

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. XVI

[July 17 to 28, 1978/Asadha 26 to Sravana 6, 1900 (Saka)]



Fifth Session, 1978—1900 (Saka)

(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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No. 10, Friday, July 28, 1978/Sravana 6, 1900 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 28, 1978/Śravaṇa 6, 1900
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गुजरात स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक की छोर से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर को दिया गया ज्ञापन

* 183. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने अप्रैल, 1978 में अहमदाबाद की यात्रा की थी और क्या उनकी वहाँ की यात्रा के दौरान गुजरात स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक की छोर से उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था;

Statement

Serial
No.

Issues raised

Action taken

- 1 Concessions in marketing finance in cotton and kapas, relaxations in the margins for advances against cotton and kapas and provision of marketing credit to non-borrower members of primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

On marketing finance, the Reserve Bank has reduced rate of interest from 3% above the bank rate to the bank rate (i.e. 9 per cent) with effect from 1-6-78.

State Cooperative Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that a uniform margin of 25% may be maintained by the marketing societies instead of 45% for long staple varieties and 60% for other varieties provided State Government guarantee is available.

- 2 Storage of inputs by Primary Cooperative Societies should be considered as a part of short-term loan for obtaining refinance from Reserve Bank of India by district central cooperative banks.

Under consideration.

2

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त ज्ञापन में क्या-क्या मांगें की गई हैं और उनमें से किन मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है तथा शेष मांगों को अस्वीकार करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) शेष मांगों में से कौन-कौन सी मांगें विचाराधीन हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक और किस प्रकार स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

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

(b) and (c). The memorandum and "Additional Notes" presented to the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India contained notes and suggestions on 19 subjects relating to different aspects of cooperative credit and the policies of the Reserve Bank etc. The issues raised and the action taken by the Reserve Bank is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Serial No.	Issues raised	Action taken
3	District banks should be permitted to channelise finance for milch cattle through primary milk societies.	Under consideration.
4	Problems faced by the cooperatives in respect of consumption credit.	Under consideration.
5	Problems of urban banks in financing of the production and marketing activities of the 22 groups of cottage and small scale industries.	Reserve Bank of India has agreed to sanction credit limits on the basis of the consolidated lending programme of the urban cooperative banks instead of on the basis of individual units proposed to be financed from the year 1978-79.
		For financing approved small scale and cottage industries the rate of interest has been reduced to 2½% below the bank rate instead of the earlier 1½% below the bank rate as from 1st March, 1978.
6	Relaxation of the conditions governing the credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to State Cooperative Banks on behalf of the district Cooperative Banks.	Under consideration.
7	Limits for conversion of short-term agricultural loans into medium-term loans.	Accepted. To enable Reserve Bank of India to grant loans to State Cooperative Banks by way of reimbursement of medium-term conversion loans, an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act will be necessary.
8	Reimbursement of short-term and medium-term agricultural loans provided by the District Cooperative Banks to small farmers at a special concessional rate by the Reserve Bank of India.	Under consideration.
9 and 19	Need to review the present policy of not financing defaulting members of the cooperative credit societies in areas affected by successive scarcity conditions.	Accepted. Reserve Bank of India has agreed to the provision of relief by way of conversion of fast dues into rehabilitation loans in case of non-willful defaulters in villages affected by successive scarcities into rehabilitation loans repayable in a period of 3-10 years. Rehabilitated borrowers will be eligible for fresh finance.
10	Concession in the rates of interest on reimbursement finance to the Central Co-operative Banks who borrow only small amounts from the Reserve Bank.	Under consideration.
11	Reduction in rate of advances for financing essential commodities such as sugar, oil seeds, cotton, etc.	Under consideration.
12	Rediscount facilities from the R.B.I. against time bills of marketing societies.	Under consideration.
13	Marketing problems connected with short staple varieties of cotton.	Under consideration.
14	Export policy with regard to cumin should be declared yearly in the season.	Under consideration.

Serial No.	Issues raised	Action taken
15	Problems faced by short-term and long-term credit institutions in providing credit needs in tribal areas.	Under consideration.
16	Loans for construction of godowns to individuals by district Central Cooperative Banks.	Reserve Bank has no objection to grant of such advances subject to certain conditions prescribed by them.
17	Extension of regulated market for Tobacco.	Under consideration.
18	General relaxation in 'Seasonality Discipline' prescribed by R.B.I.	Under consideration.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : विवरण में क्रम-संख्या 7 में अल्पकालिक कृषि ऋणों को मध्यकालीन ऋणों में परिवर्तन करने की लिमिटों के बारे में बताया गया है कि इस मांग को स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है और इस के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम में संशोधन आवश्यक होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक एक्ट में यह संशोधन कब और कैसे किया जायेगा और इस का व्यौरा क्या है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question that was asked was: "limits for conversion of short-term agricultural loans into medium-term loans" and the reply given was: "Accepted." That is that the demand made in the memorandum is accepted. But, to enable the Reserve Bank of India to grant loans to State Co-operative Banks by way of reimbursement of medium-term conversion loans, an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act will be necessary'. So, an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act is necessary and that will take a little time. But we are certainly trying to do it as soon as possible.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : जब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर प्रैरल, 1978 में अहमदाबाद घाये थे, तो गुजरात स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, अहमदाबाद ने उन के सामने 19 मांगें रखी थीं। इन 19 मांगों में से 13 मांगों के बारे में बताया गया है कि वे सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 13 मांगों के बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा। विशेष रूप में जिला सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों को विशेष रियायती दर पर अल्पकालिक और मध्यकालिक कृषि ऋणों की भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रतिपूर्ति, जो कि क्रम-संख्या 8 में दी गई है, क्रम-संख्या 11 में उल्लिखित चीनी, तिलहन, कपास आदि जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए ऋणों की ब्याज-दर में कमी और क्रम-संख्या 13 में दी गई कपास के छोटे रेगु बाली किसानों से सम्बन्धित विपणन समस्याओं के बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: These are demands of a very far reaching character. They need to be studied. Therefore, they will take time. Since he himself mentioned a thing like this—reduction in the rate of advances for financing essential commodities is under consideration—that does not mean it will take a great deal of time. It has to be considered because it is of general application. It will not only be applicable to co-operatives who

submitted a Memorandum from Gujarat, but it is an all-India thing. Similarly, marketing problems connected with short staple varieties of cotton, it does not effect only Gujarat, it effects other parts. We have to consider carefully.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I refer to item No. 5 of the statement—“Problems of urban banks in financing of the production and marketing activities of the 22 groups of cottage and small scale industries”. Ample emphasis is given on small and cottage industries and small scale sector.

The decision in the Action taken is—“Reserve Bank of India has agreed to sanction credit limits on the basis of the consolidated lending programme of the urban cooperative banks instead of on the basis of individual units proposed to be financed from the year 1978-79.”

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why they have not accepted the original proposal—financing programme of production and marketing to individual cottage and small scale units. This decision of consolidating will cause considerable delay and it will not allow small scale units to grow. Therefore, I would like to know the reasons for not accepting the original proposals.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the nature of the question is clear. This is the only practical way in which the Reserve Bank could possibly assist. The Reserve Bank of India cannot work out individual limits for small scale units. It has therefore, raised consolidated limits of the Co-operative Banks, increased the total lending limits of the Consolidated Bank.

It has gone on to say—“For financing approved small scale and cottage industries the rate of interest has been reduced.”

The point is the Reserve Bank of India cannot go on saying what should be the limit for each small scale unit.

It has to fix limit for the Co-operative Banks to which the small scale units would go. Their margin has increased and, therefore, they would be able to meet the demands.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Reduction in the rate of interest is all right. My question is why they have not accepted the original proposal. Was it to finance the individual units? If so, they should give due consideration to the original proposal of the State Bank.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already explained that. If their demand was that the Reserve Bank should fix the limits for each small scale unit, that is not practicable. Co-operative Banks are the banks to which the small scale units would go. Their ability to lend, to meet this demand has been increased. Hence their limits are being enhanced.

MR. SPEAKER: In fact I was very doubtful whether I should admit this question, because the Reserve Bank Governor goes to a number of places. So many demands are made. And this question is raised in the House. Anyway.....

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Minister said that this question is of a general nature and not confined to one State.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I appreciate the hon. Minister's statement, particularly when he says that some of the more important demands have already been accepted and many others are under consideration. He says that he will consider the points but it will take some time.

For instance Item No. 3 says—District banks should be permitted to channelise finance for milk cattle through primary milk societies.

My question is that since the Co-operative Banks are to assist the farmers and small scale industries, and

in view of the Janata Government's own policy of rural development and of help to the farmers, will the Government assure us that through the Co-operative Banks, the farmers and not so much the merchants and the tradesmen will be assisted in a larger way?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The answer is, 'Of course, that is the intention.'

MR. SPEAKER: We pass on to the next question. Qn. No. 184. We shall take this up along with Question No. 190. Both these questions will be taken up together. Shri Yuvraj.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सोने की नीलामी

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

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने नीलामी के माध्यम से सोना बेचा है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी मात्रा में सोना बाजार में बेचा गया;

(ग) क्या देश में सोने का मूल्य प्रति दस ग्राम 100 रुपये अधिक है जो तस्करी में वृद्धि का सूचक है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये नीलामी करने का विचार है कि सोना तस्करी के हाथों में न जाने पाये; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

A quantity of about 7.92 tonnes of gold for the price of about Rs. 50.75 crores has been sold in the six auctions so far held by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) All the quantity has been sold to licensed dealers and certified goldsmiths for conversion into ornaments.

(c) The price of gold in the country is ranging around Rs. 680/- per ten grammes while the international price is near about Rs 500/- per ten grammes. This is not an indication of increase in smuggling. If smuggling of gold had continued on any significant scale with regular supplies of gold from Government stock, the gold prices in India would have steeply fallen from the price level of Rs. 690/- prevailing before the announcement of gold sales policy by the Government.

(d) and (e). The gold sold in the Reserve Bank of India auctions is strictly within the ambit of the Gold (Control) Act and is subject to proper accounting control.

Evaluation of Gold Auction Policy

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*190. DR. MURLI MANOHAR
JOSHI;

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold sold in each of the auctions by Government in 1978;

(b) whether Government have evaluated the policy of the auction of gold in the light of the experience gained; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of Government and to what extent the policy of auction has been able to check the smuggling of gold and what has been its impact on the domestic prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The information is given below.

S. No.	Date	Quantity sold
I auction	3-5-78]	492.6 Kgs.
II auction	16-5-78	1559.4 Kgs.
III auction	31-5-78	1220.4 Kgs.
IV auction	14-6-78	1504.9 Kgs.
V auction	28-6-78	1618.9 Kgs.
VI auction	12-7-78	1520.4 Kgs.

(b) and (c). It is too early to make an evaluation of the impact of gold sales policy. Sale of gold by the Government has been conceived of as an economic measure in addition to preventive measures to tackle the evil of smuggling of gold. The sale has discouraged large scale smuggling of gold into the country. The gold prices in the country have shown some tendency to fall since the commencement of the gold sale operations.

On the basis of review of results of the auctions and experience gained, changes are being made from time to time.

श्री दुबराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोने की नीलामी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की जो उद्घोषित नीति है वह है चाटे के बजट को पूरा करने में मदद देना, बड़े पैमाने पर जो तस्करी हो रही है उसको रोकना और सोने के जो मूल्य बढ़ रहे थे उनको घटाना। इस देश में काले धन की जो समानान्तर प्रथम-व्यवस्था चल रही थी वह आज भी बरकरार है और जब से लो रुपए से ऊपर के करेंसी नोट रद्द कर दिये गए तब से जितने ब्लैक मनी वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने सोना खरीदना शुरू कर दिया। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि बम्बई के व्यापारियों का

एक गुट नीलामी के पहले सोने के बाजार भाव को काफी कम करने की कोशिश करता है जिससे कि रिजर्व बैंक कम दाम पर सोने की बिक्री करने के लिए बाध्य हो ? इसके अलावा नीलामी के तुरन्त बाद एक अटॉर्फिशियल कर्मा उत्पन्न करके सोने के भाव को बढ़ा कर बेचा जाता है—क्या यह बात भी सही है सरकार इस देश में केवल बम्बई में ही बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों में सोना नीलाम करती है और जो दूसरे बड़े बड़े नगर हैं जहाँ के छोटे छोटे स्वर्णकार भी नीलामी में सोना खरीद सकते थे उनको ऐसा मौका सरकार ने नहीं दिया। केवल एक नगर में एक ग्रुप के व्यापारी सोना खरीदते हैं और फिर वे दूसरे ग्रुप के पास ज्यादा दाम पर बेचते हैं।

जो स्वर्णकार हैं और जो जेवर बना कर बेचते हैं, क्या उन को इस से कोई फायदा हुआ है ? मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि जो छः नीलामियाँ अब तक हुई हैं और पहली नीलामी 3 मई, 1978 को हुई थी, उस से कोई लाभ हुआ है। इनका कहना यह है कि 670 या 680 २० प्रति 10 ग्राम सोने का मूल्य है, तो जब से ये नीलामियाँ हुई हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yuvraj, you are making a statement. It is not correct. Put the question.

SHRI YUVRAJ: I am putting my supplementary.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 3-5-78 से जो सोने की नीलामी शुरू हुई और 12 जुलाई 1978 को जो छठी नीलामी खत्म हुई, इस बीच में सोने के भाव में कितनी वृद्धि हुई यानी 8 मई, 1978 को सोने की नीलामी प्रत्येक 10 ग्राम की कितने पर हुई और 12 जुलाई, 1978 को सोने की नीलामी प्रत्येक 10 ग्राम की कितने पर हुई ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I have already stated the objective—the hon. Member also spelt it out. The objective of this policy was to supplement the preventive efforts for controlling the smuggling of gold. That is the main objective. Certainly it was incidental that it might have an effect of bringing down the price. But, that will be a slow process having regard to the fact that the quantity of gold that should be auctioned was very small compared to the quantity available in the country itself.

MR. SPEAKER: He was talking of some big business.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am answering this. Naturally big businessmen may have it. But, we are selling gold to gold dealers. If you will see, I have a statement here from which I would read out. In the Sixth auction, for instance, the number of bidders whose bids were accepted including the bidders from Bombay were:

Bombay 301,
Pune 134,
Ahmedabad 88,
Madura 89,
Madras 93,
Bangalore 34,
Hyderabad 76,
Calcutta 36,
Allahabad 8,
Baroda 50,
Delhi 35,
Chandigarh 48.

Madhya Pradesh (Indore) 6,
Bhubaneswar 1,
Kanpur 9,
Cochin 39,
Nagpur 20,
Patna 95,
Guntur 6,
Jaipur and so on.

श्री एच०एल० पटवारी : इस में आसाम का नाम नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: For Assam, Patwary is here.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Shillong 1 and Goa 2. The point in saying this is this. The hon. Member's impression is that these gold bids are made only by those in Bombay is not correct.

Another important point to note is that last time, if you remember, when the question was put, there were two largest bidders. If you add all of the six auctions, one of the two largest bidders was awarded 22.5 kg. In the six auctions both of them had the same quantity. You will realise that this is not as if big people are getting a large quantity or a large quantity is being given to any dealer. I think it is very clear that the policy is such that the largest possible number of people are getting now. But, as I said before, it is our intention to introduce an arrangement whereby the goldsmiths will be able to purchase gold in smaller bars direct from selective banks or selective centres. When this is done, you will find more people coming into it. Even now it is not correct to say that few people are there.

श्री युवराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गयी सोने की नीलामी की वर्तमान योजना के खिलाफ कई स्वर्णकारों ने दरहवास्त दी है ? यदि हाँ तो उन्होंने क्या क्या मांगे सरकार के सामने रखी हैं ? क्या एक मांग यह भी है कि छोटे छोटे स्वर्णकारों को सोना मिलना बंद हो गया और बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों ने सोना लेना शुरू कर

दिया है? क्या स्वर्णकारों के सत्रों की तरफ से सरकार के सामने ऐसी मांग नहीं रखी गयी है कि वर्तमान प्रणाली जो सोने की नीलामी की है, उसके अन्तर्गत गरीब स्वर्णकारों को सोना नहीं मिल पाता है? अगर सरकार को यह मांग पेश की गयी है तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या विचार किया और कार्यवाही की?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I have already stated that at no time were the goldsmiths debarred from bidding at the auctions. In order to facilitate their bidding at the auctions it was arranged that five of them could bid jointly. The minimum quantity one could bid was 100 gms and the maximum was 2,500 gms. It is not as if poor goldsmiths cannot apply for this. One of the request of the goldsmiths was that gold may be made available to them at large number of places in India. There are certain limitations in spreading too wide. Nevertheless it is the direction in which we are moving and we shall try to see that largest number of goldsmiths could get it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: In view of the answer given by the honorable Minister I agree that it is too early to evaluate the impact of this policy on prevention of smuggling. But, Sir, it has been repeated many a time that the scheme of distribution of gold to goldsmiths directly is being prepared and about to come. May I know how long will it take for the Government to ensure that the middlemen in the trade of gold are eliminated and the poor goldsmiths get gold at a reasonable price in the small towns where they are working? Whether there is any proposal to have these biddings at a large number of centres in the country where these ordinary goldsmiths could get gold?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the bidding part will have to be confined at one place but the bids are accepted by post. It is easy for people to bid and people from outstations are bidding and a large number of applications are coming from outstations. Further, Sir, gold is being sold under the Gold Control Order and only those who are licensed can bid. One more restriction has been put on gold dealers. They shall not sell to other gold dealers.

As regards the other point as to when we shall finalise the scheme for making available gold directly to goldsmiths that, we hope, will be possible within three weeks or so at the maximum.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: There was a proposal in which imported gold could be converted into jewellery for export purposes. In view of this auction policy whether this scheme of importing gold and giving it to goldsmiths for manufacturing jewellery and exporting it been finalised by the Government. If so, what are the details of the scheme?

Secondly, you have said from time to time that Government has made certain changes in the auction policy. May I request you to elaborate the changes which Government has made?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained about the changes that have been made.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What about the first part of my question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The first part is not strictly a question which arises from this. But I will give an answer although I think later the Commerce Minister will do that. That scheme has definitely come in and we hope within next two to three weeks, at the outset, the scheme will be announced and put into operation. I was saying about the changes. When we

began, it was gold dealers and co-operative societies of gold-smiths who were operating. We changed it soon afterwards to five goldsmiths who jointly could apply and later we devised further changes. Now as I have said we are trying to have them sold in smaller bars at different centres. The ceilings were also reduced.

श्री रामकृष्ण : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दिनों उन्होंने यहां एक भाषावासन दिया था कि सोना इस तरह से बेचा जायगा जिस से इस के जेवरात बन कर बाहर के मूलकों में जा सके, विशेष कर मिडिल-ईस्ट कंट्रीज में जहां इन की खरीदारी बहुत ज्यादा होती है। उस के जरिये से जो मुनाफा होगा, वह गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इण्डिया के फंड में जमा हो जायगा और उस से ज्यादा सोना खरीदा जायगा। इस तरह से यह एक सिलसिला बन जायगा, जिस से ज्यादा सोना खरीदा जायगा, कीमते गिरेंगी और गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इण्डिया को फायदा होगा। इस के बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ बतलायें।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: This question was discussed last week.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would only like to say that a scheme for enabling goldsmiths to make jewellery and export them is being worked out because an ordinary goldsmith himself may not be able to export. There

will have to be an organisation of people like export houses, etc., who could do this job. Gold will be made available to them at international price. Precise machinery for arranging that gold to be imported from abroad for making available to goldsmiths at international price is being organised and as I said a little while ago we hope to announce the scheme within the next three weeks at the outset.

Capital Gains Tax

*186. **SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected as Capital Gains tax during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) the amount collected as Capital Gains tax during the year 1977-78; and

(c) the amount invested in approved savings in lieu of payment of capital gains tax during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Department does not maintain any records to show collection of taxes under different heads of income. However, head-wise break-up in respect of gross income and gross demand raised is maintained. In respect of financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, the position of gross income assessed and gross tax demand raised in respect of capital gains is as under:—

(In crores of rupees)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Gross income	40.6	37.1	39.8
2. Gross demand	21.4	17.0	18.4

The data in respect of financial year 1977-78 is under compilation.

(c) Section 54E which provides for exemption for capital gains tax if the sale proceeds of the capital assets are invested in specified assets within six months was introduced in the Income-tax Act by Finance Act, 1977 and is applicable for the first time in respect of assessment year 1978-79. The amount invested in approved savings in lieu of payment of capital gains tax during 1977-78 will become known only after the returns for the assessment year 1978-79 have been filed in all the cases and the assessments completed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Finance Minister has stated that the Income-tax Department does not maintain records to show calculations under different heads of revenue. May I ask then how does the Finance Minister assess the impact of his taxation on the various heads of revenue? For instance, last year, he practically gave up capital gains tax by saying that of the gross consideration is invested in approved securities, then it will be exemption tax. Does the Finance Minister know what is the loss to the revenue, to the government as a result of foregoing this revenue on the capital gains tax? Was it calculated or was it done without any consideration of the impact of the surrender of certain taxes on the revenue of the country?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the first part is concerned, obviously there could be no question of knowing what was the position. The capital gains relaxation did not apply to the past. It applies to the future. When deciding, when we decided the policy, on what data did we proceed—is the question. I do not think there was any question of any basic data available with us. But we make assessment, calculation as to the effect it has on larger economic policy, approach. This particular decision was taken to make im-

mobile assets mobile. More of the assets which will remain unsold now can be sold because they can avoid paying capital gains tax by putting it into certain specified investments. When they do that it does not mean total loss to the revenues because those things will be earning interest and when they earn interest, that interest is taxable. Exact calculations cannot be made. It is only on the basis of a general evaluation, assessment as to what would be the effect of such a thing on the economy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am really surprised at this. If the capital gain in a particular case is about a lakh of rupees and that amount is invested it gets a return of Rs. 600 and the Finance Minister will get only tax on Rs. 600 but what he would have lost is capital gains tax on a lakh of rupees. That is why I ask: is there any provision in the tax department for calculation of the consequences of the impact of tax levied and tax surrendered in order to know what will be the consequences on the Consolidated Fund of India.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This research will be undertaken after this particular thing has been in operation for some time. I can assure you this. When you say capital gains tax on one lakh would have been lost; how much of the capital gain would have been there? It would not have been wholly one lakh. For three years they have to keep this money invested. It may not be that the whole of the capital gains tax will be lost. In addition that one lakh becomes mobile and becomes available for further use as a capital resource and that is worth something which is incalculable in terms; it cannot be quantified.

श्री राधकृष्णी : लोकसेवा कमेटी की जो इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट शासन के समक्ष था चुकी है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कैबिनेट में जे के प्राध्यापकों में और कोई संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव शासन के विचारार्थीन है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not see any connection between the Chokai Committee and the capital gains tax. That Committee has been set up to simplify direct taxes, income-tax Act and all its provisions. They will be making certain suggestions and they will be given full consideration.

Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

*187. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Government financial institutions have a large shareholding and have given substantial loans to Synthetics and Chemicals, a monopoly industry, why Government have so far failed in placing two nominees on its board; and

(b) whether Government are continuously keeping a strict watch over the affairs of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited to ensure that the affairs are proper?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) While Government financial institutions do not have large shareholding in this company, two of the financial institutions have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 76.52 lakhs during the last 3 years. IFCI has recently appointed a nominee director on the Board of the Company.

(b) Yes, Sir.

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : सिन्थेटिक एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली में मोनोपोली इंडस्ट्री है। इस में बड़े घोटाले हैं। इसी लोक सभा में बहुत से घोटालों के विषय में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा चुका है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जब से यह फैक्ट्री स्थापित हुई है तब से अब तक कितना रुपया सरकारी इंडस्ट्री प्रोडज के द्वारा इसको दिया गया है और क्या इस कंपनी के प्रॉफिटिड एकाउंट्स

की भी कभी जांच की गई है, अथवा नहीं की गई है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is a new question, since the company was established what assistance was given? I cannot give you the answer now. He asked about loans which have been given by the financial institutions. I can give him this information. The IFCI has given a loan. The loans that are today existing are these. The IFCI has given a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs under the scheme under which it was proposed to be financed; against which they have drawn actually Rs. 20 lakhs. ICICI has also given—this is also for expansion scheme that was sanctioned—Rs. 30 lakhs, against which they have drawn Rs. 20 lakhs; then another ICICI loan of Rs. 8.90 lakhs against which they have drawn Rs. 7.62 lakhs. The internal resources of that company for this new project have been Rs. 75.20 lakhs in a total new investment, additional investment for new projects, Rs. 1.22 crores, the company has put in Rs. 75.20 lakhs of its own money.

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वही व्यक्ति है जिसने पिछले आम चुनाव में 4 लाख 40 हजार रुपये के एडवर्टाइजमेंट कॉन्ग्रेस सोवियोर को दिये, लेकिन सोवियोर उपा नहीं। इस सभा में उल्टर दिया गया कि सोवियोर की प्रति उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि इसके विषय में निश्चित शिकायत और निश्चित भ्रष्टाचार यदि मैं उनके नोटिस में लाऊँ तो क्या वह उसकी निष्पक्षता से सी.बी.आई. से जांच करवायेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If information is furnished to us which shows that something wrong is there we will certainly go into it. There are company laws; there are other institutions through which we shall go into it. I may say that so far as this company is concerned, the company has been given regular dividends, so far as I know, each year in the last three years.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : This question relates to financial institutions giving assistance to companies. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that certain financial institutions like the IDBI are financing certain companies, about 200 companies which are running at a loss and yet you have not been able to regulate or take action against them or make the sick units become profitable. If so, what steps would be taken to control IDBI to make their investment in a proper form, proper way?

MR. SPEAKER : You have enlarged the scope of this question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : How does this question arise?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I know you cannot answer that question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I can give you an answer all right; the IDBI is conducting its operations in the most careful manner possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if both of you agree, I do not agree.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह खडोरिया : उस कंपनी के विरुद्ध प्राइमाफेसी केस है, निश्चित रूप से 5 लाख रुपये तीन हिस्सों में इस स्मारिका के लिये दिया गया है और इसका जवाब यह दिया जा चुका है कि स्मारिका छपी नहीं है। फिर इस बात की कोई जांच कराने की जरूरत नहीं है, जब खुद कंपनी यह पंजूर करती है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कोई स्मारिका नहीं छपी है। जब कोई स्मारिका नहीं छपी और इतना पया बह ले गये हैं तो इतना रुपया कंपनी में जमा होना चाहिये। अगर यह रुपया जमा नहीं किया है तो इस पर इन्कवायरी बैठाकर उनको दंडित किया जाना चाहिये :

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Really I cannot say what the position is; I have no knowledge about it.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह खडोरिया : लेकिन इस पर प्राइवाइसन तो मिलना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : He has no information; he will look into it. Next question.

Export of Gold Jewellery to Gulf Areas

*188. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Gulf area is a potential market for Indian jewellery;

(b) if so, how much gold jewellery has been exported to these countries in the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to import gold against the export of gold jewellery; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to increase the export of gold jewellery to gulf areas and other parts of the world?

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

(b) The exports of gold jewellery to the countries in Gulf area during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been of the order of Rs. 34.00 lakhs, Rs. 204.00 lakhs and Rs. 361.23 lakhs (provisional) respectively.

(c) and (d). As a result of various Exhibitions held in the Gulf Region by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council and the individual participants, it was found that there was an increasing demand for the Indian gold jewellery. However, gold jewellery exports under the existing Scheme had a limited possibility.

ty. Government, therefore, decided to consider a Scheme to import gold for making ornaments for export. The proposal will be finalised soon.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत गोल्ड इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले वित्त मंत्री ने बताया है कि यह स्कीम दो तीन हफ्ते में फाइनलाइज हो जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम के तहत जो सोना इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा, वह एस०टी०सी० करेगी या प्रॉसेट ट्रेडर्स करेगी और यह सोना कहाँ बेचा जायेगा।

क्या सरकार ने कोई सीलिंग निश्चित की हुई है कि इससे ज्यादा सोने के जेवर बाहर नहीं भेजे जायेंगे; अगर हाँ, तो वह सीलिंग कितनी है?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As my colleague, the hon. Finance Minister has already stated, the scheme will be finalised within the next two or three weeks. When the scheme is in the stage of finalisation, it will not be fair on my part to say what are the ingredients or salient features of the scheme. The whole endeavour is to simplify the procedure to make gold available at international prices so that our ornaments become competitive in the world market, because exports of our gems and jewellery last year have gone up to Rs. 436 crores as against Rs. 218 crores in 1976-77. Here again, so far as gold is concerned, the potential is unlimited. But we shall have to plan for design and give some more additional help for the home-skilled artisans. The scheme should be simple so that the operation does not take more time. In days to come it should be possible for us to diversify the markets and have several items for exports whereby we can earn more foreign exchange and we could provide jobs to hundreds of our goldsmiths in the country. All the care

is being taken about the scheme and I can assure the House that the scheme will be announced by 15th August, 1978.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am thankful to the minister. May I know whether the government has made a study of the demand for gold ornament in the various countries and to what extent you will be able to employ people? If so, what are the figures? You have sold gold worth about Rs. 50 crores. Will you recommend to the Finance Minister to scrap the Gold Control Act completely because the economics of gold are now no more the same?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The two schemes are quite different, but at the same time both the Ministries are working in unison. So far as the present scheme is concerned, as the Finance Minister stated it is a different scheme. The scheme of exporting ornaments is different. For the scheme of exporting ornaments, we would like to import gold at international prices and add value to it and then export it outside.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked how much the demand was.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am coming to that. He suggested scrapping of the Act and I felt I should not forget that important aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not to be answered. Only questions are to be answered. Otherwise, it will become lengthy.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as study is concerned, we have already constituted a task force to assess what are the areas where we can export gems and jewellery and gold ornaments, how much manpower would be required, how we can give all possible strength to it, etc. It is very difficult to make an assessment because in the case of diamonds, all our

assessments proved wrong, in the interest of the country. In one year this House may not believe that it was possible for us to generate employment for nearly 1 lakh workers in the country. The areas round about Surat and Rajasthan are buzzing with that new industry coming up. In the circumstances, it is for us to see that we give all possible encouragement and provide more and more opportunities for these artisans in the country. I am sure this will be a new era. In the current year exports of gems and jewellery will be the highest. I have no doubt the exports will be of the order of Rs. 600 crores.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि हम कुछ और सोना आयात करें इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। क्या वह बताएंगे कि कितना सोना बाहर में मंगाएंगे इस की कोई सीमा तय की है और क्या जो अपने देश के अन्दर सोना मौजूद है सरकारी भण्डारों में वह पर्याप्त नहीं होगा? दूसरे यह जो जेवरात आप बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं यह राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से भेजना चाहते हैं या प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के माध्यम से भेजना चाहते हैं या दोनों के द्वारा भेजना चाहते हैं? यदि दोनों के माध्यम से भेजना चाहते हैं तो कितना-कितना दोनों के माध्यम से भेजने वाले हैं? ये भारत के बने हुए जेवरात लोकप्रिय हों उस के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से किस किस प्रकार का प्रयास हो रहा है और किस किस प्रकार का लालच उन लोगों को दिया जा रहा है जिस से वे अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में भारत के बने हुए आभूषणों को खरीदें ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जैसा मैंने बताया, एक स्कीम तैयार हो रही है और उस स्कीम में जो माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछे हैं, उन के उत्तर जरूर आएंगे लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हम गोल्ड इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं वह गोल्ड केवल जो अर्नाइन्ड्स बाहर

इम्पोर्ट होंगे उस के लिए ही इम्पोर्ट होगा। वह हमारे मुल्क में कंजमेशन के लिए नहीं होगा। वह केवल इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा और उसके आधार पर कितनी बँलू हो यह तय किया जायेगा और उसके द्वारा ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था

MR. SPEAKER: All your suggestions are under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो बाहर भेजेंगे वह व्यापारियों द्वारा भेजेंगे या सरकार स्वयं भेजेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is also under consideration.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि वह जो जेवर बनाने वाले सोनार हैं उन को किन ढंग से तलाश करेंगे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और उस में किन ढंग से उन को हिस्सा मिलेगा? क्या कोई कम्पटीशन या ऐसी कोई चीज रखेंगे उन के सेलेक्शन के लिए और क्या सभी जगह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान से वह उन को लेंगे या किसी एक एरिया से ही लेंगे? जैसे पंजाब का हिस्सा है वहाँ उस इलाके में पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आए हैं, उन को पहले से उनसे व्यवहार का और उन की डिजाइन व पसंद का पता है कि वह किस ढंग की चीज पसंद करते हैं। तो उन लोगों को वह किस ढंग से उस में लेंगे और उस सेलेक्शन में वह कि लोगों को चुनेंगे कि वे यह काम करें या न करें, किन को यह सोना दिया जाये किन को न दिया जाये?

