation is less than 15,000 should be sufficient and, if there is any error in it, if there is any fraud or any other thing, the care should be taken under the Income-tax Act.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister and we are agreeable, he may accept any one of these amendments, and we would be happy. It is not that I am pressing mine or she is pressing hers. But I would earnestly feel that if they really want to help the small newspapers, as they said last time and, I would now say, as they pretended last time, this new clause will take away the protection and put the newspapers in jeopardy.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** It is true that the present Bill seeks to omit the requirement of certification of the circulation of a newspaper by the prescribed authority, that is, the Registrar of Newspapers. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, the newspapers having a circulation of more than 2000 copies have to submit returns to the Registrar and they have to be certified by the Chartered Accountant. Now, it is very difficult to obtain a certificate from the prescribed authority. In any case, a newspaper having a circulation of more than 2000 copies has to submit a return and that has to be certified by the Chartered Accountant. That is sufficient. Up to 15,000 circulation, the problem is solved. In any case, the Chartered Accountant will have to certify. There is no need for a further certification by the prescribed authority. As a matter of fact, the main thing is to reduce the harassment to the taxpayer. You file a return to the Registrar and you obtain a certified copy of the return, the information that you have given about the circulation of the newspaper.

About the apprehension that has been expressed here and that a certificate from the Chartered Accountant may be accepted, I can only say that if a certificate from the Chartered Accountant is produced, then you can ask for a certificate from the Chartered Accountant to be given by the newspaper to the advertiser. The certificate issued by the Chartered Accountant will be admitted as

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

evidence by the Income-tax authorities.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Only one point. After the Bill is passed the Central Board of Direct Taxes gives instructions to the Income-tax Officers. Will the Hon. Minister see to it that this particular statement he made here is included in the instructions which are circulated by the Central Board of Direct Taxes?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I can only say that the certificate of a Chartered Accountant, if produced, is a relevant piece of evidence for the income-tax authorities. If need be, instructions will be issued: there is no problem.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): As a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court, you know Sir, that the courts do not accept the interpretation of the Minister. It should form part of the statute.

MR. SPEAKER: You are generally right, but the instructions of the Central Board of Direct Taxes have got the force of law. The Supreme Court has gone into the matter. There are two sets of instructions.

Now, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I do not want to press them but if the instructions do not come, I will bring an amendment again. Now I seek leave of the House to withdraw them.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Members leave of the House to withdraw Amendments Nos. 43 and 57.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 43 and 57 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

..The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

SHRI VINIDBHAI B. SHETH (Jammnagar): I beg to move:

Page 10—

after line 8, insert—

"Provided further that if such capital gain arising out of compensation or as the case may be, ad-  
Page 10,—

after line 8, insert—

"Provided further that if such capital gain arising out of compensation or as the case may be, additional consideration is invested for five years within a period of six months either Rural Banks or Rural Development Bonds or any other Financial Institution approved by the Government of India, it shall be eligible for exemption from capital gain tax." (7).

Page 10,—

after line 13, insert—

"Provided that if such capital gain arising out from any transfer of a capital asset is invested within a period of six months for five years in Rural Banks or Rural Development Bonds or any other Financial Institution approved by the Government it shall be eligible for exemption from capital gains tax." (8).

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): I beg to move:

Page 10, line 13,—

add at the end—

"where the total value of the capital asset exceeds rupees two lakhs." (77).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 10, for lines 2 to 13, substitute—

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words “full value of the consideration or any part thereof received or accruing as a result of such transfer”, the words “whole or any part of the net consideration” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (a), for the words “full value of the consideration received or accruing”, the words “net consideration” shall be substituted;

(c) in clause (b),—

(i) for the words “full value of the consideration received or accruing”, the words “net consideration” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “full value of such consideration”, the words “net consideration” shall be substituted;

(d) in Explanation 1,—

(i) for the words, brackets and figure “For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-section (3), “specified assets” means any of the following assets, namely:—”

the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“For the purposes of this sub-section, “specified assets” means—

(a) in a case where the original asset is transferred before the 1st day of March, 1979, any of the following assets, namely:—

(ii) after clause (vi), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(b) in a case where the original asset is transferred after the 28th day of February, 1979, such National Rural Development Bonds as the Central Government may notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.”;

(e) in Explanation 3, for the words, brackets, figure and letter “the full value of the consideration or any part thereof in any equity shares referred to in clause (va)”, the words, brackets, figure and letters “the whole or any part of the net consideration in any equity shares referred to in sub-section (va) of clause (a)” shall be substituted;

(f) in Explanation 4, for the words, brackets and figure “clause (vi)”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)” shall be substituted;

(g) after Explanation 4, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

“Explanation 5: “net consideration”, in relation to the transfer of a capital asset, means the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset as reduced by any expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer.”;

(2) in sub-section (1A),—

(a) for the words “full value of the consideration or any part thereof received or accruing as a result of the transfer”, the words “whole or any part of the net consideration in respect” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "referred to in sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(c) in clause (a), for the words, brackets and figures "said clause (vi)", the words, brackets and figures "said sub-clause (vi)" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-section (2), in the Explanation,—

(a) for the words "full value of the consideration or any part thereof received or accruing as a result of the transfer", the words "whole or any part of the net consideration in respect" shall be substituted;

(b) for the word, brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-section (3), in the Explanation,—

(a) in clause (iii), for the word, brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (b)" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (iii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(iii) "specified asset" mean—

(a) in relation to any additional compensation or additional consideration received before the 1st day of March, 1979, any of the assets referred to in clause (a) of Explanation 1 below sub-section (1);

(b) in relation to any additional compensation or additional considerations received after the 28th day of February, 1979, the Nation Rural

Development Bonds referred to in clause (b) of Explanation I below sub-section (1);

(5) in sub-section (4), in the Explanation, for the word, brackets, and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-section (5), for the word, brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-section (6), for the word, brackets, figure and letter "clause (va)" the words, brackets, figures and letters "sub-clause (va) of clause (a)" shall be substituted., (200).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Sharan Singh, printed as No. 200 in List No. 22 of amendment,—

after Item No. (7), insert—

"(8) after sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7) after sub-section (6),

"(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to or in relation to any capital gain arising from any transfer of a capital asset the full aggregate value of consideration for which transfer is made, exceeds one lakh."

one lakh." (20).

\* No of the

with the recommendation ident.

SHRI Partly, accepted, Hdhrrh issue gains t moved

ODBHAI B. SHETH: amendment has been accepted I want to broad-base the amendment from capital and therefore I have amendment that provid-

ted further that if such capital gain arising out of compensation or as the case may be, additional consideration is invested for five years..." etc. I would request the Minister to make it five years either for rural banks or Rural Development Bonds or any other financial institutions. I would like it to be extended to investment in any nationalised bank or any Trust of the Government. These are all Government undertakings. Let it not be limited only to rural bonds; it should be extended to the Unit Trust of India and to nationalised banks in the country.

Secondly, I would like a clarification from the Hon. Minister as to whether the bonds are negotiable, saleable or mortgageable and also after what period of investment they are saleable, negotiable or mortgageable.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Madam, while abolishing the capital gains tax provision Mr. H. M. Patel had brought out the argument that 'since I am convinced that this measure would provide larger resources for development. I am now doing away with this tax provided this is invested in productive assets from the Government's point of view.' He also provided for investment in the Unit Trust for certain industries of priority, because capital was becoming scarce and also bank deposits. Now, another Finance Minister of the same Government, after two years, gives another argument for restoring it. He said 'Since I am convinced that the benefit of capital appreciation in a few hands should not be tolerated, I am doing away with it.' There was a King called Mohd. Bin Tughlak in our country, and we all seem to be his descendants! How quickly two Ministers of the same Government.... (Interruptions)

It applies to all of us. We should have a consistent policy for a certain period of time. (Interruptions).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Those who were, and who are, Ministers are his descendants.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I say that those who have lost Ministership are always more more sensible and those who have become Ministers lose their sense also?

At that time there was a lot of opposition to this, but in practice Rs. 250 crores was mobilised and the Unit Trust got lots of funds for providing capital investment. Now, if you wanted to abolish it, you should have abolished it now. But everybody knows that the Finance Minister is taken in by the argument of rural development. If you put the words 'rural development; everything goes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He is a farmer's son: that is what he said.

SHRI T. A. PAI: My great-grandfather was also a farmer.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But it is not his great-grandfather but his father himself who was a farmer.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If you see the stock-market reports of yesterday, after this announcement, stocks have been becoming. What is the argument? The argument is that hereafter there will not be any new issues going in and therefore there won't be any sales of shares and people will hold on. So the stock market is becoming. Do we want investment in industries also in this country or are you going to provide it all through your financing institutions? If there should be further investment generated in industry, I do not know why you should go by this idea of rural bonds. Do you think that people could be so foolish as to be attracted by an investment of 7½ per cent. I would like to ask the Minister, would he at least put himself in the position of supposing he has capital assets and see if would have been attractive enough from his



[Shri T. A. Pai]

point of view, to dispose of the property or to achieve the objective he has in mind? My appeal to him, therefor, is to broaden it as before, or do away with it. Last year also the Finance Minister came and said that investment in bank deposits will not be allowed, and it took us a lot of time to persuade him. I would like some consistency in this matter and I would like the Government to reconsider this amendment and restore the old position. If you like, you can restrict it to capital gains not beyond a certain amount so that the middle-class people at least will be benefited, by getting exemption which was provided originally.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** On principle we are opposed to the exemption of capital gains from taxation. Capital gains is an unearned income and it has been acknowledged throughout the world. In fact, even the Finance Minister, in his Explanatory Memorandum, has stated that it is unearned income. The Congress Government had introduced this tax and we consistently opposed Mr. Patel's proposals from 1977. We voted against it and protested that you are showing concession to the well-to-do-classes which generally deserve, in equity, no such concession.

16.00 hrs.

Much of this capital gains comes from social factors such as development of an area through the government agency as a housing colony or development of the industry or as a result of a boom in the stock market. In other words, it is in increment in value for which the person has not contributed anything at all, either by way of intellectual effort or by way of physical effort. Therefore, throughout the world, capital gains has been taxed, and it is really surprising that, in this country, we should now come and say that capital gains should be exempt from taxation. I will also show how the provisions enable a person to escape both income-tax and capital gains tax.

The repurchase price of a unit of the Unit Trust on 30th June 1978 was Rs. 13.40. If a person had one lakh units, he would have sold them for Rs. 12,40,000. He had paid Rs. 10 per unit. So, he would have made a profit of Rs. 2.4 lakhs for merely holding them in his hands. If he had not sold them, he would have received a nine per cent dividend which means that, on Rs. 90,000, he would have paid income-tax. No, he sells them and then on 1st July, the very next day, he repurchases the units at Rs. 11.25 per unit, that is, the market price. He purchases more units with the same money—1,10,000 units as against one lakh units he had. He escapes income-tax on Rs. 90,000 which he would, otherwise, have paid. He escapes capital gains tax by buying more units himself.

Any law which enables a person to escape a tax legally is a bad law. Therefore, I submit that this provision is totally unacceptable. On policy on principle, the capital gains are liable to tax. You are taxing butter, bidi, kerosene—every one of the consumable articles—and you want to give exemption to those people who deal in stocks and shares, who do the bull and bear operations!

**AN. HON. MEMBER:** What are those?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The 'Bull' operation is one in which you raise the prices of stocks and then you sell. The 'bear' operation is one in which you depress the price of shares and buy. This is the kind of operations is one which you depress the price of shares and buy. This is the kind of operations which are taking place, and you want to give concessions to them! Therefore, I totally oppose this Clause and this new amendment. I would welcome the provision as introduced by the Minister in his budget proposals in which he had said that, hereafter, after 1st March, 1979, there would be no capital gains concession. In case, for any reason, you want to

protect the lower or middle class, then I have given an amendment, No. 207, to the amendment of the hon. Minister. That amendment says:

"Nothing in this section shall apply to or in relation to any capital gain arising from any transfer of a capital asset, the full aggregate value of the consideration for which the transfer is made, exceeds rupees one lakh."

That is to say, if there is any transaction whose consideration is Rs. one lakh, then they capital gains in respect of that, if invested in rural development bonds, may be exempt from tax. But if the value exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, then it must attract capital gains tax. I have moved this amendment to the amendment moved by the Minister.

As I said, Sir, I oppose this Clause.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The original clause 8 as it stands there in the Finance Bill came under discussion for all these days and it is only in deference to the wishes of these House and the wishes of a large number of Members of Parliament that this amendment is being sought to be moved by the government and in a modified form it has now been decided to continue the same concession which was announced two years back.

As rightly pointed out by Mr. Pai, why should they invest for 7 years in 7.5 per cent government bonds? He has pleaded that the same pattern be continued. That means investment in banks or in Unit Trust or post office certificates and they get the same exemption. Mr. Pai is well aware that with regard to funds available with the Unit Trust the LIC and the banks, very often criticism was made on the floor of the House that they are not utilised for rural development in the same proportion as government would want them to. So

the Deputy Prime Minister agreed to this and let there be rural development bonds so that this money could be exclusively utilised for that purpose. You will realise once investment is made in banks or in Unit Trust, then it goes under their control. The idea behind continuing this concession in this modified form is only this. The Deputy Prime Minister has made this in deference to the wishes of the Members of the House and the amount invested in rural development bonds will be exclusively utilised for rural development. Otherwise clause 8 as it stands fulfils your wishes. I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment.

I am well aware of the wishes and the strong views of my hon. friend, Shri Venkataraman. I respect them. One is entitled to have them but it is only in deference to the wishes of a large number of Members of this House that the Government has modified it in this manner.

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** These rural development bonds—are they in lieu of the funds provided for rural development or are they in addition?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** We have not issued them.

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** You say that these resources are going to be invested in rural development. I am only ascertaining is it in lieu of what you have already provided or will it be in addition to what you have provided?

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** That they have not yet decided.

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Why not extend the facility of investment in Unit Trust which is a government of India undertaking? Has the Ministry of Finance no control over the Unit Trust?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** It is not for me to comment on any institution. There can be 101 suggestions but we have made a conscious

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

decision. We have all control over these institutions but with all that, there were criticisms levelled on the floor of this House that investments are not made in desired channel and all their monies go to big houses. Here the money is exclusively meant for this purpose and the bonds are issued for that. I am sure will be utilised for rural development programmes. Whether in lieu or in substitution—I will try my level best to see that they are in addition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sheth, are you pressing you amendments?

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: No, I am not pressing.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not pressing my amendment.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 77 were, by leave, withdrawn

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am pressing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 207 of Shri R. Venkataraman to vote.

Mr. Venkataraman's amendment is that the capital gains above Rs. 1 lakh should be taxable. Is that right, Mr. Venkataraman?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Madam. I would like to press for a division.

16.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put amendment No. 207 to vote for the benefit of the Members who have just now come. I shall read it out:

The question is:

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri Charan Singh printed as No. 200 in List No. 22 of amendments:—

after Item No. (7), insert—

(8) after sub-section (6) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to or in relation to any capital gain arising from any transfer of a capital asset, the full aggregate value of the consideration for which the transfer is made, exceeds rupees one lakh." (207).

The Lok Sabha divided;

The motion was negatived.

16.17 hrs.

Division No. 227

AYES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bonde, Shri Nanasaheb  
George, Shri A. C.  
Gopal, Shri K.  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.  
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina  
Kosaram, Shri K. T.  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Mallanna, Shri K.  
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao  
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
Naik, Shri S. H.  
Pai, Shri T. A.  
Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
Rachaiiah, Shri B.  
Rajan, Shri K. A.  
Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthai  
Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
Rath, Shri Ramachandra  
Reddi, Shri G. S.  
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal  
Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
Shankaranand, Shri B.  
Shrangar, Shri T. S.

Stephen, Shri C. M.  
Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
Venkataraman, Shri R.

• NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish  
Ahmed, Shri Hakimuddin  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Amat, Shri D.  
Argal, Shri Chhabiram  
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry  
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Bharat Bhushan, Shri  
Chandan Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari  
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.  
Dave, Shri Anant  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.  
Dhurve, Shri Shyamal  
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
Ganga Singh, Shri  
Gattani, Shri R. D.  
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar  
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjeshu  
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar  
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh  
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
Hande, Shri V. G.  
Hartikesh Bahadur, Shri  
Heera Bhai, Shri  
Jain, Shri Kacharula Hemraj

Jain, Shri Kalyan  
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar  
Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh  
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
Khrime, Shri Rinchang Khandu  
Krishan Kant, Shri  
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad  
Kureel, Shri R. L.  
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh  
Lalji Bhai, Shri  
Mahala, Shri K. L.  
Mahi Lal, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar  
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad  
Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali  
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
Mohinder Singh, Shri  
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
Negi, Shri T. S.  
Oraon, Shri Lalu  
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar  
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai  
Patel, Shri H. M.  
Patil, Shri S. D.  
Patnaik, Shri Biju  
Raghavendra Singh, Shri  
Raghavji, Shri  
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal  
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
Ram, Shri R. D.  
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri  
Ram Charan, Shri  
Ram Dhan, Shri  
Ram Kinkar, Shri  
Ramachandran, Shri P.  
Ramji Singh, Dr.  
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri  
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri  
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Sikander Bakht, Shri  
 Singh, Dr. B. N.  
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
 Sinha, Shri C. M.  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri  
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad  
 Tan Singh, Shri  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Thakre, Shri Kushabhau  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal  
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\* of the Division is:

Ayes . . . 32; Noes . . . 124

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the main amendment of the Government. I put amendment No. 200 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 10, for lines 2 to 13, substitute—

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words "full value of the consideration or any part thereof received or accruing as a result of such transfer", the words "whole or any part of the net consideration" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (a), for the words "full value of the consideration received or accruing", the words "net consideration" shall be substituted;

(c) in clause (b),—

(i) for the words "full value of the consideration received or accruing", the words "net consideration" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "full value of such consideration", the words "net consideration" shall be substituted;

(d) in Explanation 1,—

(i) for the words, brackets and figure "For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-section (3), "specified asset" means any of the following assets, namely:—" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

\*The following Member also recorded his vote:

NOES: Shri Ratansinh Rajda.

For the purposes of this sub-section "specified asset" means—

(a) in a case where the original asset is transferred before the 1st day of the March, 1979, any of the following assets, namely:—;

(ii) after clause (vi), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(b) in a case where the original asset is transferred after the 28th day of the February, 1979, such National Rural Development Bonds as the Central Government may notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette."

(e) in *Explanation 3*, for the words, brackets, figure and letter "the full value of the consideration or any part thereof in any equity shares referred to in clause (va)", the words, brackets, figure and letters "the whole or any part of the net consideration in any equity shares referred to in sub-clause (va) of clause (a)" shall be substituted:

(f) in *Explanation 4*, for the word, brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted.