श्री मोहन धारिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मौका तो पूरे मुल्क के लिए दिया जायगा और उस में यह जरूर हम ब्याल में रखेंगे कि ऐसे जो हमारे स्किल्ड लोग हैं जिन के द्वारा तैयार किए हुए माल को हम पड़ोस के देशों में भेज सकते हैं चाहे वह पाकिस्तान से आए हुए हों या बंगलादेश से आए हुए हों, उन के लिए भी जरूर सोचेंगे।

Payment of income tax by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on amount paid to her for her lectures at Brandies University, Waltham

*189. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10265 on 12 May, 1978 regarding payment of income tax by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on \$3,6000 paid to her for her lecture at Brandies University, Waltham and state:—

(a) whether the enquiry in regard to the amount received by Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the lectures delivered by her in Brandies University, Waltham and the amount, out of it, brought to India and shown in income tax has since been started;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed and if completed, the results thereof; and

(c) if it has not been started, the time by which it will be started?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Enquiries have been started and are expected to be completed within a period of three months.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मूल प्रश्न अप्रैल में पूछा गया था जिस का उत्तर 12 मई को मिला था। उस के बाद तीन महीने हो चुके हैं। यह आरोपित है कि 36 हजार डालर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने सन् 1964 में प्राप्त किए थे। उस में से उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न में सिर्फ 5 हजार डालर बताया है। बाकी सब रकम बही पर कन्वर्ट कर ली गई, ऐसा आरोपित है और जांच हो रही है इस से भी यह आरोपित है। एक कहावत है कि तुम्हारे पांव पांव और हमारे पांव चरण, ऐसी भी क्या बात है, पाई हर चरण चरण। दूसरे लोगों के साथ सकती और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ नरमी, यह क्यों बरती जा रही है? क्या इस को संजी महोदय स्पष्ट करेंगे?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the facts that have to be looked into were not facts which could be ascertained in this country. They have to be ascertained from another country and, therefore, it takes time. According to the speed with which they give replies to our letters, we get information. But the matter is being followed up and we have received certain information....

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: What is that?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We have not got complete information. So I would not like to say, but certainly some of it....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is under investigation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will not be right in disclosing it, if it comes in the way of investigation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I asked the same question in the 4th Lok Sabha. It is a clear case of tax evasion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have heard the Finance Minister at that time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Shrimati Indira Gandhi is shown to have received a sum of \$5,000 and has been taxed on that amount. The question which has arisen as a result of the reply from the Ministry of External Affairs is, as to how Shrimati Indira Gandhi has disclosed an income of \$5,000 as having been received from the University on 2nd April 1965, when neither the University, nor the Carnegie Foundation have admitted any payment to her. This is a clear discrepancy, because the institutions

which, according to her return, were supposed to have paid her this, say that they have not paid. We have to find out further as to what exactly is the position. (Interruptions)

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस उत्तर से एक बात तो बड़ी स्पष्ट है कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी श्रीर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बीच मिली भगत चल रही थी क्योंकि इस रकम के लिए वे बताती हैं कि पांच हजार डालर मिले और उस पर इनकम टैक्स दिया जबकि यूनिवर्सिटी कहा है, जैसा कि अभी आपने बताया, कि हमने कुछ भी नहीं दिया तब फिर यह पांच हजार डालर कहाँ से प्राये ? दूसरे, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है कि अभी इन्वेस्टिगेशन चल रहा है इसलिए यह सबजुडिस है । मैं जाना चाहता हूँ अगर इन्क्वायरी चल रही है तो किस माध्यम से चल रही है, क्या पत्र व्यवहार के द्वारा इन्क्वायरी चल रही है अथवा किसी अधिकारी के द्वारा इन्क्वायरी चल रही है या केवल इस मांग के द्वारा इन्क्वायरी चल रही है कि हे प्रभु मुझे बता दो कि कहाँ लिया या कहाँ नहीं लिया ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry that my hon. friends keep on thinking that I would be interested in (Interruptions) doing certain things. I am not. I am only trying to make it quite clear. (Interruptions) I would like to say that the hon. Member himself has put a question on the 12th May.

MR. SPEAKER: It was answered on 12th May.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes; it was answered on 12th of May; and that question was this:

"Whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she was Information & Broadcasting Minister, had visited the United States of America and given a lecture on Mr. Nehru's foreign policy at Brandies Univer-

sity, Waltham and was paid \$85,000 by the Carnegie Foundation."

The question further asked whether this money was ever brought to India and had been subjected to income-tax. The hon. Member also desired to know the Government's reaction to this. In reply to that question, it was stated that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had disclosed an income of 5,000 dollars in the income-tax return for the assessment year, 1966-67 under the head 'Income from other Sources (Royalty)', as having been received from the Brandies University on 2nd April 1965. It was also conveyed in our reply that the assessment records did not throw any light whether the amount had been brought to India. The Reserve Bank of India also did not throw any light in the matter. It was, however, mentioned that enquiries would be made further. Accordingly, by a letter dated the 31st May, the Ministry of External Affairs was asked by us to make enquiries through our embassy in the United States.

In the present Question, which has been admitted as a Starred Question, the MP had enquired whether the enquiries which were promised to be made, have been started; and if so, the results. The hon. Member also requested to be informed of the approximate time by when the enquiries will be completed. Unfortunately, it is not in my hands to give any definite reply. We gave reminders subsequently. (Interruptions) Ministry of External Affairs have forwarded to us a reply which they have received from the Consul General in New York.

In that letter it is stated by the Consul-General, let me make it clear, that he has made enquiries from the Brandies University as well as the Carnegie organisation and, he has been informed that none of these institutions made any payment to Shrimati Indira Gandhi.... (Interruptions) Why

don't you hear me? In an earlier letter, which was in the form of an interim report, the Consul-General had stated that the Chancellor of the Brandeis University had stated that he was the personal host of Shrimati Gandhi, being the Chancellor of the University, and he felt that nothing has been paid to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, since the University never paid any honorarium to the speakers who came to address the students. This has been confirmed now in a letter dated 21st July, 1978. This is all I have at present. As I said, there are certain discrepancies which have come to our notice and we shall now pursue them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister should be thankful to Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she has paid tax on some amount which she has earned outside... (Interruptions) I want to know whether any Minister of the Cabinet, any Janata Minister, has visited any foreign country within the last one year and made any speech for which he was paid any amount.

MR. SPEAKER: He need not answer that question.

श्री राम विनास पासवान: यहाँ पर दो बातें सामने आई हैं और दोनों में एक दूसरे से विरोधाभास है। एक तरफ 5 हजार डालर का चैक पेमेन्ट करना और दूसरी तरफ जिस यूनीवर्सिटी का हवाला दिया गया है, वहाँ से पंसा न मिलना। मैं आप से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार ने, वह पांच हजार डालर कहां से प्राया, इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से पूछा है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन चल रहा है—जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था—किस एजेंसी के द्वारा करवाया जा रहा है और जो पहला इन्वेस्टीगेशन शुरू हुआ था, वह किस तारीख को शुरू हुआ था ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry, my friend did not listen to what I

have read out. We made enquiries through the External Affairs Ministry, who made enquiries through the Consul-General, in so far as Mrs. Gandhi is concerned. Those 5,000 dollars were declared in 1965.

श्री मनोहर रायड़ी: आप ने इन के सवाल को सुना नहीं है, पहले इन के सवाल को सुनकर फिर जवाब दें। सवाल कुछ और जवाब कुछ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am giving reply to the question that is put. This reply was received, as I said, on the 21st July. We will now go into this question and see how the discrepancy can be reconciled by asking the persons concerned.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: यह एन्क्वायरी इन्होंने कब स्टार्ट की थी और क्या आप ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से पूछा है कि यह चैक उन के पास कहां से प्राया ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under investigation. They are making enquiries.

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे—5 हजार डालर्स की जो रिपोर्ट इन्कम टक्स डिपार्टमेन्ट को की गई है, उस में यह आवश्यक होता है कि उस के लिये सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय। क्या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्टिफिकेट दाखिल किया है ?

जहां तक 65 हजार डालर्स का मामला है—मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उस के बारे में बराबर जांच हो रही है। क्या मंत्री जी साफ तौर पर सदन को बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस जांच के पूरा करने की निश्चित अवधि क्या होगी या यह जांच अनन्तकाल तक चलेगी, क्योंकि यह रुपये का मामला है, या यहां पर काले पैसे को सफेद किया गया है, या सी० आई० ए० जैसी किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बुकिया एजेंसी द्वारा, जो देशों के बड़े नेताओं को बूस देकर प्रभावित करते हैं और अपनी

नीति और व्यवस्था का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, की गई कोई कार्यवाही है ?

श्री एच० एम० पटेल : मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि इस की एकवायरी अनन्तकाल तक नहीं चलेगी ?

But it will take some time. I cannot say definitely how much time it will take. But we will try and do it as speedily as possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Joint ventures in Thailand

*185. SHRI JANARDHANA PO-OJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of setting up of joint ventures in Thailand was discussed with Thai delegation which visited India during June, 1978; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, H. E. Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom visited India from June 15-17, 1978 and had informal discussions with the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation on 15-6-78. The discussions covered various aspects of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and it was noted that there was scope for establishing Indian industrial joint ventures in Thailand. Both the countries have decided to make all possible efforts to enhance their mutual trade and economic relations.

Amount written off as bad debts in Nationalised Banks

*191. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount written off as bad debts by the nationalised banks during 1977; and

(b) the names of the individuals and corporate bodies in whose case the amount is over Rs. 5 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Public Sector banks are enjoined upon by the statutes not to disclose information regarding the provision for bad and doubtful debts or about the affairs of their constituents. In view of this legal position, information relating to the amounts written off or the names of the individuals or corporate bodies concerned cannot be divulged.

Review of the prices of raw cashew-nuts fixed by Kerala Government

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

(a) whether he has requested the Kerala State Government to review the prices of raw cashewnuts fixed at Rs. 7000 per tonne by the State authorities;

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

(c) the State Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Since the demand and prices of cashew kernels has gone down in the international market, the allocation

price of raw cashewnuts fixed by the Kerala Government may require downward revision.

(c) Reply from the State Government is still awaited.

Construction of Cheap Janata Hotels

*193. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Central Government have taken to encourage cheapest Janata hotels in the country;

(b) whether Government have also asked the States to extend facilities regarding land etc.; and

(c) if so, the names of such hotels as have been constructed or are under construction in various States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) envisages the construction of Janata Hotels at the 4 metropolitan cities namely Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and at other selected centres which will be identified after a survey is undertaken and depending upon the availability of funds. The Government is in the process of evolving comprehensive guidelines for giving incentives to public and private entrepreneurs for setting up Janata Hotels.

Arrangements have been made for the preparation of modular designs of Janata hotels which will be available for use by State Governments and private entrepreneurs. The State Governments have been requested to identify sites for the construction of Janata hotels.

(c) The Government has approved a 1250-bed Janata hotel (Ashoka Yatri Niwas) at New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakha. The hotel is expected to be commissioned in phases during 1980-81.

औद्योगिक गृहों और भूतपूर्व भारतीय राजाओं पर बकाया ब्याज

*194. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में 20 बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों और वर्ष 1971 से पूर्व एक लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष या इससे अधिक की निजी धैलियां प्राप्त करने वाले भूतपूर्व भारतीय राजाओं पर आयकर, धनकर और अन्य करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है और क्या उक्त राशि की वसूली 31 मार्च, 1979 से पूर्व कर ली जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह) : एकाधिकारी तथा निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 के अधीन, 30 जून 1978 तक किए गए पंजीकरणों के आधार पर, चोटी के 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के नाम सदन-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिए गए हैं। इन सभी घरानों की कम्पनियों की तरफ आयकर, धन कर और अन्य प्रत्यक्ष-करों की बकाया रकम के सम्बन्ध में पूरी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन इन 20 घरानों में से 15 घरानों की कम्पनियों की तरफ 1 दिसम्बर, 1977 को आयकर की कुल सकल और शुद्ध बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध है जो सदन-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

बकाया करों की वसूली तथा उगाही के लिए सम्बन्धित आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तु-स्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए, विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों के उप-बंधों के अनुसार समय-समय पर उचित उपाय किए जाते हैं। अधिक से अधिक रकमों की यथासंभव शीघ्र वसूली करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे।

1971 से पहले, 102 व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जो प्रतिवर्ष एक लाख रुपये भ्रयवा उससे

अधिक का प्रिवी पर्स ले रहे थे। इन व्यक्तियों की तरफ, आयकर, धनकर और अन्य प्रत्यक्ष करों की बकाया रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना

तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथा संभव कीमत ही सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

एकाधिकारी तथा निबंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम की धारा 26 के अधीन 30-6-78 तक किए गए वसीकरण के आचार पर वर्गीकृत बोटी के 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की सूची और इन घरानों की कम्पनियों की तरफ 1-12-77 को आयकर की बकाया का विवरण

क्रम सं०	औद्योगिक घरानों का नाम	1-12-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर की सकल और शुद्ध बकाया	
		सकल (लाख रुपये में)	शुद्ध () में
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	टाटा	118.27	21.09
2.	विड़ना	381.21	156.69
3.	मफतलाल**	5.27	..
4.	जे० के० सिंघानिया	376.79	24.25
5.	धापर	86.92	43.34
6.	सिधिया
7.	आयल इण्डिया	उपलब्ध नहीं	
8.	आई०सी०आई०	172.35	11.15
9.	वांगूर**	64.89	12.27
10.	श्रीराम	70.27	24.79
11.	ए० सी० सी०	11.70	11.70
12.	किलॉस्कर	2.26	..
13.	नारसन एण्ड टूडो	5.60	5.60
14.	बालचन्द	14.06	0.61
15.	खटाऊ	141.23	93.31
16.	भिवन्डीवाला	उपलब्ध नहीं	
17.	आई०टी०सी०	यथोपरि	
18.	मोदी	यथोपरि	
19.	महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा	यथोपरि	
20.	साराभाई	272.88	53.99
		1723.70	464.24

**इसमें जनरल एण्ड टिम्बर प्रोडक्ट्स, दिल्ली (मफतलाल ग्रुप) तथा श्री सन इन्वेस्टमेंट एण्ड ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि० (वांगूर ग्रुप) से सम्बन्धित सूचना शामिल नहीं है जो अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

टिप्पणी : बकाया 'सकल बकाया' और 'शुद्ध बकाया' के रूप में व्यक्त की जाती है। 'सकल बकाया' किसी भी समय नियमित कर-निर्धारण करने पर जारी की गई कर की मांग की उस रकम को दर्शाती है जो उस समय तक भ्रदा नहीं की गई होती है। 'शुद्ध बकाया', कुल मिलाकर, किसी भी समय कानूनी तौर पर वसूल की जाने योग्य मानें होती हैं जो सकल बकाया की रकम में से निम्नलिखित चार प्रकार की रकमें घटा कर निकाली जाती हैं :—

- (i) देय नहीं बनी रकमें।
- (ii) अधिम कर, स्व-निर्धारण पर अथवा झोत पर काटे गए कर के जरिए पहले ही भ्रदा किये गये कर, जिनके सम्बन्ध में भ्रदा कर दिये जाने का दावा किया गया है लेकिन जिनका सत्यापन/समायोजन किया जाना है।
- (iii) वे रकमें, जिनके सम्बन्ध में न्यायालयों और विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों द्वारा स्थगन आदेश मंजूर किया गया है।
- (iv) मंजूर की गयी किस्तों में दी जाने वाली रकमें।

Export of Handloom Cloth to USSR

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

(a) whether Government have made an agreement with USSR to export handloom cloth during the current year;

(b) if so, the amount of cloth to be exported; and

(c) the other countries to which we are exporting handloom cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol, 1978 provides for export of 60 million metres of printed cotton cloth and other cotton piece goods against which both mill made and handloom cotton cloth can be exported.

(c) Handloom cloth is being exported to almost all destinations in the world. The major importers of our handloom fabrics are Republic of Benin (Dehomey), USA, UK, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, France, Sweden and West Germany.

Scheme for Production, Procurement and Distribution of Essential Commodities

*196. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN;

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CORPORATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 721 on 14th April, 1978 regarding scheme for production, procurement and distribution of essential commodities and state:

(a) whether Government have received the views and recommendations from the State Governments on the scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities: and

(b) if so, the details and steps being taken on its implementation?

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

(b) The Ministry has finalised a scheme for the production and distribution of essential articles of mass consumption in consultations with the State Governments, the concerned Central Ministries and the Planning Commission for the consideration of the Cabinet. Further details will be made available after the finalisation by the Cabinet.

Disposal of Smuggled Goods

*197. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUP. TA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled goods which are lying in the godowns of the Customs Department at various places in the country at present;

(b) when these goods are likely to be disposed of; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The value of seized and confiscated smuggled goods lying in the godowns at various places in the country, as on 31st March, 1978, was Rs. 57 crores (approximately).

(b) Action for disposal of goods which are confiscated can be initiated only after the remedies available to the owners under the Customs Act, 1962 by way of appeal and revision are exhausted. By their very nature these proceedings take time. In the case of perishables, however, action for disposal is initiated soon after the seizure.

(c) Sale of confiscated goods was discontinued with effect from 27th August 1977 with a view to reviewing the manner of disposal of different types of goods, more particularly of those sensitive to smuggling. After this review, instructions were issued in November, 1977 for disposal of confiscated goods other than those sen-

sitive to smuggling in accordance with earlier instructions. As regards confiscated goods sensitive to smuggling, instructions indicating the manner of their disposal were issued in May, 1978. After issue of these instructions, the Collectors have also been instructed to take all possible steps to expedite the disposal of all goods which are ripe for such action.

तस्करी की गतिविधियाँ

*198. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े तस्करी द्वारा आन्त-समर्पण किन्ने जाने के बाद देश में तस्करी की गतिविधियों में याई कमी की स्थिति वैसी ही बनी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उन में से कुछ तस्करी पुनः सक्रिय हो गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि तस्करी के अधिकार संगठित गिरोह बूबके पड़े हैं और ज्यादा सक्रिय नहीं रहे हैं। तथापि, सरकार ने तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें ये उपाय भी शामिल हैं :

निवारक और मुक्त सूचना एककों को सुदृढ़ बनाना ;

समुद्र तट और सीमाओं पर आसानी से पार किए जा सकने वाले क्षेत्रों में गश्त बढ़ाना ;

प्रमुख बंदरगाहों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु-पत्तनों पर अधिक सतर्कता बरतना, सीमा शुल्क निवारक कर्मचारियों की

मोटर-गाड़ियां, बुरजीन, नाइट-साइट, क्रिस्कर यंत्रों आदि आवश्यक उपकरण उपलब्ध करना।

सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम में हाल ही में संशोधन करके कुछ विधिष्ट किस्म के मामलों में न्यूनतम सजा की छः मास की व्यवस्था की बढ़ाकर एक वर्ष कर दिया गया है। सोने की तस्करी की बुराई को रोकने की दृष्टि से, सरकार ने अपने सोने के भण्डार में से सोना बेचना भी शुरू कर दिया है। इसके अलावा, जिन वस्तुओं की देश में विशेष मांग है उनकी तस्करी के धन्धे का आकर्षण कम करने के लिए कई आर्थिक उपाय भी किए गए हैं। क्रम चूनिन्दा मामलों में संगठित तस्करी से निपटने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं का सहारा भी लिया जाता है।

Growth Rates of Money Supply

*199. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during April, 1977 to March, 1978 growth rates of money supply and Bank credit witnessed sharp falls; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. During April 1977 to March 1978 (i.e., March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1978), the growth rate of money supply with the public showed a marked decline from 20.3 per cent in 1976-77 to 12.4 per cent. Likewise, scheduled commercial banks' credit registered a smaller rate of growth of 9.0 per cent in 1977-78 as against an increase of 21.9 per cent in the previous year.

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

Statement

Analysis of Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during the Financial Year	
	1976-77 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1977-78 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)
A. Money supply with the public (a+b)	+2699 (+20.3)	+1995 (+12.4)
(a) Currency with the public	+1168 (+17.4)	+788 (+10.0)
(b) Deposit money	+1531 (+23.1)	+1207 (+14.8)
B. Sources of change in money supply:		
1. Net bank credit to Govt. (a+b)	+640 (6.0)	+1707 (+15.2)
(a) Net RBI credit to Govt.	+303	+169
(b) Other banks' credit to Govt.	+336	+1538

	Variation during the Financial Year	
	1976-77 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1977-78 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)
a. Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b)	+2240 (+20.8)	+2119 (+11.2)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector	+164	+57
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	+3077	+2062
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector	+1675 (+178.4)	+1913 (+73.2)
4. Govt.'s currency liabilities to the public	+13 (+2.3)	+19 (+3.3)
<i>Minus</i>		
5. Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector (a+b+c)	+2868 (+19.9)	+3769 (+21.8)
(a) Time deposits with banks	+2604 (+28.4)	+2595 (+22.1)
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI		+564
(c) Other net non-monetary liabilities of banks		+604

Scheduled Commercial Bank's Credit

	Variations during Financial Year	
	1976-77 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1977-78 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)
Bank credit	+2423 (21.9)	+1218 (9.0)

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

Ban on Import of Raw Silk through Private Agencies

*200. SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF;

SHRI K. MALLANNA;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Karnataka made a strong plea to the Central Government to stop immediately the import of raw silk through private agencies as it affected adversely the indigenous silk production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Year-round Air Service between Srinagar and Leh (Ladakh)

*201. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether structures for the staff, cargo, security, etc. have been completed at the Leh air-field for a year-round air service between Srinagar and Leh, the capital town of mountain-locked Ladakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to start year-round air service between the two towns?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines are considering a proposal for a twice weekly service linking Leh with Srinagar on a seasonal basis during summer. There is no demand for air services to Leh in winter.

Proposed strike by officials of Nationalised Banks

*202. DR. BAPU KALDATE;

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank officials of the Nationalised banks have threatened to go on indefinite strike during July 1978;

(b) if so, whether the organisation of these officials has submitted any demands;

(c) details of the demands; and

(d) action taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no threat of strike at present.

(b) The Confederation of bank officers have raised certain demands.

(c) and (d). The main demand is for a discussion on the recommenda-

tions of the Pillai Committee Scheme of standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of officers of nationalised banks. Other demands include consideration of the D.A. Scheme, house rent allowance formula, protection of city compensatory allowance on transfer from higher to a lower area, promotion policy, categorisation etc. The Indian Banks Association (IBA) are holding talks with the representatives of Officers' Confederation on the specific demands submitted by them to the Indian Banks Association.

Rainfall Recording by Karnataka Government

1769. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the news item at page of the Sunday Standard, New Delhi Edition of 11th June, 1978 and state:

(a) is it a fact that the Karnataka Government officials had declined to pass on the rainfall recording in and around Mercara since 29th May, 1978;

(b) the reasons given by the State Government for not sending the recording; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to remove this bottleneck?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The rainfall observatories in and around Mercara belong to India Meteorological Department. The rainfall observations are taken with the help of State Government officials by paying a part-time allowance. Due to some grievances relating to the inadequacy of this allowance, the rainfall observations were not taken by these officials for the period from 4th March, 1978 to 11th May, 1978. Since 12th May, 1978, however, the officials are taking observations and they are being received in the India Meteorological Department.

Earnings from Export of Fish

1770. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings from export of fish during the last three years;

(b) names of countries with value of fish exported to each of them;

(c) percentage of earnings from export of fish that accounts in the country's total export of commodities during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government propose to evolve a long term plan to step up export of fish introducing modern fishing means in view of its great potentialities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIFF BEG): (a) to (c). The information is furnished in the attached statement.

(d) The Government has proposals for intensifying and diversifying the fishing programme which will bring in more and different products to feed the domestic as well as export market.

Statement*Earnings from export of Marine Products*

Value in Rs. crores

Countries	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Provisional)
Japan	80.80	119.67	110.77
U.S.A.	31.79	48.84	47.94
Australia	2.42	2.72	1.57
West European countries	6.78	10.54	12.25
Others	2.74	7.35	8.42
Total earnings from export of marine products	124.53	189.12	180.95
Percentage of earnings from export of marine products that accounts in the country's total export of commodities	3.09%	3.68%	3.45%

Display of Price List

1771. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether to check the malpractices by dealers and retailers in the prices of essential commodities, the details of prices list to be displayed by the traders are not being enforced throughout the country, particularly in Delhi; and as a result the prices are being increased by the traders; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to check this unhealthy practice by traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). All the State Governments/U.T. Administrations have issued Display of Prices and Stocks Orders in exercise of the powers delegated to them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to check unfair and unethical trade practices. The State Governments/U.T.

Administrations, who are executing agencies, have been, from time to time, asked to check hoarding, profiteering and other malpractices by making use of measures like the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and orders issued thereunder. The detection of cases of violation and consequent prosecution is the responsibility of the enforcement machinery of the State Government.

The Delhi Administration have issued an Order called the 'Delhi (Display of Prices and Stocks of Scheduled Essential Commodities) Order, 1977' on 22-9-1977. The Delhi Administration have, since the promulgation of this Order, lodged sixty F.I.Rs. for violation of this Order.

Discussion on Accountability in Public Sector

1772. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a discussion on the accountability in the public sector recently in Bombay;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of that discussion; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No such official meeting was held, according to information available.

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

News-Item Captioned 'Investment Strike Feared'

1773. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in *Business Standard* dated

30th June, 1978 under the heading "Investment strike feared"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Newspaper in question has reported some of the observations made by the Chairman, IFCI, and the industrialists who participated in the meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber held at Bombay on 29th June, 1978. The Chairman of the IFCI is reported to have referred to a decline in the rate of flow of applications for financial assistance for worthwhile projects. He is also reported to have outlined the policy of financial institutions for projects in the "priority industry" list, and to have indicated measures to streamline the procedure for sanctioning loans and speeding up disbursements as well as giving encouragement to small scale units through promotion of technical consultancy organisation of the States. The paper has also reported the major issues listed by the industrialists, including paucity of rupee finance and increasing sickness in industries because of high excise duties.

Government do not view the prospects of the economy with any pessimism. The economy as a whole is continuing to enjoy good health. Production, both agricultural and industrial, is showing an upward trend, there is relative stability in prices: the demand for steel and cement is rising and bottlenecks in the way of stepping up the tempo of industrial activity, such as shortage of power and coal, are being removed. The main indicators of investment trends, such as assistance sanctioned by All India financial institutions, approvals accorded by the Capital Goods Main Committee, consents/acknowledgements for issue of capital granted by the Controller of Capital Issues to non-Government companies, imports of capital

goods etc., all point to an improvement in 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77.

It is expected that these trends will continue because of the fiscal incentives provided in the Budget, the foreign exchange loan facility for import of capital goods announced recently by the IDBI, the liberalisation of imports and simplification of licensing procedures, coupled with the sizeable step up in public investment.

Fixation of Prices of Industrial Commodities of Mass Consumption

1774. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared any guidelines for the fixation of prices of industrial commodities of mass consumption; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In matters of price fixation, Government has, for long, been seeking advice from various bodies set up for the purpose. At one stage it was considered desirable that such bodies should adopt, to the extent possible, a common approach towards the problem of determination of fair prices. Accordingly a set of guidelines was formulated and circulated to the various Ministries/Departments about two years ago.

Import of Gold at International Prices

1775. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAIYANWALA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether a package scheme for imports of gold at international prices is under the active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken and announced in the matter;

(c) the objective of the scheme; and

(d) whether the effect of the gold sale policy from its reserves has been taken into account before reaching at any decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The scheme to provide gold at international price for export of gold ornaments is under consideration. Its objective is to promote exports of gold ornaments. The proposal is expected to be finalised soon.

Review Regarding Collection of Revenue from Excise

1776. **SHRI S. S. DAS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) does his Ministry review whether the revenue collected from each item of excise is equal to the projected; and

(b) which are the items where the excise collected was below the projected for the last two years?

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

(b) Excisable items where the revenue collections were found to be below the sanctioned Budget Estimates in the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given in the annexed statement.

Statement

1976-77

1. Sugar and Khandasari.
2. Aerated Waters
3. Furnace Oil.
4. Blended or Compounded Lubricating Oils and Greases.
5. Calcined Petroleum Coke.
6. Vegetable Products.
7. Soda Ash.
8. Chemicals
9. Sodium Silicate.
10. Fertilizers.
11. Soap.
12. Artificial or Synthetic Resins and Plastic Materials.
13. Organic Surface Active Agents.
14. Cellophane.
15. Tyres and Tubes.
16. Synthetic Rubber.
17. Cotton Yarn.

18. Yarn all sorts, N.E.S.
19. Jute twist, yarn, thread, ropes and twine, all sorts.
20. Jute Manufactures.
21. Textile Fabrics N.E.S. (Impregnated).
22. Linoleum.
23. Iron in any crude form.
24. Steel Ingots.
25. Copper and Copper Alloys.
26. Zinc.
27. Tin Plates.
28. I. C. Engines.
29. Electric Fans.
30. W. R. Sets.
31. Certain parts of W. R. Sets.
32. Electricity Supply Meter..
33. Fork Lift Trucks.
34. Cinematograph Films.
35. Crown Corks.
36. Slotted Angles or Channels
37. Pressure Cookers.
38. Tool Tips.
39. Wire Ropes.

1977-78

1. Sugar and Khandasari.
2. Aerated Waters.
3. Tea.
4. Unmanufactured Tobacco.
5. Cigarettes.
6. Smoking Mixtures for Pipes and Cigarettes.
7. Biris, Snuff and Chewing Tobacco.
8. Kerosene.
9. Refined Diesel Oils and Vaporising Oil.

10. Furnace Oil.
11. Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar.
12. Calcined Petroleum Coke.
13. Blended and Compounded Lubricating Oils and Greases.
14. Paints and Varnishes.
15. Chemicals.
16. Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash.
17. Sodium Silicate.
18. Optical Bleaching Agents.
19. Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations.
20. Acids
21. Fertilizers.
22. Soap.
23. Artificial or Synthetic Resins or Plastic Materials.
24. Organic Surface Active Agents.
25. Tyres and Tubes.
26. Rubber Products
27. Man-made Fibres/Yarns.
28. Cotton Fabrics.
29. Woolen Fabrics.
30. Jute Manufactures.
31. Textile Fabrics (Impregnated).
32. Type-writer Ribbons.
33. Cement.
34. Glass and Glassware.
35. Chinaware and Porcelainware.
36. Iron in any crude form.
37. Steel Ingots.
38. Copper and Copper Alloys.
39. Iron and Steel Products.
40. Zinc.
41. Aluminium.
42. Lead Unwrought.
43. Tin Plates.
44. Motor starters.