(g) after *Explanation 4*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation 5*: "net consideration", in relation to the transfer of a capital asset, means the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset as reduced by any expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer";

(2) in sub-section (1A),—

(a) for the words "full value of the consideration or any part thereof received or accruing as a result of the transfer", the words "whole or any part of the net consideration in respect" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in clause (vi)", the words brackets, figures and letter "referred to in sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(c) in clause (a), for the words, brackets and figures "said clause (vi)", the words brackets and figures "said sub-clause (vi)" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-section (2), in the *Explanation*—

(a) for the words "full value of the consideration or any part thereof received or accruing as a result of the transfer", the words "whole or any part of the net consideration in respect" shall be substituted;

(b) for the word, brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-section (3), in the *Explanation*,—

(a) in clause (iii), for the words, brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (iii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) "specified asset" means—

(a) in relation to any additional compensation or

additional consideration received before the 1st day of March, 1979, any of the assets referred to in clause (a) of Explanation 1 below sub-section (1);

(b) by in relation to any additional compensation or additional consideration received after the 28th day of February, 1979, the National Rural Development Bonds referred to in clause (b) of Explanation 1 below sub-section (1);;

(5) in sub-section (4), in the Explanation, for word, brackets and figures "clause (vi)" the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(6) in sub-section (5), for the words brackets and figures "clause (vi)", the words, brackets figures and letter "sub-clause (vi) of clause (a)" shall be substituted;

(7) in sub-section (6), for the word, brackets, figure and letter "clause (va)" the words, brackets, figure and letters "sub-clause (va) of clause (a)" shall be substituted.' (200)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 64.)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I move:\*

Page 10,—

omit lines 21 to 32, (167)

Page 11,—

omit lines 4 to 6, (168)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir I move:

Page 10, line 28, for "the benefit".

substitute "the immediate or deferred benefit". (201)

Page 11, for lines 4 to 6, substitute—

'(i) for the words and brackets "into the common stock of the family (such property being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)", the words and brackets "into the common stock of the family or been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, to the family otherwise than for adequate consideration (the property so converted or transferred being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)" shall be substituted;'. (202)

Sir, my amendments are only of a clarificatory nature so as to avoid litigation.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने एमेंडमेंट्स 167 और 168 द्वारा चाहता हूँ कि क्लॉज 9(ए)(ii) और क्लॉज 9(बी)(i) को हटा दिया जाये। इस बारे में इस बिल के मोट्स प्राण स्थापित हैं कहा गया है :—

Sub-clause (a) (i) seeks to amend Explanation 1 below sub-section (1) of section 64. Under the proposed amendment, income arising to the spouse of an individual by way of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remuneration from a concern in which both the individual and the spouse have substantial interest, will be included in the total income of the individual or the spouse whose total income excluding such salary commission, etc, is greater.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

सरकार चाहती है कि अगर पति और पत्नी दोनों काम करते ह, तो उनमें से जिसकी इनकम ज्यादा है, उसमें दूसरे की इनकम जोड़ दी जाये। इसमें किफ़रत नही होनी है, बल्कि कमीशन के रूप में, या और किसी काम से, एक महिला को जो इनकम होती है, वह भी इसमें शामिल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त इस बीरी प्रनक्वेयर दू दि फेयर सैक्स। जो महिला काम करती है, उसको कमीशन या किसी और काम से जो इनकम होगी, वह दूसरे की इनकम में जोड़ दी जायेगी, जिसकी इनकम ज्यादा हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नैचुरल जस्टिस के बिल्लाक होगा और प्रिंसिपली ठीक नहीं होगा। हमारी सोसायटी जिस तरह धर्म जा रही है, उसमें महिलाओं का एक रोल है। अब महिलायें काम करने लगी हैं। मंत्री महोदय सोलहवीं सदी में रह रहे हैं, जब महिलायें काम नहीं करती थीं। अब तो महिला अपने पति से भी ज्यादा काम करती है। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में दोबारा और करना चाहिए। वित्त बिल एमाउंट टु डिस्क्रिमिनेशन एगेंस्ट दि फेयर सैक्स।

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I have already moved amendment Nos. 201 and 202. Clause 9(a) (ii) of the Finance Bill seeks to provide that where the spouse of an individual is a beneficiary under a trust and the trust joins in any partnership business with the individual, the income arising from such partnership to the trust, to the extent it is for the benefit of the spouse will be included in the total income of the individual.

A doubt has been expressed that this provision may not apply where the income arising from the partnership is intended to be utilised for the deferred benefit of the spouse of the individual.

With a view to avoiding any litigation on this point the proposed amendment to the Finance Bill seeks to provide that where the spouse of the individual is beneficiary under a trust and the trust joins in any partnership with the individual, the income arising from such partnership to the trust, to the extent it is for the immediate or deferred benefit, of the spouse will be included in the total income of the individual. The amendment is thus of a clarificatory nature.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is clarificatory of section 18 of the old Act.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** So, there is nothing more to be said. My second amendment is intended to bring out the intention clearly.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, are you withdrawing your amendments Nos. 167 and 168?

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Yes, Sir. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment Nos. 167 and 168.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has he leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 167 and 168 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now I put Government amendments Nos. 201 and 202 to vote.

The question is:—

Page 10, line 28,

for "the benefit",

substitute "the immediate or deferred benefit". (201)

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:—

Page 11, for lines 4 to 6, substitute—

'(i) For the words and brackets "into the common stock of the family (such property being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)", the words and brackets "into the common stock of the family or been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, to the family otherwise than for adequate consideration (the property so converted or transferred being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)" shall be substituted'; (202).

*The motion was adopted.*



MR. SPEAKER: We come to the main clause.

The question is:—

"That Clause 9, as amended stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Amendment of section 80C)

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 22,—

for "plus 35" substitute "plus 40" (9)

Page 11, line 27,—

for "plus 20" substitute "plus 25" (10)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 11, lines 22 and 23,—

for "35 per cent." (58)

substitute "50 per cent."

Page 11, lines 27 and 28,—

for "Rs. 6,750 plus 20 per cent." substitute "Rs. 7,500 plus 40 per cent" (59).

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No 44 cannot be moved.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We can move the amendment. You cannot prevent me from moving an amendment. The only thing is that it cannot be put to vote if it is negatived. Only when there is a negative decision, you cannot move it. Here there is no decision. Therefore, I will move amendments No. 44, 45, 58 and 59.

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 44 cannot be moved.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to make a point. So far as amendments are concerned, merely because it is covered by another person's amendment, you cannot prevent

us from moving it. We can move the amendment. Only if a decision is taken in some other amendment, then we cannot move it. This is the point which I wanted to raise. You please look at the rule. Somebody is instructing you wrongly in this matter. Rule 80(ii) says: "An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question." Therefore, if there is a decision, then only I cannot move it.

MR. SPEAKER: If it relates to 80 (ii), then you are right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In the arrangement of rule 84 if you read all these together, then you see that it will be. It has been the practice in this House for a long time. Therefore, I am bringing it to your notice. Rule 84 says:

"Amendments of which notice has been given shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order, in which they may be called. In arranging amendments, raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved by the member in charge of the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER: Amendments Nos. 9 and 44 are identical. Then it cannot be moved.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Your decision is in respect of amendment No. 9.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, Sir, suppose he does not move it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. If your amendment is different from amendment No. 9, then the decision is necessary. But if your amendment is related to the earlier amendment then if it is already moved and it will be decided.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I ask you to show the rule? There is no such rule.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is what the earlier decision is: moving of identical amendments is not in order. But the members who have tabled similar amendments can speak in support of the amendments moved earlier.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** This will put us in a great difficulty. I will explain how. Suppose he does not press his amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You move your amendment.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** How can I move my amendment when you have now prevented me from moving it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Because he has moved it. Then when he withdraws it, we can observe it.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** At the stage of withdrawing...

**MR. SPEAKER:** If he withdraws it, then you have a right to move it, because that amendment is no more there.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I want you to look at this. I have not moved it.

**SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH:** In case I withdraw it, then he must have a chance to move it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Suppose he withdraws it.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I would suggest—which is a more tidy procedure—that you allow all the amendments to be moved. In putting them to the vote, you may choose any amendment which you think will cover most of the points.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There are two earlier decisions of the Speaker which say: "If one amendment is moved, the other must not be allowed to be moved." The difficulty which you are anticipating is this. Suppose the

first man withdraws the amendment. Then you can move your amendment.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** How can I move it? This is the stage at which we are moving it. He has moved his amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no difficulty at all the moment Mr. Sheth says that he is seeking to withdraw it. He said, "No, I am pressing it because I have a similar amendment."

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The precedents are contrary to the rules. You see rule 83.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Rule 83 may not be of much help to you.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Will you please refer to rule 85(2)? This is the power which the Speaker has. It says: "The Speaker, may, if he thinks fit, put as one question similar amendments to a clause." That implies that the similar amendments can be moved. How can I put similar amendment when you say that I cannot move the similar amendments.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The rule clearly provides that if there is a decision, then thereafter you are barred. Suppose a decision is taken earlier, the amendment is put to vote and it has been lost, thereafter you cannot put it. The other question arises in the case of identical amendments. In the case of identical amendments, if the first man moves his amendment, there is no point in the second man moving his amendment. If the first man moves it, you can support it: once you support it, it becomes your own. If he wants to withdraw, you can resist it and you can say that it must be put to vote.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** What is the meaning of this clause: the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put as one question, similar amendments to a clause.

MR. SPEAKER: Not identical. They have made a distinction between similar and identical. What is the difficulty in following the precedent? I will allow you to press your amendment if Mr. Sheth does not press his amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: How can I press it if I am not moving it? There is a difficulty: Opposing his motion for withdrawal of his amendment is not the same as moving my amendment. I want to move my amendment. This will create a difficulty if Mr. Sheth says at the later stage of the proceedings, as he is going to say, from the Government side: I do not press my amendment. A very clever Member on that side can shut out the opposition by moving possible amendments which the other side may give by saying: I have moved these amendments: the other amendments are barred and at the time of voting he can very well say: I am not pressing my amendments. I want you to consider this matter. I do not want you to give a ruling now. Please consider it carefully.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. For the time being, if he does not press, I will put your amendment: I will allow you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We will put it to test right now: Mr. Sheth is not going to press. What is the position?

MR. SPEAKER: For the time being, I am withholding amendment no. 44.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have moved 58, 59. I am moving 45. I beg to move:

"Page 11, lines 27 and 28,—

for "Rs. 6,750 plus 20 per cent" substitute—

Rs. 7,000 plus 30 per cent." (45)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment nos. 78 and 79 cannot be moved as amendment nos. 58 and 59 had been moved. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move\*:

Page 11, —

omit lines 22 to 32. (169)

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: What happens, I would like to know. If my amendment is not pressed what happens?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given him permission to do it.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: The rebate to the assessee on long term savings is considerably curtailed by this clause. Life insurance is a long term saving and we give a solemn promise to the public, if you invest your funds in the life insurance corporation there is family protection and financial protection. This amendment is not proper: it is a breach of promise given to the public, if every Finance Minister is going to change this provision like this every year. It upsets the long term saving and creates in the minds of people uncertainty. Today an hon. Finance Minister having some ideas about rural development is there.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

Your hopes will not materialise. The Finance Minister to-day will not be the Finance Minister next year.

To-morrow the man with urban bias comes he will give more benefits. I should be for a long term savings. Tax proposals are different.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The same thing happened when they saved for investment in either Unit Trust or LIC. They are also on the same line. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to agree to my suggestion. Let it remain *status quo*, as it is. What you will be gaining by way of revenue Rs. 9.6 crores, the Government will be losing by way of public savings which may be more than Rs. 100 crores.

Let us equate revenue with savings. Savings is more important sometimes than revenue. From this point of view I request the hon. Finance Minister to keep the *status quo* so far as premiums and rebates in LIC to the tax payers are concerned.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Shri Venkataraman's argument may be the same.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It will be better.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Have you moved your amendment No. 58?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I have moved all my amendments—44, 45, 58 and 59.

Madam, it is an elementary principle that—economic development must be based on investments from savings and not investments from deposits and created money. If you want savings, you must allow more domestic savings which is the largest sector so far as savings are concerned. The Planning Commission has itself estimated that the best source for savings is the domestic sector. They have said that every effort should be made and every incentive should be given for savings from the public. Savings achieved through taxation is really a burdensome way of savings, whereas savings achieved through voluntary savings by people makes real contribution to the economy. It is on this basis that the previous Finance Minister agreed that we should give liberal allowance for the purpose of domestic savings and he increased the limit of

savings from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. It was provided that first 5,000 rupees will be free of tax, on the next Rs. Rs. 5,000, it will be 50 per cent, and thereafter on the balance there will be 40 per cent tax exemption.

Madam, we have given a very liberal concession to be capital gains—those who make money without any effort, physical, mental, and moral.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Is it not moral?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It is an immoral way.

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETH:** How could you say that it is without any effort?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Shri Sheth, I am an economist. For the last ten years they have not paid income tax. It will be the same as capital gains tax which you pay. You avoided income tax during this period. You get it in lumpsum and then you want to avoid tax by saying that it is a capital gain.

Now, where in the world is capital gains exempted from taxation. It is a strange socialist philosophy that your party is having. Added to that you say that on the savings of individuals, the middle class people who have to save for their future, for their children and old age, will not get tax exemption while on the other hand people who get capital gains will get tax exemption. This is a most immoral proposition. Therefore, I very strongly urge my amendments 58 and 59 so that at least the *status quo* is restored. Otherwise, the little effort that is now being made to mobilise savings will be further eroded and the Government will depend more and more on the Nasik printing press and other security printing presses. I do not know if it is true, but I am told they are now thinking of a third printing press for printing notes! I may mention an incident in this connection which

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

will be very revealing. When we were in the Planning Commission, the proposal for the second security press came and the brilliant Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at that time. Dr. Gadgil said, "First clear it because otherwise there will be no plan!" Therefore, let us not depend on created money, on deficit financing for our plans. Let us depend upon savings and let us encourage savings. I would strongly urge the Government to accept these amendments.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा जो संकोचन है वह यही है कि जो पहले स्थिति थी वहीं रहना चाहिये। क्योंकि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस सारे बजट का जो प्रभाव पड़ेगा, आज आप कितना बड़ा दावा करें कि सेविंग और कैपिटल फारमेशन पर खबरदस्त फोकस होगा और यह उसका एक हिस्सा है। नौकरशाही आपको नचा रही है छोटे मोटे इधर उधर अमेंडमेंट करके। इसमें कितना ज्यादा रेवेन्यू आवेगा ?

श्री विनोद जाई जी० शेट : 9 करोड़ आवेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : केवल इस प्राइम में 9 करोड़ नहीं आवेगा। लेकिन हर साल आप बच कर रहे हैं और अधिकारी भी बताते हैं कि हम कुछ बना कर लाये हैं। तो यह जो तरीका है, एक आदमी ने 10 साल पहले इन्वेंचर कराया, लाइफ का प्लानिंग किया, आप बारबार उसको बदलते हैं कि इतना ऐम्बेन्ट होगा, दो साल बाद कुछ कहते हैं कि नहीं इतना नहीं होगा। इस तरह आप उसकी सारी प्लानिंग को डिस्टर्ब करते हैं। और पैसा कहां जयता है? सेविंग करके आदमी आपको पैसा देता है, कैपिटल फोरमेशन होता है, एल०आई०सी० के पास पैसा जाता है और वह कहां खर्च करते हैं? हाउसिंग में, कार में, डेवलपमेंट में। तो एल०आई०सी० का अधिकतम पैसा सरकारी काम में खर्च होता है। मैं तो चाहूंगा उसको और ज्यादा परपजुल बनायें, और एक सांस्टिटिक स्टडी करनी चाहिये कि एल०आई०सी० के पास जो करोड़ों 50 पड़ा हुआ है वह किस तरह से लगे। तो उसके बाद जितना आपने कंसेशन वापस लिया है इससे और ज्यादा कंसेशन देना चाहिये ताकि लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेविंग करके अपनी लाइफ की, अपने बच्चों की सेक्योरिटी भी कर पायें और सरकार की सेविंग भी हो जाये।

सारे बजट का ड्रैब मैं बच रहा हूँ। आपने ऐंस्टीमेट लगाये हैं, लेकिन कुछ कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि साल के आखिर में आप

देखेंगे कि जितना रेवेन्यू आपने ऐंस्टीमेट किया है उससे बहुत कम आवेगा और जितना डेफिसिट आपने किया है उससे बहुत ज्यादा डेफिसिट आवेगा। प्राइस बढ़ेगी, इन्फ्लेयन बनवाने के लिये यह सब चीजें ठीक करिये आप, नहीं तो हासिल यह है कि हम भी आपके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और पत्थर ही बन्धा हुआ है, तो हमारे भी बांध दीजिये, इन्वेयें जकर, यह हमें भी लगता है, लेकिन बचा सकते हैं तो बचा लीजिये।

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Madam, I do not know whether it is intentional or unintentional. A combination of taxation measures and denial of certain exemptions have been hitting the middle class more than anybody else. A surcharge on income-tax, then the compulsory deposit scheme and then those who are willing to save are to be punished by saying that you are not going to be given any concession for your saving. Apart from that, whether the Minister agrees with it or not, the prices are rising not only of those commodities which have been subjected to excise but on his own admission, everything else, which is, of course, is a dangerous state of affairs. Why is it that in this country the outdated concept is there that the savings are to be mobilised through taxation by the State? Why should it not be encouraged through savings? Why only taxation? People should be encouraged to save and not to spend. Our objective is to see that consumption is reduced and they save as much as possible. Whether domestic saving or household saving, any saving can increase the wealth of the country. Now, you hold out the promise to the people of this country that if you save, you will be given these concessions. Now, the people plan their saving schemes and when you enter a long term saving scheme like the life insurance, merely because you have changed your mind next year, can they convert their policies into paid up? It again, therefore, shows that there is no consideration for the people at all. When we think of these taxation measures, I think, these seems to be sadistic pleasure in trying to

create more and more problems rather than solving them, without getting any benefits out of it. On the other hand, when the inflation takes place, who suffers? It is the middle class people who are not going to get corresponding increase. Every DA increase is a reminder to the people that their long term saving through provident fund or LIC gratuity is depreciating and when they retire, they will get something which has absolutely no value. Now, does the State compensate for its mismanagement? If on account of the policies pursued there is going to be inflation, is the saver going to be benefited at all? This is the only country which punishes the saver only. Even during war time, Britain put lot of hoardings to say 'save for the safety of the country'. Now, I do not think that we mean seriously. We do not want saving even to build up the country. I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider this decision and restore the position that they have sought to disturb. In fact, we should make savings more and more attractive for all classes of people. While taxes will be inflationary, savings could be a powerful instrument and anti-inflationary instrument. I would request him to seriously consider it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I share the concern of the hon. Members and will hear in mind the consideration that they have put forward not this year but next year. Under the existing provisions of law i.e. Section 80C the deductions are permissible for long term savings in life insurance, public provident fund or other contributions for the first 5,000, hundred per cent, next 5000/- 50 per cent and on the balance it is 40 per cent. Now, under the present clause 10 of the Bill, we are keeping the first slab of 5000/- as hundred per cent and the next 5000/- reducing to 35 per cent and the balance to 20 per cent. The amendment, have been moved and a strong plea has

been made to restore the existing provisions. There may be some validity in their contention, but, I am sorry, I cannot accept them.

Now for the first Rs. 5,000 of premium annually paid normally the policy may be to the extent of Rs. 1½ lakhs, because the duration normally is 25 to 30 or 35 years. Even if you take the period as 25 years, for such a policy the premium comes to Rs. 1,000 or 1,500. Later on, you have another policy and then a third policy. So, a premium of Rs. 5,000 gets a policy of more than Rs. 1 lakh. For having a policy of Rs. 1 lakh one should belong to a very good middle class family. Normally, an average middle class family cannot afford to have a policy of Rs. 1 lakh. Further, upto Rs. 5,000 premium 100 per cent is allowed. So far as middle class families are concerned, they shall get 100 per cent exemption upto Rs. 5,000. Those people who have policies for Rs. 3 lakhs or 4 lakhs, they can bear this sacrifice, which would not be much. Previously, it was 50 per cent. Now we have reduced it to 35 per cent. Those who go beyond that, that means having policies worth Rs. 8 lakhs or 10 lakhs naturally they can bear this.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Why should you introduce it?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So, the number is not that much. Therefore, the plea of "middle class" should not be brought in.

Then, Sir T. A. Pai said that for long term saving planning should be made, we should not discourage this, we should not be guided by other considerations and so on. These will be valid for one year, at the end of which we will know its impact. But I can assure you that no middle class people will be hit. Shri Vinodbhaji Sheth wants to raise 35 per cent to 40 per cent and 20 per

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

cent to 25 per cent, while Shri Venkataraman wants to raise 35 to 40 per cent and 20 to 30 per cent. With all due respect to them, I am sorry I will not be able to accept their amendments at this stage.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I want a clarification. It is always usual for the Government to say "we will not agree" or "we will not do it", to be absolutely unreasonable and refuse to be convinced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ought to know that well.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have accepted the validity of some of the arguments. But I cannot accept these amendments.

SHRI T. A. PAI: You were saying that for a premium of Rs. 5,000 a person will get Rs. 1 lakh. If a person continues to pay premium for a period of years, if you calculate it, he will be paying more money than what he will be getting and, if you take into account the inflation, perhaps he will get much less than what he is paying, unless he dies. Therefore, to say that a man would be getting Rs. 1 lakh as insurance is not correct. A person or his dependents will get Rs. 1 lakh only when he dies early. Therefore, in order to make insurance attractive as an investment . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the name of a clarification, you are continuing your argument.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The Minister is trying to convince the House that a person will get Rs. 1 lakh from insurance if he pays Rs. 5,000 as premium.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This discussion will go on endlessly. Now, Shri Sheth, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I want to withdraw my amendments.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, I object to it. I have already raised this point with the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put amendment No. 9 to the House.

*Amendment No. 9. was put and withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 10. Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 10 was by leave, withdrawn*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 45.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 45 was by leave, withdrawn.*

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Amendment No. 58 moved by Shri R. Venkataraman to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 58 was put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Amendment No. 59 of Shri R. Venkataraman to vote.

*Amendment 59 was put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta, are you pressing your amendment No. 169?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have no choice except to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have choice; I am giving you a choice.

*Let the House give you a choice*

Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 169 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Insertion of new section 80 GGA)

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 12,—

after "as" insert "one of" (11).

Page 12, line 17,—

after "as" insert "one of" (12)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am not moving Amendment No. 170.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sheth, do you want to speak?

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I want to withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments No. 11 and 12 were, by leave, withdrawn. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clause 12—(Amendment of section 80)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

Page 12, lines 37 and 38,—

after "industrial undertaking" insert—

"not being a small scale industrial undertaking as defined in clause (2) of Explanation to sub-section 2 of section 32A" (133).

Madam Chairman, the previous Government gave facilities for development of industries in this country. They gave investment allowance for new industries and they also gave tax holiday for new industries. The only way in which they thought that the industrial development would take place at a rapid pace, that would develop the economy as well as find employment for a large number of people was by giving these concessions.

The former Finance Minister Mr. Patel, in 1977, thought that the investment allowance need not be given for non-priority industries and therefore he introduced the Eleventh Schedule in which he mentioned a number of industries which will not be eligible for investment allowance. But, at the same time, Mr. Patel, who knew the subject very well, took care to see that small-scale industries are given an investment allowance under Sec. 32(a) of the Income-tax Act. Mr. Patel provided that the investment allowance will be available in the case of small-scale industrial undertakings for purposes of business or manufacture or production of any article mentioned in the schedule. That is to say, even if.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request those Hon. Members who are not interested in the discussions to keep their voices low for their personal discussion.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I also tell them that they won't be called for division and they may go.

\*Moved with the recommendation of

the President.



[Shri Kentrataraman]

Now, the former Finance Minister Mr. Patel provided that small scale industries.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Hon. Members should have the courtesy of keeping their voices low when somebody is speaking other than themselves.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The former Finance Minister provided that even if small scale industries were engaged in production of the articles mentioned in Schedule Eleven, that is items considered to be not essential, still they will be entitled to investment allowance because he wanted to protect the small scale industries.

I do not know whether it is through oversight or something worse, when the amendment to tax holiday comes, he says, those industries covered by the Eleventh Schedule will not be entitled to the tax holiday—not only large scale industries but even small scale industries which are covered by the Schedule. I want to ask what is the point in depriving the small scale industries of the tax holiday when you had given the benefit of investment allowance to the small scale industries. The great claim or myth of the Janata Government that they are the champions of the small scale industries stands exploded because the benefit of investment allowance is allowed to the small scale industries, but this principle has not been extended to the small scale industries when it comes to tax holiday. I think there has been a mistake or oversight. Government should give the benefit of tax holiday to the small scale industries. That is why, I have moved this amendment, No. 133. On page 12, lines 37-38, I have suggested that, in the case of small scale industries as defined in clause (D) of explanation to sub-section 2 of section 32A the benefit of the tax holiday should be available, that is to say,

the small scale industries should have the benefit of the tax holiday. It does not require a great deal of argument to convince anybody that the small scale industry does deserve the benefit of the tax holiday. I have, therefore, moved this amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Venkataraman has moved his two amendment 133, and he has advocated the cause of small scale sector. Government is committed to promote the growth of the small scale sector. But we want the small scale sector to concentrate on priority areas. If they concentrate on priority areas, then they get the benefit of tax holiday. It is only to the industries which are not concentrating on priority areas that this tax holiday is being denied. The hon. Member has referred to the industries in the Eleventh Schedule. In the case of investment in these industries, Government does not want to extend the tax holiday benefit. What are the industries mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule? Beer, wine and other alcoholic.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Do not mislead the House. I will read out the list. It includes radios, taperecorders, electric fans, domestic electrical appliances, household furniture, and so on. What do you mean by saying only 'beer'?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Why do you get provoked? That is the first item in the list. While reading out the list, I will have to read the first item also. The first is beer, wine and other alcoholic drinks. This is the first—Om Shri Ganesaya Namha. Other things come later on—tobacco, tobacco preparations smoking mixture. The third is cosmetics, toilet preparations and so on. Aerated waters, gramophones, record players etc. etc. These are the fields and no units, the Government feel, which are in these fields, big or small, should be entitled to this allowance. So I am not convinced with the

argument of the hon. Member who has tried to raise the bogey of small-scale sector to get this allowance.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** If that is the kind of argument, then why do you give an investment allowance for the small scale sector?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** For priority industries.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** There must be some consistency. If you say that they are not priority sectors, I accept. This is given not because of priority but for employment purposes. Why do you then give investment allowance under Sec. 32A for small industries? please read the section.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** We are dealing with clause 12 at the moment. This is the position with regard to this clause. If the small scale industry is engaged in the priority sector, it is entitled to tax holiday.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you pressing your amendment?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will then put it to vote.

*Amendment No. 133 was put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 13—(Insertion of new section 80JJA).**

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I beg to move\*:

Page 12, line 12.—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute "Rs. 10" (171)

Page 13.—

omit lines 14 to 15. (172)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I beg to move:

Page 13, for lines 10 to 16, substitute—

"from such profits and gains of an amount equal to one-third of such profits and gains or ten thousand rupees, whichever is less". (203)

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** सभापति महोदय, यह एक बहुत बड़ा कंसेशन मंत्री जी ने शहर वालों को दिया है, और मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि सारे बजट में शहर को मज़कूम खाने के लिये दिया है, और कहा है कि शहर में जो मज़कूम उगायेगा 10,000 रु तक उसकी छूट होगी। मुझे मालूम नहीं यह किसके विभाग की उपज है। यह सारा ब्लैक का पैसा क्लाइंट में करने की एक साजिश है। जयपुर को तो मैं जानता हूँ जहाँ मंत्री जी रहते हैं, और दिल्ली को भी जानता हूँ। कहां मज़कूम 10,000 के पैदा होते हैं? मैंने दिल्ली में नहीं देखा जहाँ इतने हजार के मज़कूम पैदा होते हैं। क्या शहर वालों के लिये यही नीज आपकी रखनी थी? इसलिये इस कंसेशन को आप वापस ले लीजिये। पहले फोरेजिनल प्रोपोजल था कि 10,000 रु या एक तिहाई जो ज्यादा हो। अब आपने कहा है कि एक तिहाई या 10,000 रु में जो कम हो। तो इस कंसेशन को आप वापस लें। 10 रु मैंने इसलिये किया है कि अगर सारा हटाते हैं तो मेरा संशोधन मसत हो जाता है, वह ही नहीं सकता था क्लस के बुतलिक। इसलिये 10 रु रखा है। हम घर में उगा लेंगे और कंसेशन आप से ले लेंगे। जिसका कोई कंसेशन नहीं चाहते उसको आप दे रहे हैं, और जहाँ कंसेशन देना चाहिये उसकी आप सारा वापस ले रहे हैं। अगर इस पर विचार न हो तो एक भी मेम्बर आपके साथ नहीं है, और आप खुद भी नहीं हैं। इसलिये मेहरबानी करके इसको आप वापस ले लें।

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो धारा 13 के अन्तर्गत अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके संबंध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए बजट पर अपना आम असंतोष उन्होंने व्यक्त किया है। उस संबंध में मैं यहाँ कुछ भी विवेचन नहीं करता चाहता।

\*Moved with the recommendation of

the President.

जी कंवर लाल गुप्ता :

उनकी नाराजगी को मैं समझता हूँ और उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हम आवश्यक राहत देने की चेष्टा करेंगे, लेकिन इस समय जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने है कि महकूम के बारे में जो रियायत दी गई थी, वह वह थी कि एक-तिहाई या 10 हजार रुपये जो भी ज्यादा हो, लेकिन इरादा यह था कि ज्यादा हो का मतलब बहुत अधिक, इसलिये उस समय इंटेंशन यह नहीं था। इसलिये उसको कसीवर करने के लिये अमेंडमेंट प्रस्तुत किया है और उसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि "बिच एवर इज हायर" की बजाय "बिच एवर इज सोमर" यानी उसकी लिमिट कर दी एक-तिहाई और 10 हजार "बिच एवर इज सोमर"। आपने तो सरकारीकसी नाराजगी में वह सारी चीजें कही हैं, इसलिये उसके जवाब की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मैं अपना संकोचन प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ कि जो हमने "एक-तिहाई या 10 हजार, जो भी ज्यादा हो" उसके स्थान पर "एक-तिहाई या 10 हजार, उनमें जो भी कम हो" रखा है और उसके हिसाब से उनको रियायत मिलेगी। यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है। आपकी नाराजगी तो आम है, हम आपको मना करेंगे, आप हमारे अपने आवेगी हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to press your amendment or withdraw it?

जी कंवरलाल गुप्ता : मना लिया इन्होंने, लेकिन महकूम यहां होता नहीं है।

जी कसील जयपाल : महकूम बहुत एक्सपोर्ट होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta do you wish to press your amendments? or withdraw them?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to withdraw them very reluctantly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw it reluctantly?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos 171 and 172 by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put Government amendment to vote.

The question is:

"Page 13, for lines 10 to 16, substitute—

'from such profits and gains of an amount equal to one-third of such profits and gains or ten thousand rupees, whichever is less'." (203).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clauses 14 and 15. There are no amendments. I shall put them together to the vote.

The question is:

"That Clauses 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Amendment of section 208)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause 16. There are amendments.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I move:

"Page 14, line 32—

for "Rs. 20,000" substitute "40,000." (13)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I move:

"Page 14, line 32,—

for "20,000" substitute "Rs. 32,000" (173).

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: On the registered firm I do not know why he has proposed to decrease the limit. The real value of the rupee is now considerably reduced. Now, the limit should have been enhanced. First of all, I thought that there was a typographical error. But I verified that and I found that that was not so.

It should be Rs. 50,000, I further go and say that taxing the registered firm which is just having an income of Rs. 10,000 will only mean a clerical burden. For example if a registered firm has an income of Rs. 12,000 still it has a taxable burden even if the partners have no other income from that firm. Please consider the value of the rupee at the present time and enhance the limit of taxation income of the registered Firm.

जी कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो मिस्टर सैठ ने कहा है मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को मायूस है कि अगर किसी की और आय न हो तो बस हजार रुपये तक एक व्यक्ति की आय पर छूट है। यही नियम इस समय इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में है और पार्टनरशिप में 20 हजार के ऊपर टैक्स लगता है तो अब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि पहले यह 30 हजार था अब आप ने उस को 20 कर दिया। अगर वो पार्टनर होवे, दोनों की आय बस हजार की हो तो कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगता, उस पर टैक्स बैसे तो नहीं लगेगा, केवल कर्म पर यह लग रहा है। तो यह एक बड़ी बिडम्बना होगी। इसलिए मैं ने इस में 30 हजार की जगह 32 हजार कर दिया क्योंकि मैं बिल्कुल उलटा था कानून के मुताबिक कर नहीं सकता था। मेरा इरादा यही था कि जो पहले था वही रहने दिया जाय। इस से कोई आप को फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। मैं बार बार यह दोहरा रहा हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में बस हजार या दो बार पाँच हजार कम ज्यादा कर के इस को इतना ज्यादा बल्की मत बनाइए कि जो न टैक्स देने वाले की समझ में आए, न बकील उस को समझ सके और न कोई और समझ सके। कानून बड़ी अच्छा होता है जो पब्लिक की समझ सके और जिस पर जनता की हो सके। हर साल आप बजटों छोटी छोटी बातों के लिए तो इस का क्या फायदा होगा? आप अपने आफिसियल्स से पूछिए कि इस से कितना रेवेन्यू आएगा? वे छोटी छोटी बातें हर साल बजटों में और इतना मोटा इस को बना देते हैं, मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत की। मेहरबानी कर के ऐसा मत करिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिम्पलिकिफिकेशन की कोशिश हर साल होती है लेकिन सिम्पलिकिफिकेशन के पीछे यह और कामप्लीकेटेड हो जाता है। इसलिए कृपा कर के जो था वही रखिए।

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:**  
Madam Chairman, in this particular clause 16 the only provision is to make it compulsory for the registered firm to pay tax in advance whose income is twenty thousand or over

that. Previously it was thirty thousand. The hon'ble members want it to be restored. The exemption limit is ten thousand in the case of registered firms also. If their income is more than ten thousand they have to pay income tax. The only question is whether they should pay the tax in advance. Every individual has to pay his tax in advance. That particular analogy has been applied. There is no question of additional revenue. Of course, advance payment will be received by the Government. So, I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment.

**SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH:** I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 13.

*Amendment No. 13, was by leave withdrawn.*

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 173.

*Amendment No. 173 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20—(Amendment of section 245 D).

**SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH:**  
I beg to move:

"Page 16, after line 34, insert—

"IB. The Settlement Commission shall be empowered to settle cases arising out of disputes of Estate Duty also." (14)

It is a small amendment. There is a settlement Commission for wealth tax and income tax. I do not know why for Estate Duty there is no

[Shri Vinodbhai Sheth]

Settlement Commission. There is considerable litigation in Estate Duty. Such matters can be settled in the interest of revenue and Estate Duty payer in the Settlement Commission. The hon'ble Minister a little while ago said that he believed in settlement and not litigation. In order to reduce the litigation I would like to extend the facility of Settlement Commission and widen the scope of settlement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Madan Chairman the hon'ble Member who is seeking to move this amendment No. 14 is not only my esteemed friend but is an ex-Finance Minister of Gujarat and a good advocate also. He is well aware of the position. We have got the Income-tax Act. We have got the Wealth Tax Act. We have got the Estate Duty Act and the Gift Tax Act. Regarding Wealth Tax, if disputes arise, they have to be decided by the Wealth Tax Settlement Commissioner. If you want that disputes arising out of Estate Duty should be decided by some Settlement Commissioner, then provision has to be made in the Estate Duty Act and not in the Income-Tax Act. However his suggestion will be looked into and we will examine it. I am sorry I cannot accept his amendment as it is a misfit here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sheth, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Yes. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 14?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Leave is granted.

*Amendment No. 14 was, by leave withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put Clause 20 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Amendment of section 246).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move Amendment No. 204 to Clause 21.

I beg to move:

Page 17, after line 38, insert—

(c) in the Explanation, clause (b) shall be omitted." (204).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you anything to say on that?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes. My Amendment No. 204 to Clause 21 is to this effect:—

Clause 21 of the Finance Bill seeks to make certain modifications relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners Appeals. Sub-clause (a) seeks to secure that all appeals against specified orders in the case of companies shall henceforth lie to Commissioners, Appeals.

In view of the abolition of the distinction in relation to appeals in the case of domestic companies and foreign companies, the proposed amendment to the Finance Bill seeks to make a change of a drafting nature to omit clause (b) of the explanation to section 246 which defines the expressions 'domestic companies' and 'foreign companies'. The proposed amendment is, thus, only of a drafting nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the Government Amendment No. 204 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 17, after line 38, insert—

“(c) in the Explanation, clause (b) shall be omitted.” (204)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

“That Clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23—(Amendment of section 4—Wealth-tax).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move my amendment No. 205 to Clause 23.

I beg to move:

Page 18, for lines cd to cg, substitute—

“(a) in sub-section (1A), for the words and brackets “into the common stock of the family (such property being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)”, the words and brackets “into the common stock of the family or been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, to the family otherwise than for adequate consideration (the property so converted or transferred being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)” shall be substituted.” (205).

Clause 23 of the Finance Bill seeks to provide that where an individual makes a gift of his separate property to the Hindu Undivided Family of which he is a member, the value of such property will be included in the net wealth of the individual.

It has been noticed that the amendment may not cover cases where an individual makes an ‘indirect gift’ of his separate property to the family or where he transfers his separate property to the family at less than its market value. The proposed amendment seeks to plug this loophole. This amendment, corresponds to the similar amendment proposed in Clause 9 of the Finance Bill, in relation to the Income-tax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right I will now put the Government amendment No. 205 to clause 23 to vote.

The question is:

Page 18, for lines 34 to 37, substitute—

“(a) in sub-section (1A), for the words and brackets “into the common stock of the family (such property being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)”, the words and brackets “into the common stock of the family or been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, to the family otherwise than for adequate consideration (the property so converted or transferred being hereinafter referred to as the converted property)” shall be substituted.” (209).

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill. . . .

Clause 24 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29.—(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two Government Amendments Nos. 51 and 52.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I beg to move Amendment No. 51.

I beg to move:

Page 22, line 6 after "29" insert "(1). (51).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You may move your next amendment No. 52.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I move Amendment No. 52.

I beg to move:-

Page 22, after line 8, insert-

'(2) The first Schedule to the Central Excises Act shall have and shall be deemed to have had effect as if—

(a) the following Items (hereafter in this section referred to as "the said Items" had been inserted therein at the places indicated by their respective numbers, with effect on and from the 1st day of March, 1979, namely:—

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
"47. LOCKS, ALL SORTS, AND KEYS THEREFOR		Twenty Per cent. ad valorem.
<i>Explanation.</i> —"Lock" means a locking device operated by a key or controlled by a combination of letters or figures.		
59. TOOTH BRUSHES		Twenty-five per cent ad valorem";

(b) the said Items had been omitted on the appointed day,

and the provisions of section 6 of 10 of 1897 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall in relation to the omission of the said Items effected by clause (b), apply as they apply relation to the repeal by a Central Act of an enactment.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisional Collection of 1931 Section of Taxes Act, 1931 anything done or purported to have been done or any action taken or purported to have been taken, before the appointed day under the Central Excise Act, by virtue of clause (v) or clause (vi) of Part II of the Third Schedule to the Finance Bill, 1979 read with the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, shall be deemed to have been done or taken, for all purposes, under the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act as amended by sub-section (2).

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of sub-sections (2) and (3) "appointed day" means the day of the coming into force of this section'. (52)

On these amendment Nos. 51 and 52 to Clause 29, I have nothing much to say. These are only consequential amendments which I request the House to adopt.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right. I will put Government Amendment No. 51 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 22, line 6, after "29" insert (1) (51).

The motion was adopted.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will now put Government Amendment No. 52 to the vote.

The question is:

Page 22, after line 8 insert—

(2) The First Schedule to the Central Excises Act shall have and shall be deemed to have had effect as if—

(a) the following items (thereafter in the section referred to as “the said Items”) had been inserted therein at the places indicated by their respective numbers, with effect on and from the 1st day of March, 1979, namely:—

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
“ 47. LOCKS, ALL SORTS AND KEYS THEREFOR .		Twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
<i>Explanation.</i> —“ Lock ” means a locking device operated by a key or controlled by a combination of letters or figures.		
59. TOOTH BRUSHES		Twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .”;

(b) the said Items had been omitted on the appointed day.

coming into force of this section’  
(52).

and the provisions of section 6 of 10 of 1897 the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall in relation to the omission of the said Items effected by clause (b), apply as they apply in relation to the repeal by a Central Act of an enactment.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, anything done or purported to have been done, or any action taken or purported to have been taken, before the appointed day under the Central Excises Act by virtue of clause (v) or clause (vi) of Part II of the Third Schedule to the Finance Bill, 1979 read with the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931, shall be deemed to have been done or taken for all purposes, under the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, as amended by sub-section (2).

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of sub-section (2) and (3), “appointed day” means the day of the

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both the Government Amendments Nos. 51 and 52 have been adopted. Now I will put Clause No. 29, as amended, to vote.

The question is:

‘That Clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill.’