45. Electric Batteries.
46. Electric Bulbs and Tubes.
47. Electric Wires and Cables.
48. Motor Vehicles.
49. Fork Lift Trucks.
50. Footwear.
51. Cinematograph Films.
52. Cinematograph Projectors.
53. Photographic Goods.
54. Crown Cork.
55. Wool Tops.
56. Safes, Strong Boxes.
57. Rolling Bearings.
58. Welding Electrodes.
59. Coated Abrasive and Grinding Wheels.
60. Bolts, Nuts and Screws.
61. Vacuum Flask.
62. Camphor.
63. Electric Lighting Fittings.
64. Wire Ropes.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वितरण योजना का
सफल रहना

1777. श्री गंगा प्रसन्न सिंह : क्या
वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण के बारे में
सरकार की नीति व्यापारियों की साजिश के
कारण सफल नहीं हो पाती है, जिसके कारण
आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों
पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इन व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा सख्त कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बागिडर, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों तथा उपलब्धता पर सतत निगरानी रखे हुये है ।

(ख) जमाखोरी, चोरबाजारी तथा व्यापार और वाणिज्य की इसी प्रकार की दूसरी अनैतिक पद्धतियों के बारे में कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की मशीनरी आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम तथा ऐसे ही अन्य कानूनों के उपबन्धों को लागू करती है । केन्द्र सरकार ने समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों से इन उपबन्धों को कड़ाई से लागू करने के लिए कहा है ।

(ग) सरकार ने उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य के बढ़ते रुख को रोकने तथा उनकी उपलब्धता को सुधारने के लिए कई उपाय किये हैं । इनमें महत्वपूर्ण उपाय ये हैं :—

- (i) एक प्रतिबन्धात्मक मुद्रा तथा ऋण नीति अपनाना ;
- (ii) गेहूं तथा चावल एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को लाने-ले जाने पर लगी रोक हटाना ;
- (iii) केन्द्रीय पूल से अधिक मात्रा में अनाज उठाना ;
- (iv) लेबी वाली तथा लेबी मुक्त चीनी अधिक मात्रा में जारी करना

(v) लेबी वाली चीनी तथा खुली बिक्री वाली चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करना ;

(vi) चाय को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित करना ;

(vii) राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नेफेड) तथा राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ (एन० सी० सी० एफ०) के माध्यम से बहुत से केन्द्रों पर 16.50 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० के फुटकर मूल्य पर अधिक मात्रा में खुली चाय की बिक्री करना ;

(viii) मिट्टी के तेल की अधिक आपूर्ति करना ;

(ix) दालों, हाथ में से चुनी मूंगफली, खाद्य तेलों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध जारी रखना ;

(x) आवश्यक कृषि वस्तुओं जैसे ताजी सब्जियां जिनमें आलू भी शामिल है, जीरा, तथा हल्दी के निर्यात पर रोक लगाता तथा घ्याज का नियमित निर्यात करना ;

(xi) खाद्य तेलों तथा कपाम का अधिक मात्रा में आयात करना ;

(xii) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से 7.00 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० के फुटकर मूल्य पर आयातित परिष्कृत रेपसीड तेल बेचना ;

(xiii) वनस्पति उद्योग की उसकी 75% से 90 !! मांग के बराबर आयातित तेल की सप्लाई करना ;

(xiv) व्यापारियों पर दालों, तिलहनों तथा खाद्य तेलों के बारे में स्टॉक सीमायें लागू करना ;

(xv) दालों का यथासम्भव मात्रा में आयात करना । दालों की प्रब आपन

जनरल लाइसेंस (मो० जी० एल०)
में शामिल किया गया है।

Staff in Asian Development Bank

1778. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRI
PATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff in the Asian
Development Bank with break-up,
country-wise;

(b) the number of Indians on the
staff of the bank; the proportion be-
tween the staff of a country and the
amount of contribution made by it;

(c) the number of Indians in the
senior category and its comparison
with other countries;

(d) how many Indians have been
promoted to senior management posts
since its commencement and how does
it compare with other countries;

(e) whether any definite principles
are codified in regard to recruitment,
direct appointment provision etc. in
the bank; and

(f) if so, whether a copy of the
same will be laid on the Table of the
Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There are
34 Indians on the staff of the Bank.
Regarding nationals of other coun-
tries, the information is being obtained
from the Bank. There is no rigid link
age between the staff of a member
country and its contribution to the
Bank's capital, though the Bank en-
deavours to ensure that as many mem-
ber countries as possible are repre-
sented among professional staff in an
appropriate and balanced manner.

(c) and (d). There are six Indians
on the senior staff of the Bank. Apart
from the Indian Vice-President, who
was directly appointed, other Indian
staff holding senior posts have receiv-

ed promotions. The Bank follows a
uniform policy as concerns promo-
tions, with some regard to maintain-
ing a balance among its member coun-
tries. Some senior posts are, however,
filled through direct appointment.
Comparative data relating to senior
posts occupied by Indians and those
occupied by other nationalities is being
obtained from the Asian Development
Bank.

(e). Yes Sir, to a substantial extent.

(f). A copy of the Bank's Adminis-
trative Order is being obtained and
will be placed on the Table of the
House.

Construction of Aerodrome at Karipur Near Calicut

1779. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Gov-
ernment for the construction of an
Aerodrome at Karipur near Calicut;
and

(b) the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b).
A site for the construction of an air-
strip at Karipur near Calicut has al-
ready been acquired. It is proposed to
construct an airstrip suitable for third
level air services.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा राजस्थान को प्रायोजित तोरिया

1780. श्री चतुर्वर्ण : क्या वाणिज्य
तथा नाग रिक प्रोत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में राज्य
व्यापार निगम ने राजस्थान को किसकी
माला में तोरिया का प्रायोजन किया है ;

(ख) इसमें से राजस्थान ने कितना तोरिया उठाया है और कितनी मात्रा उठाये जाने के लिये बांध है ; और

(ग) शंभु कॉटन उठाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम लि० के माध्यम से राजस्थान को रेपसीड तेल का प्रावटन नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Tourists visited India from July, 1977 to June, 1978

1781. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of tourists visited India during July to December, 1977 and January to June, 1978;

(b) the number of tourists who availed the Air India and Indian Airlines flight separately during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to attract more tourists from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A total of 357,937 tourists visited India during July to December 1977 and 327,304 during January to June 1978.

(b) The statistics of tourists carried by various Airlines for the year 1978 are under compilation. However, the number of tourists who availed the Air-India and Indian Airlines flights during July 1978 to June 1977 and

July 1977 to December 1977 are given below:—

	Air-India	Indian-Airlines
July 1976 to June 1977	142821	53550
July 1977 to Decem-ber 1977	82,924	30,343

(c) A statement giving the various measures taken by the Government to attract more tourists from abroad is attached.

Statement

Various measures taken to attract more tourists from abroad.

1. Extensive advertising publicity and tourist relations campaign launched through 18 overseas offices, and 7 tourist promotion officers also based abroad.

2. Increased production of tourist publicity literature in foreign languages including Arabic and Persian and production of tourist documentary films in colour.

3. 'Discover India' tickets introduced by Indian Airlines and 'Travel as you like' by Indian Railways.

4. Relaxation of entry formalities such as issuance of landing permit on arrival valid for 30 days with multiple entry.

5. Visit of travel industry promotional teams consisting of representatives of Department of Tourism, Air India, Indian Airlines Travel Agents Association of India, All India Hotel and Restaurant Federation to important tourist generating markets.

6. Loans for the construction of new hotels, and augmenting of tourist transport fleets.

7. Construction of Janata Hotels at important centres in the country to provide inexpensive accommodation to domestic tourists and budget-minded foreign tourists.

8. Construction of tourist bungalows youth hostels, to cater to the needs of low-income group tourists.

9. Development of Cultural Tourism, Wild Life Tourism and beach and

mountain resorts for diversifying tourist attractions in order to attract a larger number of tourists.

10. Derestriction of entry into certain restricted/sensitive areas to enable foreign tourists to visit these areas.

Expert Group on Small Savings Schemes

1782. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a six member expert group was constituted by the Finance Ministry to make a comparative study of the small savings schemes and schemes of the commercial banks and recommend steps to make them more effective in mobilising savings; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions and the time by when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have appointed an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. Rangarajan to make a comparative study of the Small Savings Schemes and the schemes of commercial banks for mobilisation of savings and to suggest changes, if any, that may be called for in regard to the Small Savings Schemes.

(b) Besides the Chairman, the following are members of the Group:—

1. Shri R. B. Chari, Secretary (Accounts), Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra.

2. Dr. A. Bagchi, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi.

3. Shri N. D. Jain, Deputy Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations and Development, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi.

4. Shri T. E. Raman, Director (SB), P&T Directorate, New Delhi.

5. The Joint National Savings Commissioner.

The terms of reference of the Expert Group are as follows:

(i) To examine whether, with a view to avoiding overlapping activities, there is scope for demarcating the respective areas of operation of commercial banks and small savings in the matter of savings mobilisation, based on specified criteria.

(ii) To make a comparative study of the savings schemes of the commercial banks and of the small savings and, in particular, the benefits/facilities available to the investors under the various schemes and suggest improvements, if any, considered necessary in the Small Savings Schemes, keeping in view cost and other relevant factor. The Group may, *inter alia*, examine the various suggestions made to the National Savings Central Advisory Board in this regard in the past.

(iii) To suggest changes called for in the Small Savings Schemes of Government with a view to making them a more effective instrument for mobilising additional savings.

The Expert Group is expected to submit its report to the Government by the 31st August, 1978.

बिहार को यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों

1783. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य के दर्शनीय स्थानों की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ पर्यटकों को विशेष सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुद्दुसलम कौमिक) : (क) भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों के आँकड़ों का विश्लेषण समग्र आधार पर किया जाता है न कि केन्द्रवार/राज्यवार आधार पर।

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का इस समय पटना में एक 56 कमरों वाला होटल पाटलिपुत्र तथा बोध गया में एक 12 कमरों वाला यात्री लॉज है। कारपोरेशन की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-1983) में उक्त लॉज में 30 अतिरिक्त कमरे जोड़कर उसके विस्तार के लिए 20 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान सम्मिलित किया गया है। तथापि, विस्तार परियोजना को वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में ही कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, कारपोरेशन पटना तथा बोधगया में सर्वियों के दौरान परिचालन बुकिंग भी चलाता है।

Abolition of octroi and problem of overdrafts to States

1784. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently discussed with the Chief Ministers the problem of overdrafts and proposals to abolish octroi;

(b) if so, the important details regarding the nature of the problem posed by him to the State Chief Ministers and their reaction to the proposals made by the Finance Minister; and

(c) details of the steps taken proposed for tackling the problems of overdrafts by the State and the proposal for abolition of octroi?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Discussions have been held with the Chief Ministers of the States which were running overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. Meetings are being held with the Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories in which octroi duty is levied.

(b) In these meetings, factors responsible for the States' overdrafts and the corrective measures to be adopted in this regard were discussed. In the meetings with the Chief Ministers of the States and Union Territories which are levying octroi, the implications of abolition of octroi duty and the measures to be adopted to make good the resultant loss in revenue are being discussed.

(c) Overdrafts of States were cleared on the 29th June, 1978 by releasing, in advance, payments due to the States and ways and means advances. The Chief Ministers were urged so to manage their finances as to avoid recourse to overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India. Modalities to deal with the problem of opening deficits of the States are being worked out. Regarding abolition of octroi,

view will be taken when the discussions with the State Chief Ministers are completed.

Loans given by Nationalised Banks for purchase of Televisions and the Refrigerators

1785. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) name of nationalised banks with break-up of loans given in 1977-78 and proposed to be given in 1978-79 in each State/Union Territory for purchase of Televisions and Refrigerators;

(b) whether the funds allocated by each such bank are inadequate to meet the number of intenders for this loan, and the funds allocated by each branch of each bank have either been used to oblige the near and dear ones of those branches; and

(c) what action is being taken to (i) record the number of aspirants seeking such loans (ii) to adopt fare deal to the intenders so that the funds are not used by the relatives only and (iii) increase the funds in accordance with (i) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Some banks do have Schemes for financing the purchase of consumer durables, including specifically TV sets and refrigerators. However, the present data reporting system of banks does not provide for the collection of statistics with regard to such loans.

Payment of Service Charges on Central Government Properties to Local Bodies

1786. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Finance by its letter No. 4(7)-

I/65 dated the 29th March, 1967 fixed the quantum and laid procedure and intimated to all local bodies in respect of payment of service-charges of central Government properties in their jurisdiction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the custom department have one building built after 1st April, 1937 in the city-limits of Kalyan Municipality (Dist. Thana, Maharashtra) but its service charges for a period of fourteen years have not been so far paid to the said Municipality even after repeated reminders; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and now when shall that amount be paid to the said Municipal Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir, except that the letter bears the number 4(7)-P/65.

(b) and (c) The Customs Department is using as an office a house within the area under the Kalyan Municipal Council. The date of construction of this house is not readily available. In January 1977 for the first time the Council demanded an amount of Rs. 1380 as service charges on this house for the period from 1-4-1954 to 31-3-1977. Some clarification was sought by the Department, which was subsequently furnished, and the amount of Rs. 1380 has since been paid to the Council.

Take over of Departmental Canteen used by Women Employees in Sardar Patel Bhawan

1787. **SHRI KISHORE LAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken over one portion of the departmental canteen which was being used by the women employees working in Sardar Patel Bhawan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees' Union/Associations of the various offices located in Sardar Patel Bhavan have strongly protested against this; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to restore the accommodation to the canteen?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Departmental Canteen in Sardar Patel Bhavan is under the control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation. As the Ministry have all along been facing acute shortage of accommodation a review of accommodation available was undertaken which showed that a hall measuring about 800 sq. ft. set apart for women employees for taking tea and lunch was far in excess of their requirements. In the circumstances, a little over half of the hall has been set apart for accommodating a Section of the Ministry and the remaining portion converted into a cabin for being used by women employees for taking tea and lunch as heretofore.

(b) and (c). Employees Unions/Associations of the offices located in Sardar Patel Bhavan protested for restoration of that portion to the canteen authorities. The question of restoration did not arise as the space now available with the canteen is considered to be adequate.

Printing of Booklets relating to Gradation of Jute in Regional Languages

1788. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the twelve page publication issued by the Indian Standards Institution relating to gradation of jute was priced at Rs. 12 per copy;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to bring out cheap booklets in

regional languages so as to put it within the reach of poor jute growers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The standard on gradation of jute, IS:271-1975 (published in August 1975), is priced at Rs. 6. The Directorate of Jute Development, Calcutta, in collaboration with Directorate of Extension, got printed 5,000 copies of the subsidiary literature on the new grading system for distribution free of charge amongst the officers and field level workers of the jute growing States. The subsidiary literature was, in turn, translated and printed into Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and Hindi languages by the respective State Governments, and distributed free of charge in the jute growing areas. The subsidiary literature contains, in addition to ISI grade standards, additional information useful to field level workers and producers.

Realisation of outstanding amount of L.I.C.

1789. SHRI D. N. TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 358 on 17th March 1978 regarding realisation of outstanding amount of LIC and state:

(a) whether the property of Shri C. R. Bhadani of Jhumaritalaiya, purchased in auction, has been taken possession of by the L.I.C.; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for not taking possession of the property even after several years of purchase?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Since the earlier attempt on the part of LIC to take possession of the property with the Police help, as or-

dered by the Court, had become infructuous, the LIC has again moved the Hazaribagh Court for issue of a fresh warrant for delivery of possession of the property purchased by it at auction sale, together with a request to the Court for making available additional adequate assistance from the Police including lady police for the purpose of taking physical possession of the property. The said application is listed for hearing on 5-8-78. In the meantime, a person claiming to be Managing Director of Ashok Mica Private Ltd., who has claimed tenancy rights in a part of the premises of the property, has filed objections to the issue of the fresh warrant for delivery of possession and his objections will also be heard on 5-8-1978.

Further steps in this behalf can only be taken by L.I.C. after the Court passes final orders.

Purchase of Cars at depreciated value by Senior Managers of S.T.C.

1790. CHODHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior Managers managed to get staff cars at depreciated value i.e. book value; if so, why tenders were not called, whether this is the first time that tenders/quotations were not called by the STC Management for disposal of the old stocks/cars;

(b) whether it is a fact that these cars were got dainted, painted and repaired before giving these cars to the Sr. Managers and whether this is a fact that this fact was not brought to the notice of the Members of the Committee of Management;

(c) whether it is a fact that Head of the Finance and Personnel Division

was interested in the said cars and they got in such a way that others should not object;

(d) what was the price fetched in the past in the staff cars, give details for the last three years; and

(e) what steps Government is taking about this deal by Sr. Managers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Staff cars were sold to the senior Managers of STC on the basis of the average realisation of cars sold by tender during the year 1975-76. The price charged was more than the depreciated value of these cars. The decision to sell cars to the Managers of the Corporation was taken by the Committee of Management. It was decided to sell the cars to the senior Managers of the Corporation not owning cars to help them get over their transport problems.

(b) The cars were repaired as they continued to be used as staff cars till the time they were sold. For incurring expenditure on repairs of cars, approval of Committee of Management was not necessary.

(c) It was a decision of the Committee of Management to sell the cars to Managers who did not own cars on the basis of their seniority.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) The CBI has already submitted its report which has been considered by the Board of Directors in the case of the concerned Officers. Further action is being taken in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. In the meantime, the practice of such allotment of cars has been discontinued.

Statement

Statement Showing Staff cars sold at Head Office
of S.T.C.

Sl. No.	Year of Sale	Car No.	Sale Value (Rs.)
	1973-74	No sale was made	
	1974-75		
1		DHA-521	10,254
2		DHA-527	10,356
3		DHA-524	10,208
	1975-76		
4		DHA-522	10,895
5		DHA-528	11,580
6		DHA-525	10,700
7		DHA-526	11,167
8		DHA-6763	11,100

**Malpractices followed by Management
of Central Bank of India**

1791. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHAR-
YA: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has received Prime Minister's letter No. 43759 dated 13th May, 1977 regarding some corrupt and mal-practices followed by the management of Central Bank of India, for appropriate action; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The letter under reference is actually a representation of the case of Shri D. K. Chowdhury (an officer of the Central Bank of India) that he has been denied promotion without assigning any reason. This has been looked into in detail. According to the Bank, Shri Chowdhury's seniority has been protected and he has been given

the position he was entitled to. The bank has also mentioned that without affecting the seniority of Shri Chowdhury, they have given certain linear promotion to others considering the specialised needs of the organization.

**Approval for Cooperative Multi-
purpose Rural Godown Project,
U.P.**

1792. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHAR-
MA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 25 crore coopera-
tive multipurpose rural godown pro-
ject in U.P. has been given approval
by the World Bank Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL): (a) and (b). The coopera-
tive storage projects for U.P., among

other States; formulated by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in consultation with the concerned State Governments for World Bank assistance have been appraised by a team of officers of the World Bank and the decision of the Board of Directors of the World Bank thereon is awaited.

Gem and Jewellery Industries

1793. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) did the Minister of Commerce make a claim that the Government policies are creating a boon for the gem and jewellery industries; and

(b) has his notice been drawn to the report that the gem industry in Jaipur is in a tottering condition and hundreds of artisans have been rendered unemployed on account of lack of appropriate policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government have taken a number of positive steps in recent months to boost exports of gems and jewellery. The export performance of the items of gem and jewellery as a whole have also been very encouraging. Commerce Minister on some occasions has made references to the above.

(b) Government are aware of certain problems of gem industry in Jaipur arising out of sales tax at multi-point basis on gems and jewellery by the State Government etc. A reply given in this regard to the House by Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance in response to Unstarred Question No. 9202 replied in the Lok Sabha on 5th May, 1978 may kindly be referred to in this connection. Other difficulties, if any, will also be looked into.

Foreign Drug Companies Blacklisted

1794. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the grounds on which certain foreign drug companies were black-listed during recent past;

(b) whether these companies have indulged in over-invoicing/under-invoicing, selling of imported raw materials and other operations against the laws of the land;

(c) whether Government have conducted any study of the raw materials imported by these companies during the last three years vis-a-vis their international prices; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

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

Import of Poly-styrene by State Trading Corporation

1795. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation proposes to import Poly-styrene chemical; and

(b) if so, the total demand and the name of the countries from which it is proposed to import the chemical and the total foreign exchange involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. The import is being arranged by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuti-

cal Corporation of India Ltd., a subsidiary of STC.

(b) The quantity of polystyrene required to be imported is estimated between 1000 and 4000 M. Tons. The State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation has concluded a contract for import of a firm quantity of 1000 M. Tons from South Korean supplier with an option for 3000 M. Tons to be exercised by 31st July, 1978. The value of 1000 M. Tons of firm order in foreign exchange is Rs. 55 lakhs.

Request to Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay for supply of information in respect of Shri Kanti Morarji Desai

1796. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor, Blitz, Bombay had made any request to the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, for supply of information under Section 138/IB in case of Shri Kanti Morarji Desai; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Shri R. K. Karanjia, in his letter dated 24th June, 1978 made a request to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City-I for allowing his representative to inspect the assessment records for the period 1962 to 1973 of Shri Kanti Desai under section 138 (1) (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. He was informed that this request could not be acceded to since inspection of records does not fall within the ambit of the said section. In his letter dated 8th July, 1978, he requested for information whether the files in questions are available or not and if available, to allow his representative to inspect the records.

To this a reply was sent by the Commissioner of Income-tax on 18th July, 1978 reiterating that inspection of the I.T. records of an assessee by any other person is not permissible under the Income-tax Act, and that as regards furnishing information under section 138(1)(b) of the I.T. Act, if an application in the prescribed form is made, appropriate action will be taken.

Indian Businessmen setting up Joint Ventures Abroad

1797. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to 'Free Press Journal' dated 28th June, 1978 that an industrialist has criticised the Indian Government for its 'not-so helpful', attitude towards Indian businessmen who are setting up joint ventures abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Ethiopia, one of the Birla's concerns had been nationalised by the Local Government and not a Cent was paid as compensation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Far from adopting 'not-so helpful' attitude towards Indian businessmen who are setting up joint ventures abroad, Government have in fact liberalised further the guidelines governing the setting up of joint ventures abroad.

(b) and (c). Consequent on the announcement made in February, 1975 by the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia nationalising some privately-owned industrial and commercial companies, the only Indian joint venture in that country viz., Indo-

Ethiopian Textiles was also nationalised. The Provisional Military Government in Ethiopia had also announced its commitment to pay compensation and had set up a Committee to study the question of compensation. This is still in the discussion stage.

Talks held with Head of E.E.C.

1798. SHRI M. KALYANASUN.

DARAM:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

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

(a) whether P.M. had discussions with Mr. Roy Jenkins, Head of the European Economic Commission, in Brussels recently; and

(b) if so, what are the deliberations that took place and with what results?

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

(b) Matters of mutual interest including trade relations were discussed. It was agreed that negotiations for the renewal of the Commercial Cooperation Agreement between India and the EEC, (due to expire in March, 1979) should commence soon. It was also decided to set up appropriate centres for India and the EEC in Brussels and New Delhi respectively.

U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers

1799. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the American Peace Corps volunteers were allowed to start functioning in India;

(b) when they ceased their operation;

(c) what was the total strength of the Peace Corps Volunteers in India;

(d) what was the nature of operation of these volunteers;

(e) whether many of these volunteers were directly or indirectly connected with the US C.I.A., and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the US Government is now trying to find out whether these volunteers can again start functioning in this country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) December, 1961.

(b) 30 September, 1976.

(c) The strength of the American Peace Corps volunteers in India varied from time to time. The programme began with 26 volunteers; their number increased to 1256 in March, 1967 but stood at 7 in September, 1976 just before they ceased functioning in India.

(d) The volunteers provided trained manpower for projects and programmes mutually agreed upon between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America mainly in the fields of agricultural extension, health and nutrition, small industries and education. An objective of the programme was to promote better understanding between the two countries.

(e) There is no report to connect the American Peace Corps volunteers or their activities with the US C.I.A.

(f) and (g). Government of India was sounded informally on the possibility of reintroducing the American Peace Corps into India. Government is of the view that it is not necessary to revive the programme.

Robbery in General Ganj Branch of U.C.O. Bank, Kanpur

1800. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI;

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broad-day robbery took place in the General Ganj Branch of the United Commercial Bank at Kanpur involving a theft of 2,60,000 rupees;

(b) whether a number of bank employees were killed in the bank raid and if so, how many;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection and investigation set in motion; and

(d) steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There was a robbery at the General Ganj Kanpur Branch of the United Commercial Bank on 29th May, 1978, and a sum of Rs. 2,61,000/- was taken away by an armed gang.

(b) No one was killed.

(c) and (d). The bank reported the matter to the local police immediately who are reported to have arrested 12 persons including the gang leader and recovered a sum of Rs. 1,89,000/- besides the vehicle used by the culprits.

मंत्रियों की राजकीय विदेश यात्रा

1801. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मई, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 के बीच केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन-कुन मंत्रियों ने अलग-अलग किस-किस

प्रधान से कब से कब तक और किन-किन देशों की राजकीय यात्रा की ;

(ख) उपयुक्त अवधि में राजकीय विदेश यात्रा पर जाने वाले किन-किन मंत्रियों के साथ उनके परिवार के सदस्यों अथवा संबंधियों ने भी विदेश यात्रा की ;

(ग) मंत्री के साथ राजकीय विदेश यात्रा पर जो संबंधी गये, क्या उनकी यात्रा का कोई राजकीय प्रयोजन था; और

(घ) ऐसे संबंधियों की विदेश यात्रा पर किन्नी विदेशी मुद्रा (रुपयों में) खर्च हुई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से(घ). 15 मई, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान की गई राजकीय विदेश यात्रा केवल प्रधान मंत्री की ही थी और वह 5 जून, 1978 से 15 जून, 1978 तक बेल्जियम, युनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के लिए थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने इन देशों की यात्रा उन देशों की सरकारों के प्रधानों के निमंत्रण पर की थी। प्रधान मंत्री के साथ उनकी पुत्र-वधु प्रधान मंत्री की सरकारी परिचारिका के रूप में गई और उनके पुत्र भी उनकी निजी आवासकतारों में उनकी सहायता करने के लिए उनके साथ गये। प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र और उनकी पुत्र-वधु ने अपनी यात्रा का प्रबंध स्वयं अपने आप किया और सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई खर्च नहीं किया। प्रधान मंत्री की सरकारी परिचारिका प्रधान मंत्री के सरकारी दौरो के लिए मंजूर किए गए सत्कार अनुदानों में से, सत्कार के संबंध में व्यय करने की हकदार थी और प्रधान मंत्री की सरकारी परिचारिका के रूप में वह उसी आवास नकद भत्ते के लिए हकदार थी जिसके लिए मिशन का कोई

ऐसा प्रमुख हकदार होता है जिसके साथ उसकी पत्नी न गई हो। उन्होंने न ही तो सत्कार पर कोई खर्च किया और न ही कोई नकद भत्ता लिया।

Trade with China

1802. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the trade with China;

(b) whether the delegation under the leadership of Shri T. D. Sinha brought any concrete proposals from the Chinese Government or he has made any suggestions to that Government; and

(c) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Trade between India and China was resumed only last year. In order to promote trade relations with China, contacts at non-official level and at the level of public sector undertakings have already been established. Further steps will depend on future development of bilateral relations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Public Sector Undertakings

1803. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure public sector undertak-

ings to enable them to face new challenges and take advantage of new opportunities;

(b) whether it is proposed to have uniform structure for all corporations; and

(c) what are the details of proposed reorganisation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Corporations are dynamic organisations and no one structure can hold good over any length of time. They have to be re-structured from time to time in response to the needs and challenges that they face. Similarly history, technology, market and other aspects are likely to require the adoption of different structures for different corporations.

Providing of Armed Police for checking Robberies in Nationalised Banks

1804. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide armed police for checking armed robberies in nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Although Government of India takes a serious view of bank robberies, it is essentially for the State Governments concerned to take appropriate measures including providing armed police to the banks to ensure that such robberies are prevented. All the banks generally have their own internal security arrangements which are reviewed by them from time to time in the light of their experience and in consultation with the local police.

Sale of Gold cornered by a Business Tycoon

1805. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI D. B. PATIL;
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the gold sold by Government has been cornered by a single business tycoon or by a syndicate; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir. On the other hand no licensed dealer is now permitted to purchase more than 2500 grammes of gold or to make more than one bid in an auction.

(b) Doesn't arise.

Five North Bengal Districts Restricted Area for Foreign Tourists

1806. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the five North Bengal districts are still declared as restricted areas under the Foreigners Order, 1963 which has largely been responsible for the failure of tourism to flourish as an industry in West Bengal; and

(b) the reasons that force Government to continue the restriction in North Bengal districts?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government are aware that for reasons of security the five northern districts of West Bengal have been declared as restricted areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Orders, 1963. However, in the interest of promoting

tourism, certain relaxations have been made and foreign tourists are now granted permits liberally for stay upto 7 days in Jaldapara and Darjeeling. These permits are issued by the Indian Missions abroad or the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. In addition foreign tourists, who travel to Bagdogra and back by air, are allowed to visit Darjeeling town and nearby places like Tiger Hill, Ghoom, Kurseong town, Sandakphu, Phalut, etc. for the purposes of tourism for a period of 15 days without a permit. In view of these relaxations, the position is likely to improve considerably.

न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत सीमा शुल्क के मामले

18 07. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत सीमाशुल्क के मामलों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मामलों के निपटारे के लिये कुछ नए न्यायालय खोलने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि 30-6-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ को छोड़कर विभिन्न राज्यों की अदालतों में सीमा-शुल्क के 3,419 मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े थे। सीमा-शुल्क के मामलों के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये हैं। पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

(ख) इस्तगाले के मामलों पर अधिक तेजी से विचार करने की दृष्टि से अपराधों की न्यायिक जांच हेतु अलग से विशेष अदालतें बनाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

विचारण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	इस्तगाले के मामलों की संख्या	दीवानी मुकदमों और रिट याचिकाओं की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	10	6
2.	असम	25	8
3.	बिहार	285	—
4.	दिल्ली (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	175	141
5.	गुजरात	286	47
6.	गोआ, दमन और दीव (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	112	—
7.	कर्नाटक	103	16
8.	केरल	32	16
9.	मणिपुर	8	2
10.	मेघालय	10	1
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	35	1
12.	महाराष्ट्र	669	318
13.	राजस्थान	71	45
14.	तमिलनाडु	104	185
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	363	300
16.	त्रिपुरा	33	4
17.	उड़ीसा	8	—
	कुल	2329	1090

Re-assessment of Income of Jaina Estate Agents and M/s. Black Diamond, Delhi

1808, SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of Jaina Estate Agents and M/s. Black Diamond, two private limited Enterprises of Delhi collected through interest free Security Deposit, is being assessed for income tax purposes;

(b) if so, the total income of the firm on this account assessed during the last three years by the Income Tax authorities;

(c) whether Government are considering to reassess their income; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

बर्ष 1977-78 में दालों का आयात

1809. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नगरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में दालों की मांग दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या देश में दालों के अथर्वानि उत्पादन के कारण ही इनका आयात बढ़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो बर्ष 1977-78 में कितने मूल्य की दालों का आयात किया गया; और

(घ) दालों के मामले में प्रायश्चित्तता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) यद्यपि इस बारे में निश्चित प्राकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तथापि यह सम्भावना है कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के साथ-साथ दालों की मांग भी बढ़ती रहेगी ।

(ख) दालों के आयात में कुछ बढ़ती का रुख है, हालांकि आयात से देश में दालों की वास्तविक उपलब्धता में केवल मामूली वृद्धि हो सकती है, क्योंकि आयात की सम्भावनाएं नगण्य हैं ।

(ग) 1977-78 (नवम्बर 1977 तक) आयातित दालों का मूल्य 1.29 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(घ) दीर्घकालीन और अल्पकालीन, दोनों प्रकार के उपायों द्वारा दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । अल्पकालीन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं—फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों का बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग करना, आवश्यकता-नुसार पौध संरक्षण उपाय करना, विस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना, दालों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना (लेकिन मध्य फसल की कीमत पर नहीं), धान की परती भूमि पर मूंग और उड़द की खेती करना तथा दालों की अन्तर्बर्ती फसलें उगाना । दीर्घकालीन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं—मूल और प्रमाणित प्रजनक बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना बनाना, कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थानों और उच्च विश्वविद्यालयों में अधिक उपज देने वाली नई किस्में और उनको मात्रा बढ़ाने के संबंध में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम बनाना और दालों की गहन खेती के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देना । किसानों को दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से नए सब्सिडी

मूल्य 1977-78 में 95 रु० प्रति क्विन्टल से बढ़ाकर 1978-79 विपणन मौसम में 125 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल कर दिया गया । 1978-79 के विपणन मौसम के लिए ग्रहर और मूंग के समयन मूल्य क्रमशः 155 रु० और 165 रु० प्रति क्विन्टल निश्चित किये गये हैं ।

सुपर बाजार में चोरी और कुप्रबन्ध

1810. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 25 मई, 1978 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में सुपर बाजार में चोरी और कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सुपर बाजार कर्मचारी संघ की संघर्ष समिति ने भी इस बारे में टिप्पणी की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) सुपर बाजार कर्मचारी संघ की संघर्ष समिति द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियों पर सहकारी भंडार लि० की प्रबन्ध समिति को विचार करना है और उचित कार्रवाई करनी है । कर्मचारी संघ की टिप्पणियां प्रबन्ध समिति के ध्यान में लाई गई हैं ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के बारे में अध्ययन दल का प्रतिवेदन

1811. श्री इशाराम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान के अध्ययन दल के राज्य व्यापार निगम के बारे में अन्तर्गत प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) : भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद के अध्ययन दल ने राज्य व्यापार संगठन के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर समुचित स्तरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Export of Raw Wool and Import of Wool Tops

1812. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw wool collected from the Southern States during the last two years and exported to other countries; and

(b) the quantity of wool tops imported and supplied to those States during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Region-wise statistics are not maintained.