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35—(Foreign travel tax).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Government amendment No. 53.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move amendment No. 53.

I beg to move:

Page 25, line 13,



after "International Airports

Authority Act, 1971.

insert "or such carriers," (53).

This is only a consequential amendment. Previously we had only the words 'International Airports Authority Act, 1971'. We are going to add the words, "or such carriers". It is only a formal amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 25, line 13.

after "International Airports Authority Act, 1971,"

insert "or such carriers". (53)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In clauses 36 to 39, there are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 36 to 39 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 36 to 39 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 40. Clause 40—(Power to make rules).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move;

after "section 35"

after "section 35"

insert "or any carrier". (54).

This is more or less consequential to the amendment that we have passed earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 26, line 20.

after "section 35"

insert "or any carrier" (54).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In clauses 41 and 42, there are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 41 and 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 41 and 42 were added to the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 43. 17.38 hrs.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU in the chair.

Clause 43—(Amendment of Act 6 of 1898)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

page 28,—

Omit lines 3 and 4. (46).

My amendment is a very simple one. The charges on the Inland Letter have been increased. I am against that increase. The point is that as far as the ordinary people are concerned, they communicate with each other mainly by postcards and Inland Letters. It is they who are being directly taxed in this Bill. Moreover Inland Letters are not even available. You are taxing an unavailable commodity, as of now. Everywhere the complaints are that they are not available. Four months ago, I wrote to the hon. Minister Shri Brij Lal Verma. Earlier, he was holding court from one

of the last seats there. He is not there now. Anyway, 4 months ago, I wrote to him, saying that there are no inland letters available in most of the post offices of Coimbatore, particularly in the rural areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not available in Calcutta also.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I do not know about Calcutta. I had not been there then. I stand corrected. It is not available in all the rural areas. I did not write about Calcutta. I wrote about Coimbatore district and I got a letter from him that he was having the matter examined. At that time, the complaints I received were from two post offices. Now I am receiving complaints from all the post offices. It is the result of his examination. (Interruption) I will ask him to stop the examination. But what is most important is this. I would request that the Minister accepts my amendment and he does not penalize the lowest income group, by taxing inland letters.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I want to add my feeble voice to the very eloquent appeal made by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. The amendment which we have given is really for the purpose of trying to help the lower and middle class people. This is not even for the middle class. The correspondence is carried on by the companies and the people who can afford through envelopes. The ordinary people only write in post cards and in inland letters. Therefore, if you raise it by 5 paise, this is not going to be such a large revenue. Actually, the amount of revenue which you will get by this item will not be very high considering the deficit of Rs. 1000 crores, Rs. 2000 crores, Rs. 600 crores on other taxes and so on. This is totally unnecessary and it is irritating everybody. I want to point out that a tax should not irritate the people. If a tax irritates the people without getting sufficient money, then it is a bad tax. Under the canons of taxation, this is totally unacceptable tax. There-

fore, I would urge the hon. Minister at least to accept this amendment in respect of post card.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We have done this exercise most reluctantly. The postal services are running in a loss; and on this service, there is a loss of Rs. 9 crores. So, in order to mobilise resources here and there, we have tried to find out that this is the item which is used by them and they can bear the burden. We have not increased any rate, so far as post cards are concerned, which are generally used in the rural sector. They do not use inland letters. Honestly, they are mostly used, apart from the Members of Parliament, by the business community in their business transactions. It is not that much.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: We take it that the Minister is with the business community and not with the people.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Even after increasing the rate from 20 paise to 25 paise, even then the postal service on this account will be running in a loss. At present it is Rs. 9 crores.

(Interruptions)

That is a different matter. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee then what? Let the House decide that this deficit will be fixed up at Rs. 2000 crores and everything can be withdrawn or Rs. 3000 crores. This is my humble submission. Mr. Saugata Roy, I appreciate your sentiments.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why have you introduced deficit financing?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I appreciate your sentiments. We can have that additional resource mobilization through taxation in order to decrease the deficit further. We did our level best. I honestly give you a picture. When we started for formation of the budget—permit me Mr.

Chairman to say a few words—what was the picture that came before us? Rs. 10,500 crores were for tax revenue; Rs. 3200 crores for State share. What remains is Rs. 7300 crores. Another non-tax revenue is Rs. 2500 crores. Then the total revenue receipts are Rs. 9800 crores and Rs. 5200 crores are the capital receipts. The total came to Rs. 15,000 crores. This is the total revenue and capital. Then you minus the public spending of Rs. 11,000 crores. So, there will be Rs. 4000 crores for your budget. So, naturally, there is such a huge deficit that we have to mobilise all that. After all, we cannot permit the postal services to run in deficit. We want to open more post offices in the rural sector. They are not running in a profit and all that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** What is the amount of arrears of the income tax?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The arrears of income tax, as has been rightly pointed out by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, is this. The figures are on his tips. There are approximately Rs. 900 crores. But it goes to the credit of this Government that we have realised Rs. 130 crores last year and we have reduced the income tax arrears to a large extent. We are taking all effective steps. They are pending for decades at least. That is the whole position. They have been accumulated; they are not of two years. We have taken effective steps to clear the arrears. I will give the figures later on in this behalf. So, I am sorry to accept the amendment of the lady member which I wish I could have accepted.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** He has accepted it. He is sorry, but he has accepted it. (Intercepted it.)

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** No, no.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He has not accepted it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Minister, the figure of Rs. 840 crores was given by your Minister. Where did you cite this figure from? (Interruptions) I have got documents now.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** You are disturbing us because you have come just now. There are other members who have contributed to the debate and are maintaining the quorum in this House. You have come just now after taking your lunch, coffee, tea and everything. We are sitting here since morning without tea, coffee and lunch. You have come just now.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** I am sorry that people walk in and disturb the discussion. I want to explain the amendment as some persons. Mr. Bosu also, may not be aware of what it is. I should like to know from the hon. Finance Minister how much he is expecting from this increase in price on inland letter form which are used by the common people. He may say that it is the businessmen who use it because they are his only contacts. But I tell you that I have got complaints and the queues that are standing in the post offices in the plantation areas in Valparai are certainly not businessmen; the queues which are standing in the post offices in the rural areas in Bengal and Tamilnadu are not businessmen; they are ordinary people living in the rural areas. What is the income he is expecting to make up the shortfall of Rs. 11 crores that have not been collected from big business houses?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The postal services on this score are incurring a loss of approximately Rs. 9 crores, on this inland card service and the income that is expected from this increase will be approximately Rs. 3.5 crores.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** You always make it up in telegraph and telephones. ARC went into this matter.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That suggestion will be examined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 46 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 46 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 43 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 44 and 45 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause 46.

Clause 46 (Amendment of Act 38 of 1974).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have an amendment No. 103. I beg to move:

Page 28,—

omit lines 20 to 22. (103)

17.50 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

This relates to the compulsory deposits. I have suggested that the compulsory deposits must and with the current year. The reason is this—the tax payer is subject to a three pronged attack. First he has got to pay surcharge on income tax, then he has less concessions on savings, and added to that he has to continue to pay the compulsory deposit. All these three added together is such a heavy burden. The previous Finance Minister said that this compulsory deposit will go on till the end of the year 1979-80 and the surcharge was increase by 5 per cent. He raised it from 10 to 15. Now we have got surcharge from 15 to 20 and we have also got additional compulsory deposit. Whether you call it deposits or not, it is

an outgoing from the earning of the person. Therefore, it is a heavy burden. I know many of the salary classes are unable to bear the burden. They have no other means of income. Therefore, this is a heavy burden on them.

I have, therefore, moved that the compulsory deposit at least must end with this year so that if they have surcharge, let them not have deposit, and if they have deposit, let them not have surcharge. But they should not have both.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Clause 46 of the Finance Bill seeks to continue this scheme of compulsory deposits for another two years i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82. That is either to mobilise additional resources for development work and side by side to reduce the inflationary pressures that the Government has been compelled to continue this scheme. This has been a very conscious decision and I have no other option but not to accede to the proposal or request made by hon. member Shri Venkataraman. I am sorry, I cannot accept it under these circumstances.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put amendment No. 103 to Clause 46 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 103 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put clause 46 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 46 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 46 was added to the Bill...*

First Schedule

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are lot of amendments.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move:

Page 36,—

Omit lines 1 to 5. (47)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 41, line 34,—

for "twenty per cent." substitute "fifteen per cent." (62)

Page 43, line 29,—

for "twenty per cent." substitute "fifteen per cent." (63)

Page 44, line 26,—

for "twenty per cent." substitute—

"fifteen per cent." (64)

Page 45, line 24,—

for "twenty per cent." substitute—

"fifteen per cent." (65)

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am moving my amendments Nos. 80 to 85.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vayalar Ravi's amendment No. 96 is the same as 47. So, it is out of question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am moving amendments Nos. 122 to 128.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am moving amendments Nos. 174 to 182.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. K. Nair cannot move his amendment No. 184 because it is the same as 47. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya cannot move his amendments Nos. 190 and 191 because 190 is the same as 122 and 191 is the same as 126.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am moving the Government amendment No. 206.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I beg to move:—

Page 30, line 18,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "ten per cent." (80)

Page 31, line 24,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "ten per cent." (81)

Page 32, line 5,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "ten per cent." (82)

Page 32, line 29,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "ten per cent." (83)

Page 33, line 32,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "ten per cent." (84)

Page 33, line 33,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "ten per cent." (85)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I beg to move:—

Page 30, line 18,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "one per cent." (122)

Page 31, line 24,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "one per cent." (123)

Page 32, line 5,—

for "fifteen per cent."

substitute "one per cent." (124)

Page 33, line 23,—

for "fifteen per cent."  
substitute "one per cent."  
(125)

Page 33, line 33,—

for "fifteen per cent."  
substitute "one per cent."  
(126)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I  
beg to move\*—

Page 29, line 16,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs.  
10,000" (174)

Page 29, line 18,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs.  
10,000" (175)

Page 30, line 1,—

for "55 per cent." substitute  
"50 per cent." (176)

Page 30, line 4,—

for "60 per cent." substitute  
"50 per cent." (177)

Page 30, line 26,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs.  
"10,000" (178)

Page 30, line 28,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs.  
"10,000" (179)

Page 30, line 29,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs.  
10,000" (180)

Page 31, line 7,—

for "55 per cent." substitute  
"50 per cent." (181)

Page 31, line 10,—

for "60 per cent." substitute  
"50 per cent." (182)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg  
to move:—

Pages 36 and 37, for lines 29 to  
44 and lines 4 to 6, substitute—

#### Income-tax

Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
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"(v) on income by way of interest payable  
on—

10 per cent.

Nil

(A) any security, other than a  
tax-free security, of the Cen-  
tral or a State Government;

(B) any debentures or other se-  
curities for money issued by  
or on behalf of any local  
authority or a corporation  
established by a Central, State  
or Provincial Act;

(C) any debentures issued by a  
company where such deben-  
tures are listed in a recog-

nised stock exchange in India  
in accordance with the Secu-  
rities Contracts (Regulation)  
Act, 1956 and any rules made  
thereunder." (206)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISH-  
NAN: My amendment is very simple.  
It is really asking the Government to  
abandon what is a most immoral  
action on their part. Just recently a  
few hours ago, when the Prime Min-  
ister made his statement, we were

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

happy to hear that Acharya Vinoba Bhave has consented to withdraw his hunger strike. At the same time, we said: "You cannot speak on behalf of all the States here. You cannot take away the powers that the States already have and allow yourself to be pressurised in this way to bring something on to the Concurrent List from the State List. It is in keeping with that same spirit that I say that by levying this surcharge—on income-tax you are making inroads into the States' finances. Over the last two years, there has been a growing demand that there should be discussions, debates and a general dialogue on Centre-State relations. The underlying basis of this is the fact that today the States find themselves more and more crippled in generating resources for their own internal development. They are at the mercy of the Planning Commission and at the mercy of the Central Government. For a small irrigation project, a small school or hospital or anything else, they have to come running here. What is the point in having a federal structure if the States do not have the elbow room with which they can develop and meet their own requirements according to the genius of their people? When you say surcharge, you are just trying to bamboozle everybody. The income is going to come from all over the country, but the surcharge is going into your pocket and the States will not get their share of the income tax. This is a totally immoral and anti-democratic proposition.

13.00 hrs.

Now, you say that you have restored democracy. But I say that the ship of democracy is going to be sunk because of the mutiny that is going on in the ship. Now, you want mutiny throughout the country by bringing immoral taxation.

I hope, the Minister will have some commonsense and will accept this amendment and abandon the idea of

cheating the States of money that is rightly due to them, in this manner.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Chairman, I will confine myself only to the burden that is falling on the poor tax-payer. After all, whether you call it compulsory deposit or surcharge on income-tax or whatever name you may give to it, it is coming from the pocket of the tax-payer. In addition, he has to pay advance tax as and when it occurs. Therefore, I say that this is causing very heavy burden on the tax-payer. There must be a limit, after all, for the tax-paying capacity also because every year, either you increase the income-tax or the surcharge and it goes on year after year. Therefore, I would submit that this is totally unwarranted. In any event, to pay 20 per cent surcharge on income-tax is merely to say that the income-tax increased by 24 per cent.

The income-tax is a shareable source of revenue and the shareable source of revenue applies to the States as well as to the Centre. When you raise income-tax it will go to the States. But if you raise surcharge for the purposes of Union, it will not go to the States. This particular surcharge is defined as 'for the purpose of the Union'. Therefore, you have deprived the States of this share

The hon. Minister referred to previous instances. Mr. Pai was in the Government and I think, he will explain that. But to deprive the States of a legitimate source of revenue is circumventing the Constitution. Therefore, I oppose this additional surcharge levy.

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** The Government seems to be a helpless victim of its mismanagement. The result of this is that the Finance Minister says that we are having deficits. Neither there seems to be an idea of reducing the deficits nor reducing the expenditure nor reducing the taxation on the people however, reasonable it may be.

Uptil now, we have heard only negative replies and not even a single constructive suggestion has been accepted.

Last year, it imposed surcharge on electricity. While it was absolutely unusual, there were protests from the States that you cannot make revenue out of it when Electricity Board's themselves are running into great losses. They are not even able to provide for their depreciation. Now, whenever we make a suggestion, it is countered by saying that you did it and, therefore, we are doing it. While we have been accused of so many crimes, I hope, they will not commit the same crimes. If we have committed any crime, you better avoid it. I thought you would create a healthy convention by withdrawing so many taxes. But you seem to fail in the same line. That is why the people do not see any difference between yourself and ourself. I have been saying we are the same, except the difference in name.

I would, therefore, say when you quote the example, do it properly. Was it not during the Bangladesh crisis that the Government had imposed a surcharge for the purposes of the Union? It was a temporary measure. Did we not withdraw it also? Now you imposed this 10 per cent last year. This year you are increasing it by another 15 per cent. Perhaps you are going to make it a permanent kind of taxation structure, and we are opposed to it. When you imposed this 10 per cent surcharge, we thought you would withdraw it later on. But we find you are not only perpetuating it, but increasing it. That is why we are protesting against it. I would like you to come forward and say "we believe in straightforward methods, we want to raise the income-tax." But then you want to be popular by keeping the income-tax rate low and, at the same time, have a surcharge, calling by some other name, which is not fair. It is not correct. Why do you not come forward to

raise the taxation rates, rather than call it a surcharge?

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** The earlier speakers have made the point of view against the surcharge very clearly. Two issues are involved in this whole matter. One is the issue of the direct taxes. This Government had with much fanfare announced the formation of a Committee to go into the direct taxation structure of the country, which was called the Choksi Committee on Direct Taxation. The Choksi Committee has submitted its report, and I had the privileges to go through the report. Nowhere does the Committee on Direct Taxes suggest the imposition of a surcharge. In fact, it had suggested the simplification of the tax structure. The whole effort of the Government should have been to collect more taxes, to mop up more resources with the existing level of taxation, rather than increasing the burden of taxes. Already India is the highest taxed country in the World. I do not object if you increase the tax on the rich; but the taxation structure is so top-heavy that to maintain the tax-structure you need a very big bureaucratic machinery. Therefore, from that point of view, this surcharge or extra tax should have been avoided.

But the more important part is with respect to the question of Centre-State relationship. Income-tax comes in the divisible pool and it is divided between the Union and the States. The Seventh Finance Commission had suggested a certain devaluation which has been more fair to the States than the earlier Commission. Now this particular surcharge seeks to by-pass the Seventh Finance Commission recommendations, because according to the Seventh Finance Commission a little more money was going to the States. This is grossly unfair. So, I oppose this surcharge on principle. That is why, unlike Shri Pai, who has suggested the reduction of the surcharge from 15 per cent to the former level



[Shri Saugata Roy]

of 10 per cent, I have suggested its reduction from 15 per cent to 1 per cent. I would like it to go altogether, but then, in that case, my amendment would not be valid.

I would humbly request the Minister not to find such easy means of collecting revenue. You think surcharge is an easy means, which will come directly to the Union Government. What you have to do is to collect more taxes, you have to reduce unproductive expenditure in the Government. There is no tangible effort on the part of Government to do that. On the other hand, you have imposed this extra tax, which will deprive the States of their legitimate revenue, to quote the picturesque words of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, it will bamboozle the States and by-pass the States, which is not fair. So, it would be withdrawn.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नभापति महोदय, इस मसाल में दो चीजें हैं। एक तो वह जिन का जिक्र श्रीमती पार्वतीकृष्णन ने किया। दूसरा रेट आफ टैक्स के बारे में है। मेरे जो प्रपोजल है 174 में मे कर 181 तक। उनमें मैंने कहा है कि रेट आफ टैक्स कम होना चाहिए जिन से रेवेन्यू बढ़े और मैंने यह कहा है कि मिनिमम जिन का टैक्स लगेगा, वह दस हजार तक की उसके लिए छूट होनी चाहिए। दस हजार के ऊपर टैक्स लगना चाहिए क्योंकि जितनी महंगाई बढ़ रही है उस हिसाब से आज दस हजार रुपये की कीमत कम है।

अब आप देखिए कि 40 लाख असेसोज हैं। चालीस लाख में करीब डेढ़ लाख के दस हजार इनकम वाले हैं। चालीस लाख में डेढ़ लाख के दस हजार इनकम वाले हैं। उन में कलैक्शन बार्ज उतना ही आता है जितना कि रेवेन्यू आता है। इसलिए उसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर किसी व्यक्ति की इनकम 10 हजार है तो वह अपनी भी आफ है, अगर उसमें ज्यादा होती है तभी उस पर टैक्स लगना है। मैं कहूंगा कि आप 10 हजार की मिनिमम लिमिट करें और जैसा कि चोकसी कमेटी ने कहा है, मैक्सिमम टैक्स लिमिट 60 परसेंट होनी चाहिए। इससे ज्यादा मैक्सिमम रेट नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि 1974 में जब रेट 20 परसेंट कम करके मैक्सिमम रेट आफ टैक्स 77 परसेंट लाया