Target for Coal Exports

1813. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

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

(a) what is the target set for coal exports in the current year, how much of it pertains to contracts signed last year and in the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present rate of shipments will not achieve the target and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether this slow performance is due to short supplies of coal or for want of shipping space or for any other reasons; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove these drawbacks?

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

(a) Export of coal during the current financial year is likely to be 6 lakh tonnes, about 1.5 lakh tonnes of which will pertain to contracts signed last year and 4.5 lakh tonnes against contracts to be signed this year.

(b) to (d). There have been difficulties in making coal available for export owing to shortfall in indigenous production, increased local demand, etc. Exports shall have to be regulated keeping, *inter alia*, these constraints in view.

Barter Trade between India and China for purchase of Silk and Tobacco

1814. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China has expressed its willingness to buy

Indian Tobacco, if India is prepared to purchase its silk; and

(b) if so, the response of Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A proposal for export of un-manufactured tobacco from India to China in exchange for import of Chinese raw silk is under negotiation between the State Trading Corporation of India and the concerned Chinese National Import and Export Corporation. A final decision in the matter would be taken only after assessing whether the quality of the samples is found satisfactory and the prices are mutually advantageous.

Clearance of Incoming Passengers at Santa Cruz International Airport

1815. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what is the average time taken for an incoming passenger at Santa Cruz International Airport to clear through:

- (1) Health Certificate checking;
- (2) Immigration checking;
- (3) Getting his luggage customs clearance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The average time taken per passenger for clearance through Health, Immigration and Customs at Santa Cruz International airport is as follows:—

(1) *Health Certificate checking:* About 30 seconds, provided the health certificate is not fake or invalid or bear any other irregularities.

(2) *Immigration checking:* Generally about 1 to 2 minutes. Occasionally

when there is bunching of flights, and 500 to 800 passengers arrive at the same time resulting in congestion, the total time taken may be longer for that particular group of arrivals.

(3) *Customs clearance:* About 31 minutes for those passing through Red Channel, 13 minutes for those passing through Green Channel, and 2.5 minutes for those passing through white Channel.

Raids on Premises of Leading Exporter of Delhi

1816. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH

SAYIANWALA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premises of a leading exporter of Delhi were raided recently as reported in 'Indian Express' of 5th July, 1978 and highly incriminating documents were seized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with name of the exporter and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). On 19-6-1978 and 20-6-1978 the officers of the Directorate of Enforcement searched the business premises of M/s. Nirula Copper Bazar, New Delhi and the residential premises of its Managing partner Shri R. C. Nirula and recovered certain documents indicating possible violation of the different provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for different amounts. As the investigation is in progress, the disclosure of further information is not desirable in the public interest.

99. Written Answers JULY 28, 1978 Written Answers 100

Air Hostesses of I.A. and A.I. not allowed to Marry

1817. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Hostesses employed by Air India and Indian Airlines are not allowed to marry when they are in service;

(b) whether this is one of the conditions of services;

(c) what is the term of service; and

(d) whether other Airlines in the world have a similar service condition as given in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir, but if they marry, while in service, they are required to retire from the service of the Corporation

(c) According to the Employees Service Regulations of Indian Airlines and Air-India, the retirement age of Airhostesses in India Airlines and Air-India is 30 years and 35 years respectively or when she gets married whichever is earlier. Extension by one year is granted at a time upto the age of 40.

The question of allowing Air Hostesses to continue in service even after marriage is under consideration.

(d) It is understood that some airlines permit their Air Hostesses to continue in service even after marriage, to conform to the provision in Local Laws.

यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की बढ़ीया शाखा में कबित नवन

1818. श्री रामकी सिंह: क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 27 मई, 1978 के 'मिस्टक' के अंग्रेजी संस्करण

में यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की बढ़ीया शाखा में 20 लाख रुपये के नवन के बारे में छपे समाचार की धोर प्राकषित किया गया है;

(ख) यह समाचार कहा तक सही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो क्या और कब तक ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि 528 ऋणकर्ताओं में से, जिनकी बकाया राशि 62.58 लाख रुपये है, 38 ऋणकर्ताओं ने, उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों में से कम राशि की अदायगी की जिकायत की है जो करीब 2.07 लाख रुपये बैठती है । बैंक ने, मामले की छानबीन की थी तथा उसने तत्कालीन शाखा प्रबंधक महित तीन बैंक अधिकारियों के लिखित इकबालिया बयान प्राप्त कर लिए हैं जिसमें उन्होंने रिश्तत लेना स्वीकार किया है । आगे जांच होने तक, 1 फरवरी, 1977 से, इन अधिकारियों को, बैंक सेवाओं से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है । बैंक ने, पूरी तरह जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए यह मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया है तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट अभी आनी है । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर बैंक द्वारा, बैंक शाखा के इन अधिकारियों के बिरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

अफीम उत्पादकों द्वारा नूष्यों में वृद्धि को मांग

1819. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेव : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मजदूरी, बिजली और अन्य कृषि-सामग्री पर होने वाले बर्ष में सतत वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप अफीम की उत्पादन लागत काफी बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अफीम उत्पादक अफीम के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री मतीश अग्रवाल): (क) से (ग): अफीम के काश्तकारों को देय अफीम के मूल्य की प्रति वर्ष समीक्षा की जाती है और ऐसा करते समय जिन कारकों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है उनमें से एक है, मजदूरी में और कृषि आगतों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि। इस वार्षिक समीक्षा के परिणामतः अफीम का खरीद मूल्य पिछले वर्ष बढ़ाया गया था। 1976-77 की फसल में 70% गाढ़ता की अफीम के 200 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्रा० के उच्चतम मूल्य खण्ड को बढ़ाकर 1977-78 की फसल में 220 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्रा० किया गया था। अन्य मुख्य खंडों में भी तदनुसूची वृद्धि की गयी थी। सरकार को अफीम काश्तकारों से कुछ अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं जिनमें 1978-79 की फसल में अफीम के मूल्यों में और वृद्धि की मांग की गयी है और इन पर अगस्त, 1978 में की जाने वाली वार्षिक समीक्षा के समय विचार किया जाएगा।

सोने की बिक्री

1820. श्री राधक जी :

श्री आर० के० महालनो :

श्री के० बालसा :

श्री एम० कल्याण सुन्दरम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1-4-78 से 30-6-78 तक कितने मूल्य के सोने की बिक्री की तथा किस प्रकार की;

(ख) सोने की बिक्री के पीछे सरकार का क्या उद्देश्य था और वह किस सीमा तक प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ग) सरकार की सोने की बिक्री की भावी नीति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक की अवधि के बीच हुई प्रथम पांच नीलामियों में लगभग 41 करोड़ 26 लाख रुपये मूल्य का सोना बेचा जा चुका है।

उक्त सोने की बिक्री भारत सरकार की और से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा टेण्डर लेकर नीलामी के जरिये की जाती है। स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त व्यापारी स्वर्णकारों की लाइसेंस प्राप्त महकारी ममितियां तथा पांच तक की संख्या में व्यापारियों/प्रमाणिक स्वर्णधारों के समूह इन निर्यातियों में भाग ले सकते हैं। प्रत्येक नीलामी में सोने की बिक्री बॉली लगाने वाले उन व्यक्तियों को की जाती है, जिनकी बॉली रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम मूल्य से ऊपर होती है। बिक्री बॉली में निदिष्ट मात्रा और मूल्य पर की जाती है।

(ख) सरकार ने सोना बेचने की योजना, देश में सोने की तस्करी को दूर करने के लिए किए जा रहे निवारक उपायों को पुष्ट करने की दृष्टि में एक आर्थिक उपाय के रूप में बनायी है। सोने की बिक्री से देश में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले सोने के तस्करी व्यापार को रोकने में सहायता मिली है। सोना बेचने की कार्यवाही शुरू करने के समय से, भारत में सोने की कीमतों में कुछ कमी आने की प्रवृत्ति भी दिखायी दी है।

(ग) नीलामियों के परिणामों की समीक्षा के तथा उनसे प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर,

सोने की बिक्री की नीति और तरीकों में समय-समय पर परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं।

रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की जाने वाली सोने की नीलामियों के बीच के मन्तराल में चुने हुये केन्द्रों पर स्वर्णकारों को निश्चित मूल्य पर सोना बेचने की एक योजना पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Deposits received by Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank in Gujarat

1821. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in figures of deposits received by the Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank in Gujarat and the amount they have advanced or invested in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of applications received from Gujarat agriculturists/

farmers for loans and their amounts as also the number of applications approved and the amounts actually disbursed;

(c) the number of applications received from Gujarat industries/ industrialists for loans and their amounts as also the number of applications approved and the amounts actually disbursed; and

(d) the number of applications received from Gujarat medium, small and tiny sectors for loans and their amounts as also the number of applications approved and the amounts actually disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Data relating to deposits, advances and investments of the Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank in the State of Gujarat as at the end of December, 1977, are set out in the table below:

(Rs. crores)

Name of Bank	Deposits	Advances	Investments
Bank of India	204.67	95.11	28.76
Bank of Baroda	396.00	201.64	28.95
Dena Bank	196.89	56.85	10.76

(b) to (d). Information in the manner asked for is not readily available. It is being collected to the extent possible and will laid on the Table of the House. However, available data regarding the outstanding advances of

these banks as at the end of December 1977 to the neglected sectors, which include agriculture, small industry and other small self-employment sectors are set out in the attached statement.

Statement

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sector	Bank of India		Bank of Baroda		Dena Bank	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amount outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Agriculture . . .	18006	1223	50414	3192	14925	872
(a) Direct . . .	17952	805	49947	2286	14891	624
(b) Indirect . . .	54	418	467	906	34	248
2. Small-scale Industries . . .	3248	1094	5882	4487	2391	1055
3. Water & Road Transport Operators . . .	2280	263	3236	653	1884	295
4. Retail Trade . . .	2563	154	4962	245	2408	126
5. Small Business . . .	2334	50	10093	118	6049	47
6. Professional & self-employed persons . . .	9233	110	14095	133	12854	98
7. Education . . .	273	17	217	10	191	4
TOTAL	37937	2911	88899	8838	40702	2497

Data are provisional.

Recovery of Amount Written Off by Bank of Maharashtra standing against M/s. Masvy and Company

1822. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maharashtra have written off a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs standing in the name of M/s. Masvy & Co;

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

(c) whether any efforts have been made to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Under Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proformae of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed thereunder, read

with Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the nationalised banks are enjoined upon by statute not to divulge any information relating to provision of bad and doubtful debts or about the affairs of their constituents. In view of this legal position information relating to the names of parties, or amounts in respect of advances which were written off as bad debts is not to be divulged.

It may however be mentioned that banks normally advance loans against securities and/or guarantees where available. The banks review periodically all their outstanding advances. Where advances prove difficult of recovery they take steps to recall such advances. They take recourse to the securities and/or invoke guarantees where available. Suits are also filed against borrowers/guarantors, if war-

ranted, to recover the advances, and it is only when all possible steps to realise the dues have failed, and it is considered not worthwhile to incur any more expenses in this regard, that the banks write off the irrecoverable portion of the advances.

Interest Rates on Deposits

1823. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interest rates on deposits have been depressed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale for effecting the new rates?

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

(b) The details of the new deposit rates effective from March 1, 1978 are set out in the attached statement. The changes in the deposit rates of the banks are a part of the overall lowering of the interest rate structure of the banks, including various categories of their lending rates.

Statement

1. Deposit Rates

	Per cent per annum	
	Rates prior to March 1, 1978	New Rates
Current Deposits	Nil	Nil
Savings Deposits	3% on savings deposits with cheque facility and 5% on savings deposits without cheque facility.	4½%
Fixed Deposits (including recurring deposits, cumulative deposits etc)		
(a) 15 days to 45 days	3	2½
(b) 46 days to 90 days	3½	3
(c) 91 days to less than 6 months	4	4
(d) 6 months to less than 9 months	4½	4½
(e) 9 months to less than 1 year	5	5
(f) 1 year to 3 years	6	6
(g) Over 3 years upto 5 years	8	7½
(h) above 5 years	10	9

Scheduled commercial banks with deposit liabilities below Rs. 25 crores will be allowed to pay ½ per cent more on savings deposits and on fixed deposits upto 5 years. Regional Rural Banks will be allowed to pay ½ per cent

more on savings deposits and on fixed deposits upto 5 years.

2. All the term deposits made prior to March 1, 1978, will continue to earn interest at the contracted rate for the remaining part of the maturity period.

Promotion of International Tourist Traffic through Cheap and Decent Janata Hotels

1824. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that provision of cheap and decent Janata Hotels will help promotion of more intensive internal and international tourist traffic;

(b) the number of such hotels constructed so far and the programme for more construction; and

(c) the specific programmes in this regard in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to set up a chain of Janata Hotels all over the country including the 4 metropolitan cities namely Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The construction of such hotels is likely to meet the requirement of domestic and low budget international tourists. The Government has approved a 1250-bed Janata Hotel in New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs, foundation stone for which was laid on the 4th May, 1978. The hotel is likely to be completed in phases during 1980-81.

(c). The Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended a site measuring approximately 3-4 acres for setting up a Janata Hotel in Madras. A final decision regarding the suitability of the site is likely to be taken shortly.

Looking of Amount from U.Com. Bank Kanpur and State Bank of India, Patna

1825. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH: MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in 'the Times of India' dated the 30th May, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 57,000 were looted from United Commercial Bank, Kanpur and State Bank of India, Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any arrest has since been made and if so, the action taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). On 29th May, 1978, an armed gang entered the General Ganj, Kanpur Branch of the United Commercial Bank and took away a sum of Rs. 2,61,000. No one was seriously injured though some of the employees were physically assaulted. The bank lodged a complaint with the police who are reported to have arrested 12 persons including the gang leader and recovered a sum of Rs. 1,89,000 and the vehicle used by the culprits.

On the same day a gang of about 10 persons entered the Dak Bungalow, Patna Branch of the State Bank of India, snatched a sum of Rs. 55,908.11 from the Cashiers and left the place. A Field Officer posted at the branch who had come out of his cabin was stabbed in the chest and back causing serious injuries. The official died on 30th May, 1978 in the Patna Medical College Hospital. The bank lodged a complaint with the police and it is understood that 11 persons have been arrested by the police and sum of Rs. 35,000 recovered from the culprits.

Cost of Constructing Air Strip at Hassan (Karnataka State)

1826. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimated cost of constructing Air Strip at Hassan (Karnataka State);

(b) how much money has been spent so far;

(c) how much money is required to complete the project; and

(d) when it is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Cost of constructing an airstrip at Hassan suitable for Dakota operations was estimated at Rs. 11,44,960.

(b) A sum of Rs. 6,78,700 has been spent so far.

(c) and (d). There are no proposals at present, to develop further the airfield as neither the Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operator has evinced any interest in operating to Hassan.

तीसरी बिमान कम्पनी का गठन

1827. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तीसरी बिमान कम्पनी के गठन के बारे में प्राकल्प तैयार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) पर्यटन तथा ग्रन्थ दृष्टियों से महत्वपूर्ण छोटे नगरों व शहरों को तीसरी वायु सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। एक प्रारम्भिक परियोजना रिपोर्ट इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा तैयार की गयी थी। एक समिति का गठन किया गया था जिसने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए स्कीम को चरणबद्ध करने, विमान के प्रकार, परिचालन करने वाली एजेंसी, प्रशासनिक ढांचे, दर संरचना, वेतन संरचना, मार्गंतव्य आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं तथा ग्रन्थ सम्बद्ध व्यौरों की जांच की। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 18-7-78 को प्रस्तुत कर दी तथा इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Banking Assistance to Rural Areas

1828. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of public sector banking assistance to rural areas during the last three years as against the total assistance;

(b) the positive steps taken to improve assistance to rural areas; and

(c) the concrete impact made as a result of such steps?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement showing share of rural credit in the total credit outstanding for pub-

the sector banks for the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

As on the last Friday of December

1975		1976		1977	
Total	of which rural	Total	of which rural	Total	of which rural
8604.21	537.91	11670.61	782.06	12972.59	974.14

(b) The following are some of the important measures taken to improve flow of credit to the rural areas through commercial banking systems:

(i) Increase in the branch network of commercial banks in rural areas. The percentage of rural branches has risen to 41.1 of the total branches.

(ii) 48 Regional Rural Banks with 1332 branches as at the end of April 1978 have been set up for meeting the requirements of credit in rural areas.

(iii) The public sector banks have been advised to increase their lend-

ing to the priority sector, including agriculture, to the level of 33.3 per cent of their total advances by end of March, 1978. Simultaneously banks have been advised to achieve a credit deployment of 80 per cent of the deposits mobilised by them in the rural and semi-urban areas.

(c) Data relating to deposits, advances and credit deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks in rural sectors as at the end of December, 1975, 1976 and 1977 are given below which indicate the progress achieved in this direction:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Deposits	Advances	Credit: Deposit Ratio
December 1975	1171.37	608.37	51.94
December 1976	1582.74	882.58	55.76
December 1977	2048.66	1139.66	55.63

Export Market Development Allowance under Income Tax Act

1829. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the top ten companies exporting inland products who have claimed and have been allowed the highest export market development allowance under section 35-B, of the Income-Tax Act;

(b) which items of expenditure do the income tax authorities admit under this section for export market developments expenditure; and

(c) the details of Export Market Development Allowance given to the top five companies in their regard along with each head of expenditure allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUAR ULLAH): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) The items of expenditure in respect of which Export Market Development Allowance is admitted, are listed in sub-clause (b) of section 35B(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These are as under:—

(i) advertisement of publicity outside India in respect of the goods, services or facilities which the assessee deals in or provides in the course of his business, where such expenditure is incurred before the 1st day of April, 1978;

(ii) obtaining information regarding markets outside India of such goods, services or facilities;

(iii) distribution, supply or provision outside India of such goods, services or facilities, not being expenditure incurred in India in connection therewith or expenditure (wherever incurred) on the carriage of such goods to their destination outside India or on the insurance of such goods while in transit where such expenditure is incurred before the 1st day of April, 1978;

(iv) maintenance outside India of a branch office, or agency for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities;

(v) preparation and submission of tenders for the supply or provisions outside India of such goods, services or facilities, and activities incidental thereto;

(vi) furnishing to a person outside India samples or technical information for the promotion of the sale of such goods services or facilities;

(vii) travelling outside India for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities, including travelling outward from, and return to India;

(viii) performance of services outside India in connection with, or incidental to, the execution of any contract for the supply outside India or such goods, services or facilities;

(ix) such other activities for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities as may be prescribed.

However, no such deduction shall be allowed in relation to any expenditure incurred after 31-3-1978 unless the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(a) The assessee is engaged in the business of export of goods and is either a small scale exporter or a holder of an Export House Certificate, or is engaged in the business of providing technical know-how or the rendering of services in connection with the provision of technical know-how to persons outside India; and

(b) the expenditure is wholly and exclusively incurred for the purpose of the business referred to in (a) above.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Workshop Organised by STC

1830. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of problems and constraints in promoting domestic marketing and exports of products of small-scale industries, highlighted in the two-day workshop organised by the State Trading Corporation at Hyderabad in July, 1978; and

(b) the action proposed by Government to solve such problems with detailed strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement showing the main problems and constraints in promoting domestic marketing and exports of products of small-scale industries highlighted at the National Work-shop at

Hyderabad is enclosed.

(b) A separate Cell to look after the specific interests of small scale industries has been created in the STC. A Committee has also been constituted to take necessary follow-up action and to suggest measures for further improvement of small scale industries in the select product groups.

Statement

(a) The main problems and constraints in promoting domestic marketing and exports of products of small-scale industries, highlighted at the National Workshop at Hyderabad were :

- Lack of motivation in marketing by the small Units.
- Lack of centralised assistance for the individual units.
- Lack of marketing information.
- Lack of technical and managerial skills required for planning production for exports.
- Inadequate supply of raw materials.
- Inadequate availability of finance.
- Quality control of products manufactured in the small scale sector and problems of packaging.
- Non-availability of sufficient quantity of components in the electronic industry.
- Organisational efforts required in identifying the products pertaining to processed foods.
- Infrastructural facilities needed in the leather industry for converting the semi-processed leather into finished leather and leather goods.
- Identification of individual units in the light engineering industry which possess technical skills and organisational capabilities.

Import of Essential Commodities

1831. **SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of import made during the period March, 1977 to June, 1978 of essential items of mass consumption;

(b) the names of such items imported and their value;

(c) the names of items which were imported through State Trading Corporation and those through private organisations; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to make such items available indigenously to people and save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The main items imported through State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries are edible oils, cement, newsprint, drugs and pharmaceutical products.

(d) Measures have been taken to increase the production of such items and save foreign exchange. Very high priority has been given to increasing the production of essential articles both agricultural commodities and manufactured goods.

Statement

India's Imports of Principal Essential Commodities

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Commodities	April—November 1977
1	Wheat and meslin, unmiled	5667
2	Pulses	129
3	Soyabean Oil	15418
4	Groundnut Oil	2490
5	Sunflower Seed oil	1184
6	Mustard Oils incl. rape colza oil	14331
7	Palm Oil	15426
8	Coconut oil	881
9	Middle distillates (including kerosene oil)	1279
10	Light distillates	374
11	Other distillates	3114
12	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	1485
13	Cement	10
14	Bakery products	77
15	Iron and Steel	15968
16	Paper and paper board	5756
17	Cotton Raw	15044
18	Fertilizers manufactured	9118
19	Non-ferrous metals	12226
20	Organic chemicals	8235
21	Inorganic chemicals	3850
22	Textile machinery	1744
23	Synthetic yarn	549
24	Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and aircrafts	93
25	Parts and accessories n.e.s. of the motor vehicles	2150
	TOTAL OF ABOVE	199598

Assistance from International Finance Bodies to State Government Projects

1832. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise position in respect of assistance of International finance bodies to specific State Government projects;

(b) The *modus operandi* of routing such assistance to State Governments;

(c) whether it is a fact that many State Governments are not receiving the full quota of agreed assistance due to Centre withholding part of the aid; and

(d) the specific measures taken to streamline the position so that the projects are not hampered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Government of India receives assistance from several International Finance Bodies for a variety of projects which are executed by the Central Government and its agencies, by State Governments etc. The terms and conditions of this assistance are also varied. All such assistance enters the central pool of national resources for the benefit of the national economy as a whole. From this pool of central resources, in turn assistance is rendered by the Central Government to the State Governments for their plan projects.

The projects assisted by the International Finance Bodies form part of the annual plans of the respective State Governments and budget provision for such projects is made by each State Government in its annual plan. However, with a view to encouraging the State Governments to undertake speedy execution of projects, the Government of India have decided to give for the year 1978-79, 70 per cent of the financial assistance received from

the International Finance Bodies on account of the on-going and new projects executed by the State Governments as additional Central assistance for the State Plans.

Conversion of British Loan into Aid

1833. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outstanding debt from British loans to our country;

(b) whether the U.K. Government propose to extinguish the debt;

(c) whether during the recent talks of the Prime Minister with British leaders this question of converting loans into aid had come up for discussion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The outstanding debt under the British Loans is Rs. 809.24 crores as on 30-6-78.

(b) The question of providing debt relief to the developing countries is under consideration of the U.K. Government.

(c) The issue of debt did not come up for discussion with the British leaders during Prime Minister's recent visit to U.K. last month.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Inquiries about Functioning of Nationalised Banks

1834. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiries about the functioning of the nationalised banks have been completed;

(b) if so, facts about the agency, including the names of the personnel which constituted it, which conducted such enquiry;

(c) details about the facts regarding findings and recommendations made after such enquiry;

(d) other facts about the (i) sticky loans and (ii) irregular appointments made by such banks, as found during the enquiry;

(e) bank-wise break up of the number and total amount of sticky loans remained unpaid during last three years;

(f) the steps taken by the Government for improvement of the functioning of such banks, including the measures taken for implementing the recommendations made by the inquiring agency; and

(g) whether the report of the inquiry will be placed before the House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a), (b), (c), (f) and (g). The Government of India have not instituted any inquiry as such into the functioning of the nationalised banks.

If the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Committee set up to study the different aspects of the functioning of the public sector banks, this Committee was appointed by the Reserve Bank under the Chairmanship of Shri James S. Raj. The other members of the Committee were S/Shri V. C. Patel, T. D. Kansara and B. K. Dutt. Km. N. Ambegaonkar of the Reserve Bank acted as Secretary of the Committee.

The James Raj Committee submitted its Final Report to the Reserve Bank in April 1978. The recommendations contained in the Report are under examination of the Bank and it is intended to make them public alongwith the decisions thereon. The Committee did not go into the functioning of individual banks.

(d) and (e). Information about the sticky loans of banks, appointments

made by them etc. is collected by the Reserve Bank during the course of inspections of banks carried out under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act. The Inspection Reports are confidential and the Reserve Bank is prohibited from making these reports public.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to jute Growers

1835. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks have advanced loans to jute growers under Differential Rates of Interest Scheme introduced in June, 1972;

(b) if so, the figures, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In accordance with the present data reporting system, separate figures for advances to jute growers are not maintained. However, those jute growers who satisfy the eligibility criteria under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme can avail themselves of credit under the Scheme.

News-item Captioned "Super Bazar" Feud Continues"

1836. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in 'Statesman' dated the 2nd June, 1978 under the caption "Super Bazar Feud Continues";

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the allegations regarding its functioning; and

(c) if so, what are the details and action being taken thereon, if any?

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

(b) and (c). The Management of the Cooperative Store has been asked to look into the allegations contained in the news item and take necessary action.

Service Rules for Employees of Regional Rural Banks

1837. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) why the Service Rules for the employees of the Regional Rural Banks have not been framed even after nearly three years of its establishment;

(b) when these are going to be framed; and

(c) the salient feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government had undertaken the preparation of a set of model 'Service Rules' for adoption by all the Regional Rural Banks, of which, the first five were established in October, 1975. However, with the setting up of the Dantwala Committee, this matter was kept pending. Meanwhile the Regional Rural Banks had been advised to adopt provisionally the service rules applicable to the comparable levels of employees of the Government of the State in which they are located. The recommendations of the Dantwala Committee are now under examination in the Reserve Bank of India.

Restoration of Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu Flight Service

1838. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a pressing demand for restoration of Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu flight service;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon;

(c) what are the reasons for not resuming the flight;

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce Airbus at short routes; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Kulu airfield is being taken up for repairs by the Civil Aviation Department. Indian Airlines will consider operation of scheduled services to Kulu when the airfield is declared operational with the required runway length suitable for turbo-prop aircraft in the Indian Airlines fleet.

(d) and (e). No. Sir. Airbus aircraft with a capacity for 278 passengers is suitable for operation only on trunk routes and on high density regional routes.

Firms Engaged in Export of Human Skeletons

1839. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some firms at Calcutta are engaged in the Export of Human Skeletons;

(b) if so, the number of human skeletons exported during 1976-77 and 1978 (upto June), with corresponding foreign exchange earnings and the names of these firms;

(c) whether the Collectorate of Export and Import at Calcutta made any inquiry regarding the source of skeletons; and

(d) whether there is any settled policy of Government regarding export of human skeletons to foreign countries since the export ban was lifted in 1976-77?

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

(b) The item "Human Skeletons" is not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which Trade Statistics are compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. However, figures relating to collections etc. of zoological interest n.e.s. are given under Revised Indian Trade Classification Code No. 896.0509. Export of human skeletons, if any, is also included in this entry. The following are the export figures of the item:

Year	Qty. (in lakh Kg.)	Value (in lakhs Rs.)
1976-77	16.9	101.8
1977-78	N.A.	(64.1 estd)

As reported by Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta the following Calcutta firms are engaged in the export of human skeletons:—

1. M/s. Rekhass Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Vista, Calcutta.
3. M/s. Hilton and Co., Calcutta.
4. M/s. Sourab, Calcutta.
5. M/s. Fashiono, Calcutta.
6. M/s. Ramkrishna Stores, Calcutta.
7. M/s. THE Scientific Equipment Suppliers, Calcutta.

8. M/s. Rex Corporation (In.), Calcutta.

9. M/s. M. B. and Co., Calcutta,

10. M/s. Austecology Supply, Calcutta.

11. M/s. Sanker Enterprises, Calcutta.

12. M/s. Klayton Syndicate, Calcutta. s\$13

13. M/s. Hospital Supply Co., Calcutta.

14. M/s. Arun Enterprises, Calcutta.

Firmwise figures of export and foreign exchange earnings are being collected.

(c) Presumably, the reference is to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta. His function is to grant export permits on the basis of the certificate produced by exporters from their foreign buyers that skeletons were required for biological and medical purposes only.

(d) Export of human skeletons is allowed by the Port Licensing Authorities on merits on production of certificates from foreign buyers that human skeletons were required for biological and medical purposes only.

Implementation of recommendations of Pillai Committee

1840. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Pillai Committee Report in respect of pay scales, allowances and other benefits of officers in nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the said recommendations; and

(c) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b).

Government have accepted the recommendations of the Pillai Committee Report on standardisation of Pay scales, allowances and perquisites of Officers of the nationalised banks with certain modifications suggested by the Group of Bankers who were asked by the Government to suggest the manner in which recommendations of the Pillai Committee should be implemented. Nationalised banks were advised to initiate necessary steps for the implementation of these recommendations as accepted by Government.

All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisations, however, protested against the implementation of Pillai Committee Scheme. Government have held consultations with the concerned parties and it has been agreed that Indian Banks' Association will hold further talks with the representatives of All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisations on the list of specific points already submitted by them to the Indian Banks Association.

(c) The discussions between Indian Banks Association and All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisations are under way and the Government expects to implement at an early date the Scheme with such modifications as become necessary.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में मालम्बा जिले में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दिया गया ऋण

1841. श्री बोरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्रा यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने मार्च, 1977 से जून 1978 तक बिहार राज्य में मालम्बा जिले में एक-नियोजन के लिये कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को ऋण दिया और कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

1846 L.S.—

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मार्च, 1977 और जनवरी, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान बिहार के मालम्बा जिले के 50 बेरोजगार स्नातकों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये गये थे। जनवरी, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार बताया राशि 11.75 लाख रुपये थी।

फलों और फल उत्पादों का निर्यात

1842. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन फलों और फल उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप चाबू वर्ष में आय में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान जिन फलों तथा फल उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया, में मुख्यतः थे—सन्तरे, नींबू, खट्टे नींबू, अंगूर, केले, सेब, नाशपाती, सेपोटा, अनन्नास, खजूर, आम, इमली, खुमारी, मुरब्बे, जैसी तथा फलों के रस। इन मर्दों के निर्यात से सरकार को कोई आय नहीं होती है। अप्रैल, नवम्बर, 1977 के दौरान निर्यातित फलों तथा फल-उत्पादों का कुल एफ एम बी मूल्य 12.11 करोड़ रु० था।

(ब) कच्चे मुद्याबन्धा सहायता, आयात प्रतिपूर्ति तथा मूलक बापसी के रूप में निर्वात प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) निर्यातों के एक ओर बी मूल्य में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है लेकिन सरकार को किसी प्रकार की भ्राय नहीं होगी ।

सवाई माधोपुर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखाएं

1843. श्री बीटालाल पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जैसे जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में बैंकों की शाखायें नहीं हैं, जिस से ग्रामीण लोगों को ठीक समय पर और आसानी से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की अधिक शाखायें खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1976 के अंत तक, राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 453 बैंक शाखाएं कार्यरत थीं जो मार्च, 1978 के अंत तक, बढ़कर, 560 हो गईं, अर्थात् राज्य में पिछले 15 महीनों में ठीक 107 ग्रामीण शाखाओं की बढ़ोतरी हुई । दिसम्बर, 1976 तथा मार्च, 1978 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार, जिलावार स्थिति अनुबंध में दर्ज की गई है ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा, चालू वर्ष के लिए, सभी बैंकों को जारी, शाखा विस्तार नीति से संबंधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अन्तर्गत यह कहा गया है कि वे उन जिलों के बैंक रहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने को प्राथमिकता दें जहां पर प्रति

बैंक शाखा अत्यंत-अनसंचय, राष्ट्रीय अंतत से अधिक हो तथा उन राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दें जो कि अत्यंत-अनसंचय कम बैंक वाले हैं । राजस्थान राज्य में, 17 जिलों को कमी वाला माना गया है ।

Review of Tea Export Duty

1844. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the review of Tea Export Duty is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Export duty on tea was levied with a view to controlling the price of tea for the domestic consumer. As it is likely that the price of tea in domestic market may firm up as a result of abolition or reduction in export duty it has been decided to continue it.

Enquiry into the Polyester Filament Yarn Import Scandal

1845. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum signed by Members of Parliament demanding an enquiry into the Polyester Filament yarn import scandal; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A memorandum from a group of Members of Parliament was received by Government in respect of import policy of Polyester Filament Yarn.

(b) After taking various factors into consideration, Government have appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Industry) to look into the import policy of various cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres/yarns, including polyester filament yarn, and to advise Government accordingly. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Jaigarh Fort Treasure

1846. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a Jaipur Scientist claims to have found the right Key to the elusive treasure of Jaigarh Fort; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and whether Government propose to provide the scientist all possible help to enable him to trace out the treasure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQAR ULLAH): (a) and (b). A lecturer in physics of the University of Rajasthan has represented that the treasure believed to be hidden in Jaigarh Fort can be found if search for it is renewed on the basis of the information which he claims to pos-

sess. No proposal is, however, under consideration for renewal of excavation operations.

Dakota on test Flight Crashed near Delhi in May, 1978

1847. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether a Dakota of the Civil Aviation Department crashed near Delhi on 19th May, 1978, while on the test flight, as a result of which 8 persons were killed including 3 crew and 5 constables;

(b) whether according to Civil Aviation rules only crew and technicians are allowed on board during test flights;

(c) if the answer to (a) to (b) be in affirmative, in which circumstances 5 constables were allowed in the plane during test flight; and

(d) what is the estimated monetary loss due to the accident and the relief work done proposed by the Government?

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

(c) This aspect was also examined by the Committee of Inquiry appointed to investigate the accident. The report of the Committee of Inquiry is under examination. The circumstances leading to the police constables being taken on board the aircraft will be known after Government have examined the Report.

(d) A statement containing the requisite information is attached

Statement

Statement showing the details of loss in terms of money as a result of accident to DC-3 aircraft VT-DEU near Sonapat on 19th May 1978 and relief provided to the families of the deceased.

I. LOSS OF EQUIPMENT :

S. No.	Equipment lost	Book Value/replacement Value
1.	DC-3 aircraft VT-DEU	The aircraft was first registered in the name of Civil Aviation Training Centre (C.A.T.C.), Civil Aviation Department on 13th October 1950. The records pertaining to cost price of the aircraft are not traceable. Since the aircraft has been utilized for more than 27 years its depreciated value can safely be assumed as negligible.
2.	Cost of tools on board the aircraft	Rs. 4,136'00 estimated (Replacement cost).
3.	Cost of Instruments/Accessories as spares on board the aircraft.	Rs. 13,486'81 (Book Value)
4.	Cost of Calibration Equipment on board the aircraft.	The calibration equipment destroyed in the accident was received as 'aid' from U.S.A. under 'technical co-operation mission scheme'. The estimated replacement cost of this equipment is Rs. 10,00,000'00.

II. RELIEF PROVIDED TO THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEASED :

A. Crew Members (Provided by Air Works, India; under terms of contract and the Company is arranging payment of relief etc.).

1. Shri G.N. Singh, Pilot. Rs. 75,000'00 (Insurance to be paid to the legal heirs).
2. Shri S. Bose, Co-Pilot (not a regular employee of Air Works). Ex-gratia payment which is yet to be decided by the Company.
3. Shri P.V. Polson, Technician Rs. 25,000'00 (Insurance to be paid to the legal heirs).

B. DELHI SECURITY PERSONNEL (Amount sanctioned) :

	Provisional pension P.M.	Provisional Gratuity	Insurance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Const. Anang Pal	84'00	2,184'00	5,000'00
2. Const. Sher Pal	84'00	1,092'00	5,000'00
3. Const. Veer Pal	84'00	1,092'00	5,000'00
4. Const. Mehtah Singh	83'00	1,072'50	5,000'00
5. Const. Daya Nand	80'00	1,033'50	5,000'00

In addition the families of the deceased constables were also given a lump-sum aid of Rs. 700'00 each from the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund (a regimental fund).

III. LOSS TO PROPERTY :

Amount assessed by the Deputy Commissioner, Rs. 4,400'00.
Sonepat toward compensation on account of loss/damage suffered by the residents of village Badkhalsa for their property and live stock.

Free Port at Great Nicobar

1848. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the voluminous reports regarding construction of a free port at Great Nicobar in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बिड़ना, टाटा तथा गोइन्का घरानों पर कर की बकाया राशि

1849. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री विभिन्न एकाधिकार घरानों के पूंजी निवेश तथा कर की बकाया राशि के बारे में 31 मार्च, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5078 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिड़ना, टाटा तथा गोइन्का घरानों के 105 उपक्रमों पर आयकर, उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की बकाया राशि के संबंध में तथा उस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा तथा सरकार द्वारा इस राशि को बसूल करने के लिए की गयी कार्यवाही को हमारे सामने एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रसन्न) : (क) आयकर और सीमा-शुल्क की बकाया के संबंध में सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया रकम का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
1- टाटा	6,78,81,104
2- बिड़ना	2,93,82,729
3- गोइन्का	6,18,426

इन बकाया रकमों को बसूल करने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ये मामले विवादास्पद कर निर्धारणों से संबंधित हैं और विभिन्न प्रपीलीय/पुनरीक्षण प्राधिकारियों के पास तथा न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं । इन मामलों में रकमों को बसूल करने के लिए कार्यवाही, संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इन मामलों को अंतिम रूप दे दिए जाने के बाद ही, की जा सकती है ।

Promotion for the post of Superintendent in Customs and Central Excise Department

1850. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the zone of consideration for promotion fixed for the post of Superintendent from the post of

Inspector in Customs and Central Excise Department;

(b) does it affect the intake of the SC/ST employees; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to Inspectors in the Central Excise Department. The zone of consideration for their promotion as Superintendent Group 'B' normally covers officers in the order of seniority upto three times the number of actual and anticipated vacancies, but in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers, it covers five times this number.

(b) and (c). It does not appear to affect adversely the intake of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Sixth Lok Sabha) had in its 23rd Report recommended extension of the zone of consideration so as to include all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, subject to the condition that they had the requisite qualifying service for promotion prescribed under the Rules. This recommendation is under examination in consultation with the concerned Department.

Foreign Expert team favours Calcutta for overhauling of I. A. Airframes

1851. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in the recent past two foreign expert teams one from the General Electric Co. the other from Rolls Royce Co. were brought to India to examine the suitability of places in respect of engineering facilities and workmanship for providing additional workload resulting from the I.A.'s decision to make its own arrangements for overhaul of Boeing 737 engines and airbuses;

(b) have both the teams after visiting all the bases submitted their reports in favour of Calcutta; and

(c) is it a fact that another foreign experts team P.&W. has been brought to India for the same purpose and Calcutta has been excluded from their programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. A team from General Electric Company examined the possibility of setting up module restoration shop for CF6-50C engines fitted on the Airbus aircraft. The team from Rolls Royce Company covered a proposal for setting up overhaul facilities for Spey engines fitted on BAC-111/F-28 aircraft. However, Indian Airlines has not yet taken any decision for setting up its own jet engine overhaul facility.

(b) The General Electric team had reported that the Calcutta base could be developed for CF6-50C engine module restoration after extensive alterations and additional build-up. Rolls Royce team favoured Calcutta on the assumption of BAC-111/F-28 aircraft being acquired and based at Calcutta.

(c) The location of the overhaul facility has not been dealt with by this team.

बिदर्भ में आयकर की बकाया राशि

1852. श्री लक्ष्मणराव जानकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान बिदर्भ के आठ जिलों में आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर 25,000 रुपये की आय कर की राशि बकाया है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर 25,000 रुपये से अधिक आयकर की राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये और गत एक वर्ष के दौरान आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की गई ; और

(घ) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने में कितना समय लगेगा और क्या इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वृत्तिकार उस्ताह) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

Foreign Debt

1853. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sweden has written off India's debts totalling Rs. 100.70 crores;

(b) whether any request was made on behalf of the Indian Government to the Swedish Government in that connection or was it unilateral;

(c) whether any request has been made to any other country to write off Indian debts;

(d) if so, what is their reaction; and

(e) what is the present indebtedness of our country to other countries (country-wise) and since when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir, the amount of Rs. 100.70 crores is tentative. The final amount will be intimated by the Swedish government before 1st October, 1978.

(b) The decision of the Swedish Government was unilateral.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A statement is attached.

Statement

Amount of external debt outstanding as on 31-3-1978 in respect of loans on Government account.

Name of Country	Rupee equivalent in crores at		
	Pre-December 1971 IMF Parity Rates	Current rates of exchange prevalent on 13-7-1978	Date of commencement of present indebtedness.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Austria	16.27	29.54	5-4-65
Belgium	30.67	51.12	24-4-67
Canada	355.79	373.33	4-12-63
Denmark	15.32	22.36	7-11-64
France	222.73	305.22	5-7-66
Italy	33.16	27.63	17-1-67
Japan	492.60	945.79	4-2-58
Netherlands	159.31	283.71	7-11-63
Sweden	76.95	95.52*	29-9-64
Switzerland	20.08	49.55	30-7-60
U.K.	955.32	819.98	20-12-58
U.S.A.	2167.87	2694.93	26-2-62
United Arab Emirates	52.50	57.33	27-2-75
Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development	5.25	5.83	6-7-76
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	22.88	33.26	27-1-76
Qatar	0.94	0.81	24-3-68
Iraq	134.14	146.48	28-3-74
Iran	674.92	737.01	26-5-74
Czechoslovakia	37.27	37.27	24-11-59
Hungary	11.21	11.21	15-6-66
Poland	10.21	10.21	7-5-60
USSR	275.74	275.74	9-11-57
Yugoslavia	1.95	1.95	21-1-60
	6,696.52	8,226.76	

*The Government of Sweden has agreed to cancel all debts outstanding as on 30th June, 1978, which amounted to Rs. 100.7 crores, as there was net drawal of Rs. 5.2 crores after 31-3-1978.

The debt outstanding as on 31-3-78 in respect of loans from IDA, IBRD and OPEC Fund amounted to Rs. 2788.96 crores at pre-December, 1971 IMF parity rates and Rs. 3045.54 crores at current rates prevalent on 13-7-1978. The dates of commencement of indebtedness to IDA, IBRD and OPEC are 21-6-61, 23-1-52 and 11-1-77 respectively.

एकधिकार वृद्धि को किया गया बैंक ऋण

1854. श्री सुकन्य देव नारायण यादव :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1, 1977 से जून, 1978 तक को अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक एकधिकार वृद्धि को कितना बैंक ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक गृह पर विभिन्न करों की कब से कितना राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० खेतन) :

(क) बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं के अनुसार और साथ ही साथ भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम 1955 और बैंककारी कम्पनी (उत्क्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के प्राहकों से संबंधित अवका उनके मामलों के बारे में कोई सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती है। इसलिये प्रत्येक एकधिकारी घराने को बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में सूचना बताई नहीं जा सकती है।

(ख) और (ग) सभी बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों द्वारा देय आयकर की बकाया राशियों के बारे में प्रश्न से कोई सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रसन्नता उन मामलों के विषय में सूचना उपलब्ध है जिनमें प्रत्येक मामले में आयकर की सकल बकाया राशि 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की है। 31 मार्च 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार 63 ऐसे बड़े औद्योगिक घराने थे जिन पर आयकर की सकल बकाया राशि 26.17 करोड़ रुपये और शुद्ध बकाया राशि 11.99 करोड़ की। इन मामलों में से 31 मार्च 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस समय 56 मामलों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है। इन 56 मामलों

में 31 मार्च 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार सकल बकाया राशि 20.89 करोड़ रुपये से घटकर 31 मार्च 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार 9.26 करोड़ रुपये रह गयी और शुद्ध बकाया राशि 5.60 करोड़ रुपये हो गयी।

प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों के आधार पर कर की बकाया राशि के संग्रहण/वसूली के लिए संबंधित आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर विभिन्न उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Income Tax Arrears

1855. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that income-tax arrears on 31-12-77 amounted to the extent of Rs. 1008.76 crores;

(b) whether the Government have made any special efforts to recover the arrears; and

(c) if so, the nature of these efforts and what amount was recovered from the above mentioned arrears upto 30-6-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to presently available information, the gross and net arrears of income-tax (including corporation-tax) as on 31st December 1977 were as under:

Gross arrears	Rs. 1004.01 crores.
Net arrears	Rs. 720.62 crores.

(b) and (c). The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears, such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon

the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities, concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the work of collection/reduction of income-tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also supervised by the senior officers in the Department.

As regards the amount recovered upto 30th June, 1978 from the above mentioned arrears, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन व गिरावट

1856. श्री श्रील प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या क्वित नंदा यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सेक्टर फार मीनिटरिंग इण्डियन इकोनॉमी के निदेशक डा० नरोत्तम माहद्वारा 17 जून 1978 को बम्बई में बिजनेस इकोनॉमिस्ट्स की बैठक में प्रस्तुत निबन्ध (वेपर) में बताये गये इन तथ्यों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 1978-79 में गिरावट आने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने निबन्ध (वेपर) में बताये गये तथ्यों का अध्ययन किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

क्वित नंदा (जी एच० एन० कटेल) :

(क) और (ख) डा० नरोत्तम माह के निबन्ध में यह मत प्रकट किया गया है कि 1978-79 में कृषि उत्पादन में उससे पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष में हुए अत्यधिक उत्पादन के उपरान्त कमी हो आने की दो तिहाई संभावना

विद्यमान है। यहाँ तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन का संबंध है उनका विचार है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वृद्धि की दर भी 1978-79 में 7 प्रतिशत के निर्धारित स्तर की दर से कम ही रहेगी। उनका अनुमान है कि यह वृद्धि की दर 5 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होगी;

(ग) सरकार डा० माह के द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए मत को नहीं मानती। जब तक मानसून का जो रस रहा है उससे यह प्रकट होता है कि देश के अधिकांश भागों में वर्षा या तो सामान्य रही है या फिर सामान्य से अधिक हुई है। इसलिए माना है कि इस वर्ष कृषि उत्पादन में कमी नहीं होगी। औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियाँ या उत्पादन वृद्धि की दर सरकार को आशा है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की दर ऊँचा रहेगी।

Names of Industrial Houses in Villages

1857. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial houses, which have adopted villages in the country at present;

(b) the names of villages in each State which have been adopted by each industrial house; and

(c) what are the development projects undertaken by each industrial house in each village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the names of companies, States, rural areas and the broad features of the programmes of rural development, approved by the prescribed authority under section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2506/78].

Construction of Ratnagiri-Udaigiri Link Road

1858. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8472 on 28th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether decision has been taken to construct Ratnagiri-Udaigiri link road and completion of marine drive linking Puri and Konarak;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Schemes relating to road construction come within the purview of State PWD and/or the Roads Wing of the Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport depending upon whether they are State or National Highways. The expenditure on such schemes is not chargeable to the tourism sector.

The construction of the Ratnagiri-Udaigiri link road and the Marine Drive linking Puri and Konarak fall within the purview of the State Government.

Income Tax Arrears against Shri Changdeo Sugar Mills, Bombay

1859. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly break-up of the income tax arrears amounting to more than Rupees one and half crores against Shri Changdeo Sugar Mills, Bombay allowed to be accumulated for the recovery of which Receiver had to be appointed in January 1974;

(b) the amount actually paid by the assessee;

(c) the break-up of the amount reduced and the reasons thereof;

(d) the break-up of amount adjusted and the nature and details of payments against which such amount was adjusted; and

(e) what are the income tax demands raised during 1975-76 and 1976-77 against the aforesaid mills?

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

National Award for Tourist Industry

1860. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give national award for the tourist industry; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to give national awards for tourist industry. However, since 1976 the Department of Tourism has been giving Tourism Awards to the travel agents on their approved list, on the basis of their foreign exchange earnings from tourism in a calendar year.

Illegal Air Ticket racket unearthed

1861. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 22nd June, 1978 that illegal air tickets racket has been unearthed; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

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

(b) On 26th May 1978 and 18th June 1978 the Enforcement Directorate had detected cases wherein it appeared that nine Indian passengers proceeding abroad who were in possession of tickets issued against payment abroad had actually paid Indian rupees to local unauthorised Travel Agents who had arranged the tickets for them. The Travel Agents connected with the issuing of such tickets were also arrested and released on bail. Six of the passengers were also found carrying foreign exchange amounting to U.S. \$ 1,499/-. This was seized and had been confiscated as a result of adjudication proceedings and penalty aggregating to Rs. 800 had been imposed on them. Further investigations regarding the tickets are in progress.

Use of Computers in LIC

1862. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of experts has been set up to study (examine) the use of computers in the work of Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference and by what time the group will be able to submit its report to Government?

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

(b) The Expert Group was constituted to examine the computer requirements of the insurance industry with the following terms of reference:—

(i) To study the accounting, administrative and management needs of the insurance industry at the Central level as well as at the Regional/Zonal and the Divisional levels.

(ii) (a) to examine the feasibility and limitations of using mechanised aids, including computers and unit record machines for proper fulfilment of these needs, and

(b) to recommend the extent to which the use of computers is essential for operational efficiency and general public benefit.

(iii) To recommend (a) keeping in view the jobs already mechanised, and the need for mechanising additional jobs (like provident funds schemes, gratuity schemes, investment analysis, actuarial valuation of life insurance business, staff analysis and research projects) and (b) taking into account the mechanised aids available in the industry at present, a phased programme for utilisation of computers by the industry, indicating separately the transitional as well as the final arrangement for installation of computers.

(iv) To suggest guidelines for selection of hardware, taking into account all relevant factors such as cost, foreign exchange requirements and the availability of indigenous manufactured products.

The Group has since submitted a report relating to computerisation in the Life Insurance Corporation. As regards computerisation in the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries, the matter is still under consideration of the Group.

Burden of External Debt Servicing

1863. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of burden of external debt servicing as at present;

(b) whether it is likely to increase by about Rs. 1000 crores during the current financial year; and

(c) what is the extent of effect of this ever increasing burden on our economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The extent of burden of external debt servicing during 1978-79 (repayment of principal and payment of interest) in respect of loans to Government of India is estimated at Rs. 626.02 crores at current rates of exchange.

(b) It is estimated that the burden of external debt to be serviced would increase by Rs. 986.98 crores at current rates of exchange during the current financial year, after taking into account the estimated foreign loan receipts and repayments of ex-

ternal debt during the current financial year. However, the burden of external debt servicing during 1977-78 was Rs. 637.13 crores while for 1978-79 it has been estimated at Rs. 626.02 crores.

(c) The effect of increasing external debt is to augment the burden of repayment, which is a first charge on the country's foreign exchange earnings. The repayment burden is usually measured as a proportion of a country's export earnings. In the case of India, this proportion has been as follows in recent years:—

Years	Debt Servicing charges (Rs. crores)*	Exports (Rs. crores)*	Debt Servicing charges as percentage of exports
1973-74	596	2523	23.6
1974-75	626	3329	18.8
1975-76	687	4043	17.0
1976-77	755	5146	14.7
1977-78@	842	5233	16.0

*Figures rounded.

@ Provisional

Estate Duty case of (late) Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonapat

1864. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Karnal (Haryana) is dealing with the Estate Duty case of late Shri Sant Lal, an advocate of Sonapat, who died in October, 1975;

(b) who are his heirs;

(c) whether they have filed returns of Estate Duty within time;

(d) what are the details of the properties (immovable and movable) disclosed in the returns;

(e) whether the returns reveal that the deceased had to his credit a substantial amount invested in HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) and was the owner of the building in which the said Laboratory is situated;

(f) what steps have been taken by the Estate Duty Controller to ensure that no property of the deceased escapes assessment;

(g) whether the said assessment has been finalised, if so, the amount of duty assessed; and

(h) whether the same has been recovered from the heirs, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUAR ULLAH): (a) No, Additional Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, New Delhi, is dealing with the Estate Duty case of late Shri Sant Lal, Advocate of Sonapat.

(b) Shri Gyan Prakash and Shri Ved Prakash.

(c) No, the return of estate duty which was due to be filed by 15-4-1978 was filed on 15-10-1978.

(d) Details of properties disclosed in the return:—

A. Immovable properties:

- (i) Residential house in Mohalla Rajaan, Sonapat.
- (ii) Shop in Bazar Ganj (Anand-wali Shop).
- (iii) Advance to Ghaziabad Improvement Trust for a plot No. R/75 in Rejendra Nagar Scheme (1100 sq. yds.).
- (iv) Advance to New Friends' House Building Co-op. Society, New Delhi for purchase of a plot of 500 sq. yds. in area.
- (v) Advance to Manufacturers' Co-op. Society for allotment of a plot of 1000 sq. yds.
- (vi) Agricultural land in Sonapat.
- (vii) Deceased Shri Sant Lal's 1/3rd interest in HUF estate comprising 16 Kacha Bighas of agricultural land in village Patti Musalman and a Kacha house in village thana Kalan.

B. Moveable properties:

- (i) Shares.
- (ii) Cash in hand.
- (iii) Deposit in Bank.
- (iv) Refund voucher.
- (v) Uncashed dividend warrants.
- (vi) Fiat Car—1969 Model.
- (vii) Personal watch and Ring.
- (viii) Outstanding professional fees.
- (ix) Amount due from Ravi Prakash.
- (x) House-hold goods.
- (xi) Gun.
- (xii) Deceased Shri Sant Lal's 1/3rd interest in HUF deposit in Banks and Companies.

(e) There is no indication from the Estate Duty return to the effect that the deceased had to his credit any amount invested in HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) and was the owner of the building in which the said Laboratory is situated.

(f) The Assistant Controller of Estate Duty did not accept the return under section 58(1) of the Estate Duty Act and fixed a hearing when one of the accountable persons appeared and the matter was discussed with him. As per material produced before the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, prima facie there was no escapement of any property from the duty. There is no indication, however, if the Assistant Controller called for the connected income-tax records. From a recent report received from the Commissioner of Income-tax, Haryana, it appears that it may be relevant to do so now and carry on further enquiries in this regard. Suitable instructions for the purpose are being issued.

(g) Yes, the Estate Duty assessment was finalised on 31st March, 1977. Duty of Rs. 30,873 including interest of Rs. 893 was assessed.

(b) Rs. 23,973 has been paid by the heirs on 20th May, 1977 and Rs. 6,700 has been held in abeyance as estimated court fee payable on the estate of the deceased for obtaining the succession certificate. [Section 50 of the Estate Duty Act provides that the estate duty payable shall be reduced by an amount which is equal to the court fees so paid.]

शोक मूल्य सूचकांक

1965. श्री गंगा नवल सिंह :

श्री राजधारी शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1978 में शोक मूल्य सूचकांक बढ़ गया है, जिससे जनता पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य और कारण क्या हैं और फिन-फिन वस्तुओं के शोक मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1978 में तब बर्ष इसी अवधि की तुलना में शोक मूल्य सूचकांक में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) सरकार शोक मूल्य सूचकांक स्थिर रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) :
(क) से (ग). शोक कीमतों के सूचक सूचकांक (1970-71=100) जो मार्च, 1978 में 182.9 था, अक्टूबर अप्रैल, 182.4 हो गया और उसके बाद मई में और ज्यादा बढ़ कर 182.2 (अप्रतिष्ठ) हो गया। इसके बाद जून, 1978 में यह बढ़ कर 184.0 (अप्रतिष्ठ) हो गया। 1977 में, सूचक सूचकांक, मार्च में 192.9 था और बढ़ कर घरे घरे सूचक में 188.3 हो गया था। इस प्रकार, 1977 में हुई 3.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के मुकाबले, इस वर्ष मार्च तथा जून, के बीच केवल 0.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

शोक कीमतों में मार्च तथा जून के महीनों के बीच हुई मामूली-सी वृद्धि असाधारण बात नहीं है बल्कि यह भीसनी कारणों से होती है। इस अवधि में जिन कुछ एक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है उनके नाम हैं : चावल, घड़े, प्याज, भांगू, दूध, सरसों का तेल तथा भारियल का तेल। कुछ औद्योगिक वस्तुएं जैसे कि टायर तथा दूध और सीडा ऐस में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

(घ) जैसाकि उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है, कीमतों का सामान्य स्तर पिछले वर्ष के तुरंत से कम है। यह सरकार द्वारा मुद्रास्फीति के विरुद्ध किए गए उपायों की सफलता का द्योतक है। फिर भी स्थिति पर निकट से नजर रखी जा रही है कीमतों में अनुचित वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए जब भी आवश्यक होता है समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

तत्करी करके लायी गयी वस्तुओं का निवटान

1866. श्री गंगा नवल सिंह :

श्री नवल सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री सीमाशुल्क विभाग के गोदामों में पड़ी तस्करी की वस्तु की गयी वस्तुओं के निपटारे के तरीके के बारे में 10 मार्च, 1978 के तारान्वित प्रश्न संख्या 2343 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के विभिन्न गोदामों में पड़ी लगभग 46 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की वस्तुओं में से कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं बेची दी गयी हैं ;

(ख) शेष विदेशी वस्तुओं को सरकार कम तक बेच सकेगी ; और

(ग) सीमाशुल्क की वस्तुओं के इतने लम्बे समय से बिना बिकी पड़े रहने के कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि हो रही है ;

जिस संसदों में राज्य सभा (जो स्वीय व्यवस्था) : (क) दिनांक 1-12-77 से 30-6-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान बचे गये माल की मात्रा और मूल्य के बारे में सूचना अनुबंध में दी गयी है।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार की वस्तुओं, के निपटान की प्रणाली की समीक्षा करने की दृष्टि से, अस्तमुदा माल की बिक्री 27-8-77 से बंद कर दी गयी थी। व्यापक समीक्षा के बाद नवम्बर, 1977 में ये आदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि सरकारी के धंधे के लिए विशेष आकरंज वाले माल से मिल अस्तमुदा माल का निपटान पिछले, आदेशों के अनुसार ही किया आय। सरकारी के धंधे के लिए विशेष आकरंज वाले अस्तमुदा माल को निपटाने के तरीके के बारे में आदेश मई, 1978 में

जारी किये गये थे। सीमांतक समझौतों को भी ये विद्यमान थे भी यदि है कि वे इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही के लिए तैयार सारे माल का सुरक्षा निपटान कर दें।

(ग) पकड़े गए माल का निपटान जल्दी किया जा सकता है जब जल्दी के बारे में निर्णय हो चुका हो और जब सीमांतक अधिनियम, 1962 में अंतर्गत प्रणाली और नजरबंदी के रूप में उपलब्ध राहत समाप्त हो जाने के बाद इस प्रकार की जल्दी को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका हो। ये कार्यवाहियां होती ही ऐसी है कि इनमें काफी समय लग जाता है। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा बाटा उठाए जाने का प्रयत्न अब तक नहीं उठता जब तक पकड़ा गया माल अन्ततः निपटान के लिए तैयार नहीं हो पाता।

विवरण

जिस	मात्रा	मूल्य (लाकड़ रुपये में)
वस्त्र	18,147 मीटर	4.07
घड़ियां	9,981 अदद	13.27
सोना	5,95,149 ग्राम	115.88
चांदी	9,404 किलोग्राम	57.27
हूँरे	435 कैंट	7.29
रत्न और उपरत्न	44,741 कैंट	1.53
शराब	3,557 बोतल	8.47
विकिरण और धातु सूत	10,341 रीले	2.23
बिजली का सामान (टेलीविजन, गणित, टपरिकाइडर)	—	3.59
अन्य सामान	—	109.10

(उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में भूखनेकर/बंडीगढ़ समझौतियों से सम्बन्धित निपटान के आँदरे शामिल नहीं हैं।)

Subsidy given by Government to Weaker Sections in U.P.

1867. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given by Government to the people of various categories and of the weaker sections in Uttar Pradesh in 1977-78;

(b) the percentage of the people, particularly the people belonging to the weaker sections, benefited thereby; and

(c) whether Government have increased the amount of subsidy for the financial year 1978-79 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Information about subsidies given by the Central Government is available in the Annual Budget documents of Central Government and Railways. Subsidies are granted for specific purposes and benefits thereof accrue in general to the entire country. For example, subsidies given to Food Corporation of India to compensate for the excess of the economic costs over sales realisations of foodgrains and subsidies in railway freight for foodgrains help in keeping the prices of foodgrains low and the benefits thereof flow to all consumers of these items. No data about the subsidies received by people of various categories and of weaker sections U.P. in 1977-78, is, therefore, available with Government.