गया था तो उस समय प्रपोज्ड रेवेन्यू से 197 करोड़ अधिक रुपये टैक्स कलेक्शन हुआ था। हालांकि मैक्सिमम टैक्स रेट 20 परसेंट कम किया गया था। उसी प्रकार से 1976 में उसको 77 परसेंट से घटाकर 66 परसेंट कर दिया गया, यानी 11 परसेंट कम किया गया फिर भी प्रपोज्ड रेवेन्यू से 237 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा कलेक्ट हुआ। इसका मतलब यह है कि जितना टैक्स रेट आप कम करते जाते हैं, आपकी रेवेन्यू बढ़ती जाती है। यही स्थिति जापान में है, यू०एस०ए० में है और अन्य दूसरे देशों में है। बाकी देश तो आहिस्ता 2 प्रपना टैक्स रेट कम कर रहे हैं लेकिन आप टैक्स रेट बढ़ा रहे हैं जिससे कि देश में एक पैरेलल एकोनामी डेवलप हो रही है और टैक्स का इवेलन हो रहा है। पैरेलल एकोनामी इस देश की प्रथम-व्यवस्था को खत्म कर देगी। बहुत लोगों को बेइमान बनायेगी और प्रोडक्शन को भी हिट करेगी कुछ भी हों, आपके पास रेवेन्यू पाने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप टैक्स कम कीजिए। आप 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा टैक्स मत लगायें ताकि लोगों को इमैटिव मिले। दुनिया में जो सोकाल्ड सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं वे भी अब इमैटिव देने लगे हैं। इससे रेवेन्यू भी ज्यादा आयेंगी और आनैस्टी भी बढ़ेगी, सेविज भी ज्यादा होंगी। सेविज ज्यादा होने से कैपिटल फार्मेशन बढ़ेगा और फिर उनमें प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा। इसलिए आप 60 परसेंट मैक्सिमम रेट आफ टैक्स करें और मिनिमम 10 हजार तक छूट दें। इस समय जो ब्लैकमनी की पैरेलल एकोनामी चल रही है उसको अगर खत्म करना है तो उसका एकमात्र तरीका यही है कि आप रेट आफ टैक्स को कम करें।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि अभी जो कहा गया कि सरचार्ज नहीं होना चाहिए, मैं उसको हब में नहीं हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ जो फाइनेंस कमिशन बैठा था उसकी जो रिपोर्ट थी उसको सरकार ने मान लिया और उससे स्टेट्स को ज्यादा पैसा मिला है इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार का समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार ने फाइनेंस कमिशन बिठाया, उसने सभी स्टेट्स से बातचीत करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दी जिसको सरकार ने मान लिया। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेट्स के द्वारा मेटर की केवल शाली देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। स्टेट्स को अपने प्लान्स के लिए तीन हजार करोड़ की नयी रेवेन्यू पैदा करनी थी जबकि 1978-79 में सभी स्टेट्स ने मिल करके केवल 71 करोड़ की एकट्रा रेवेन्यू क्लियर की। जैसे करल रिच का संभाव है, अभी उसके लिए अभी भी ने कहा कि उनपर टैक्स लगाने का काम स्टेट्स का है लेकिन इस देश में एक भी ऐसी स्टेट नहीं है—केरल और बंगाल की कम्युनिस्ट सरकारों को मिलाकर—जिसने करल रिच पर कोई टैक्स लगाया हो। कोई भी इसके लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। जो अपने आप को

प्रोवेंसिब कहते हैं वे भी तैयार नहीं हैं। उनका एक ही तरीका है कि तमाम पैसा सेन्टर से जाए। तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जब तक स्टेट्स अपनी रेवेन्यू नहीं बढ़ाती हैं, केवल एतराज करती हैं उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। यानी 10-12 स्टेट्स के 1979-80 के बजट पेश हुए हैं। करीब करीब हर स्टेट का बजट डेफिसिट में है। मतलब यह कि ओवरड्राफ्टिंग होगी। इसलिए इसमें सेन्टर को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है। इस मामले में मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं घोषणा करता हूँ मेरी जी इस पर बिचार करेंगे कि जो मैक्सिमम रेट है वह कैसे कम किया जाए ताकि आपकी रेवेन्यू बढ़े।

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I have already moved my Amendment No. 206 to the First Schedule. In this connection, I would like to say only this much that Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Bill prescribes the rates for deduction of income-tax at source. Part II, *inter alia*, provides income-tax to be deductible at source from interest on 'rights' debentures issued by widely held companies at a concessional rate of 10 per cent as against 24 per cent in respect of interest on other securities. It is proposed to extend the benefit of deduction of income-tax at source at a concessional rate of 10 per cent to interest on all debentures issued by public companies listed in recognised stock exchanges, local authorities, statutory corporations and also to interest on Government securities payable to non-corporate resident tax-payers.

Some of the very valid points have been raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** You did not call me, Sir. I have also moved my amendment.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You were not called because your amendment was already covered by another hon. Member.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** I have to express my views on this issue.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** On principle, I am against imposing this surcharge. In the name of surcharge, they are collecting the revenue and they are not sharing the revenue with the States. They call it a surcharge only to see that the States cannot claim any share from the revenues that they collect by way of surcharge. It is a technical process adopted by the Central Government to deny the States of their share.

My hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, was saying why the States are not raising their resources. Where are the resources for the States? They are exacting all the resources from the States. How much money they are collecting in the name of increasing taxes on petrol and other things. You see the list of items and you will be astonished to see that there is no scope for the States to collect any extra amount of revenue. What they can do is that the States can collect sales tax. You are also imposing prohibition now and the money that they are collecting from this source has also to be paid by the Centre.

I am totally against the tactics that they have adopted for monopolising all the resources that are there in the country and, at the same time, they are asking the States to increase their revenues for which there is no scope. I am for increasing direct taxes on the affluent sections of people. I am not opposed to it. But they do not do that. They do not increase the income-tax because they have to pay a share of it to the States. That is why they are not treating it as an increase in income-tax. You are making it a surcharge so that the States will not be in a position to claim any money from it. I agree with the other arguments that have been given by our colleagues, but not with what Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said.. (Interruptions).

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** What is the per capita expenditure in Delhi? How many fountains are there in Delhi streets? This is what is happening in one part of the country. At other places, we do not have money even to repair our streets; we do not have money to remove the slum.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** You are amassing all the wealth of the country in the name of strengthening the Centre. We have no quarrel if you spend money for Defence, Communications....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Bhattacharya, you may speak only on your amendment. I think you have made your points....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** I did not get any chance to speak in the General Discussion. I would say that the Centre-State relations come here. In that respect, on principle, I oppose this proposal. I have suggested one per cent only for the reason that, otherwise, my amendment would not have been admitted; the President would not have given permission to it. I have suggested a surcharge of only one per cent, not more than that.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I wish to deal, first of all, with the amendment sought to be moved by Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya. With due respect to Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya, I would say that this is neither the time nor the occasion to enter into all those larger issues. These cannot be settled like this. On the larger issues, we could debate later....

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The hon. Minister is tired. Let us give him some respite and resume the discussion tomorrow.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Let us finish this. I seek your cooperation. I am sure that all my good friends will cooperate in disposing of this business in another half an hour.

So far as Mr. Bhattacharya's amendment is concerned, it is with regard to the reduction of the rate of surcharge from 15 per cent to one per cent for the assessment year 1979-80. The assessment year is 1979-80, that is, accounting year 1978-79. Whatever tax or surcharge has already been paid, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will appreciate, if this amendment is accepted, will have to be refunded.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Make it a part of income-tax.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I am only saying what will be the consequence if the amendment is accepted. Therefore, this amendment cannot be accepted.

Similar is the fate so far as the other amendments moved by Mr. Venkataraman are concerned. I have great regards for him. But the effect of the amendments proposed by the hon. Member, if accepted, would be that the surcharge paid by the companies during the financial year 1978-79 by way of advance tax amounting to Rs. 70 crores approximately would have to be refunded...

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That was not mine.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Amendments 47, 61 and 96....

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** No. You have got confused.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** 47 was moved by me.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** I am sorry. Hon. lady Member, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, has moved it. If it is accepted, it will result in this. The intention of the hon. Member as have been expressed could not be incorporated here. The acceptance of these amendments at this stage in this form would have these disastrous consequences, as I have pointed out. Therefore, I am sorry, I cannot accept them.

1825 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Now, with regard to one point made by Shri T. A. Pai—he said that this surcharge was levied in 1971 during the Bangladesh war. This is factually not correct. It was in practice, it was in vogue since the early years. It was 10 per cent upto 1970 and probably in 1971 it was raised to 15 per cent. So far as the other questions are concerned, I have dealt with during the general debate on the Finance Bill. Of course, this year—we are not trying to hide anything—we wanted to mobilise more resources. You know we have accepted the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission in toto and now 85 per cent of the income-tax collections will go to States and also there will be more devolution from excise collections. There may be certain points still which can be settled by persuasion and conversation. We have very cordial relations with all the States and whatever assistance they need, we immediately go to their help but within our financial constraints which are known to the hon. Members.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta made some points to-day. Earlier also he has been consistently pleading reduction of income tax. He quoted the Choksi Committee report and said whenever the income-tax was reduced, the revenues went up. I have asked the Finance Secretary and other officials to verify the statement made and we will look into it.

Now in this particular provision, whatever is the excess over Rs. 10,000, we used to levy a surcharge of 70 per cent on the excess. We are giving a little bit of relief. The surcharge will not be 70 per cent of the excess. It will be 30 per cent of the excess over Rs. 10,000. This will be our relief.

Looking to the constraint of time and the fact that the hon. Members are busy sitting here the whole day and particularly, Mr. Kamath is sitting here, not speaking but fighting for the members, I am very thankful to all of them and request them to withdraw their amendments.

Mr. Venkataraman has given an amendment and I do not want to go into detail of the amendment. But I regret I cannot accept it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not pressing my amendments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am withdrawing my amendments 174 to 182.

Amendments Nos. 174 to 182 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put all other amendments that have been moved to vote.

Amendments Nos. 47, 62 to 65 80 to 85 and 122 to 126 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put government amendment to vote. The question is:

Pages 35 and 37, for lines 29 to 44 and lines 4 to 6, substitute—

Income tax  
Rate of income-tax

Rate of surcharge

10 per cent.

Nil;

“(v) On income by way of interest payable on—

(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;

(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation es-

[Mr. Speaker]

established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;

(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and any rules made thereunder". (206).

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That first Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### Second Schedule.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to Second Schedule. There is no amendment.

The question is:

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Second Schedule was added to Bill.*

#### Third Schedule.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to Third Schedule.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Can we take this up tomorrow?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: We are tired.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been decided.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We must have some pity for the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You have agreed; the House has agreed and it has decided to complete this by 26th.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House is master.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Mr. Kamath, you have plenty of energy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We can sit.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We can finish this tomorrow within one hour. We are very much tired.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister is also tired. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that I have to certify this Bill after the passing of it. I have to go for a marriage tomorrow and I will be absent tomorrow.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It cannot be finished within half an hour. There are many amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we shall sit till 8 O' Clock and finish this. There is a practical difficulty. In fact I was thinking of asking you to be present tomorrow.....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Anyway we can go up to 8 O'Clock. But, let us have a coffee break of ten minutes now!

MR. SPEAKER: You can go for a coffee break one by one. Now let us go to Third Schedule. There are amendments.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I move:

Page 64, line 5,—

for "Eight per cent."

substitute "Six per cent." (20).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I move:

Page 55,—

omit lines, 34 to 37. (28)

Page 56,—

omit lines 1 to 3. (29)

Page 56,—

omit lines 4 to 6. (30)

Page 56,—

omit lines 19 to 21. (31)

Page 56,—

omit lines 34 to 36. (32)

Page 57,—

omit lines 26 to 28. (33)

Page 57,—

omit lines 29 to 31. (34)

Page 57,—

omit lines 37 to 39. (35)

Page 60,—

omit lines 17 to 22. (36)

Page 60,—

omit lines 37 to 39. (37)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move:

Page 56, line 2,—

for "Five hundred rupees" substitute—

"Four hundred rupees" (48)

Page 60, line 38,—

for "One rupee and thirty paise" substitute—

"Eighty paise". (49)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 64,—

after line 14, insert,—

"Provided that small scale industries manufacturing goods falling under this Item shall be exempt from levy if the clearance

in a financial year exclusive of the value of export goods and excisable goods not falling under Item No. 68 is less than rupees thirty lakhs." (50)

Page 55, line 22,—

for "Twenty-five per cent, ad valorem"

substitute—

"Fifteen per cent. ad valorem" (66)

Page 60,—

(i) line 28, omit "(1)",

(ii) line 19, omit "Twenty per cent ad valorem" (68)

Page 55, line 28,—

for "Three rupees per thousand," substitute "Two rupees per thousand," (69)

Page 55, line 35,—

for "Two thousand seven hundred and fifty rupees."

substitute "Two thousand five hundred rupees." (70)

Page 60,—

for line 27, substitute—

'(xlvii) for Item No. 35, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"35. CYCLES, AND PARTS OF CYCLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CYCLES

5 per cent". (72),

Page 60,—line 38,—

for "One rupee and thirty paise" substitute—

"Seventy eight paise" (73)

Page 64, line 5,—

for "Eight per cent." substitute—  
"Four per cent". (74)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

Page 63, omit lines 29 to 39. (55)

Page 64, in line 3, for "(vil)", substitute "(v)". (56)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I beg to move:

Page 60, line 38,—

for "One rupee and thirty paise" substitute—

"Seventy-five paise." (98)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I beg to move:

Page 55,—

omit lines 11 to 13—(108)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

Page 64, line 5,—

for "Eight per cent." substitute—  
"Five per cent." (115)

Page 64, line 5,—

for "Eight per cent." substitute—  
"Seven per cent." (116)

Page 64, lines 5 to 7,—

for "ALL OTHER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, BUT EXCLUDING".

substitute—

"ALL OTHER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, MANUFACTURED IN A FACTORY BUT EXCLUDING." (117)

Page 64,—

after line 14, insert

'Explanation—In this Item, the expression "factory" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).' (118)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move\*:

Page 55,—

omit lines 5 to 7. (135)

Page 55,—omit lines 8 to 10. (136)

Page 55, line 35,—

for "Sixty per cent."

substitute "Forty per cent." (138)

Page 56, line 17,—

for "One hundred per cent."

substitute "Eighty per cent." (141)

Page 56, line 35,—

for "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*."

substitute "Ten per cent. if not made by machine; Twelve and a half per cent. if made in cottage industry; Fifteen per cent. if made in small scale industry with an investment of rupees ten lakh and Twenty per cent. if manufactured by medium or big industries." (143)

Page 57,—

omit lines 15 to 17. (144)

Page 57,—

omit lines 18 to 22. (145)

Page 58, line 13,—

for "Twenty per cent."

substitute "Fifteen per cent." (146)

Page 59,—after line 34, insert—

'(aa) in sub-item (2), for the words "(including transistor sets)", the words "(excluding transistor-sets)" shall be substituted.' (147)

Page 60,—omit lines 4 to 6. (148)

Page 60, line 19,—

(i) for "Twenty" substitute "Fifteen"

(ii) for "Twenty-five" substitute "Twenty". (149)

Page 60, line 20,—

for "Thirty" substitute "Twenty-five" (150)

Page 60, line 21,—

for "Twenty-five" substitute "Twenty" (151)

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 60, line 38,—

for "One rupee and thirty paise"

substitute "Seventy-five paise for hand made matches and One rupee for machine made matches" (152)

Page 61, omit lines 33 and 34. (153)

Page 63,—

omit lines 36 to 39. (154)

Page 64,—

after line 14, insert—

"Provided that in the case of all other goods, not elsewhere specified,—

(i) if manufactured by hand, the rate of duty shall be—One per cent. *ad valorem*;

(ii) if manufactured in cottage industry, the rate of duty shall be—Two per cent *ad valorem*.

(iii) if manufactured by small scale industries with a capital investment of rupees ten lakhs, the rate of duty shall be—Five per cent. *ad valorem*." ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I beg to move: "

Page 63, line 5.—

for "Twenty per cent," substitute—

"Five per cent." (208)

Page 63, line 32,—

for "Twenty per cent." substitute—

"Five per cent." (209)

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: Sir, in regard to Item 68 the rate of duty has been increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent and then to five per cent and now it has gone up to eight per cent in all other goods, not elsewhere specified, but excluding... This is a steep rise. Item 68 has become a flexible source of revenue to the government. There is a much hue and cry against this steep rise in the duty.

It looks some time that the entire machinery of taxation—direct and indirect—is going on *ad hoc* basis. There is no integrated approach. I do agree that to meet the enhanced demand of the States revenue is a necessity but such a steep rise is not welcome and I would request the Minister to keep the *status quo*.

Sir, the policy of the government is to stand for the small people and the small scale industries but such duties have been affected the cottage industry. I can give the example of brass industry in Jamnagar. It is a cottage industry meeting the 25 per cent demand of brass parts in the country. This hike in duty has affected it and, as such, I request the Government to maintain the *status quo*.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved ten amendments seeking withdrawal of the increased duty on motor-spirit, kerosene, cooking gas, dental cream, cotton yarn, power-loom fabric, two wheeler and three wheeler vehicles, matches and so on and so forth.

Sir, as far as the indirect taxes are concerned, it seems that the Finance Minister has virtually gone on a taxing spree. Let us analyse the extent and the nature of this effort for additional mobilisation of resources. By raising the Income-tax surcharge, the additional revenue is estimated at Rs. 46 crores. By raising the wealth tax rates, you estimate an additional revenue of Rs. 6.60 crores.

In other words, from direct taxes, an additional revenue of only Rs. 52.60 crores is expected.

Contrast this with the total additional net collection (which is supposed to come) as a result of the new proposals—subject to later modifications. That comes to Rs. 605 crores. This shows that the brunt of the taxation is upon the various articles. The major source is the indirect taxes. That shows the regressive nature of

Moved with the recommendation

of the President.



the financial proposals that we have. Sir, it clearly shows the extent of burden that is passed on to the common man. From the Direct taxes only Rs. 52.60 crores of additional revenue is expected, subject to later modifications. But the indirect taxes are supposed to yield about Rs. 663 crores. The Government therefore cannot lay any claim to have come to this House with any progressive measure at all.

I strongly submit that the financial proposals are regressive in nature. There is also arbitrary increase in the rate of indirect taxation. Some of the increases are unexplainable at all. When we look at the wide range of our indirect taxation, we have to say that the Government has not only a finger in every pie, but a hand in every pocket, even of the most poor among us. That is the nature of the indirect taxation that we have.

Now, Sir, my amendment Nos. 26 to 36 deal with increased duty on Motor Spirit and the Motor vehicles.

In the case of motor spirit, the rate of duty is proposed to be increased from Rs. 2200 to Rs. 2750 per Kilo-litre. Similarly there is additional rate in the case of scooters, motorcycles, and other things. Road transport is today subject to multiple tax by the Centre, by the States and also by the Local Authorities. Centre levies import duties and excise duties on Motor Vehicles, components, tyres and tubes, batteries, motor-spirit, high-speed diesel oil, lubricants, etc.

Now I want to place before you certain very startling facts.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research estimates that taxes account for about 62 per cent of the total price of a truck. The tax on diesel alone accounts for 43 per cent of the operating cost. These are things which will have to be seriously considered. It should also be realised that the small transport

operators form 99.4 per cent of the total number of operators in the country. I submit that the need of the hour is for rationalisation of taxes on road transport to make it growth-oriented rather than being a hindrance for developing a viable road transport system.

Take the case of petrol. For every litre of petrol we pay, nearly 68 per cent of the cost goes to the Government as excise duty. And this was approximately 64.28 per cent before the new budget levies were announced. I will not take much time of the House, but I hope, you will kindly bear with me because I have not spoken on the Finance Bill at all. I have concentrated on this one aspect of the whole proposal only and, therefore, I seek your cooperation to bear with me for a few minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I enjoy it; bearing is a burden.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The duty on cotton yarn is increased from 5.5 paise per count to 6 paise per count and in the case of powerloom fabrics, the duty is raised from 8 per cent to 12 per cent. In the wider general interest, specially, of the common man, we must have the totality of the picture before us. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government and of the House to the extent of increase in the field of textiles. While the industry was paying Rs. 28 crores by way of excise duties and sales tax in 1951 on a production of 5100 million metres of cloth and 625 million kgs. of yarn, it paid in 1976 Rs. 180 crores on the output and Rs. 152 crores on the inputs of 8160 million metres of cloth and 1000 kgs. of yarn, making a total tax liability of Rs. 332 crore per annum and showing a rise of as much as 11000 per cent from 1951 to 1976 and there is a further increase in the incidence since then.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that in the case of such a basic necessity as cloth, certain sympathetic attitude

should be taken. I will conclude by referring to the Jha Committee Report that had said:

"The indirect taxes should not be introduced merely on revenue consideration as it may then militate against priorities and frustrate objectives."

These indirect taxes are for 'beneficient intervention in the market'. Taxation on cloth must be such as to result in a progressive improvement in clothing standard of the masses. Instead, there is deterioration.