नई विमान सेवायें आरम्भ करना तथा नई हवाई पट्टियों का निर्माण

1868. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवार: क्या सर्वोच्च और नागर विमान मंत्री इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के लिये और अधिक एयर बसों के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के

तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या 252 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विमान-यातायात बढ़ गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी नई विमान-सेवायें आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और वित्त वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी नई हवाई पट्टियों का निर्माण किये जाने की प्राप्ता है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली, बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता विमान-मार्गों पर अपने स्थान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये यात्रियों को एक सप्ताह तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और यदि हाँ तो क्या विभाग का विचार इस प्राणाय से उचित व्यवस्था करने का है कि यात्रियों को अपना यात्रा-टिकट खरीदने के दिन ही अपने स्थान का आरक्षण सुनिश्चित हो जाये;

(ग) क्या काफी स्थान रिक्त रहने पर भी यात्रियों को स्थान देने से इन्कार कर दिया जाता है और जहाज खाली स्थान लेकर ही उड़ जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो अप्रैल, 1977 तथा 15 जनवरी, 1978 के बीच प्रत्येक उड़ान के समय कितने स्थान रिक्त रहे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री (श्री बुद्धोत्तम कौशिक): (क) जी, हाँ। देश में विमान यातायात काफी बढ़ गया है। बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली-बम्बई-दिल्ली सैक्टर पर एक अतिरिक्त दैनिक एयरबस सेवा चालू की गयी है तथा 20 मई 1978 से बम्बई-तिरुनेलवेली-बम्बई सैक्टर पर भी एयरबस सेवा चालू कर दी गयी है। यह पिछली सेवा बोइंग 737 की दो दैनिक सेवा के स्थान पर चालू की गयी है। इसके अलावा, कई सैक्टरों पर टर्बो प्रॉप सेवाओं के स्थान पर बोइंग-737 सेवाएं चालू कर दी गयी हैं जिससे उन मार्गों पर और अधिक क्षमता उपलब्ध होगी।

यकी है। अपनी 1979-78 की नीतिकासीन योजना में, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का दिल्ली-हैदराबाद-बंगलौर मार्ग पर एयरबस चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा 1979-80 में गोहाटी तथा श्रीनगर के लिए भी एयरबस बनाने की योजना है। और जब अगरतल्ला, भाषनगर तथा कोचीन के हवाई अड्डों पर विकास कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा तो उन पर बोइंग-737 परिचालन प्रारंभ करने की भी योजनाएं हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान नागर विमानन विभाग का पोर्टेबल जेयर तथा कालीकट में हवाई अड्डे बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) कुछ मुख्य मार्गों पर अतिरिक्त सेवाओं के चालू कर लिये जाने से तथा 20 मई, 1978 से अन्य मार्गों पर क्षमता के पुनर्निर्धारण से स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। दिल्ली-बम्बई मार्ग पर शुरू की गयी अतिरिक्त बस सेवा अपराह्न में परिचालित की जाती है। यह नोट किया गया है कि नयी सेवा अपेक्षाकृत 'नो-सीट फैंक्टरी' पर परिचालित की जा रही है क्योंकि याली संभवतया प्रातः अथवा सांयकालीन उड़ानों के ही यात्रा करना पसंद करते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि बाबजूद इस बात के कि बाद दोपहर की अतिरिक्त सेवा को मिला कर उपलब्ध कुल क्षमता पर्याप्त से भी अधिक है, फिर भी प्रातः एवं सांयकालीन उड़ानों पर दबाव चल रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। निश्चित रूप से बूक किये गये यात्रियों को सीटें दे देने के बाद यदि लोट एवं सीटें उपलब्ध होती हैं तो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स किसी भी विशेष सेंटर के लिए हवाई अड्डे पर उपलब्ध सभी यात्रियों को स्थान दे देने की हर कोशिश करती है।

(घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने अपने समस्त मार्ग तंत्र पर 1977-78 के दौरान समग्र सीट फैंक्टर का 70 प्रतिशत

उपलब्ध किया। बने बावजूद वार्षिक कुछ मुख्य मार्गों पर 1977-78 के दौरान उपलब्ध सीट फैंक्टर इससे भी अधिक, अर्थात् 73 से 84 प्रतिशत तक रहा।

Decision on Ramanna Committee Report

1869. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 636 on 24th February, 1978 regarding recommendations of Ramanna Committee and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the recommendations made in the report of Ramanna Committee which has been submitted to Government about 14-15 months back;

(b) if so, when and the nature thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the views of the Meteorological Workshop Union of Pune Branch as per promise; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons for delay and when they shall now be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government have taken decision on the 18th July 1978 on the recommendations concerning the management structure, organisational set up at the headquarters and personnel recruitment and promotional policies made in the India Meteorological Department Review Committee Report.

A statement containing the recommendations and the decision on these aspects is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2507/78].

(e) and (d): The view of Meteorological Workshop Union of Pune Branch was that the functions of production of instruments as existing now should not be taken away from India Meteorological Department. Decision has been taken not to change the present practice of manufacturing of instruments in the India Meteorological Department Workshops for the present.

Refusal of Seats to Passengers for Jaipur in IC-491 Flight on 12-6-78

1870. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the wait listed and even some unlisted passengers told to take chance at Palam airport check-in counters on Indian Airlines flight are refused seats while in fact seats are available in the aircraft;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on 12th June, 1978 in IC-491 Ex Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur Aurangabad-Bombay so many passengers going to Jaipur were refused seat at the check-in counter while in fact number of seats were available upto Jaipur;

(c) if so, the reasons of such treatment to the passengers; and

(d) reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir, Every effort is made by the Indian Airlines to accept all passengers available at the airport for a particular sector provided load and seats are available after accommodating the definitely booked passengers.

(b) No, Sir. There was no waiting list on flight IC-491 on 12th June, 1978. Even prior booking was low and the flight remained open until the last.

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

Introduction of Octroi Levy

1871. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Power Committee to study the working of Madras Municipal Corporation has recommended for introduction of Octroi levy; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereon in the light of his budget proposal for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have stated that the High Level Committee on Madras Municipal Corporation has recommended the introduction of octroi in the State. The State Government have further stated that the question of introducing octroi was examined by the State Government previously and it was then decided not to levy this duty on account of its manifold disadvantages. The State Government are examining the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Madras Municipal Corporation and a final decision has not yet been taken. It will, therefore, be premature to indicate the Central Government's reaction in this regard.

Transportation of Goods Meant for Export

1872. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider that there has been notable increase in the transportation of goods meant for export to the neighbouring countries during the last two years;

(b) if so, figures for the last two years;

(c) whether proposal for further enhancement in the field of export is

under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Our neighbouring countries with whom we have common frontiers are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma and China. Our trade with these countries has been showing an upward trend. The figures of our exports to these countries are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the country	1975-76	1976-77
Pakistan	78	897
Bangladesh	6218	5480
Nepal	5095	5166
Sri Lanka	2310	3935
Burma	891	908
Total	14592	16386

Complete figures for 1977-78 are not available. Trade with China has been resumed from April 1977 and contracts for export till the end of June 1978 according to available information were of the order of Rs. 942 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Government is continuously looking for opportunities for increasing exports. However, the following specific development are likely to help in increasing our exports to some of the neighbouring countries:

(i) New treaties of trade and of transit and an agreement on cooperation to control unauthorised trade between India and Nepal signed in the month of March, 1978.

(ii) A new trade agreement between India and Afghanistan signed in the month of June, 1978.

(iii) An agreement signed between the Government of India and Sri Lanka in the month of January, 1978 extending a credit of 100 million to Sri Lanka for purchase from India by Sri Lanka of commercial vehicles, electric goods, tele-communication equipment, industrial, agricultural, construction and general purpose machinery, railway equipment, steel and wire rods etc.

(iv) The Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission met in Sri Lanka towards the end of June, 1978. The Working Group on trade, set up by the Commission, agreed that every possible effort to expand the present level of trade should take place.

(v) A economic delegation from Burma is expected to come to India soon at the invitation of our Foreign Minister.

Items under Small Scale Industries Banned for Import

1873. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the items under Small Scale Industries banned for import in the new Import and Export Policy for 1978-79;

(b) whether the Policy announced by the Government has been hailed by the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The legitimate interests of small scale industries have been kept in view while formulating the import policy and the policy for Registered Exporters for 1978-79. A copy of the Policy Book containing the details was placed on the Table of the House on 3rd April, 1978. The policy has been generally welcomed by the trade and industry including the small scale sector.

Slow Growth of Exports

1975. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export performance in 1977-78 is very disappointing as compared to an impressive growth rate of well over 27 per cent achieved in 1976-77;

(b) whether it is correct that the country's imports on the other hand, registered a sharp increase of about 18.8 per cent in 1977-78 as against 3.4 per cent fall in 1976-77;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for slow growth of exports in 1977-78;

(d) whether India's balance of payment will not be adversely affected due to reverse trend of export-import in 1977-78; and

(e) if so, measures taken or proposed to be taken to boost export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The provisional figures of exports during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 5252.67 crores showing an increase of about 5.5 per cent over the comparable provisional figures of Rs. 49980.60 crores in 1976-77. The growth rate of exports during 1976-77 was high at about 27 per cent.

(b) Yes.

(c) The slow growth in exports during 1977-78 has been due to various factors viz. growing trends towards protectionism in the developed countries, continued recessionary situation in the world economy, fluctuations in dollar value and in the case of certain mass consumption items Government's deliberate policy to regulate their exports in the interest of domestic requirements.

(d) It is difficult to project precisely the position of balance of payments

since favourable or unfavourable balance of payments is the net outcome of external transactions of the country which include import payments, export receipts, inflows and outflows on account of invisible, flow of foreign assistance and other capital transactions.

(e) To promote exports a number of steps have been taken which include participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions abroad, identification of areas and export items with export potential, visits of trade delegations, grant of market development assistance, drawback of custom and excise duty, provision of export finance, quality control and supply of imported and domestic inputs, establishment of joint ventures and industrial cooperation in third countries, etc.

The Export Policy seeks change in exports from primary commodities to products with higher value added export content and also aims at securing higher export product surplus through better capacity utilisation, new investment and modernisation. It also aims at cultivating and developing new export markets.

Keeping in view the unfavourable world trade situation and the increasing resistance encountered by India's export on account of recessionary conditions in the world economy, eight Task Forces have been formulated for the following product groups:

1. Electronics
2. Projects
3. Agriculture
4. Handicrafts
5. Gems & Jewellery
6. Leather & leather manufactures
7. Small Scale Sectors
8. Export Services.

Immediate follow-up action will be initiated on the basis of the recommendations of the task forces.

Money Spent on Tourism Development

1876. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:

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

(a) how much money is being spent in the last three years for tourism development;

(b) how much money is being spent annually to improve the airport facilities; and

(c) how much time and money is being annually spent to study and develop methods to speed up passenger clearance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation together have incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 10,70.09 lakhs during 1975-78 for tourism development. Out of this amount Rs. 838 lakhs were spent by the India Tourism Development Corporation and Rs. 232.09 lakhs by the Department of Tourism.

(b) For the year 1978-79, the Government have approved a total plan expenditure of Rs. 16.59 crores for the Civil Aviation Department and Rs. 9.85 crores for the International Airports Authority of India to improve airport facilities at domestic and international airports, respectively.

(c) The procedures followed for the clearance of passengers are always kept under review with a view to expedite them, consistent with security and other requirements. However, information on the time and money spent exclusively for studying and developing methods for speedy clearance of passengers is not available.

नियंत्रित वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिये सतर्कता समिति

1877. श्री सुबराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश को जनसंख्या को देखते हुए उचित दर की दुकानों की कमी है;

(ख) क्या नियंत्रित वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिये सतर्कता समितियाँ गठित की गई हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इन समितियों को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं तथा इसके फलस्वरूप वे अपना कार्य निधाने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो जनसंख्या के अनुपात से सभ्य समितियों का गठन कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सांख्यिक तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और लूकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) दार्जिलिंग क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकानों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि 2000 या उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले प्रत्येक गांव या ग्राम समूह के लिये एक उचित दर की दुकान हो।

(ख) राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायत स्तर, ब्लाक स्तर, तहसील स्तर तथा जिला स्तर जैसे विभिन्न स्तरों पर सलाहकार समितियों महिला समितियों बनाई गई हैं। देश में कार्य कर रही इस प्रकार की सलाहकार समितियों की कुल संख्या इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए अपने राज्य में स्थिति को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर समीक्षा करें और सलाहकार समितियों / सतर्कता समितियों के पुनर्गठन के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठावें। इन समितियों को प्रभावी बनाने की दृष्टि से राज्यों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि इन्हें उचित दर की दुकानों तथा खाद्य काष्ठों की जांच करने के लिये खाद्य निबंधन प्रादेश तथा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम आदि के अंतर्गत कुछ कानूनी शक्तियां प्रदान करें।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में निर्धारित मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सतर्कता समितियां गठित करने के लिये योजनायें बनानी होंगी।

Extension and Strengthening of Runway at Cochin Airport

1878. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for the extension and strengthening of the runway of Cochin Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The work of

realignment, strengthening and extension of the runway at Cochin aerodrome was sanctioned on 5th January, 1976. After completing the codal formalities etc. the work commenced on 9th March, 1977 and is expected to be completed by December, 1978.

राजकोट (गुजरात) में आयात-निर्यात कार्यालय

1879. श्री धर्म सिंह चाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और लूकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के राजकोट में आयात-निर्यात कार्यालय कब से खोला गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यालय बन्द कर दिया गया है [अथवा बन्द किया जाने वाला है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) सौराष्ट्र में उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनहोंने राजकोट में कार्यालय खालू रखने की मांग की थी और इसके लिए उन्होने क्या कारण दिये थे;

(घ) क्या सौराष्ट्र के व्यापारियों तथा उद्योगपतियों और वाणिज्य संघ द्वारा किये जाने वाले आयात-निर्यात कारोबार के लिए राजकोट में कार्यालय निरन्तर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या राजकोट में इस कार्यालय को बनाये रखने के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश दे दिए गये हैं अथवा दिये जाने की प्रतीक्षा है ?

नाजिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति तथा लूकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक बेन) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1952।

(ख) से (ङ) : राजकोट स्थित आयात व निर्यात के नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में इस समय जितना कार्य चार है उसको देखते हुए आयात तथा निर्यात के प्रयोजनों के लिए उसे साइलेंट कार्यालय के रूप में

बनाये रखना न्यायोचित नहीं समझा गया तथापि इस कार्यालय को जारी रखने के लिए कुछ संसद सदस्यों, गुजरात के बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्र और व्यापार तथा उद्योग की अन्य एसोसिएशनों से जिसमें भावनगर, जामनगर, राजकोट, पोरबन्दर, जूनागढ़, वेदावल तथा सुरेन्द्रनगर के एसोसिएशन भी शामिल हैं, अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। इन अभ्यावेदनों के आधार पर यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि यह कार्यालय 1978-79 के दौरान इस शर्त पर कार्य करता रहेगा कि अगर वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान इस कार्यालय के माध्यम से किये जाने वाले आयात-निर्यात कार्यालयों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में वृद्धि नहीं होगी तो उसके बाद उसे बंद कर दिया जायेगा। इस संबंध में 22 जून, 1978 को एक सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 42-भाई टी सी (पी एन)/78 जारी की गई थी।

गुजरात में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये सहायता हेतु गुजरात सरकार के प्रस्ताव

1880. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें से प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव में कितने धन की मांग की गई है तथा कितने की स्वीकृति दी गई है;

(ग) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान पर्यटन के विकास के लिए गुजरात को कितनी धनराशि दी गई और 1978-79 के लिए कितने धन के नियतन का विचार है; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन-किन योजनाओं को अतिरिक्त रूप दिया गया है और स्वीकृति दी गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री श्री वृत्तोत्तम कीर्तिशक) : (क) और (ख) गुजरात सरकार से एक संशोधित "प्रस्पेक्टिव प्लान" प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या -2508/78] परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव की अनुमानित लागत का उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

इन प्रस्तावों पर 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में योजना आयोग के साथ चर्चा करते समय विचार किया जायेगा, ताकि यह निर्धारित किया जा सके कि कौनसी स्कोमें केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ली जायेगी तथा कौनसी राज्यीय क्षेत्र में ली जाएगी, जो इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि उपलब्ध होगी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निधियों का निर्धारण स्कीम-वार आधार पर किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार आधार पर। तथापि गुजरात में पर्यटन विकास के लिए 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजनाविधियों के दौरान क्रमशः 2,31,046 रुपए तथा 6,59,000 रुपये व्यय किये गये। राज्यीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन के प्रोत्साहन के लिए योजना आयोग ने 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजनाओं में क्रमशः 9 लाख तथा 25 लाख रुपये के परिष्वय की मंजूरी दी थी।

(घ) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 1978-79 के लिए कोई भी योजनाएं विचाराधीन नहीं हैं। योजना आयोग ने राज्यीय क्षेत्र में 1978-79 के दौरान पर्यटन योजनाओं के लिए 25 लाख रुपए की मंजूरी दे दी है।

दिव और बम्बई के बीच विमान सेवा

1881. श्री धर्म सिंह जाई पूवेल : क्या प्रबंधन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुंबरात के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में समुद्रतट के सर्वाप दिव में विमान उतरने के लिए कोई हवाई अड्डा या "रनवे" बा और यदि हां, तो कब से बा तथा वह किस प्रकार का बा;

(ख) यह किनकी अवधि तक चालू रहा तथा उसे किस तिथि से बन्द किया गया तथा इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) इन हवाई अड्डे की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उसे फिर कब तक चालू किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या दिव, दमन और गोष्ठा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का दिव एक दूरस्थ क्षेत्र है और यदि हां, तो उसे बम्बई और गोष्ठा (डबलिन) से विमान सेवा द्वारा कब तक जोड़ा जायेगा ?

प्रबंधन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां । पुरंगवात्री सरकार ने हमरे विषय मुद्द के दौरान शिव में एक विमान क्षेत्र बनाया बा । विमान क्षेत्र के बारे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

लम्बाई चौड़ाई

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|
| (i) मुख्य रन-वे | 1997 गज | 50 गज |
| (ii) सहायक रन-वे | 1170 गज | 27 गज |
| (iii) ईंधनी ट्रेक | 763 गज | 22 गज |
| (iv) एअन | 110 गज | 44 गज |

(ख) और (ग). विमानक्षेत्र का प्रयोग अंतिम बार दिसम्बर, 1961 में "गोष्ठा ऑपरेशन" के दौरान किया गया था । तब से लेकर यह हेलिकॉप्टरों के उतरने के अलावा और किसी प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है क्योंकि यह किसी भी अन्य प्रकार के विमान द्वारा प्रयोग के योग्य नहीं है । दिव विमानक्षेत्र के विकास की परियोजना पर रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजना स्तर पर विचार किया है । इस परियोजना के पूरा होने में सामान्यतः अपेक्षित समय इसके आरंभ होने की तारीख से 42 महीने है ।

(घ) जी, हां । फिलहाल इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की छठी योजना के दौरान दिव के लिए अनुसूचित विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि, दिव के लिए जाँक रक्षा मंत्रालय का विमानक्षेत्र है, सिविल विमान सेवाएं आरंभ करने के प्रश्न को रक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ, उनके प्रस्तावित विकास कार्य पूरे होने के बाद, उठाया जाएगा ।

Improvement of places of Tourist interest in Ladakh

1882. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details in regard to proposals to improve places of tourist interest with the object of developing tourist traffic to Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): It is understood the State Government have taken steps to clean up Kargil and Leh towns to make them more presentable to tourists.

The Archaeological Survey of India have already sent their officials to Ladakh to look into the problems relating to the preservation of Gompas, Chortens and Mani-walls.

As for accommodation, a motel has been constructed by J&K Government at Leh. The J&K Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a tourist complex at Kargil which is to include accommodation as well. Improvements are being made by the State Government in the Tourist Bungalows at Kargil, Drass, Khaltsai and Leh. Private entrepreneurs have been encouraged to enter the hotel trade and a number of hotels have come up both in Leh and Kargil.

The J&K Government Transport Corporation runs deluxe and Super deluxe buses to carry tourists to Ladakh. In addition, the State Government has been liberal in giving permits to ply taxis to and from Srinagar and within the district of Ladakh.

According to the State Government an approximate sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was spent in Ladakh in 1977-78 on tourism promotion and it is proposed to spend Rs. 8.65 lakhs during 1978-79.

The Indian Airlines have plans for the introduction of a twice-weekly air service between Srinagar & Leh during summer months. The actual date of operation will be decided after certain civil works are completed.

Development of Ladakh into major Tourist Attraction

1883. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps Government are proposing to improve and beautifying the gompas, chartents and mani-walls and develop Ladakh into a major tourist attraction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The Archaeological Survey of India have deputed their officials to Ladakh to look into the preservation aspect of the Gompas, Chartens and Mana-walls, even though these are yet to be declared as centrally protected monuments. Pending finalisation of the protection, the Sur-

vey has, however, decided to take up the work of preservation and necessary funds for the works have also been provided in their 1978-79 programme. The question of beautifying the immediate environs of the monuments will be taken up only after the urgent repairs have been completed to save the monuments from further deterioration.

The Central Government have recently decided to allow foreign tourists to visit the Gompas at Gya, Miru, Rumsa, Tia Timosgam, Risong, Likir, Phyang, Taknak and Chemre subject to certain conditions. The entire Zaskar area continues to be open to foreign tourists for trekking.

No Schemes have been taken up in the Central Sector for the development of tourism in Ladakh as it is the considered view of the Government that immediately the need is to preserve the environmental and cultural characteristics of this area, which are its main tourist attractions. To ensure this it has been suggested to the State Government to draw up a master plan of tourism development for Ladakh so that there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characteristics while providing tourist facilities.

The Indian Airlines have plans for the introduction of a twice-weekly air service between Srinagar & Leh during summer months. The actual date of operation will be decided after certain civil works are completed.

Export of Monkeys

1884. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-
RAJ JAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to the U.S.A. the subject of larger export of monkeys from India figured during the talk;

(b) what steps Government proposed to take to save the monkeys from country;

(c) whether Government are aware of the newspaper reports that in the name of medical research the monkeys are used for various experiments such as operation without anaesthesia, crashing the animal at a high speed car, neutron exposure, shooting through the head, immersing them in 90°C (194°F) for 15 seconds;

(d) whether monkeys are still being exported to the USA and other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof country-wise break-up, per year, during the last three years?

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

(b) Export of monkeys from India to USA and all other destinations has been completely banned already.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. There is a complete ban on the export of monkeys to USA and other countries.

(e) Does not arise.

Rented Guest Houses maintained by L.I.C.

1885. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of rented guest houses maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the country and in particular in principal cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras and others with details of the rent paid and the cost of their maintenance including furnishing cost?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Most of the guest houses of the LIC, including

those in the principal cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Madras, are located in its own buildings. In some mofussil places, however, one room out of the premises of the Branch office has been converted into an inspection room and there are in all 19 such inspection rooms in the rented premises in the mofussil places. The LIC does not separately pay any rent for these rooms or incur any cost on their maintenance. The total cost incurred by it for furnishing these rooms during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 was Rs. 26,254.

Proposal to Bifurcate Office of Income Tax Commissioner, Nagpur

1886. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bifurcate the office of Income Tax Commissioner, Nagpur by separating Akola, Buldhana and Marathwara areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals under consideration and decision taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have received representation from the employees organisation and other bodies in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the reaction of the Government to the suggestions made by these organisations and the present stage of implementing the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUAR ULLAH): (a) and (b). The Nagpur and Pune Income-tax charges were bifurcated and a new charge at Nasik was created w.e.f. 1-6-1978. The newly created Nasik charge comprises of eleven districts including Akola, Buldhana, Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani districts transferred from Nagpur charge.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received in this regard from Chambers of Commerce, employees organisations etc., in which they have resented the bifurcation of the Nagpur charge.

(e) The representations are under consideration.

Steps taken to resolve Garment Export Tangle with U.S.A.

1887. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to resolve garment export tangle with U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The matter in regard to the correction of erroneous debits raised against Group II level in respect of handloom apparels falling under specified categories by suitable adjustment has been taken up with the U.S. authorities at the highest administrative and political levels.

Reward given to informants on Black Money

1888. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a policy of the Government to pay reward to informants on black money and evasion of taxes recovered as a result of the information supplied;

(b) whether a sum of 10 per cent of the black money is given as award;

(c) if so, number of people who have information and amount given

to them as reward during 1975, 1976, 1977;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government recovered more than Rs. 2 crores from Radhakrishna Ruia (Bombay);

(e) if so, the details;

(f) whether any award was given to informer; and

(g) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUAR ULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department grants rewards in suitable cases to informants who furnish specific information, documents or other evidence which result in the assessment and collection on taxes on concealed or undisclosed income, wealth or estate, or in the recovery of taxes which are otherwise not recoverable.

(b) The maximum reward is limited to 10 per cent of the revenue gain directly attributable to the information furnished by the informant.

(c) According to the information presently available, about Rs. 12.68 lakhs was paid as reward to informants during the financial year 1974-75 and 1975-76, in respect of 374 claims. During the financial year 1976-77, about Rs. 12.13 lakhs was paid in respect 286 claims;

(d) and (e). No, Sir. As a result of the searches carried out in 1966, the additional taxes recovered from Radhakrishna Ruia Group of cases amount to Rs. 12,26,950.

(f) and (g). Two different informers had furnished useful information in the Radhakrishna Ruia Group of cases. Both of them have been paid full and final rewards, keeping in view the value of information given by them at different stages of the enquiry in these cases.

Penalty Imposed on Mrs. Vijay Raje Scindia of Gwalior by Central Excise Department

1889. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise Department has imposed a penalty of Rs. 5 lakhs on Mrs. Vijay Raje Scindia of Gwalior; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). In the adjudication proceedings under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, Smt. Vijay Raje Scindia had been charged under Section 16, 16(4) and 8(1), for non-declaration of gold articles, not filing further declaration in respect of declared gold articles, and for possession of primary gold respectively. The case has been adjudicated by the Collector of Central Excise, Indore, who by his Order dated 6th June, 1978 confiscated primary gold weighing 49609 gms. allowing the party the option to redeem it on payment of a fine of Rs. 15 lakhs in lieu of confiscation as provided for under Section 73 of the Gold (Control) Act. Personal penalty of Rs. 5 lakhs for various contraventions of the Gold (Control) Act has been imposed on Smt. Vijay Raje Scindia under Section 74 of the Gold (Control) Act.

Share of Monopoly Houses in Joint Ventures

1890. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monopoly houses have got the lion's shares in joint ventures allowed to be set up abroad;

(b) if so, the names of such houses and the number of units as well as the names of countries in which Indian experts are being sent; and

(c) the names of the items being exported through these houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Out of a total of 193 joint ventures allowed to be set up abroad and in operation/under implementation, 50 are of monopoly houses.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Investment by these parties in the joint ventures abroad, is generally by way of export of plant and machinery and in certain cases by capitalisation of know-how fees and cash remittance. Joint Ventures in production also generate additional exports of plant and machinery, components and spares and raw materials from India to these joint ventures.

Statement

Joint ventures belonging to the monopoly houses

Country	Birla	Tata	Thapar	Shri Ram	Sara-bhai	Scindia	J.K. Singania	Total
Indonesia	6	—	2	—	2	—	1	11
Kenya	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
Malaysia	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	7
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Nepal	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nigeria	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4

Country	Birla	Tata	Thapar	Sri Ram	Sara-bhai	Scindia	J.K. Singania	Total
Oman	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Philippines	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Saudi Arabia	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Seychelles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Singapore	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thailand	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Uganda	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
UAE	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
UK	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Zambia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	24	6	9	1	5	1	4	50

Import of Rayon and Nylon Filament Yarn

1891. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of rayon and nylon filament yarn has come to a grinding halt because the registered associations and cooperative societies of handlooms and powerloom owners are not treated as actual users; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rectify this deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Import of Rayon and Nylon Filament Yarn (Base flat, first quality) can be made by Actual Users (Industrial) under Open General Licence. Government have no information whether the import of these items has come to "a grinding halt". A suggestion was, however, received that Co-operative Societies and Associations of Actual Users may be allowed to import the material

under Open General Licence, on behalf of their members belonging to the small scale and cottage industry sectors. After due consideration, orders have been issued that Co-operative Societies and Associations of Actual Users recognised by the concerned State Director of Industries or recommended by the State Director of Industries, Textile Commissioner or the State Director of Handlooms, may be allowed to import the materials in question on behalf of their members, subject to certain checks at the time of customs clearance and their proper distribution thereafter.

Complaints from Members of Parliament about Corrupt Practices of Central Bank of India

1892. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from Members of Parliament about the corrupt practices of the Central Bank of India; and

(b) If so, the action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Complaint dated 23rd May, 1977, 6th July, 1977 and 9th September, 1977 were received from S/Shri Kishore, Sanat Kumar Raha and Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.Ps respectively regarding Central Bank of India. Suitable replies have been sent to all the three Hon'ble M.Ps.

Detenus under COFEPOSA

1893. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons still in jails under COFEPOSA;

(b) the reasons for their detention without trial; and

(c) when they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) As on 15th July, 1978, there were 179 persons in detention under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

(b) Out of the 179 persons mentioned above, 2 persons have been detained with a view to preventing them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange and 177 persons have been detained with a view to preventing them from smuggling goods or indulging in other connected activities.

(c) The detenus will be released on the expiry the period of their detention or earlier, if on review of their case on merits, their continued detention is not considered necessary.

राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय शिबिर के लोगों को ऋण का वितरण

1894. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने राजस्थान में कोटा की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान गोरखनपुरा गाँव में अन्त्योदय शिबिर में निर्धनों को ऋण वितरण किया था;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान की इस योजना का उद्देश्य निर्धनों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के योग्य बनाना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अथवा योजना आयोग का विचार इस बारे में राजस्थान सरकार की सह.यता करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अन्त्योदय योजना इस उद्देश्य से बनाई गई है कि प्रत्येक ग्राम में 5 निर्बनतम परिवारों के जीवन-स्तर को उठाया जा सके ।

(ग) और (घ). योजना आयोग राजस्थान सरकार की 1978-79 की राज्य योजना में इस योजना को शामिल करने के लिये राजी हो गया है और इस कार्यक्रम के लिये 2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । राज्य सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से कुछ रियायतें देने का अनुरोध किया है जो उसके विचाराधीन हैं ।

Export of Rubber

1895. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop export of rubber with immediate effect; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Due to shortfall in production of natural rubber in the country, S.T.C. has been instructed not to make any further purchases of rubber for export.

Wage Negotiations by Public Sector Undertakings with Labour Leaders

1896. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of public Enterprises has been entrusted with the task of evolving a mechanism by which Public Sector Undertakings can have wage negotiations with labour leaders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Under the existing practice the public sector undertakings negotiate wage settlements with the workers and their representatives, but the Bureau of Public Enterprises coordinates such negotiations. Government, however, are considering the question of evolving a suitable mechanism for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for wage negotiations.

New Wage Agreements in Public Sector Undertakings

1897. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened negotiations in public sector undertakings for new wage agreements where the existing areas had expired, following the agreement reached between the trade union organisations and Government recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. When the existing wage agreements in individual public enterprises are about to expire the concerned managements and not Government commence negotiations with the workers towards new wage settlements for finalising wage agreements. This process is continuing without change even after the discussions on 26th of June, 1978 with trade union organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेश भेजे गये शिष्ट मंडलों पर
खर्च

1898. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवीरिया :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) जनता सरकार के बनने के बाद से लेकर अब तक कितने शिष्टमण्डल विदेशों को भेजे गये हैं ;

(ख) मंत्रालय-वार कितने शिष्टमण्डल विदेश गये; और

(ग) वत 14 महीनों में जो शिष्टमण्डल विदेश गये, उन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) से (ग). 25-3-1977 से 27-7-1978 तक की अवधि की सूचना एकल की

का रही है और ज्योंही उपलब्ध होगी सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार समितियों की बैठक

1889. श्री कर्णसिंह चाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 में महमूदाबाद में पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई थी जहाँ यह (मंत्री महोदय) भी उपस्थित थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक में क्या निर्णय लिये गये और किन-किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया ;

(ग) उनमें से कौन-कौन से निर्णय कार्यान्वित किये गये और कौन-कौन से कार्यान्वित नहीं किये गये और उसके कारण क्या हैं और उन्हें कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(घ) उपरोक्त बैठक में उपस्थित गुजरात सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) गुजरात सरकार ने सलाहकार समिति की टिप्पणियों पर क्या विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि कुछ नहीं किया गया है तो कब और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). जो, हाँ। पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के लिए, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार समिति की चौथी बैठक, 3 अप्रैल, 1978 की गांधीनगर में हुई थी। समिति ने पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में बैंकिंग गतिविधियों की समीक्षा की। इस बैठक में किए गये मुख्य निष्कर्षों का सार तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति सभापटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [समाख्यान में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एच डी 2509/78]

1846 L.S.—7

(घ) मुख्य मंत्री तथा वित्त एवं औद्योगिक मंत्रियों ने गुजरात सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार, सैद्धान्तिक रूप से, सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सहमत हो गई है। गुजरात सरकार द्वारा तैयार बिल का प्राकल्प, भारत सरकार को फरवरी, 1978 में प्राप्त हुआ था। भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में राज्य सरकार को 29-4-78 को सूचित कर दिया गया था। राज्य सरकार इस विषय पर आगे कार्यवाही कर रही है।

Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Ministers

1900. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministers who visited foreign countries during May-June, 1978; and

(b) the names of the countries visited, whether official or non-official and total expenditure on each visit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Loan given by Financial Institutions to Synthetics and Chemicals, Limited

1901. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the general and special terms and conditions for loans given by the various Government Financial Institutions to Synthetics & Chemicals, Ltd. during the last three years; and

(b) whether there is any provision that certain portion of this loan will be converted into shares of the company after sometime?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Terms and conditions stipulated by ICICI and IFCI in respect of their loans to Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. include provisions regarding rate of interest, security, commitment charges, terms of repayment and nomination of directors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

New Places for Development of Tourism

1902. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which new places Government wants to develop for tourism in the country;

(b) when these new tourism places will be ready for visitors; and

(c) how much expenditure will be incurred on these new tourist spots if being developed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The development of tourist centres is a continuous process. Creation of the necessary infrastructure to provide facilities for the tourists is done by the Central Government, State Governments, public sector corporations and private entrepreneurs.

The schemes to be undertaken during 1978-79 by the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation are shown in the Statement I and Statement II respectively, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2510/78].

Export of Carpets

1903. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Galeens (carpets) have been exported in large quantities from India during last one year ending 30th June, 1978;

(b) if so, from which part of the country these were shipped and how much help was given by the Central Government; and

(c) whether Government have exported 'Galeens' manufactured by craftsmen of Shahjahanpur in U.P.?

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

(b) and (c). The important carpet producing areas are Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Agra in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Jaipur in the State of Rajasthan, Amritsar in the State of Punjab and Srinagar in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The carpets are largely shipped from Bombay and Calcutta ports and airlifted from Delhi Airport. However, export figures with reference to particular area are not separately maintained.

Government have extended assistance by way of granting cash compensatory support, import replenishment and drawback duty at appropriate rates.

ब्राह्म की लकड़ी

1904. श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त :

डा० रामजी सिंह :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारत में ब्राह्म की लकड़ी बढ़े बनाने पर हो रही है।

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस संबंध-
'करेंट वीकली' के 24 जून, 1978 के
संस्करण में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर गया

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार के पास क्या
जानकारी उपलब्ध है और रक्षा की तस्करी
रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) इसकी तस्करी में अंतर्ग्रस्त लोगों
के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष
प्रवाल) : (क) से (घ) - दिनांक 2 जून,
1978 के "करेंट वीकली" में रक्षा के
दानों की तस्करी के बारे में एक समाचार
था। पुलिस ने 4 अप्रैल 1978 को वाराणसी
में रक्षा के दानों के 85 बोरे पकड़े थे। केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो इस मामले की जांच कर रहा है।
जनवरी, 1977 में, सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों
ने वाराणसी और हरिद्वार में, 6 मामलों में,
लगभग 15,447/-रु० के कुल मूल्य के रक्षा
के दाने पकड़े थे। इन छः मामलों में से चार
में, पकड़ा गया माल छोड़ दिया गया था
क्योंकि उक्त माल की तस्करी का माल प्रमाणित
नहीं किया जा सका। अन्य दो मामलों में
न्याय निर्णय की कार्यवाही अभी भी चल रही
है। सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से रक्षा के
दानों की बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी का पता नहीं
चलता है।

**Expenditure on Recommendation of
Bhoothalingam Study Group**

1905. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state what will be the total
expenditure if all the recommenda-
tions of the Bhoothalingam Study
Group are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Study
Group have not worked out any esti-
mate of expenditure involved in the
implementation of recommendations
nor can this be done by us without
collecting detailed information from
various sources, involving much pro-
jection, many assumptions and con-
siderable effort and time. It is re-
gretted, therefore, it is not practicable
to make available the information
sought.

Sale of Gold

1906. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI P. VENKATA
SUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) how much gold has been sold by
the Government so far and how gold
has been delivered to the buyers;

(b) what is the impact of sales of
gold on the prices and on smuggling
of gold;

(c) how much gold Government
propose to sell in the future; and

(d) the total gold available with
Government, which was confiscated
by it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In the
first six auctions so far held, a total
quantity of about 7.92 tonnes of gold
for a price of about Rs. 50.75 crores
has been sold.

The gold is delivered to the
successful bidders at Bombay on the
payment of full amount for the quan-
tity of gold bid for and awarded to
them at the rate quoted by them and
on production of the valid gold dea-
ler's licence or its photostat copy.

(b) It is too early to make any useful evaluation of the impact of gold sales on the prices and on smuggling of gold. The sale of gold was conceived of as an economic measure in addition to preventive measures to tackle the evil of smuggling of gold. The sale has discouraged large scale smuggling of gold into the country. The gold prices in India have also shown some tendency to fall since the commencement of the gold sale operations.

(c) and (d). It may not be in the public interest in the present circumstances to disclose this information.

Withdrawal of Ban on Export of Turmeric and Cumin Seeds

1907. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw the ban on the export of turmeric and cumin seeds;

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

(c) whether this step has resulted in an increase in the prices of these items; and

(d) if so, what were the prices of these commodities (i) at the time the ban was imposed, (ii) at the time the ban was withdrawn and (iii) at present?

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

(a) and (b). Ban on export of cumin seeds and Turmeric other than "Alleppey Finger" Turmeric variety is continuing. Export of Alleppey Finger Turmeric is allowed within a limited ceiling. However, with effect from 9th June, 1978 export of Alleppey turmeric splits and bulbs under a limited ceiling and Alleppey

turmeric powder, turmeric powder and cumin seed powder in consumer packs have been allowed. There is no domestic demand for alleppey turmeric and the export of turmeric powder is of small quantities. It is, therefore, not expected to result in any price rise.

(c) and (d). There has been no rise in prices so far as a result of allowing export of Alleppey turmeric powder and Turmeric powder and cumin seed powder in consumer packs.

Popularity of Indian Garments in Foreign Countries

1908. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share of garments, trousers and jeans in the world market registered only a negligible increase in recent years although the country has been in the forefront of textile manufacture and export;

(b) whether it is also a fact that trousers and jeans are today increasingly becoming popular among women and girls in many parts of the world as an alternative sports or casual wear; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries which are very much interested in Indian garments and the efforts Government have made in this regard to encourage the Indian garments more and more popular in foreign countries?

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

(a) Exports of trousers and jeans to world markets are increasing over the years and the demand for ready-made garments has also gone up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) USA, EEC Member States, Scandinavian countries, Australia and Japan are interested in Indian garments. In order to popularise Indian readymade garments in the world markets, the concerned Export Promotion Councils are engaged in export promotion efforts through publicity campaigns abroad and participation in specialised textiles and clothing fairs in overseas countries. Sales-cum-study Teams are also being sponsored by these Councils to explore the possibilities of entering the new markets and to introduce new items in the existing markets.

With a view to fully exploiting the export potential for readymade garments, a separate Export Promotion Council under the name and style of Apparels Export Promotion Council has been sponsored by the Government.

खजुराहो में पर्यटकों को ठहराने के लिये सुविधाएं

1910. श्री सुखेज सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और वावर विभागन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खजुराहो जाने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुए इस समय वहां उनके ठहराने की सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिए वहां अन्य क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में प्रयात 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कितने पर्यटकों ने खजुराहो की यात्रा की और उनमें कितने पर्यटक विदेशी थे ?

पर्यटन और वावर विभागन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशी) : (क) और (ख) : अंतरराष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्देशीय दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटन की वृद्धि के अन मानों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार ने केंद्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की सहायता पर खजुराहो को एक सव्यवस्थित एवं समन्वित आधार पर विकास करने के

लिए 1975 से 1991 तक का एक 16 वर्षीय मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया है ।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, खजुराहो होटल के विस्तार के लिए 30 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है । इससे 30 प्रतिशत कमरों की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी । राज्य सरकार खजुराहो में एक 50 कक्षाओं वाले पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण कर रही है तथा छठी योजनाबधि के दौरान उसका 140 प्रतिशत कमरों के निर्माण का भी प्रस्ताव है । होटल बढ़ाने में, जोकि निजी क्षेत्र का एक अनुमोदित होटल है, 70 कमरे और जोड़कर होटल के विस्तार कार्य को पहले ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग ब्राने वाले अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के आकर्षणों का संकलन केवल प्रखिल भारतीय आधार पर करता है और इसीलिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर ब्राने वाले पर्यटकों के आकर्षण उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, भारत प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज, हैदराबाद द्वारा 1976-77 में किए गए विदेशी पर्यटकों के सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि भारत आने वाले कुल अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के 6.02 प्रतिशत पर्यटकों ने खजुराहो की यात्रा की । उपर्युक्त प्रतिशत के आधार पर, 1976-77 तथा 1978 (जनवरी से जून 1978) के दौरान खजुराहो की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या का अनुमान निम्न प्रकार लगाया जा सकता है :-

वर्ष	ब्राने वाले कुल पर्यटक	6.02% की दर से खजुराहो की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटक
1976	533,951	32,140
1977	640,422	38,550
1978	327,304	19,700

(अनुसंधान से जून तक)

Canalisation of Exports in Barytes

1911. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is canalisation of exports in Barytes; and

(b) whether there is any representation made to the Government to abolish canalisation?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. It has been decided that exports of barytes (lumps and powder) during 1978-79 will be effected by (i) MMTC and (ii) Mine-owners holding leases as on 31st March 1978 to an extent not exceeding their own production and subject to a floor price mechanism.

Representations from various interests were kept in view while deciding the above policy.

Countries to which Tobacco is Exported

1912. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which our tobacco is exported; and

(b) the rate of per Kg. tobacco in these countries at present?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is attached indicating the names of the countries to which our tobacco was exported during 1977-78 and also the average unit value realised for our tobacco in each country during that year.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Average unit value realised in Rupee c per kg.
1	U.K.	15.83
2	Belgium	12.03
3	Denmark	12.40
4	Italy	14.65
5	France	3.16
6	Federal Republic of German	16.68
7	Irish Republic	20.95
8	Norway	12.00
9	Neitherlands	10.67
10	Portugal	20.48
11	Switzerland	2.71
12	Bulgaria	6.65
13	Czechoslovakia	15.15

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Average unit value realised in Rupees per kg.
14	Hungary	4.90
15	USSR	16.51
16	GDR	10.83
17	Abu Dhabi	11.50
18	U.A.E.	7.25
19	Behrin Ireland	7.78
20	Cyprus	15.11
21	Dubai	7.92
22	Iraq	15.02
23	S. Yemen P. Rep.	5.18
24	Yemen Arab Rep.	4.85
25	Kuwait.	8.64
26	Saudi Arabia	4.41
27	Qatar	20.00
28	Bangladesh	7.20
29	Japan	24.88
30	Singapore	5.86
31	Malaysia	10.50
32	Indonesia	11.72
33	Maldives	10.54
34	Cameroon	10.34
35	West Africa (including Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone)	5.40
36	Ghana	30.95
37	Angola	15.42
38	Somalia	4.37
39	Egypt	6.66
40	Zaire Republic	10.66
41	USA	10.34
42	New Zealand	15.38

Note : The above information is based on provisional export statistics for the period April, 1977 to March, 1978 compiled by the Tobacco Board.

S.T.C. to buy 'Natu' Tobacco

1913. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered S.T.C. to buy 'Natu' Tobacco in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is intended that the State Governments concerned and the respective State Co-operative Marketing Federations should come forward to purchase such tobacco for which they can be provided appropriate credit facilities.

Foreign Exchange

1914. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have spent any amounts from foreign exchange this year; and

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure?

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

(b) The details of expenditure will become available only after the compilation by the Reserve Bank of India of balance of payments data.

Gadgil Committee Report to evaluate and review the System of Controls on Prices, Production, Distribution, Licences and Imports

1915. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI S. C. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI DHARM VIR
VASISHT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 364 on the 17th March, 1978 in Lok Sabha regarding appointment of a committee to review all controls on prices, production, distribution etc. and state:

(a) whether the Gadgil Committee appointed to review all controls on prices, production and distribution has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount of Debts due to Central Government from State Governments

1916. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of debts as on 30th June, 1978 due to the Central Government from each State Government; and

(b) what is Central Government's policy for giving loans to the State Governments and manner in which these loans are repaid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government accounts are prepared for each financial year ending on 31st March. A statement giving the latest available information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Loans are given to State Governments keeping in view the resources of the Central and State Governments and their financial requirements for developmental and non-developmental purposes. Central loans - outstanding against State Governments as on 31st March, 1978 are repaid in accordance with the terms recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. For sub-

sequent loans, repayment terms vary with reference to the nature of each loan and extended upto 25 years.

Statement

Amount of loan outstanding on 31-3-76.

S. No.	States	(Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	770
2.	Assam	443
3.	Bihar	836
4.	Gujarat	393
5.	Haryana	242
6.	Himachal Pradesh	168
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	411
8.	Karnataka	486
9.	Kerala	409
10.	Madhya Pradesh	483
11.	Maharashtra	743
12.	Manipur	58
13.	Meghalaya	20
14.	Nagaland	29
15.	Orissa	560
16.	Punjab	253
17.	Rajasthan	820
18.	Tamil Nadu	485
19.	Tripura	48
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1,073
21.	West Bengal	946
22.	Sikkim	1
		9,677

Notes: Accounts for 1976-77 and 1977-78 have not yet been finalised.

Robbery at Jewellery at New York

1917. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a big robbery of jewels and precious stones and antiquities worth several crores of rupees alleged to have been committed in a Jaipur Jewelleries at New York said to have been surreptitiously smuggled out from Jaipur Palace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a senior official of the Enforcement Directorate was prevented in probing this matter by transferring him even without the consent of the parent department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). There have been reports that a robbery had been committed in the show room of a New York firm known as Eminent Gems Inc. in March this year. The robbery is said to involve precious stones worth about \$ 3 lakhs, according to reports. The firm are understood to have claimed \$ 30,000/- from the insurance company. Reports also indicate that the functionaries connected with New York firm are possibly related to another jewellery firm in Jaipur. No information is available as yet to indicate that the stolen articles had been smuggled out of Jaipur palace. Further investigations are being made.

(c) No, Sir.

Representations from Trade and Industry

1918. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION, be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of representations were received from trade and

industry strongly pleading for the removal of the ban on refining of indigenous groundnut oil of expeller origin; and

(b) if so, the action taken on those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOVAL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The points made in the representations are being examined. As at present, the ban is operative till 31 December, 1978.

Release of additional quota of Groundnut extractions for export

1919. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the release of additional quota of groundnut extractions for export in the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An additional quota of 3 lakh tonnes of deoiled groundnut cakes has been released for export during the current calendar year through Groundnut Extractions Export Development Association, Bombay. Out of the additional quota, specific quantities have been earmarked for exports by new units and the units in the co-operative sector.

Discussion with Representatives of EEC in London

1920. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner for India in U.K. has had prolonged discussions with representatives of E.E.C. in London recently;

(b) if so, whether these discussions have resulted in obtaining concession in respect of export of Indian goods to the E.E.C.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir,

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

Extension of time to non-banking non-financial companies for refund of Deposits

1921. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been giving extension of time to non-banking non-financial companies for refund of deposits;

(b) how many times these dates have been extended so far; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Refund of deposits accepted by non-banking non-financial companies is to be made by them in accordance with their contract with the depositors. Government have not given any extension of time to companies for refund of deposits accepted by them.

Extension have, however, been given by the Government to non-banking financial companies six times to bring

down the level of their deposits, covered by rule 3(2)(i) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 1975 to 15 per cent of their net owned funds, as prescribed in these Rules. The last such extension was given upto 31-3-1978.

(c). Extensions were given in view of the financial difficulties faced by the non-banking non-financial companies.

Alternative proposal for construction of cheap and clean Hotels for low income Group

1922. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct Janata Hotels has been abandoned; and

(b) if not, what proposals are being considered for cheap and clean hotels for the low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government has approved a 1250-bed Janata Hotel (Ashoka Yatri Niwas) in New Delhi. The foundation stone was laid on the 4th May 1978. The hotel will be completed in phases by 1980-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) envisages the construction of similar units at the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where suitable plots of land are in the process of being identified. Smaller units will be set up at other important centres to be identified after a survey is undertaken and depending upon availability of funds.

Violation of FERA by Parle Group of Companies

1924. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the course of a raid on Parle Group of Companies, some incriminating documents were found relating to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act violations; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the Parle Group and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) On 15-11-1977 Officers of the Directorate of Enforcement searched the premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited, Bombay and some other connected premises as a result of which some documents have been seized.

(b) As a result of investigations made so far:

(i) A Show Cause Notice has been issued to M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and its Director, S/ Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwala on 2-3-1978 for having utilised foreign exchange amounting to £14,336 for a purposes other than the one for which it was acquired-violation of Section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(ii) A Show Cause Notice has been issued to Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan on 14-4-1978 for acknowledging a debt of Rs. 2 lakh thereby creating a contingent right in favour of Dr. C. Rossi to receive a payment-violation of Section 5(1)(f) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(iii) A Show Cause Notice was issued to Smt. Meenaxi Jasdanwala on 15-12-1977 for acquiring foreign exchange amount to U.A.E. Dirhams 500 without the permission of Reserve Bank of India in violation of Section 8(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Smt. Jasdanwala is understood to have died in an air crash on 1-1-1978. The proceedings against her, therefore-

abate. The other two cases where show cause notices have been issued are under adjudication.

Some other investigations are in progress.

एस्कोर्ट्स लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद द्वारा निमित्त ट्रेक्टरों पर उत्पादन-शुल्क

1925. श्री दीप लाल प्रताप वर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एस्कोर्ट्स लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद द्वारा निमित्त ट्रेक्टरों के माडलों की संख्या कितनी है और माडल-वार उनका लागत मूल्य क्या है तथा उन पर कितनी राशि का उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा अन्य शुल्क लगते हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन बर्षों के दौरान एस्कोर्ट्स ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्य किस सीमा तक बढ़ाये गये हैं और शुल्क लगाने से सरकार को प्रतिबर्ष कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होता है; और

(घ) क्या कुवि पर इसका प्रतिबन्ध प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लालो जयवाल) : (क) मैसर्स एस्कोर्ट्स लि० ट्रेक्टर प्रदाता, फरीदाबाद फिलहाल ट्रेक्टर के चार माडलों अर्थात् ई 335/ए० डी० डी० सी०, ई 3036/ए० डी० डी० सी०, ई-350/ट्रेक्टर और ई-335/एम० डी० सी० का निर्माण और विक्रय कर रहे हैं।

प्रत्येक माडल का वर्तमान मूल्य और उन पर लगाये गये उत्पादन-शुल्क और अन्य शुल्कों की रकम का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	माडल सं०	(शुद्ध व्यापारी मूल्य)	उ० शु०	विक्रय कर
		र०	०	र०
1.	ई 335/ए० डी० डी० सी०	38855	4081	1717
2.	ई 3036/ए० डी० डी० सी०	42114	4423	1861
3.	ई 350/ट्रेक्टर	41630	4371	1840
4.	ई 335/एम० डी० सी०	38886	4081	1630

(क) नीचे दी गयी सारणी में वत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ट्रेक्टर के उपर्युक्त माडलों में मूल्य वृद्धियों का ब्योरा दिया गया है :—

माडल सं०	सारणी		वृद्धि की प्रतिशत मात्रा
	मूल्य (इसमें उ० मू० और अन्य शुल्क शामिल नहीं हैं)	मूल्य (इसमें उ० मू० और अन्य शुल्क शामिल नहीं हैं)	
1. ई 335/ए०पी०सी०	31934 (1974)	38855	21.4%
2. ई 3036/ए०पी०सी०	31934 (1974)	42114	31.8%
3. ई 350/ट्रेक्टर	36960 (1978)	41636	12.7%
4. ई 335/एम०पी०सी० (निर्यात माडल)	33272 (1977)	38586	16.9%

इन माडलों से सरकार को मुल्क के रूप में मिले वार्षिक राजस्व का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	(करोड़ रु० में)
1975-76	1.77
1976-77	1.82
1977-78	2.86

(ग) ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता कि मूल्य वृद्धि से इस प्रकार का कोई असर पड़ेगा।

Strike by Bank Officers at Poona

1926. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
With the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 12th June, Bank Officers of Poona went on strike;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to stop such strikes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Yes.

Sir. A large number of officers in public sector banks owing allegiance to All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisations throughout the country, including officers of public sector banks at Poona, went on a token strike on 12th June, 1978 to protest against the implementation of Pillai Committee Scheme of standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of officer of nationalised banks and in support of their demand that settlement should be brought about through agreement with the Officers Confederation.

The Confederation of Officers had been a hearing by the Pillai Committee before it finalised its report. After the report was examined by a Group of Bankers and approved by the Government, Indian Banks' Association, on behalf of the nationalised banks, held talks with the representatives of the Confederation of Officers on the modalities of implementation of the Pillai Committee Scheme.

Government have held consultations with the concerned parties and it has been agreed that Indian Banks' Association will hold further talks with the representatives of All India Confederation of Banks Officers Organisations on the list of specific points already submitted by them to the Indian Banks' Association. The Confederation has agreed to withdraw the agitation. First round of discussions between the Indian Banks' Association and All India Confederation of Bank Officers Organisations has already been held.

Interference of Central Financing Institutions in the functioning of Industrial Units

1927. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Central Financing Institutions are interfering in the functioning of the various industrial units being financed by such institutions;

(b) if so, what effective control is being exercised by the Central Financing Institutions on the units being financed by them;

(c) whether the Directors nominated as representatives of the Central Financing Institutions attend regularly the meetings of the Board of Directors; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Public Financial Institutions do not interfere in the day to day affairs of the assisted concerns. However, in the case of concerns which are mismanaged and/or have defaulted in the matter of payment of loans and interest, the institutions keep a close watch on the affairs of such concerns in order to protect their own interest and bring about improvement in the performance of the concerns. Institutions exercise

the right to nominate their representatives on the boards of assisted concerns where substantial financial assistance has been sanctioned and the convertibility clause has been incorporated in the financial assistance agreements. In such cases, institutions keep watch over the assisted concerns through the nominee directors. Besides, in order to monitor the progress of assisted concerns, institutions obtain quarterly progress reports and conduct periodical inspections.

(c) By and large, nominee directors attend the Board meetings of assisted concerns regularly.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange

1928. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: whether Government are giving top priority to the import of machinery for the construction of Dams, digging of canals, major hydroelectric projects (turbine etc.) and other similar machines with a view to utilise foreign exchange reserves and to increase productivity specially in the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): In the Import Policy for the year 1978-79, special provision has been made for calling global tenders for the import and supply of machinery required, inter-alia, by Industries/projects for power generation, transmission and distribution, manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides. It is also being considered to allow import and use of sophisticated construction equipment for irrigation projects. The import of above machinery items is being done with a view to reducing costs, increasing productivity and the level of employment in the country.

S.T.O. Plan for Export of Sugar

1929. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COM-

MINISTER CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan of the S.T.C. regarding export of sugar during the current year, the quantity and name of importing countries;

(b) is there any back-log of export quota from the previous year(s); if so, what are the details—quantity-wise and country-wise and what are the reasons for such back-log;

(c) are Government exporting sugar from the 'free sale quota' or from levy sugar and the quantity category-wise;

(d) is it a fact that for the export of sugar the prices were, heretofore, being negotiated with the two Associations of the sugar Factories—ISMA and the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories but Government are now negotiating prices with individual factories, if so, reasons for this change in policy; and

(e) in view of all time record production of sugar this year, what steps are being taken by Government to maximise export of this commodity to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government have decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1978. Out of this the quantity of 35,000 tonnes has already been exported to United Kingdom. Contracts for export of about 3 lakh tonnes have already been concluded and negotiations are in progress for the balance quantity. The destinations of the sales generally known only when the quantity is shipped.

(b) There is no backlog of export quota from the previous years.

(c) The Government allocates sugar for export both from the levy and the levy free quotas. For the current year, the Government have decided that atleast a quantity of 5.8 lakh ton-

nes will be released for export from the levy quota and the balance 0.70 lakh tonnes might be procured from the levy free quota.

(d) While the price for levy sugar is fixed by the Government and procurement is made by S.T.C. on that basis, the free sale purchases were made by S.T.C. through negotiation with the 2 apex bodies of the sugar industry viz. the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories in order that sugar for export was procured from all the factories. However, in view of the fall in prices of sugar in the international market, Government are keen to export only quality sugar and, therefore, if at all sugar from levy free quota is allocated for export it will only be from selected factories.

(e) India's exports of sugar are restricted by her quota under the International Sugar Agreement. For the current year the quota is 6.5 lakh tonnes. It may also be mentioned that the international prices for sugar are very low and as such export of sugar cannot be effected otherwise than at a loss and thus through substantial subsidies from the Government.

Amalgamation of Overseas Offices of Public Sector Undertakings

1930. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the need of amalgamation of the overseas offices of all the public sector undertakings with a view to improve the image of India in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A few Central Government enterprises have overseas offices for business purposes such as dealing with customers, pro-

curement of material, technological collaboration etc. There is no proposal for amalgamating these offices with a view to improving the image of India in foreign countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Programme for Effective Control of Price Index

1931. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the tremendous rise in prices of daily use commodities such as wheat, rice, edible oils, soaps, cycle tyres, pulses, spices etc., Government have drawn any programme for effective control of price index by forming super markets at various places and thereby supplying goods at competitive prices;

(b) whether facility will extend to the rural people; and

(c) whether any target date has been fixed for completion of the programme?

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

(a) The programme formulated by the Government visualises expansion of the network of consumer cooperatives in the urban areas, for ensuring equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at fair prices and thus help in measures of price stabilisation. Consumer cooperatives operate through the network of retail branches of varying sizes according to the actual needs of the consumers in the towns and cities in which they operate. Co-operative Department Stores which are popularly known as Super Markets. Super Bazars, Janata Bazars, Apna Bazars etc. are large branches set up by Consumer Cooperatives in big cities and towns and generally deal in all the basic essential commodities under one roof, adopting modern retailing practices such as cleaning, pre-pack-

ing etc. There is a plan programme of covering all important cities and towns by cooperative department stores to be set up by consumer cooperative institutions.

(b) In so far as rural areas are concerned, there is no programme of establishing cooperative department stores in view of small population and the low per-capita income which would make the units un-economic. However, in Mandi-towns or taluka level towns, wherever considered necessary and found economically viable on the basis of project formulation, department stores can be set up for the benefit of rural population as well. In the rural areas, besides fair price shops, agricultural/service cooperatives and marketing cooperatives are expected to open branches for undertaking effective distribution of consumer articles in the rural population.

(c) The targets and the programme to be undertaken are to be fixed by the concerned State Governments in the light of the conditions obtaining in the respective States.

Failure to persuade Foreign Airlines Touch Down at Calcutta Airport

1932. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the development of Tourism in West Bengal suffered badly mainly due to the failure of the Central Government to persuade larger number of foreign Airlines to touch down at Calcutta Airport;

(b) whether Government are persuading foreign Airlines to touch down at Calcutta;

(c) if so, the latest development; and

(d) steps taken by Government for increased utilisation of Calcutta Airport by foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTATM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The development of tourism in any particular area depends upon a number of factors the facility of air service being one amongst them. While the number of international air services which touch Calcutta is less as compared to those serving Bombay and Delhi, this should not deter tourist groups from going to West Bengal as many foreign tourists arriving at Bombay, Madras or Delhi international airport do visit West Bengal travelling either by Indian Airlines flights or by trains.

2. Every possible efforts is being made by the Government to encourage foreign airlines to operate through Calcutta. Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines while route schedules to bilateral air services agreements are negotiated. However, initiative in this regard lies with the foreign airlines who decide such matters on purely commercial considerations.

3. The Government of India will welcome and encourage operation of scheduled air services by foreign carriers to/through Calcutta in accordance with their traffic entitlements and have taken a number of steps to make Calcutta airport a modern international airport in India. Rs. 3.00 crores have been spent in providing a new terminal building, an operational block, approach roads and in modernising radio navigational aids, besides extending and strengthening runways and installation of versatile and sophisticated radar equipment at Calcutta airport. Apart from this, India Tourism Development Cooperation have constructed a hotel at Calcutta airport at a cost of Rs. 2.60 crores to augment facilities for tourists. It is hoped that foreign airlines would come forward and take the necessary initiative in this regard.

Finalisation of dues of Retired Government Employees

1933. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that though several times Government have assured that the dues of retired Government employees will be finalised immediately after their retirement, it is observed that retired persons have to face immense difficulties and hardships to receive their dues; and

(b) what effective action Government are taking to avoid harassment to retired Government servants and delay in the finalisation of their dues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) With a view to ensuring the authorisation of pension and gratuity on the dates on which they fall due, a revised and simplified procedure was introduced in February, 1976. A statement incorporating the salient features of the revised procedure is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The payment of pension and other retirement benefits are authorised by the Heads of Offices under the various Ministries/Departments scattered all over the country. To enable them to authorize the payments of retirement benefits on the due dates, the procedure was simplified and streamlined in February 1976. The salient features of the procedure are as follows:—

(1) The payment of superannuation pensions is to commence in all cases on the first of the month in which they are due. The payment of gratuity is authorized immediately on the retirement of the Government servant. In order to ensure this, a strict timetable for the work at various stages has been laid down for the Heads of Offices and Accounts Officers and firm cut-off dates have been prescribed for each stage.

(2) Pension is calculated on the average emoluments of 10 complete months instead of 36 months.

(3) In the absence of specific indication to the contrary, interruption in service between two spells of service rendered under the Central Government is treated as condoned and pre-interruption service counted for pension. Similarly, periods of extraordinary leave which are not covered by specific entries making them non-qualifying also count for pension.

(4) The requirement of an administrative sanction to pension has been dispensed with.

(5) If for any reasons, it is not possible to issue the Pension Payment Order before one month of the date of retirement of the Government servant, provisional pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity is sanctioned and disbursed by the Head of Office. The provisional pension becomes final after a period of six months.

(6) (a) In the matter of determining the dues outstanding against the Government servant (other than those pertaining to Government accommodation), the probe of past records is confined to a period of two years before retirement at the stage of preparation of pension papers.

(b) The procedure for issue of 'No Demand Certificate' for occupation of Government accommodation has been simplified.

(7) To keep effective watch for the preparation and finalization of pension papers, a Monitoring and Reporting system has been introduced in all the offices.

Whenever instance of delay in the authorization of the payment of pension and gratuity are brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance, the matter is taken up immediately with the administrative Ministry/Depart-

ment concerned in order to ensure speedy settlement.

2. Apart from the steps taken to simplify the pension procedure, Government's decision to departmentalise the accounts would also facilitate timely settlement of all outstanding claims of retired Government servants. The payment of the balances in the C.P. Fund and the commuted value of the amount of pension is normally made on the due dates.

3. A scheme for the payment of pension to Central Government pensioners through public sector banks has been introduced throughout the country. A pensioner can opt to receive his pension and other retirement dues from any branch of the authorized public sector bank in a State. Under the scheme pension payment is automatic; no bill is required to be submitted. The amount of monthly pension is credited by the paying branch, selected by the pensioner, to his individual savings/current account at the commencement of the following month. The difficulties which the pensioners were experiencing by drawing their pensions from a Treasury have been mitigated to a great extent by introduction of the scheme for the drawal of pension from a branch of the public sector bank.

Ban on Export of Human Skeletons

1934. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of imposing a ban on the export of human skeletons;

(b) whether Government had received complaints from West Bengal and Bihar regions about the desecration of grave-yards and cremations in the rural areas of West Bengal and Bihar;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some exporters were doing brisk business in human skeletons and unscrupulous elements were indulging in digging out bodies from grave-yards and these bodies were purchased by Domes to prepare skeletons for exporters of Calcutta; and

(d) if so, how much money is being fetched per human skeleton in the foreign market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIEF BEG): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Complaints received in this regard have been referred to the concerned State Governments.

(d) Export prices vary from country to country and from transaction to transaction. However, the estimated average price of a human skeleton is about Rs. 1112.