In view of this, I have moved these amendments to the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister has come very cruelly on the urban people; they have been singled out. But is there no poverty in the urban areas. As a matter of fact, the distinction that has been made out is only superfluous, and a state of confrontation as far as the rural and urban areas are concerned has been created. I must, therefore, appeal, though at this late stage, to the Government. Let wisdom dawn on them, otherwise I am sure, the wrath of the people will descend upon the Government sooner or later.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a large number of amendments, but I shall deal with some of them and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan will be dealing with some others. I shall leave entirely in the competent hands of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan to deal with domestic products like kerosene oil, matches etc.

So far as the increase in excise duty on certain items is concerned, I want to make this comment. The Government have increased the duty on instant coffee, but there is no increase on instant tea. They have not thought it necessary to tax instant tea, but they have chosen or selected to impose tax on instant coffee. It has a more sinister meaning, as a penalty, on a class of people who are coffee

drinkers, and who happen to come from one part of India. (Interruption) This is really discriminatory. Why should they impose a tax on coffee, while they have not imposed any tax on tea? Has it any particular, sinister reference to the particular area from where we all come; or has he any other grievance against coffee-drinkers? I can assure you that coffee-drinkers are intellectuals, and certainly they should not be penalized. I strongly protest against this. (Interruption) Apart from jokes, it is wrong to make this kind of distinction, because it is liable to be misunderstood—and misinterpreted by interested parties. This is a very small matter. I would appeal to the Minister to give up this particular item.

The second matter relates to bidi. This is an item which has been subjected to heavy taxes. We feel that bidi cannot stand any further tax. We have suggested that the tax be reduced to Rs. 2/- instead of Rs. 3— which is the rate imposed—and that the additional duty be reduced from Re. 1/- to 50 paise, so that the maximum effective rate does not go beyond Rs. 250/-.

The third point is about petrol. I do not want to add to what Mr. Banatwalla has ably put forward. I would only say that the Jha Committee went into the impact of indirect taxes on the consumption pattern in the country has found that the transport cost bears 0.61 per cent of the 3 per cent of the tax borne by the lowest class of the people, viz. those who have a consumption expenditure of Re. Nil to Rs. 15/- per month. I would like him to check these figures. The Jha Committee has gone into this, and they have said that transport cost is very high and it affects the commodities and affects the lowest class of people. To increase the burden further by taxation, by levy of excise duties on petrol and diesel oil and thereby increasing the cost of

(Shri R. Venkataraman)

transport of goods, is likely to increase the burden on the lowest section of the people. We have suggested that it may be made Rs. 2500 instead of Rs. 2700.

About kerosene and matches, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan will speak. Then, the duty on 2-wheelers and 3-wheelers are being increased. These are used for the purpose of transport. And with the high cost of petrol, taxis are plying in the air. They have become as costly as air travel and it is not possible for people to go in taxis; and if you also increase the cost of scooter travel, the middle class and the lower class people will put to a great difficulty.

Then about amendment No. 72. I have suggested that cycles may be brought into the excisable item No. 35. The Finance Minister has stated, in reply, that the cycles will bear 5 per cent under an administrative order. My suggestion is that cycle and cycle parts may come under item 35—as it is now. The word 'cycle' is not there. But 'cycle parts' are there. Instead of that, they can make it 'cycle and cycle parts' and make it 5 per cent and bring them under the excisable list. Then as regards item 68, I am totally against this increase from 5 to 8 per cent across the Board without considering all the consequences of the impact and the incidence of taxation on the several classes both on production, distribution and consumption. The hon. Minister was saying that we have no alternative; We have to find resources and therefore we are obliged to raise this tax. The Minister has no compunction in raising the tax from 5 to 8 per cent without examination of the consequences. But he does not find it equally good to reduce the non-plan expenditure by a sweep of hand or across the Board by 10 per cent. For that you want a commission. For increasing the tax, you do not want a commission. Not only that, you go contrary to the recommendations of the Jha Committee.

This is very surprising. If the Minister could have said, all right, if the deficit is very large, I order that there will be 10 per cent cut across the board of all non-plan expenditures, it would have given something like Rs. 800 crores. There would not have been any necessity for heavy burden of tax as well as deficit. I will speak on this in the third reading. I want to say that this is totally a wrong approach in this matter.

I want to emphasise that Janata Government's attitude towards the small scale industries has been one of paying lip sympathy. Under item 68, they have now come forward, to reduce the exemption limit for the small scale industry from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs; and for the balance, from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs, they said that they will impose 4 per cent duty. The existing rule is that upto Rs. 30 lakhs clearance, the small scale industry is exempt. Now here the Minister has stated that Rs. 30 lakhs include the export goods and the excisable items; and therefore it is Rs. 30 lakhs. The small scale industry is not an exporter, very small, very few, not all the small scale industries are exporters, not all the small scale industries are using excisable items to that extent. The result is that those who are exporting and those who are using excisable items will benefit and the really small industrialists will suffer. Now, if the scheme, as suggested by the Government is so advantageous, then why is it that today all the small scale industrial associations have represented to him saying that they would rather go back to the existing position than have this new concession. Even today the association of the young entrepreneurs have submitted a memorandum to you and to every Member of Parliament. They do not want any help from you. They say, "Save us from our friend." If the Government cannot help by excluding excisable goods and the export goods from Rs. 30 lakhs exemption, let them at least keep it as it is;

let them not give any concession. In the name of concession, they are increasing the burden on the small of the small scale sector. The persons who are able to export will benefit under the new scheme; the persons who are using a large amount of excisable goods will benefit by this item, but the really small man will suffer; and he has put forth his memorandum in which he has pointed out how he will suffer. This is not the first time. A few minutes back, I pointed out how they had denied to the small scale industries the benefit of the tax holiday; and this is another item where they have deprived the small scale industry of a benefit. They are paying a lip sympathy for the small scale industries.

I would plead with them that we do not want your concession. Let this Janata Government leave us alone and leave the small scale industry alone. I am one of those who developed the small scale industries to a large extent and I know their problems. They would prefer to go back to the existing situation than have your concession. I have done.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** The first amendment I have is to decrease the duty on kerosene. I am not labouring that point too much because the Minister was present when I pointed out that this was an essential commodity as far as the people in the rural areas are concerned, apart from people in the urban areas. There is no point in going on and on and saying that this is a rural oriented budget and then tax an essential commodity like kerosene. The more electricity, the fewer the babies; this is what they said in China and many other countries. Your family planning programme has run into difficulties. You are taxing kerosene; so that programme will go into further difficulties. Let there be light instead of darkness in the Janata rule. Please remove this impose on kerosene and my amendment is to that effect; it restores the old position.

The Minister is going on about the need for money and he may start all over again. I say: do not weep so much, we are all with you we have pointed out yesterday in the general discussion where you can go for money but you are unwilling to turn your head to that side and you turn always against the small scale sector. Mr. Venkataraman was referring to the small-scale industry. When I talked to the hon. Minister he said that it was a right problem and he said: I will sit and discuss with small scale industry people, that is about job works. I pointed out that under item 68, when labour charges are collected, when raw materials etc. are given by the bigger concern and labour charges only are collected from those concerns by the small scale sector, sometimes the excise duty under item 68 was even more than the labour charges. What is your reply in those days? I said that the components that are from ancillaries, bigger units were there to pay the excise and your reply, as recent as 27th January 1979—

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Two months ago.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Mr. Swamy, you are too young to understand this problem.... (Interruptions) On 27th January, this is the reply of the Minister: "The principle of liability of central excise levied on intermediate products placed over a wide area of manufacturing operations...." You were there justifying excise duty at every stage. Then you say: "However, the present exemption upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a year available to small scale sector units manufacturing goods falling under tariff item 68 should ordinarily take care of the interest of the really small manufacturers." That was on 27th January. May I ask: what facts have come to you by the 28th of February 1979, which is a mere 32 days which made you find that Rs 30 lakhs limit was too much? What reply are you going to write in another month's time?

[Srimati Parvathi Krishnan]

Here you talk very confidently: this is the way we are going to see that the corporate sector is brought to the heel, etc. and the small scale sector? The Labour Minister is sitting behind. I would also like him to understand that the small scale sector is going to break up into smaller units and even the minimum protection that the labour now gets under the guidance and goodwill of the labour minister when he is able to make the state labour ministers listen to him, even that will go. That is happening in hosiery. We know that in Coimbatore, where you had 50 men, you are now having 20 or 10 or 5 persons in each unit, due to breaking up of larger units. From that, there are people sitting in Bombay or sitting in Calcutta who give their trade names; they are not touched: the trade name is not taxed. Why don't you try to find out resources from them? Have you thought of them? These are very small units. The trade names are Victor and so on. I can give them all to you. They are not taxed, because they are not producers. They are not industry.....

SHRI VISHNU KAMATH: You are advertising.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No, no I am not advertising. That is why I said, I will let you have the names. I never said I will announce the names.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Post card or inland letters?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Inland letters have gone to 25 paise.

Now I shall confine myself to the....

MR. SPEAKER: If you are writing post card...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This Government must stop all this pick-pocketing. This is a pick-pocketing Budget. They are picking

the pockets of small scale industry. They are picking the pocket of State resources by surcharge on income tax. They are picking pockets of the house wives. Your wife has told you that Sir. You told me that she told you that.

MR. SPEAKER: I always keep my conversation with my wife confidential.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You may keep that confidential. You are not having a conflict with her.

She was complaining to you because you were a sympathetic listener. Unfortunately, the Government is not so sympathetic. This is the whole tragedy of the situation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mrs. Dandavate has to come on the streets.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mrs Dandavate was waiting a rolling pin. Your wife is not. I do not know whether she is doing it at all Mrs Dandavate was waving in the streets and not at home. That is why he is hale and hearty, here.

MR. SPEAKER: That is one of the reasons why he is here and not at home.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about Mrs. George Fernandes?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: She has been brain washed.

Now to come back to taxes—the major foundry centres in Coimbatore 250 of them are feeding 200 electric motor and pump manufacturing units and 90 textile units. Now they have given him Rs. 44 crores this year as excise duty, when the turnover is over Rs. 80 lakhs and he is not satisfied with that. In so far as your textile units are concerned, you are giving them a way out by saying --all right, income tax rebate to you, if you say that you are

doing rural development. It is a very peculiar philosophy. Therefore, we said, have a rational tax structure and do not say to me, Mr. Minister, that the small scale industry can well bear the burden. As I said earlier not a single document is there to indicate how much small scale has given to you, what is the industrial production, what is employment generation. I can tell you, in Tamilnadu alone which State has largest small scale industry because we had encouragement very early on that. We have got nearly 4,000 units employing over 80,000 workers and you want 80,000 workers to suffer as the Wimco workers are going to suffer now. We are not asking you to give any relief to the big units. We are not asking you that. But we are saying at least when you are talking about small scale industry, kindly understand it. I do not think you do. You should understand it and that is why this business of going from 15 to 30 and back to Rs. 15 lakhs has got to be stopped. That is why I support the amendment moved by Shri Venkataraman that Rs. 15 lakhs limit should be raised again to Rs. 30 lakhs and the proviso is put in the income tax so that your minions in the Finance Ministry do not come out with the notification as and when they like it just per their whims and fancies according to whoever is pressurising them at that point of time.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM** (Tiruchendur): I beg to move my amendment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have already moved it.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** "For Rs. 1.30 substitute 75 paise" My hon friend, our Minister, this morning has in reply to the general discussion categorically stated, that if it is in the interest of the workers, the Government will reduce even the excise levy. Government will not

hesitate to revise it if it involves the interest of the workers.

There are three aspects in this match industry, whatever the Minister said is hundred per cent correct. The interest of the workers is the first aspect. The second aspect is, you were all along telling "We are the saviours of small-scale industries." But out of all the hon. members who spoke, nobody has appreciated your policy. From the match industry, the hand made sector have themselves made an appeal to all the hon. members that the excise duty on the mechanised sector should be increased by Rs. 1.50 per gross. But you have increased it by Rs. 2.70. The fact is the WIMCO people are mechanised and they have increased the price. They are selling matches at 20 paise per box. You have not levied anything against the small scale sector but still they are also selling their matches at 20 paise per box so the exchequer is losing money. You are encouraging growth of black money. Yesterday I showed to you the appeal they have made. They themselves wanted the difference to be Rs. 1.50 but you have made it to Rs. 2.70. That is another aspect. Our lady member yesterday said something. But the workers' union have represented to you and sent you a memorandum from Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and all over India. 40,000 people are dependent upon the match industry in the mechanised sector. Farm forestry is in full swing. All put together 80,000 people are going to lose their livelihood. I am very happy you have announced this morning that the workers' interests will be safeguarded. I appeal to you to additional excise of only Rs. 1.50 per gross. If you levy in that way, the ordinary consumer would not lose. The mechanised sector will sell it at 15 paise per box. The hand-made sector also will sell it at 15 paise. I appeal to the Minister to accept these amendments. Our Deputy Prime Minister yesterday announced that people from unex-

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

pected quarters have represented about workers in the mechanised sector. I do not know what he means by unexpected quarters, but the Deputy Prime Minister himself has more or less admitted it. I hope my friend, Shri Agarwal, also will accept our amendments.

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Sir, I have moved my amendments because of the fact that the Finance Bill introduced by the Finance Minister is anti-people and the imposition of excise duties will be a burden on the rural people mostly. It is said by the Janata Government that the budget is a rural-oriented budget. But the actual thing is that he has imposed much more excise duty on kerosene which is used by the rural people. The agricultural labour, the marginal farmers, all these people use kerosene. But on kerosene, excise duty has been imposed. Again on biscuits, more excise duty has been imposed. Is it the contention of the Government that only affluent class consumes biscuits? Mostly patients and children consume biscuits. So, the lower middle class will be affected by the imposition of this excise duty. This is the international year of the child and that is why, for the benefit of the child, much more taxes have been imposed on biscuits.

Government has no hesitation in imposing excise duty on tooth paste because the Government think, that it is consumed by the affluent sections. What is the need of saying so? The lower middle class people also use tooth paste. They are mostly affected by this increase of excise on tooth paste.

Again, on soap, excise duty has been increased. None can say that the poor people do not use soap. Perhaps, our hon. Minister will say that poor people do not use soap and that is why, excise duty has been increased on it.

Excise duty has been increased on matches, which is mostly used by the rural people. What is the purpose of increasing excise duty on matches, I cannot understand. This will mean that the workers in the small scale sector particularly in the match factories will go out of employment. Particularly, the problem of the WIMCO workers will come in.

I want to move my amendments and I will request the hon. Minister to accept my amendments.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Mr. Speaker, this is the only set of amendments I have tabled to the Bill. I have not moved any other amendment.

Before I proceed to speak on the amendments, I would make an earnest request to you and I hope, you will earnestly consider that request, I am reminded of a similar episode in the provisional Parliament in 1951 when we had a nocturnal sitting and Shri Rajagopalachari, the then Home Minister was piloting the first Constitutional Amendment Bill—Mr. Venkataraman will bear me out—he intended to lengthen the sitting but I got up and told him that we would be prepared to cooperate with you and have an all night sitting, if necessary, provided he gives us dinner. Immediately he jumped in his seat, and agreed to give us dinner, and so we had a sitting after the dinner also, a post-prandial sitting. We had a sitting till about 8 O'clock. Then we had a dinner here on the lawns.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I take it, it is one of the amendments.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I would like to know your reaction to it. Not you, the Government should stand the dinner.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why, I readily agreed.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** What Rajaji could do, could not the Janata Government do now?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not know that.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I do not cast a burden on you. When Shri Mavalankar was then in the Chair, I did not cast a burden on him. So, I do not cast any burden on you. But it is courtesy to say "yes", as Rajaji did then.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** What do you want?

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I can give you an idea, but not the brains to understand that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** From the dinner let us go to the amendments. I think they will consider that.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I have not moved any other amendments. This is almost the last Schedule, or the penultimate Schedule. But I am sorry to say that this is about the worst levy, item 68, and I must say, atrociously unjust levy, and it is completely antithetical to the philosophy of the budget. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister, yesterday or day before yesterday when he announced the new concessions, spoke about the rationale of the budget. I think there is no rationale at all about this item 68: it is totally, unmitigatedly irrational. And why? Within the last three years there has been a 700 per cent hike in this particular excise duty, and that too, unfortunately, I am sorry to say, by the Janata Government. In 1977 it was raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. I have got the Schedule of the Central Excise and Customs Act, 1944. Before the Janata Government came to power, it was 1 per cent. Then it was raised to 2 per cent by Act XXIX of 1977. Then, last year, suddenly, there was a steep hike from 2 per cent to 5 per cent by

Act XIX of 1978. Now it is being raised from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. You just want to rob the people; it is robbing—I cannot find any other word for it—just to gather money, just to raise resources, by hook or crook, more by crook than by hook. I do not understand it at all. It is most atrocious.

They are trying to explain it away in the *Memorandum Explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill, 1979*, where on page 57 there is a short explanation, which reads as follows—the tariff description has been amended to delete the definition of 'factory'—

*"Existing description.*

All other goods not elsewhere specified, manufactured in a factory but excluding etc."

Then there is an Explanation:

*"Explanation:* In this Item the expression 'factory' has the meaning assigned to it in Section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948."

Now the proposed provision is:

*"Proposed description.*

All other goods, not elsewhere specified, but excluding, etc."

There is a footnote to that. What is that footnote? It reads as follows:

*"The tariff description has been amended to delete the definition of factory. However, by virtue of an exemption notification, goods manufactured in places other than 'factories' are being completely exempted."*

But there is a snag. What is the snag? Please see the Factories Act. I have got the Factories Act, 1948 where the meaning of "factory" is given in section 2(m) as follows:

*"'factory' means any premises, including the precincts thereof, whereon ten or more than ten workers are working, or were working*



[Shri Hari Vinshnu Kamath]

on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which the manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or ordinarily is so carried on."

"or (ii) whereon 20 or more workers are working or were working on any day in the preceding twelve months or any part thereof, and the manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on."

According to the new provision, if goods are manufactured in a factory of this kind, without power, with 10 or 20 workers, then they will have to pay 8 per cent excise duty, they are not exempted. It is only goods manufactured in places other than factories which will be exempted. If you manufacture goods in a small scale industry, in a cottage industry, even in your own home, in your own cottage, that also is not exempted, because the definition of a factory has been this. Therefore, bearing in mind this, the hike, the steep increase in excise duty is totally unjustifiable. Why? Because how many goods are being manufactured in these small cottage industries and also small scale industries which would be exempted, because they are factories? Take for instance pencils, bangles, ice, lanterns, candles, tonga parts, agricultural tools etc. These are all manufactured in small scale industries, and these will not be exempted under this new provision. If this is hot anti-Janata philosophy, anti-Janata Budget, anti-Janata manifesto, what can be? I am sorry to say all this, and I am deeply moved, angered by this provision.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I share your anger.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am glad I am in good company

Therefore, I would earnestly plead with the Minister to reconsider it. I would have been happy if it had been reduced from 5 to 3 or 2 per cent,

but you are raising it from 5 to 8 per cent. How much money do you expect to gather from the three per cent extra duty?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You have been very delinquent in collecting taxes. Do your duty first. Don't touch the poor people. It is most disgraceful, I am sorry to say, for the Janata Party to behave like this.

Therefore, I would earnestly request that this should be reduced, that it should at least remain at the earlier level. I would have been happy if it had been reduced.

My hon. friend Shri Vinodbbhai Sheth has moved an amendment to increase it from 5 to 6 per cent. I do not wish to do it. I have given notice of an amendment to increase it to 7 per cent, but I do not wish to move it. I stick to 5 per cent. Remain at 5 per cent, and try to garner more money by other ways and means, and do not completely destroy the Janata philosophy, the Janata manifesto, the Janata Party which went to the people in 1977. The peaceful revolution that it wrought should not be betrayed. We have increased it from 2 to 5 per cent and now to 8 per cent. Mr. Speaker, I feel you agree with me, I am convinced that you agree with me, and most of the Members, right, left and centre, agree with me. Some may not.

So, I move that 8 per cent should be reduced to 5 per cent, and also the original provision of factory should be retained in the Schedule, so that the cottage industries, the small scale industries, will be exempted from paying 8 per cent tax, and they will have to pay only 5 per cent excise duty, not 8 per cent as is sought to be done now. Otherwise, the small and cottage industries will have to pay 8 per cent because they will not be exempted from the levy.

I move three Amendments No. 115, 117 and 118 and commend them to the wholehearted acceptance of the Minister, of the Government, of the Treasury Benches and of the entire House.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : यह जो धर्म गेड्यूल है यह सब से ज्यादा मिस्त्रीय है जिस के कारण लोगों पर सब से ज्यादा बोझ पड़ रहा है, वे लोग चाहे गांवों के हों चाहे शहरों के हों। इतना नेट बिछा दिया है कि शायद ही कोई आदमी इस से बचा हो। अभी तक 30 साल के बजट में ऐसा नेट नहीं बिछा था जैसा कि इस में बिछा है। आप ने कुछ माजिनल रिलीफ दी है सोप में और दूसरी चीजों में। लेकिन उस का कोई इम्पैक्ट नहीं है। प्राइसेज गैलप कर रही हैं। आप कहते हैं साढ़े चार परसेंट प्राइसेज बढ़ी हैं लेकिन अगर कन्स्यूमर रिटेल प्राइसेज देखें, उस को स्टडी करें, तो मैं कह सकता हूँ दिल्ली में हम ने सर्वे किया है, पांच परसेंट से 25 परसेंट तक चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं।

You are also responsible. The prices have increased on account of Budget the prices of consumer goods have increased on account of some Government Departments. All combined together have produced this effect of rising prices.

पोजीशन यह हो गई कि पांच परसेंट से 25-30 परसेंट तक दाम बढ़ गए। अब यह हालत है कि जिस परिवार की आमदनी 800 रुपये है उस पर सौ रुपये का बाम बढ़ गया, जिस की पन्ध्र सौ है उस पर डेढ़ सौ रुपये का बोझ बढ़ गया। इस तरीके से हर एक आदमी पर मिडिल क्लास पर जो बोझ पड़ा है उस को बर्दाश्त करना उस के लिए संभव नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ पहले तीस वर्ष में कभी ऐसा बजट नहीं आया जैसा कि इस बार आया है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि अभी तो आप कोई कंसेशन देने नहीं, क्यों कि जो इन्फ्लेशन है उन का पालन आप को करना है। उस के लिए मैं शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि कम से कम प्राइम्स आप इस की जांच करें कि प्रोडक्शन पर इस का कितना असर पड़ रहा है, कन्स्यूमर्स पर कितना असर पड़ रहा है और बोझ हमारे बॉले में क्या सोच रहे हैं। आप माहौल पन्ध्र दिन इस की सार्वाटिक स्टडी जरूर करिए और यह एक्जॉरेंट दीजिए कि इस बोझ की वजह से जो सभी चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं उन को आप बाहिस्ता बाहिस्ता कम करेंगे। अगर आप ने इस में ढेर लया है और आप में कम भी किया तो उस का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप देखें कि वनस्पति की भी दाम आप ने बढ़ाए लेकिन फिर भी एक दिन कर 30 रुपये दाम बढ़ गए। यह बजट की वजह से

नहीं है लेकिन इंटरनेशनल मार्केट एस टी सी की प्राफिटियरिंग इन सब चीजों की वजह से हो गया।

जो ट्रक्स बन रहे हैं, एक ट्रक पर पन्ध्र हजार का ब्लैक है। उस के टायर भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। उन पर भी ब्लैक है। चारों ओर से हाहाकर मचा हुआ है। दूध पेस्ट, दूध ब्रश, वाशिंग सोप, नहाने का साबुन, टायलेट सोप, हर एक चीज के दाम बढ़ गए। जो आ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस पर भी आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैंने कल ही इस बारे में एक तबाल पूछा था। उसमें मैं ने पूछा था कि स्माल स्केल सेक्टर और ग्रॉन्नाइज्ड सेक्टर में टायलेट सोप, वाशिंग सोप, दूध ब्रश, दूध पेस्ट आदि जो हैं वे कितने बनते हैं। इन के बारे में मेरा जो संशोधन है वह यह है कि आप जो ये चीजें काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज में बनाते हैं, उन को रिलीफ दीजिए और उस को 2 परसेंट कर दीजिए, जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उस से थोड़ा बढ़ाए और जो मीडियम और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन के लिए जितना सब है, उतना ही रखिये। यह जनता पार्टी की पालीसी है कि हम चाहते हैं कि सब र आरियेन्टेड इंडस्ट्रीज हों। मैं ने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था 8 दूध पेस्ट स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में कितना बनाते हैं, तो मुझे यह जवाब मिला था कि 1978-79 में 6.8 लैकन सेक्टर में 687 टन दूधपेस्ट बनाया गया और ग्रॉन्नाइज्ड सेक्टर में 1978-79 में 10,932 टन दूध पेस्ट बनता है। इसी तरह से टेलकम पाऊडर्स की बात है। स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में 1972 में 78.68 लाख टन बना और ग्रॉन्नाइज्ड सेक्टर में 2,637 टन बनता है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में बनता है, उन को एन्कोज करने के लिए आप उन को सुविधा दीजिए।

आइटम नं० 68 के बारे में कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। 30 लाख रुपये जो पहले था, उस को कम कर के 15 लाख रुपये आप ने कर दिया है और इस का असर केवल 300 इन्डस्ट्रीज पर पड़ा। कोई बहुत ज्यादा फर्क इस से नहीं पड़ता है अगर इस को आप 30 लाख रुपये भी कर देते हैं। वहां पर सी०पी० आई०, सी०पी०एम० और कांग्रेस के लोगों ने भी कहा है और बाएँ तरफ से वह मांग है कि स्माल स्केल सेक्टर के लिए आप आइटम नं० 68 को डीज करिये। बास तीर से मेरा उस में एम्बेडेड यह है।

[ श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ]

My amendment is this:

"Page 64, after line 14, insert—

- (i) if manufactured by hand, the rate of duty shall be . . . One per cent *ad valorem*
- (ii) if manufactured in cottage industry, the rate of duty shall be . . . Two per cent *ad valorem*
- (iii) if manufactured by small scale industries with a capital investment of rupees ten lakhs, the rate of duty shall be . . . Five per cent *ad valorem*."

In the end, may I request the hon. Minister to assure this House that, even in future, he will look into the matter and examine it and if he finds that there is a case for reduction, he will reduce it.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** The intention of the hon. Minister is that we should not oppose any item, any extra burden that has been imposed on the people by the Finance Bill. Many things have been stated here by the hon. Members. I join my words with theirs. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta belongs very much to the ruling party. Of course, I know that he will withdraw his amendments. Still I fully agree with him in what he has said. It is strange that the Janata Government after coming to power, have increased the excise duty from 2 per cent to eight per cent. They are violating their own assurances to the people. I emphatically protest against the imposition of these new excise duties on soap, tooth brush, tooth paste, biscuit—this is international Children's Year, you must not forget—but biscuit the poor man will not be able to buy for his children now. You have imposed not only on these items but so many new items you have added. For spare parts that are necessary to run a truck or a car you are imposing further excise duty on them. Not only that, even locks and keys are not spared. You cannot even lock your house. You have to pay for that. For locks and keys 20 per cent *ad valorem* has been introduced here.

So the Janata Government is making it a farce. But you will have to face

'Provided that in the case of all other goods, not elsewhere specified,—

the music. You go to your people now and face them. The prices are increasing like anything. It is like an epidemic. If the cost of one item is increased, the cost of other items which are not even taxed, also goes up. This is taking place everywhere and I do not see any anxiety among the Ministers who are sitting here and chit-chatting their own private matters. They are not at all anxious that such a serious blunder they are now committing.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Smt. Parvathi Krishnan is also there.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Smt. Parvathi as also Shri Ravindra Varma.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** As also Shri Dinan Bhattacharya.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** I know after protesting and putting your amendment, You are joining Shri Ravindra Varma.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** I went to him to persuade him to do something for the WIMCO workers.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** I am grateful to her that she has reminded me as to what will happen to the workers.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** He needs to be reminded about workers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have your trade union rivalry here also?

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
No question of forgetting.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** He must have been very hungry, so he is forgetting.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
The Steel Minister is sitting here and he is accusing the Bureau of Public Enterprises and that on account of them, he is not in a position to come to any wage settlement. He must not forget that the workers of the steel plants are getting ready to face him if he does not come forward with a settlement in respect of wage. So also coal and other things. So I will request the Steel Minister who is otherwise very friendly to me—let him do his duty. Let him not poke his nose into other matters. If he wants to do so I have got the weapon how to face him. So, I will strongly plead with you to see that the Minister will kindly look into these matters that are brought here. Don't have closed mind; have open mind. Take some steps so that at least the people may think that whatever the Members say here, the Government considers about them.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members for reminding me now and then about certain proposals which, according to them, are very rigorous in nature.

I have benefited a lot after hearing their brilliant speeches. I can only assure the House that here so far as the general criticism of the general levy is concerned, it has been replied to on several occasions. While replying to the general debate by the Deputy Prime Minister on the Finance Bill, it is well known that near about Rs. 46 crores of concessions have already been announced. Even then there has been some criticism so far as petrol, petroleum product, kerosene and many other items are concerned.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:**  
And about soaps and tooth brushes also.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Concessions on Chocolates, biscuits, tooth brushes and laundry soaps and detergents have already been announced. For the information of Shri Banatwalla—he made a very strong point regarding so many levies particularly, with regard to power-processed fabrics where the duty has been increased from 8 per cent to 12 per cent, for his satisfaction, I announced the reduction of at least 1 per cent with effect from 24th April. That has already been done. And it has already been announced here. So, nothing need be said on the general levies. Under certain compulsions and constraints of resource mobilisation and by having some ideas about the direction of the budget and the economy that we have, we have to resort to this taxation.

A plea from practically all sections of the House has been made with regard to reduction in the existing exemption limit under item No. 68 from Rs. 30 lakhs to 15 lakhs. Before saying something on this, in brief, I would like—not to correct Mr. Kamath—to bring to his notice because he is elder to me he is like my grandfather (Interruptions) of course, not father, but grandfather....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What happened to you? He is a bachelor.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:**  
Bachelors of that age are like grandfathers!

**MR. SPEAKER:** I don't think we should go into the domestic affairs.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Regarding his observation that under Item 68, it is true that initially duty was 1 per cent and it was raised to 2 per cent and then to 5 per cent and 8 per cent. What is the impact of it?

This is a commodity taxation. There is a difference between the commodity taxation and income-tax. Under the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

commodity taxation, if the price of the goods is Rs. 100/- it was being sold at Rs. 105 plus excise duty previously. Now, we have made it Rs. 108/- if a man is having a turnover of more than Rs. 30 lakhs. So, it is not 800 per cent that way because... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: From Rs. 101 it has gone up to Rs. 102, 105 and 108 due to the Janata Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Rs. 101 to 108 does not come to 100 per cent. Only the price goes up. Because the excise duty is added into the price of the manufactured product, it has gone up from Rs. 105 to 108. It means ultimately there is a three per cent increase that way.

Now, Sir, even then because there has been a unanimous demand from all sections of the House, particularly with regard to these two points, we have examined them. This limit has been reduced from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. But, as I said, earlier also, there was a lot of representation that those which are exported are included in item 63 for exemption purposes. Previously we have excluded it. That is number 1. Number two is that those which are exported have been excluded by us along with other items also. This goes a long way in giving relief (Interruptions). So, I would submit, that because a unanimous demand has been made from all sections of the House... and I can assure the House that I will convey the sentiments in the strongest possible words to the Deputy Prime Minister. We will conduct a study as to how adversely it has affected really the small man and the small scale sector. I can give an example of electronics where with an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs you can have a turn-over of Rs. 1 crore. So, they cannot be designed for excise purpose as small. The intention of the House is that the really small should benefit and should not be taxed unduly. I can assure the House that we can conduct a study as

to how adversely this reduction of limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs has affected the really small man and if it has really adversely affected the small man, I can assure the House that appropriate measures shall be taken at the appropriate time and necessary relief will be given.

Sir, so far as WIMCO question is concerned, I have already made a reference to that. The intention of the government is to have employment-oriented industries, to lay more emphasis on them, to give more incentives to them and to give more encouragement to them. We are holding a meeting with regard to match industry probably on 30th. I have specifically gone to Madras and Madurai and also sent my officers to Sivkasi to study their problems. I have received their report. We will have a discussion on the 30th and sort out the problem.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: What about kerosene?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am sorry I cannot agree to that suggestion. I once again request the hon'ble Members to withdraw the amendments that they have moved.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendment No 20 was, by leave, withdrawn

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I press all my amendments but I request that my amendment No. 29 about kerosene should be put separately.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I press my amendment No. 50.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: In view of hon. Minister's assurance, I would not press for my amendment. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendment No. 58 was, by leave, withdrawn.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Sir, because of the unreasonably obstinate attitude of the Minister Verging on cussedness, I hope no alternative but to press my amendments No. 115, 117 and 118.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

*Amendments Nos. 135, 136, 138, 141 and 143 to 155 were by leave with drawn.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House excepting the government amendments, amendment No. 29 of Mr. Banatwalla, amendment No. 50 of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and amendments Nos. 115, 117 and 118 of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

*Amendments nos. 28, 30 to 37, 48, 49, 66, 68 to 70, 72 to 74, 108, 116, 208 and 209 were put and negatived.*

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** May I say something? Some of us are not clear....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will be putting Amendment No. 29 separately. I said that.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** That is about kerosene. Amendment No. 50 relates to small-scale industries. You may also please put that separately to the vote of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes. Excepting amendment Nos. 29 and 50, Kamath's amendments and Government's amendments. I have already said that.

20.00 hrs.

I shall now put amendment No. 29 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 56—

Omit lines 1 to 3" (29)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 23]

[20.04 hrs.

**AYES**

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Goswami, Shrimati Bibba Ghosh  
Hande, Shri V. G.  
Kosalram Shri K. T.  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
Rachaiiah, Shri B.  
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
\*Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
Venkataraman, Shri R.

**NOES**

Agrawal, Shri Satish  
Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Amat, Shri D.  
Argal, Shri Chhabiram  
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chand Ram, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Danwe, Shri Dundalik Hari  
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
Dhurve, Shri Shyamalal  
Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
Ganga, Singh, Shri  
Gattani, Shri R. D.  
Gedara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Heera, Bhai, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kalyan  
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
 Mandal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh Dr.  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
 Shatri, Shri Y. P.  
 Sheth, Shri Vinodhbhai B.  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Thakre, Shri Kushabhau  
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result\*\* of the division is:  
 Ayes : 14; Noes : 56.

\*\*The following members also recorded their Votes:

Ayes : Shri Skariah Thomas.

Noes : Prof. Dilip Chakravarty, Shri Sudhir Ghosal and Shri Sachindralal Singha.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 50 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 50 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 115, 117 and 118 by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 64, line 5,—

for "Eight percent" substitute—

"Five per cent" (115).

Page 64, line 5 to 7,—

for "ALL OTHER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, BUT EXCLUDING".

substitute—

"ALL OTHER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, MANUFACTURED IN A FACTORY BUT EXCLUDING" (117).

Page 64,

after line 14, insert—

'Explanation—In this item, the expression "factory" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)' (118).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 24]

[29.07 hrs.

AYES

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Hande, Shri V. G.  
Kamath Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kosalram, Shri K. T.  
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi  
Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.  
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal  
Rachaiah, Shri B.  
Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
Thomas, Shri Skariah  
Venkataraman, Shri R.

# NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish  
Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
Amat, Shri D.  
Argal, Shri Chhabiram  
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
Chand Ram, Shri  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Danwe, Shri Dundalik Hari  
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
Fazlur Rahman, Shri  
Ganga Singh, Shri  
Gattani, Shri R. D.  
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
Heera Bhai, Shri  
Jain, Shri Kalyan  
Jatwal, Shri Anant Ram  
Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar  
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
Mahi Lal, Shri  
Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao  
Mendal, Dr. Bijoy

Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai  
Patnaik, Shri Biju  
Poojary, Shri Janardhana  
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan  
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
Ramji Singh, Dr  
Sai, Shri Larang  
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt  
Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.  
Singha, Shri Sachindralal  
Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
Sukhendra Singh, Shri  
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
Thakre, Shri Kushabhau  
Thakre, Shri Om Prakash  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Verma, Shri Brij Lal  
Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
Verma, Raghunath Singh

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes : 15; Noes : 56.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 63, omit lines 30 to 39. (55)

Page 64, in line 3, for "(vii)"; substitute "v". (56)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*



MR. SPEAKER Now we come to the Fourth Schedule. Mr. Venkataraman.

#### Fourth Schedule

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"Page 65, line 8,—

for "One rupee per thousand."

substitute—

"fifty paise only per thousand." " (76)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya, do you want to move your amendments?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Yes. I beg to move:\*

"Page 65, line 12,—

for "Ten per cent." substitute—

"One per cent." (210)

"Page 65, lines 14 and 15,—

for "Two rupees per kilogram" substitute—

"Fifty paise per kilogram." (211)

"Page 65, line 16,—

for "Five per cent." substitute—

"One per cent." " (212)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to take the time of the House. My amendment No. 76 relates to the additional excise duty on bidi; and I would plead with the Minister at least to reduce it from Re.1/-to 50 paise.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dnen Bhattacharya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: While supporting the reduction of tax

on bidi, I want to add that the Government had said, while presenting the Budget, that it was rural oriented and that they have done much for the rural people. But in the list, it will be seen that on the chewing tobacco which the agricultural labourers use, they are levying 10 per cent more *ad valorem*. Then comes the snuff and the hookah tobacco. Who uses hookah? It is the rural poor people who use it. The Minister of Steel never goes to his constituency. Otherwise the people there will catch him by the neck and ask why Government is putting additional burden on them, towards hookah tobacco. My amendment is very simple; and I request Government to think over the matter and not to touch these items at least.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Due to paucity of time, without saying anything much more, I am sorry I have to say that I cannot accept these amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkataraman, are you pressing your amendment No. 76? The Minister has not accepted it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 76.

*Amendment No. 76 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am pressing my amendment Nos. 210, 211 and 212.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 65, line 12,—

for "Ten per cent." substitute—

"One per cent." (210)

Page 65, lines 14 and 15,—

for "Two rupees per kilogram" substitute—

"Fifty paise per kilogram." (211)

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 65, line 16,—

for "Five per cent." substitute—  
"One per cent" (212)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister has to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Before I move a formal resolution for passing of this Bill, I wish, once again, to thank the hon. Members for the excellent cooperation that they have given and the constructive criticism that they have levelled. Now, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am on a point of order. Rule 219(6) read with rule 93(2) Rule 219 deals with the Finance Bill. Sub-rule 6 says: "In other respects the rules applicable to Bills in Chapter X of these rules shall apply." Now please turn to Chapter X, rule 93. Those rules shall apply to this Bill also. What does rule 93(2) say? It says: "Where a Bill has undergone amendments the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded,

unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made." If you have allowed it, you kindly say so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am compelled to allow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That hurdle is got over. Then I come to rule 219. You see rule 219(3). According to sub-rule 2, the time fixed for the disposal of all the business, financial business, according to the old rule is 1700 hrs. but the House agreed to 1900 hrs., and now it is 2000 hrs. That is all right. I do not question that. The House is master of its own procedure. I had already stressed that point. I had said that the hour is not sacrosanct. You did not agree. But you yourself, *suo-motu*, yesterday, made it 1900 hrs. I felicitate you on that. I am glad about it and now I seek guidance and light from you in that respect. According to sub-rule 2, it is to be put at 1700 hrs; just now it is 2000 hrs. On the allotted day that the Bill be passed, sub-rule 2 shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments have been made. Now what does sub-rule 2 say? Now please go back.

MR. SPEAKER: Back and forth.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sub-rule 2 says: "The Speaker shall at 1700 hrs. (now it is 2015 hrs.) on the allotted day, as the case may be, put every question that is necessary." That is the end. It may be 1900 hrs. or 2100 hrs. to night actually when you put the question. Now the proviso comes into play here "provided that if a Minister has a right of reply to the debate on the motion". Now the motion is that the Bill be passed. Is it not? On the motion, if he has not replied, he has got the right to reply, as you know. Has he or has he not?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has not.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not; he may.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He has a right to reply to the debate. He has a right, but it may not be exercised. He has a right to reply on the motion which is under consideration, discussed at 1600 hrs. that is, one hour before the closure. The sub-rule (2) refers to 1700 hrs. and this proviso refers to 1600 hrs. one hour before the final closure, that is to say, one hour for the third reading; 1600 hrs. on that day; and he has not commenced his reply at that hour, that is, he has not moved his motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come on. Let us not have a private talk.

*Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker shall enquire how much time is required.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Speaker may enquire so that other Members may have a proper chance to speak. The Speaker shall first enquire how much time is required not exceeding one hour. He cannot misappropriate the entire hour. Not exceeding one hour he requires for the reply, and the Speaker shall call upon any Member for the time being addressing the House to resume his seat at such time as well leave available before 19 or 20 or 21.15 hours the amount of time which the Minister has stated that he would require. Kindly enquire from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want it. Now, I request the Members not to take more than five minutes.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have been expecting that the hon. Minister would announce a ceiling on the capital, because all the time we had been pleading for that. Because uncontrolled ca-

pital huge capital in the hands of individuals becomes an instrument of exploitation. Here in this country we find that there is huge capital that is being controlled by some monopoly houses and it has become an instrument of exploitation. They are not only influencing elections but also influencing government and government decisions. Ultimately they are harming the entire people of the country. That is why I had been expecting that the hon. Minister would do something in this regard but nothing has been done. In future if something is going to be announced in this regard, the government must announce a ceiling on the capital. (An Hon. Member: In this session?). I do not know.

The second thing is that it is most unfortunate that the external capital is also influencing our elections as indicated by the former United States ambassador, that Congress (I) has taken money from the United States. That is the most dangerous thing. If this trend is allowed to develop here, it will ultimately harm our national interest and it is a disastrous thing. That is why I want this thing should be enquired into and the guilty persons must be punished.

About Rs. 12,000 crores have been invested in the public sector and all the times we are having losses. This loss is ultimately harming our national interest. Government is always coming forward with some taxation proposal. We want that the public sector must be made efficient so that the loss would not be there and the losses should be converted into profits. I want the government to come forward with some legislation making responsible the executives who are holding top posts in those undertakings so that the losses would not be there.

Deficit financing also is not going to pay us. That is why government should think of it seriously. If there

is deficit financing and at the same time if there is some hampering in food production due to natural calamities, etc. there will be inflation and that is why I request the government not to come forward with heavy deficit financing; ultimately it will harm us.

Now my last and Final point is that I would like to request the hon. Minister that Government must announce at least 10 per cent cut in the administrative expenditure. It is most essential. I hope the Minister will accede to it.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kettayam): It is a matter of common experience that the prices are rising very fast. After the presentation of the Budget, the officials of the Finance Ministry had said that price rise would not be more than one per cent. But the wholesale prices have already risen by 3 per cent. It seems the Finance Ministry has no control over the price situation. A lack of seriousness is reflected in dealing with the financial matters.

The Hon. Finance Minister calls himself a farmer's son and the champion of the poor. But it is the poor man who has been hit hard by the new taxes he has imposed. For example, millions of poor, lower and middle income groups in the cities and villages use kerosene for cooking and lighting their houses. The rich man does not use it for these purposes. The Finance Minister has raised the levy on kerosene. Same is the case with bidi. Millions of poor people in this country smoke bidi. The rich man generally does not smoke bidi. But he has chosen to tax the poor man's bidi. There has been a persistent demand for removal of these taxes. But the Finance Minister has not accepted their demands. But he has given concession on the capital gains tax. This only shows where his sympathy lies. I am sorry to have to say this. Therefore, I stron-

gly demand that the tax on kerosene and bidi should be immediately withdrawn.

Having said this, I would like to bring to your notice one or two problems of Kerala. Sir, rubber is a very important factor in the economy of Kerala. Lakhs of small and medium rubber growers depend on rubber for their livelihood. Now whenever there is a slight increase in the price of natural rubber, the tyre manufacturers demand import of rubber. They also raise the price of tyre. But even when the price of natural rubber comes down the tyre manufacturers never bring down their prices. Therefore, my submission is that a reasonable remunerative price should be fixed for natural rubber, and the Govt. should never import rubber because it will ruin the small rubber growers of Kerala and thus it will ruin the economy of Kerala.

Another point is about cloves. I understand there is a proposal to import cloves. My submission is that the Government should encourage the growers instead of importing these things at a higher price. The higher price goes to the foreigners. Our people are not benefited by that. If the Government gives incentives to the growers of clove there will be more production and we will not have to spend our valuable foreign exchange on these imports. Therefore, my request is that the Govt. should give up this policy of importing rubber, clove, etc. when there is a temporary shortage. Instead, the growers should be encouraged to grow more so that our domestic demand is met fully and also we get into a position where we can export these commodities. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): This is a disastrous budget and we are afraid it will kindle the conflagration of inflation which will envelop the country causing misery to all sections of the people. The budget proposals have been fram-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

ed recklessly, carelessly, without taking into account the consequences on the sections of the community. In fact they have been advancing wrong arguments possibly because they were basing their tax proposals on wrong premises. They say that they are trying to stop Wimco from expanding. They have increased taxes on Wimco.

The WIMCO is not paying the tax; you and I are paying the tax. Actually the price of WIMCO matches have gone up by 28 per cent in the first week and it is the people who are paying that price. It is not the Government which is paying it. *(Interruption).*

In every item on which tax is levied, you will find that there has been a spurt in prices, what I said at the beginning that there will be a 10 per cent increase in prices will be an under-estimate at the end of the year. I am very sorry that the Finance Ministry has not been able to show any concession to the small scale industry and all their professions about helping them have only brought them greater disaster, greater harm and greater difficulties. By saying that they are going to help them and by giving them assistance by way of excluding the exports, they have helped those small-scale industries which are exporting, not the real small scale industries. Hosiery Industry does not export and it is suffering. People have come and shed tears about hosiery industry. A small industry producing ancillaries and components for various industries will suffer if it is not exporting. I can give any number of industries which will suffer on account of the change that the Government has made.

It is on the whole a budget which will do a lot of damage to the reputation of this Government. As I said at the very beginning, if I were looking at it politically, I wel-

come it because it will make this Government very unpopular. But from the point of view of the people, the suffering will become greater and to the extent that we are all public men, we will have to share the criticism that we have been responsible for allowing this kind of things to happen in this country.

There is one other matter to which I would like to refer on this occasion. A number of clauses have been put into this Bill which have no financial implications. The Public Accounts Committee and other parliamentary committees have often reiterated that during the budget and in the Finance Bill, those provisions which do not have financial implications but which are of a character which affects or changes the tax system must not be brought and these must be brought by way of separate legislation. If you do not do that, there is no time for a careful examination of the provisions of the Bill and mistakes are bound to occur. One such instance was, last year they brought forward an amendment to the Finance Bill in which they said that people must submit their advance tax estimates before the date of filing their return. Now they found it was a mistake and they have changed it through an amendment saying "on or before the date". If we had time to consider, some of us who are accustomed to looking at legislations would have ourselves suggested it. People like Shri Somnath Chatterjee who are looking into legislations would have helped us. The same mistake is repeated here. Clause 9 dealing with measures curbing the tax avoidance through interpolation of trusts, clause 23 relating to wealth-tax, clause 3 relating to exemption from income-tax for statutory bodies, clause 20 provisions relating to settlement of income-tax appeals—all are provisions which require careful examination. Frankly they were introduced only day before yesterday evening and we have had no time



to look into them. We strongly protest against this kind of legislation. If they want to introduce any changes in the tax structure, then they should bring forward separate legislation. In the Finance Bill only provisions with financial implications such as raising the tax or lowering the tax alone should be brought in.

I am quite sure, the next Finance Bill will come with a number of amendments of the various mistakes which have been committed by the hasty way in which these have been brought in this Bill. I hope they will take a lesson from this and will not repeat this kind of legislation in future.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am forced to speak on the third reading because we found complete intransigence on the part of the Government to accede to even most reasonable suggestions which are not only coming from the opposition but really which is the demand from the country as a whole. We have seen various organisations, middle class people, house-wives have organised themselves, taken deputations and met the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Even members of families of the hon. Ministers have been forced to go on the street for the purpose of showing their support for the ordinary people. My intention is not to embarrass any of the hon. Ministers. I am trying to impress upon this Government that they appear to be completely impervious of any popular feeling and reaction. They have lost all sense of circumspection. They have lost all sense of having a minimum consideration of the people's necessities, people's urges, aspirations, their troubles, their difficulties or representations made to this Government. They are all the time busy with their own internal fighting. They are not seeing the writing on the wall. They have taken things for granted. They

are taking the country for a ride. They have lost all touch with the people, all touch with popular movement. They are busy with cattle not busy with human population. This is the position this country has been brought to. They are completely impervious so far as popular feelings and reactions are concerned.

Their sole justification for these terrible imposts, these unheard imposts of indirect taxation to the extent of Rs. 655 crores, is that it will revamp the rural economy as it were and it will put a curb on conspicuous consumption in the urban areas. What are the items that have been chosen for this taxation?—most ordinary articles which are of daily use by the most ordinary people in this country. The wonderful notion of this Government I do not know whether many of the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches share that—is that all the people in the urban, semi-urban, municipalities and so on and so forth, suburban areas, are rich people. They can be made to undergo all sorts of additional burdens as if the income is keeping pace with the expenses. There is no wage policy, there is no income policy, no expenditure policy in this country. There is no labour policy as such. And what is happening as a result? On the plea of giving boost to the rural economy, a handful of the rural people namely, the rural rich—this cannot be denied have been chosen to be given certain extra facilities and special favours. On the plea of revamping the rural economy, today the net have been thrown wide for indiscriminately bringing in people within that net irrespective of their financial capacity to bear it. Now, ordinary articles like kerosene have been taxed as if the urban people are using it and the rural people have no requirement of it. Today, they transport has become the greatest victim of this Budget. Who are using the daily transport?—not the rich farmers in the villages alone but what about the ordinary people

[Shri Somath Chatterjee]

here? Now, there has already been spiralling increase of the bus fares, taxi fares and so on and so forth. Here, we found that within a few days the taxi fares had to be increased; bus fares had to be increased. In West Bengal and other States, the bus operators are making demands to raise fares and the West Bengal government had to appoint a commission to look into it. For whose benefit has this budget been framed? I was a little sorry that the very able Minister of State, Shri Satish Agarwal, was doing a very unpleasant task. He said: we find so much is our deficit, we have to find out money somehow or other. Go, close your eyes, think of some item, open your eyes and whatever item comes, go on putting your tax on that, as if that is the attitude to the budget proposals. The Budget is not for the purpose of finding out how much money you can collect from which source. That is not so. The budget proposal has to take into account the condition of the economy of the country, which direction it has to be given, what are the imbalances which have to be removed, what steps have to be taken to revive to economy and so on. This is the budget exercise. It is not like ordinary legislation. That is the importance we give to the budget proposals and to the Finance Bill.

We want a proper discussion on this Bill. It is not a matter which should be rushed through.

When we find that articles of daily use consumption like matches, apart from the effect on the employment—am coming to that in a second—apart from the effect on employment when there are so many imposts on matches, kerosene and things of that kind, when some concessions have been given, out of Rs. 656 crores, they have given a concession of Rs. 46 crores, as if the people of this country have been done a great favour...

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** What do you want?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I want all these taxes to go. What about the corporate sector? What is the increase you have made in the higher income brackets? So, this is the *modus operandi* that has been adopted, which is nothing but a fraud on the economy. They wanted to increase the total amount of tax. They could have done it. But, no; instead of increasing the tax, you have increased the surcharge; the object is that the States may not get the benefit of it. But the tax-payer has to pay for it.

Well, how much have you increased those taxes and what is the percentage of burden on the common people of this country? There is no exercise done by this Government. We were told, and that was the biggest joke of the year and a hoax, that there would be a one per cent rise due to this budget. Are the people of this country intended to be taken for a ride? Even today the Minister had to admit a 4.8 per cent rise within a few weeks, after the budget proposals came in the wholesale price index. So far as the consumer price index is concerned, nobody knows what is the actual impact of the incidence on the common people. But the people in the poor classes and lower middle class, people in the slums, they are suffering today. But nothing is mentioned about them. What is their percentage? What is increase in their case? Now we are told not only about the budget proposal but the international price level, the Arab oil crisis and so on and so forth, which have all contributed to the price rise. What is the exercise that the Government have done in this matter?

Here I would like to give this Government a friendly warning. We know that they have done something good in this country in the initial stages. But then they have lost all perspective of their duties of their functions, of

their obligations to the country, to the people who have put them there. They have lost their sense of priority. Now the Ministers are busy, defending-themselves in the party forum. I am not directly concerned with that, but the fact is that it is having its effect on the administration, which has come to a sandstijl. The bureaucratic hegemony is increasing day by day. Even the States' Plan proposals are being held up here for months and months, because the Ministers have to fight against the onslaughts of their party colleagues. This is the position, the state of affairs in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Democracy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May be your brand of democracy, where the problems of the people are not being considered.

We have supported them so long as they were fighting for the restoration of democratic rights, for the restoration of our fundamental rights, for removing the dark stains of emergency. But, so far as the daily life of the people in this country is concerned, we find that for years and years they have been stagnating, more people have gone below the poverty line during the 30 years of independence and more and more resources have concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The disparity between the people has increased. Can anybody deny that? What is the effect of this Budget on the rural economy also? There will be greater disparity among the rural people because only a handful of the rural people will get the benefit the rural rich. The obvious beneficiaries are the kulaks. Therefore, we are opposing this, and we are telling them that it is no good giving vague promises, saying: "We shall consider, we shall tell the Prime Minister, we shall ask the Finance Secretary to see what can be done. You are making very good suggestions, but I am sorry I cannot accept them." Very politely Mr. Agarwal

has been rejecting all the proposals, saying. "I am sorry, what can I do. I have no such brief."

Therefore, I submit that time is running very fast. Please do not be complacent. If you think that by your complacency and inaction, you can bring about wonders, we will keep on fighting more and more bitterly, and you will learn the lesson, but before you learn the lesson, the people will be suffering so much that all that you try to do will not bring them any relief. Therefore, the imposts on the common people should have been reconsidered and withdrawn; at least they should have substantially minimised the rigorous of it.

This malfunctioning and non-functioning so far as the economic sphere is concerned, has been such that its repercussions have been felt in the States. Although the Seventh Finance Commission has given greater monetary assistance to the States by increasing their share of the divisible pool etc., that is hardly enough. Even the planning proposals of the West Bengal Government have been reduced here because they say: "Well, you will get more funds out of the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations".

What is happening in this country today? I am not grudging the progress or advance made by any part of this country. I wish every part of the country well, they are our brothers, wherever they are, but from 1969 to 1976, in these 7 years, the per capita bank credit advance in this country was: Tripura 19, Orissa 24, Assam 40, West Bengal 146. Against that, Maharashtra got 308 and Punjab 346. I do not grudge them what they have got, let them have the benefit of it, but is there equitable distribution of the available resources?

Take the LIC per capita investment, and see how the eastern region of this



[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

country is being treated: Assam 16, Orissa 23, Tripura 5, Bihar 14, West Bengal 17, Gujarat 52.

Are these distortions not brought to their notice? Are they not aware that these are the distortions in the economy that still exist, that a very inequitable distribution system is being maintained in this country? Merely coming up with *ad hoc* answers to very serious and genuine problems will not help the people. I can tell you that the people will not accept this. We speak because the people have sent us here. The trouble with Mr. Patnaik is that he thinks that his Nilamani Routray is perpetual or parennial. Nobody is parennial. We want to co-operate with you. We are the inevitable future. We are not merely the thriving present. But we are the inevitable future, you cannot stop it. I am sure many who are sitting there will see reason and join us. I used the same phrase in the last House, that with her temporary majority Mrs. Gandhi had bulldozed many legislative provisions through the House. That has proved to be true. I also want to tell you that yours is also a temporary majority. Don't rely on that. Don't think that the people will be perpetually with you. Therefore, pay heed to the people's miseries and try to learn lessons, try to render help to them.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would just like to remind the House and remind you, particularly, of the manner in which, after the Budget came, there has been a wave of protests throughout the country. Only this morning, a delegation of women met you and handed over to you a memorandum requesting you to hand it over to the Finance Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have done that.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** They will be happy to know that.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMAL:** Did you pass on your observations to the Finance Minister?

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Why I am constrained to refer to this is because the Minister in replying to the debate became quite emphatic that the prices of many items have gone up—milk has gone up; pulses have gone up; vanaspati has gone up; oil has gone up this has gone up that has gone up and, according to him, not because of the Budget, not because of the taxes, but because of other factors. This is going too far. It is very coincidental that these price rises have come immediately after the Budget.

We have pointed out that this type of taxation, indirect taxation, precisely has led to the spurt in prices. That is what everybody on both sides of the House has said. The housewives have pointed out that since the Budget, the prices of so many items have gone up—soap, toothpaste, detergent, coffee, cigarettes, tea, matches, kerosene oil, cooking gas—and these are all directly taxed. Apart from that, the prices of other essential commodities have, also gone up. Anatole France said, "It is better to understand a little than to misunderstand a lot." So let the minister at least try to understand a little that we have been trying to convey, the manner in which this Budget has affected every section of the society. The Government has an equal responsibility to improve the life of urban as well as rural people. It is a dangerous trend that the Budget has been presented to start a controversy between the rural and the urban people. Today, you go and see the slum dwellers. Are they any better off than the rural people? The rural people themselves are driven to the urban areas in search of employment because you do not implement land reforms, to guarantee employment and sustained income for the landless labour who

landed here on the 20th March. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister—he has given certain assurances—that he will take up those assurances seriously.

For example, you take item 68. You say, it is a rural-oriented Budget, oriented towards rural people, the poor people who are suffering. Cotton hosiery comes under item 68. You are now having excise duty on it. Who uses cotton hosiery? It is the port and dock workers who use it; it is the building workers who use it. It is the rural people, the landless people. Who buy cotton hosiery? The cotton hosiery manufacturers have been demanding that this should be removed from item 68. What has been removed? Readymade clothes, terylene shirts which cost Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 and more each. Is it the rural people who use terylene shirt? Is it the building workers who use terylene shirts? (*Interruptions*). Certainly not. Therefore, as I have been requesting, cotton hosiery should be removed from item 68, apart from what they have asked about 30 lakh limit on which he has given an assurance and we will remind him though he has not answered my question. Why his mind has changed between 27th January and 28th February. He cannot answer it because it is not his mind that has changed but it is the back-room boys who produce something else and he has to sell it on the floor of the House. We are not prepared to buy it. You may try to sell it. All those sitting there, including Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, may be able to buy it, but not we. Therefore, be careful. Go into this matter. Carry out your assurance. Convince the Deputy Prime Minister that it is necessary to restore the old 30 lakh limit for small scale industry, and I hope he will do it.

But my last word is this. I am really sorry that you could not accept the amendment moved by Mr. Banatwalla on kerosene. I only hope that the threat held out by your colleague,

the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, that another price rise is going to come in petroleum products, will not be carried out. Otherwise, I am sorry the patience of our people cannot last out.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is..

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has to reply.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He wanted a commitment from me whether I would speak or not and I said that I would not speak. He extorted that commitment from me. It is going to be 9 O' Clock. Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I will take only two minutes.

I am really thankful once again for the constructive suggestions that have been made at the last hour before the passing of the Finance Bill. I appreciate the excellent cooperation that has been given to me. I was very much diffident in the beginning how I shall pilot this Bill because it was for the first time in my life that I had to pilot a Finance Bill, that too in this august body.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You had to carry a deformed baby. But you have done very well.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I thank all the hon. Members once again for the cooperation given. Regarding the points that have been mentioned here, we shall look into them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is..

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order, under article 100(4) of the Constitution. This is an important Bill. It cannot be passed without a quorum. Let us have a count. There is no quorum in the House...

MR. SPEAKER: There are more than 60 Members...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I don't think so. Let us have a count. 54 constitute the quorum..

MR. SPEAKER: There is quorum in the House. There are more than 60 Members.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 27, 1979 (Vaisakha 7, 1901 (Saka)).*

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by the General Manager, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.

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