बंदरों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने के कारण कर्मचारियों की छटनी

1935. श्री राजेश्वर कुमार शर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बंदरों के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली स्थित 'मंकी फार्म' (बन्दर पालन केन्द्र) के कुछ कर्मचारियों की छटनी की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजेश्वर शर्मा): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि दिल्ली स्थित बन्दर पालन केन्द्र में कर्मचारियों की छटनी की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कोई श्रमधावेदन भी नहीं मिला है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा नीलाम किए गए सोने के लिये टेंडर

1936. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा नीलाम किए गए सोने के लिए टेंडर दिया था।

(ख) क्या कुछ अन्य अल्प-विविध देशों में भी ऐसे टेंडर दिए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विश्व बैंक की क्या नीति है और इस संबंध में भारत की भूमिका क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० पटेल):

(क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की "श्रमप्रतिबोधितात्मक बोली (बिड) योजना" के अन्तर्गत 804,812.560 प्रायः श्रौंस सोना खरीदा है।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा जारी की गई विज्ञापित के अनुसार अब तक छह अन्य विकासशील देशों अर्थात् साइप्रस, किनिया, मारीशस, मेक्सिको, नेपाल और तन्जानिया ने भी उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत सोना खरीदा है।

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा बेचे गए सोने से होने वाले लाभ के भागीदार विकासशील देशों को 22 मई, 1978 तक यह विकल्प देने के लिए कहा गया था कि क्या वे भी भविष्य में होने वाली नीलामियों में

गैर-प्रतियोगितात्मक बोली देना चाहते हैं। भारत सहित कुल 39 देशों ने कोष को वृद्धित किया कि वे विकल्प का अधिकार सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक देश को 2.5 करोड़ ग्रांस सोने के उतने भाग तक की गैर-प्रतियोगितात्मक बोली देने का हक है जितना 31 अगस्त, 1975 को कोष के कुल कोटे में उमका हिस्सा था। इन गैर-प्रतियोगितात्मक बोलियों पर सोना नीलामी के समय प्रचलित औसत कीमत पर दिया जाएगा।

विश्व बैंक का इस मामले में कोई संबंध नहीं है।

इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सहायता

1937. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाले ऐसे कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1-4-77 से 30-6-78 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों अथवा संस्थागत वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी गई थी और यह आर्थिक सहायता कितनी थी ;

(ख) ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या क्या है जो 1-4-77 से 30-6-78 तक ऋण हुए और अपरोक्त बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं से लिये गये ऋणों की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि वसूली के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० वटेल) :

(क) इंजीनियरी उद्योगों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा लिये गये ऋणों के ताजा उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

* मार्च 1977 करोड़ रुपये में

* 1933 नई 1978*

1993

* आंकड़े अग्रिम हैं।

इसके अलावा वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने धारणा कर्तों पर ऋण (सोफ्ट लोन) की वसूला के अन्तर्गत 30-6-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार इनिवियरिंग उद्योगों के 20 आभेदन-पत्रों पर 23.22 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की थी।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक केवल उन ऋण एककों के बारे में बैंकों से तिमाही विवरण मांगता है जो 1 करोड़ रुपये और इससे अधिक की कुल ऋण सीमा का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। सितम्बर 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही के विवरण में दी गई ताजा सूचना के अनुसार इंजीनियरी और बिजली के 72 ऋण उद्योग थे। बैंक और वित्तीय संस्थायें अपने ऋणों की वसूली के लिये जमानतियों पर दबाव डालकर और यदि आवश्यक हो तो कानूनी कार्रवाई करने में समुचित कदम उठाते हैं। यदि ऋण एककों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम समझा जाता है तो बैंक ऐसे एककों को पुनर्बाँट के लिये वित्तपोषण कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऋणों और ब्याज की प्रदायगी के कार्यक्रम के पुनर्निर्धारण का भी ख्याल रखते हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्यों में देय जल सप्लाई के लिए दिए गए ऋण

1938. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में देय जल की सप्लाई के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई और वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 में इस प्रकार के ऋणों के प्रस्ताव क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या देय जल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था और इस समस्या की सीमा और

महत्त्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऋण देने संबंधी शर्तों में ढील देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार/जीवन बीमा निगम के विचारधीन है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ध्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने लोक सभा की कालावधि के दौरान प्रत्येक नागरिक को पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने की योजना की रूपरेखा

तैयार की है ; और यदि हां, तो उस योजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) :
(क) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा 31-3-1978 तक ऋण के रूप में दी गई धनराशि का ध्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(लाख रुपए)

राज्य	नगरीय क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र	जोड़
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8 16. 74	331. 94	1148. 68
असम	20. 00	—	20. 00
गुजरात	1225. 97	106. 17	1332. 14
हरियाणा	612. 10	—	612. 10
हिमाचल प्रदेश	19. 25	—	19. 25
कर्नाटक	1991. 65	—	1991. 65
केरल	2125. 04	221. 00	2346. 04
मध्य प्रदेश	1336. 95	—	1336. 95
महाराष्ट्र	2755. 98	2296. 71	5052. 69
मद्रिपुर	61. 00	—	61. 00
नागालैण्ड	42. 00	—	42. 00
उड़ीसा	276. 46	—	276. 46
पंजाब	356. 61	—	356. 61
राजस्थान	1531. 41	—	1531. 41
तमिलनाडु	2990. 23	—	2990. 23
बिपुरा	42. 50	—	42. 50
उत्तर प्रदेश	1154. 38	—	1154. 38
जोड़	17358. 27	2955. 8 2	20314. 09

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान, अब तक, जीवन बीमा निगम की वेद बच जो बन्पाई के लिए नए सम्बन्धी विनियमित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये हैं :—

(रकम लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य	नगरीय क्षेत्र		ग्रामीण क्षेत्र	
	रकम	योजनाओं की संख्या	रकम	योजनाओं की संख्या
ग्राम्ध प्रदेश	—	—	18.50	22
गुजरात	126.00	6	—	—
कर्नाटक	268.62	7	—	—
महाराष्ट्र	958.00	28	—	—
केरल	—	—	563.43	176
जोड़	1,352.62	41	581.93	198

(अ) जी नहीं।

(ब) सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वेद जिस की व्यवस्था किए जाने के काम की प्रवृत्ति को तेज करने के विचार से वर्ष 1977-78 से एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्वरित ग्रामीण जन-पूति कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 6 से 7 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर समस्यावस्त सभी गांवों को भी शामिल कर लिया जाएगा। इस कार्यक्रम पर 900 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए कुल 38.20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी।

निर्वात करने वाली फर्मों को सीमा-मुक्त तथा उत्पादन मुक्त से ही नई राहत

1939. श्री बहाराम शास्त्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात करने वाली किन-किन फर्मों और कम्पनियों को कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों पर लगने वाले सीमा-मुक्त और उत्पादन मुक्त से राहत दी गई ; और

(ख) किन-किन कम्पनियों ने मुक्त वापसी योजना का लाभ उठाया है और उन्हें इस प्रकार कितनी-कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीतल कश्यप) : (क) जहाँ तक सीमा-मुक्त का सम्बन्ध है, किसी विशिष्ट विवरण के माग को, उस पर लगने योग्य सीमा-मुक्त से छूट देने के लिए अधिसूचनाएं आमतौर पर सीमा-मुक्त अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 25 (1) के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-मुक्त में राहत देने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-मुक्त विधम, 1944 के नियम 12क, 191क तथा 191ख में यह व्यवस्था है कि इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित उत्पादन-मुक्त लगने योग्य माल का कोई निर्यातकर्ता, निर्यात के लिए तैयार माल के निर्यात में प्रयुक्त कच्चे माल और संघटकों पर लगाये गये उत्पाद मुक्त के सम्बन्ध में राहत का दावा वेग कर सकता है।

इसलिए, निर्यात करने वाली उन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में सीमा-मुक्त तथा उत्पादन-मुक्त से राहतों का लाभ उठाया होगा।

(ब) निर्वहताओं, निर्वात जिले वाले वाले माल के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सामग्री तथा संघटकों पर प्रदा किये गये बुल्क की सीमा-बुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन बुल्क कामगारों तथा इनके प्रत्यक्ष बनाए गये नियमों के प्रत्यक्ष प्रतिप्रदायणी के रूप में वापिस प्रदायणी के हुकदार हैं। जिलों पर प्रतिप्रदायणी की दरें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा या तो माल की किसी श्रेणी के लिए जिन्हें सामान्यतः 'सर्व उद्योग' दरों के रूप में जाना है जो माल की उस श्रेणी के सभी निर्वहताओं को उपलब्ध होती हैं, प्रदा किसी निर्वात विशेष द्वारा निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित की जाती हैं। परवर्ती बरों को 'ग्रान्ट' दरें कहा जाता है।

एक बार दरें निश्चित कर दिये जाने पर प्रतिप्रदायणी के दावों का निपटान के बारे में इन सीमाबुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन बुल्क सहायताओं द्वारा कार्यवाही की जाती है जिन्के पतन के माध्यम से निर्वात किया जाता है। प्रत्येक प्रतिप्रदायणी भीत सहाय मिल ही जाने के रूप में माना जाता है। निर्वातकर्ताओं द्वारा दाखिल किये गये प्रतिप्रदायणी दावों को प्रत्येक प्रतिवर्ष 3 मास से भी अधिक होती है। प्रत्येक फेस सहाय विल सीमाबुल्क में निम्न बार ह्वार किया जाता है, न कि निर्वातकर्ताओं और इस लिए निर्वातकर्ताओं के नामों की सूची में कई ह्वार नाम शामिल किये तैयार करना बहुत बड़ा कार्य होगा। निर्वात तीन वर्षों में बंधु की सभी प्रतिप्रदायणी की कुल रकम किन्तानुसार है :—

वर्ष	मंजूर की गयी प्रतिप्रदायणी की कुल रकम
	कोड़ रुपये में
1975-76	82.00
1976-77	117.43
1977-78	150.00 (सपन्न)

हायरस के सेठ रामबाबू लाल से प्रायकर की बकाया राशि की बंधुती

1940-की ह्वारस काय्य : क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रलय प्रलय, प्रलयोद्द जिले में हायरस के विभिन्न मिल मालिकों द्वारा कितनी राशि का प्रायकर प्रदा किया गया ; और

(ख) हायरस के सेठ रामबाबू लाल पर प्रायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है और इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुस्ताफाउल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) : प्रेषित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और क्या सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

States evinced interest for construction of Janata Hotels

1941. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have evinced interests for the construction of Janata Hotels;

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

(c) whether Government propose to encourage private sector also to set up Janata Hotels; and

(d) if so, in what way and under what condition?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and

Diu have evinced interest in setting up Janata Hotels. This is in addition to the four metropolitan cities, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where the Government of India propose to set up Janata Hotels. The State Governments are in the process of identifying suitable plots of land for setting up the hotels.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government is in the process of evolving comprehensive guidelines for giving incentives to public and private entrepreneurs for setting up Janata Hotels. Several private parties have shown interest in setting up Janata type Hotels.

Appointment of Executive Directors in Nine Nationalised Banks

1942. SHRI S. G. GURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint executive Directors in nine nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). For the present, Government have decided, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, to appoint Executive Directors in six nationalised banks in pursuance of the provisions of clause 3 of the 'Nationalisation Scheme'. The names of such executive Directors and their respective banks are as follows:—

(1) Shri B. V. Sonalkar	Bank of India
(2) Shri D. C. Gupta	Punjab National Bank
(3) Shri B. M. Shukla	Bank of Baroda
(4) Shri J. N. Pathak	United Commercial Bank
(5) Shri N. Vaughal	Central Bank of India
(6) Shri M. N. Goiporia	Dena Bank

The first four persons have already taken charge and the remaining two have yet to do so.

The Executive Director will be a whole-time Director on the Board of the bank and will be sharing responsibility with the Managing Director at the top management level. He will exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

Remunerative prices to seed lac growers of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

1943. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the seed lac growers in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa do not get the remunerative prices for their produces; and

(b) if so, what steps, the Government proposes to take to ensure the remunerative prices for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The growers of sticklac in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa are getting higher price than the procurement price fixed at Rs. 2.25 per kg. of sticklac with 50 per cent lac content.

(b) The question does not arise.

India's Trade with East Asia, South East Asia and Pacific Regions

1944. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a Conference of the Indian Commercial Representatives in May, 1978 to review India's trade ties with the Countries of East Asia, S.E. Asia and Pacific regions; and

(b) if so, the review results and the follow-up actions?

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

(b) The deliberations at the Conference helped to identify areas of constraints inhibiting the trade between India and the countries of the region and locate the possibilities of further expansion of trade in various ways. Necessary followup action where necessary has already been initiated at all levels.

Tandon Committee Report on Management of Marketing Activities in Tea

1945. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5205 on the 31st March, 1978 regarding comprehensive review of the existing system of Tea Marketing and state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Sri Prakash Tandon to go into the entire management of marketing activities in tea has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, essential features of the report; and

(c) action taken thereon?

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

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

Casual and Contract Labourers against regular and leave vacancies in L.I.C.

1946. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that L.I.C. employs casual and contract labourers against regular and leave vacancies;

(b) if so, the number of such casual and contract workers and their period of services;

(c) whether the L.I.C. consider it desirable to absorb them in the permanent cadre; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). L.I.C. engages casual labourers as Badli workers against leave vacancies. No contract labour is used for such appointments. As on 31st March, 1978 the number of persons on the panels of Badli workers was 1233 in the category of peons and 357 in the categories of watchmen, liftmen, sweepers etc. The information in respect of the duration of service put in by each and every Badli workers is not available. However, 117 Badli workers worked for more than 180 days in each of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 and 182 Badli workers worked for more than 180 days in each of the years 1976 and 1977.

(c) and (d). The whole system of Badli appointments and the question of absorption of Badli workers against the regular vacancies based on certain criteria is under consideration of the L.I.C.

Overdrafts by States

1947. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has laid down norms in regard to overdrafts made by States with the Reserve Bank of India; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the overdraft withdrawals have prior approval of the Union Finance Ministry and, if not,

what are the reasons for violations of set norms by the States; and

(c) what is the Government of India's thinking on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As a matter of norm, the States are not expected to incur any overdrafts.

(b) In the case of States it is not always possible to maintain an exact balance between the flow of revenues and the pace of expenditure. To accommodate the possible excess of expenditure over the revenues for short periods, the Reserve Bank of India has authorised ways and means limits which can be availed of by the State Governments. Since monetary transactions of the State Governments take place simultaneously at numerous treasuries/sub-treasuries and banks, overdrafts arise when the disbursements on account of the State Governments exceed their receipts and the authorised ways and means limits. The Ministry of Finance do not approve of such overdrafts which are unauthorised. The State Governments are expected to take immediate steps to correct the imbalance in their accounts.

(c) The Central Government has always held that overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India cannot be treated as a budgetary resource by the State Governments and has, therefore, been repeatedly impressing upon them the necessity to avoid recourse to such overdrafts.

Slow-down in Clearance of Imported Edible Oils at Bombay

1946. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been much slow-down in clearance of imported edible oils at Bombay docks recently and if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(b) to what extent this has resulted in losses to the S.T.C. and also dislocation in supplies to consumers; and

(c) what action has since been taken to expedite clearance of this commodity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) There has been some slow-down in the clearance of imported oils at Bombay docks recently. This is mainly owing to unprecedented arrivals of edible oils in Bombay port imported both by the STC and on private traders' account.

(b) It is estimated that STC may have to incur demurrage of US dollars 2.3 lakhs approximately equivalent to Rs. 19 lakhs. This has, however, not resulted in any undue, dislocation of supplies to consumers.

(c) The following action has been taken:

(i) For enabling STC to unload imported oils more expeditiously, a decision has been taken to reserve one berth on an annual hire basis at Bombay.

(ii) To the extent possible, STC are diverting vessels to ports other than Bombay, and private importers have also been similarly advised.

Buffer Stock of Explosives and Carbon Black

1949. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to create buffer stock by import of strategic items like explosives and carbon black;

(b) whether such items were imported in the past and if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the circumstances which led to the present proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-

TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Description of item	Value in Rs. lakhs Quantity in Thousand Kgs.					
		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78 (upto Nov. 1977)	
		Quantity.	Val.	Quantity.	Val.	Quantity.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Carbon black for rubber industries .	129	12.92	55	3.17	39	3.98
2.	Carbon black n.e.s. .	276	26.67	469	59.98	559	45.10
3.	Propellent powders and other prepared explosives .	12	8.64	6	16.04	1	1.23
4.	Fuses, Primers and detonators .	11	2.40	1	2.16	137	48.83
5.	Pyrotechnical articles	521	28.24	3	6.67	2	1.83

Civil Aviation Department Dakota Crashed at Sonapat near Delhi

1980. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Dakota aircraft of the Directorate of Civil Aviation crashed near Sonapat on 20th May, 1978;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and the amount of compensation paid to each victim's family; and

(c) the details regarding the enquiry held, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Dakota aircraft VT-DEU belonging to Civil Aviation Department crashed near Sonapat on 19th May, 1978, in which 8 persons (3 crew members and 5 constables) were killed. A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(c) The accident has been investigated by a Committee of Inquiry, appointed under rule 74 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry is under examination.

Statement

Statement showing the details of compensation in respect of crashed victims of Civil Aviation Department's Dakota accident near Sonapat on 19th May, 1978.

I. RELIEF PROVIDED TO THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEASED :

A. CREW MEMBERS (Provided by Air Works, India; under terms of contract and the Company is arranging payment of relief etc.).

1. Shri G. N. Singh, Pilot Rs. 75,000.00
(Insurance to be paid to the legal heirs).
2. Shri S. Bose, Co-Pilot
(not a regular employee of Air Works). Ex gratia payment which is yet to be
decided by the Company.
3. Shri P.V. Polson, Technician Rs. 25,000.00
(Insurance to be paid to the legal heirs).

B. DELHI SECURITY PERSONNEL (Amount sanctioned).

	Provisional Pension P.M. Rs.	Provisional Gratuity Rs.	Insurance Rs.
1. Const. Anang Pal	84.00	2,184.00	5,000.00
2. Const. Sher Pal	84.00	1,092.00	5,000.00
3. Const. Veer Pal	84.00	1,092.00	5,000.00
4. Const. Mehtab Singh	83.00	1,072.00	5,000.00
5. Const. Daya Nand	80.00	1,033.50	5,000.00

In addition the families of the deceased constables were also given a lump-sum aid of Rs. 700.00 each from the Delhi Police Mutual Benefit Fund (a regimental fund).

II. LOSS TO PROPERTY :

Amount assessed by the Deputy Commissioner, Rs. 4,900.00
Sonapat toward compensation on account of
loss/damage suffered by the residents of village
Badkhalsa for their property and live stock.

Foreign Assistance for Sixth Plan

1961. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increased external assistance will be necessary for the success of India's Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any study from the World Bank side has been made in this regard and if so, the main strategy which has been endorsed for this in Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details regarding foreign assistance likely to be granted during the 6th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The Draft Plan (1978-83) envisages net aid as percentage of total investment at 3.4 per cent only as against 8.5 per cent during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979).

(b) Studies by the World Bank for their internal purposes are treated as confidential. However, the general strategy of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 was welcomed by the India Consortium held recently under the Chairmanship of the World Bank.

(c) The amount of net aid envisaged in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-1983) is Rs. 3586 crores. The do-

nors generally indicate their Aid only on a year to year basis. At the last India Consortium gross assistance of the order of Rs. 1945 crores was pledged.

Recommendations of Dantwala Committee on Regional Rural Banks

1952. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dantwala Committee set-up by the Government to report on usefulness of Regional Rural Banks has submitted its report;

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

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken/proposed in accepting and implementing the recommendations of Dantwala Panel on working of rural banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Dantwala Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to review the working of the Regional Rural Banks submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India in February, 1978. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in the Reserve Bank.

World Bank Loan for Maharashtra

1953. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have approached World Bank through Central Government for loan assistance of Rs. 100 crores for undertaking integrated programme for Rural and Urban Housing, Slum Clearance and Repairs and re-construction of old dilapidated buildings;

(b) if so, the details of the programme/proposal, furnished by the State Government;

(c) the action taken by the Central Government for clearance of the project; and

(d) details regarding present state of the proposal and the likely time by which the assistance will be available for implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). No proposal of this description has been received in Government of India from Government of Maharashtra. However, Govt. of Maharashtra had submitted to Government of India a multisectoral project for financial assistance from World Bank Group for Kalyan-Thane-Bhiwandi Sub-region in the Bombay Metropolitan Region. This project includes Area Development, Sites and Services, Slum improvement, Employment generation, Water Supply and sewerage, public transport and health components. After examination, Government of India have advised Government of Maharashtra to submit a revised project report so as to comply with the guidelines of the Integrated Urban Development Programme. The revised project report from the State Government is awaited: At this Stage, therefore, it is not possible to state when World Bank Group assistance for such a project will become available.

जिला मन्सूर में अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये एक अनुसंधान केंद्र की स्थापना

1954. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाध्ये : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और इस बारे में अनुसंधान करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जिला मंसूर एगिवा में अफीम का

सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक केन्द्र है और यदि हां, तो देश में अफीम के कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन उक्त जिले में होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त जिले में एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

जिस संसदीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार ने अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, देश के विभिन्न अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार की अनुसंधान-योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की हैं, जिनमें निम्न-लिखित योजनाएं शामिल हैं :—

- (i) अफीम की अधिक उपज देने वाली एक ऐसी किस्म तैयार करना जिसमें मक्का की मजबूत अधिक हो ;
- (ii) पोस्त की फसल को विभिन्न पादप-रोगों से बचाने के लिए उपाचारत्मक उपाय करना ; तथा
- (iii) पोस्त की बीबी के लिए उपयुक्त सत्य-क्रियाओं का विकास करना ।

(ख) और (ग). 1977-78 के फसल-सीजन में, मंडसौर जिले में 90 गाइता की (समग्र) 639.905 किगो ग्राम अफीम का उत्पादन किया गया था जो देश भर में उत्पादित अफीम की कुल मात्रा का 38.76 प्रतिशत है। मंडसौर जिले में, जिलावार अफीम का उत्पादन सर्वाधिक था। जवाहर नगर नेहरू कृषि विद्यालय, जवाहरपुर द्वारा अपने कृषि अनुसंधान फार्म, बहादुरी (मंडसौर) में, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान

परिषद के विशिष्ट प्रयोजन से, पोस्त पर अनुसंधान-कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

अफीम के परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया

1955. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अफीम वसुली केन्द्रों पर लूटिपूर्ण प्रणाली के कारण और विभिन्न अफीम उत्पादकों की अफीम को परीक्षण के लिये दकदका बॉक्से के कारण अनेक ऐसे अफीम उत्पादकों की अफीम को कितनी अफीम 'प' श्रेणी अफीम इससे की उत्कृष्ट किस्म की होती है, 'सी' श्रेणी अफीम निम्न श्रेणी की जाती है जिनके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें वित्तीय हानि होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

जिस संसदीय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). अफीम उत्पादकों द्वारा लीए केन्द्रों पर लगी गयी अफीम की गुणवत्ता की परख पहले साधारण रासायनिक परीक्षणों द्वारा की जाती है। जिस अफीम में निरावट का संदेह होता है, उसे तोष कर प्रथम श्रेणियों में बांध किया जाता है और विस्तृत जांच के लिए अफीम कारखानों में भेजा जाता है। यदि अफीम में निरावट होने का संदेह नहीं होता है तो कितना अफीम अधिकारी अफीम को वेल्डर तथा हाथ में लेकर उच्चतर श्रेणियों (सी की श्रेणी) में विनिर्गत करते हैं क्योंकि वे इस काम के लिए विशेष तौर से प्रशिक्षित तथा प्रमाणित होते हैं। अफीम के परीक्षण के लिए वे प्रशिक्षित

कार को सूचित किया जाता है और यदि वह बताये गये वाक्येन से सहमत होता है तो अफीम उपरिचरित में तोष की जाती है और होम के बारे में भी उसी प्रकार सूचना देकर कास्तकार की सहमति प्राप्त की जाती है। यदि अफीम के वाक्येन के बारे में कास्तकार असहमति जाहिर करता है तो उसे तोष कर प्रथम बैलियों में बन्द किया जाता है और उन पर उस कास्तकार का पहचान बिन्दु लगा दिया जाता है। अफीम की अन्तिम जांच योग्यता प्राप्त रसायनज्ञ बानों अफीम कारखानों में करते हैं—बहुते कारखानों में जांच के लिए पूरे उपकरणों से लैस प्रयोगशालाएँ हैं।

यदि एक जैसे वाक्येन वाली अफीम, के सम्बन्ध में कास्तकार द्वारा कोई शिवाच खड़ा नहीं किया जाता है, तो उसे होम के बाह्य इकट्ठी करने बैलियों में बन्द किया जाता है। एक बैली में सामान्यतः 35 किलो अफीम भरी जा सकती है, इसलिए एक बैली में प्रामाण्य पर एक से अधिक कास्तकारों की अजीब होती है। वर्तमान प्रणाली से कास्तकारों को कोई मुकसान नहीं होता है क्योंकि अफीम के वाक्येन का निर्धारण तथा उसका तोष उन के सामने किया जाता है। यदि कोई कास्तकार उक्त निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में शिवाच उठाता है तो उस की अफीम प्रथम के बैली में बंद कर जाती है और अन्य बैरों के साथ नहीं मिलायी जाती है।

प्रश्न: समिति को बिज्जी कर सम्बन्ध करने के बारे में सिफारिश

1959-60 लक्ष्मी सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत :
प्रश्न: बिज्जी कर: यह कराने की प्रस्ताव करने के लिए

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने श्री झा की अध्यक्षता में कर सुधार समिति का गठन किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने बिज्जी कर को समाप्त किये जाने की सिफारिश की थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

बिज्जी कर (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय राजकीय तथा स्थानीय सभी अप्रत्यक्ष करों के वर्तमान ढाँचों की जांच करने के लिए एच० एम० के० झा की अध्यक्षता में एक अप्रत्यक्ष कराधान जांच समिति बनाई थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) उपयुक्त समिति ने बिज्जी कर को समाप्त करने की सिफारिश नहीं की है इसलिये समिति की रिपोर्ट को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम उठाये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। किन्तु बिज्जी कर के स्थाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये जाने के प्रश्न पर लगभग सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों/बिज्जी मंत्रियों के साथ चर्चाएं की गई हैं। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों/बिज्जी मंत्रियों ने बिज्जी कर हटाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सामान्यतः उत्साह का अभाव दिखाया है। बिज्जी कर को राज्यों की सहमति से ही समाप्त किया जा सकता है इसलिये यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसे तत्काल नहीं निपटाया जा सकता और इस दिशा में निरन्तर प्रयास करते रहने की आवश्यकता है।

सिले सिलाने कपड़ों के निर्यात में बोटाला

1957. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सिलेसिलाए कपड़ों के निर्यात के मामले में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले बोटाले के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बोटाले के उन मामलों की जांच कर ली है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त बोटाले को रोकने के लिए निर्यातकों को किन्हीं शर्तों पर नौबहन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं दी गई थी ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से निर्यातकों ने नौबहन सुविधाओं का उपयोग नहीं किया और निर्यात बन्द कर दिया ;

(ङ) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने उनसे उसके कारण पूछे हैं अथवा क्या सरकार कोटा बोटाले के लिए उनके द्वारा बताए गए कारणों से सहमत है और उनको फिर से आवंटन करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) किन किन व्यक्तियों द्वारा 1977-78 में अपना कोटा लौटा दिया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिक्त वेग) : (क) कुछ निर्यातकर्ताओं द्वारा की गई शिकायतों के बारे में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) से (ङ)। कुछ प्रभावशाली पर कोटा प्राप्त करने के विशिष्ट मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। अन्य मामलों में सूची बन्द निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद ने उन निर्यातकों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी कर दिये हैं जिन्होंने निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर निर्यात नहीं किये और पहले प्राये पहले पाये आक्षार पर तैयार माल के बदले प्राप्त किया गया 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक कोटा वापस कर दिया। ऐसे निर्यातकों से प्राप्त उत्तरों पर इस उद्देश्य के लिए गठित उप-समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। यदि इन निर्यातकों द्वारा दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण युक्तियुक्त न हुए तो समिति इन निर्यातकों का पंजीकरण समाप्त करने पर विचार कर सकती है।

(च) चालू कोटा वर्ष 1-10-1978 से प्रारंभ हुआ। उन निर्यातकों के नाम जिन्होंने 1978 के दौरान अपने कोटा वापस कर दिये, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये जाते हैं। [अन्वय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2511/78]

Introduction of Computer System for Reservations etc. by I.A. and A.I.

1968. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines and Air India have decided to introduce computer system for passenger reservation, message switching, passenger check-in, air craft maintenance, etc.; and

(b) if so, how soon the system will come into being?

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

(b) Air-India's System is likely to go into operation in 1979-80. As regards Indian Airlines, the proposal is under examination of Government.

Exports of Rice to Gulf Countries by S.T.C.

1959. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC has not been able to meet the rice requirements of Gulf States;

(b) whether this has led to the trade being captured by other countries;

(c) whether private trade was prepared to export rice to Gulf States; and

(d) if so, what was the Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). STC has been supplying Basmati Rice to the Gulf countries, but could not meet the requirements of those countries for different varieties of rice as only Basmati rice is allowed for export from India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Private trade has been allowed to export Basmati rice.

New Airport at Mangalore

1960. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) has the attention of the Government been drawn to the need for a new airport at Mangalore; and

(b) what is the decision of the Government on this?

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

(b) The airport at Mangalore is adequate for Boeing 737 operations by Indian Airlines. It is not proposed to construct a new airport.

Guidelines for finalising Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

1961. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the RBI laid down guidelines for the finalising of the 'Board of Directors' of nationalised banks; and

(b) how many active politicians have been nominated to these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The criteria of selection of persons for appointment as Directors on the Boards of nationalised banks are given in clause 3 of the 'Nationalisation Scheme'. These Boards were reconstituted in accordance with the above provisions of the Scheme. Being an office-bearer or member of a political party is neither a criterion, nor a disqualification for appointment on the board of a nationalised bank.

Joint Projects started by India with Bangladesh

1962. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many joint projects have been started by India with Bangladesh; and

(b) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-

OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) and (b). No joint projects have been started with Bangladesh.

Raid on Premises of Directors of Parle Bottling Company Pvt. Ltd., Bombay

1964. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was conducted by the Income-tax authorities on the business and residential premises of the Directors of Parle Bottling Company Private Limited, Bombay during this year;

(b) whether some incriminating documents were found during search, if so, full details; and

(c) whether Government propose to take penal action against the Directors of the Company for committing economic offences; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Reports received indicate that the company formerly known as Parle Bottling Company is now named Parle Exports Pvt. Ltd. No raid has been conducted by the Income-tax Department in the case of either Parle Exports Pvt. Ltd. or its subsidiary company, named Parle Beverages Pvt. Ltd., or another allied company M/s. Bisleri India Pvt. Ltd. The Directorate of Enforcement searched the premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and some other connected premises on 15-11-1977 as a result of which some documents had been seized. On the basis of the investigations so far the Directorate has issued:

(i) a show Cause Notice on 2-2-78 to M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and its Directors S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Gellwala, for utilising \$14,336 for a purpose other than the one for which the foreign exchange was acquired

in violation of the provisions of Section 4(B) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947;

(ii) a Show Cause Notice has been issued on 14-4-1978 to Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan, for jointly acknowledging with his late father, Shri J. M. Chauhan, a debt to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs, to Dr. C. Rossi, whereby a contingent right to receive a payment was created in favour of Dr. C. Rossi, in consideration of or in association with the receipt by the late Shri J. M. Chauhan of a loan in Kuwait, in violation of the provisions of Section 5(1) (f) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947;

(iii) a Show Cause Notice on 15-12-1977 to Smt. Meenaxi Jandawala for illegal acquisition of UAE Dirhams 500, in violation of the provisions of Section 8(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

It is understood that Smt. Jandawala has since died in an air crash on 1-1-1978. The proceedings against her, therefore, abate. The other two cases are pending adjudication.

Income Tax File of Shri Kanti Desai

1965. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item appeared in 'Blitz' dated 1st July, 1978 captioning Kanti's lost I.T. file; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the article published in the 'Blitz' dated 1st July,

1978 captioning "Kanti's Lost I.T. File". Complete records of Shri Kanti Desai are available with the Department.

Shri R. K. Karanjia, in his letter dated 24th June, 1978 made a request to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City-I for allowing his representative to inspect the assessment records for the period 1962 to 1973 of Shri Kanti Desai under section 138(1)(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. He was informed that this request could not be acceded to since inspection of records does not fall within the ambit of the said section. In his letter dated 8th July, 1978, he requested for information whether the files in question are available or not and if available to allow his representative to inspect the records.

To this a reply was sent by the Commissioner of Income-tax on 19th July, 1978 reiterating that inspection of the I.T. records of an assessee by any other person is not permissible under the Income-tax Act, and that as regards furnishing information u/s 138(1)(b) of the I.T. Act, if an application in the prescribed form is made, appropriate action will be taken.

This Ministry has no information about the other allegations contained in this report.

Import of Dry Wine from Australia

1967. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lady of Tata House is allowed the import of dry wine from Australia regularly;

(b) if so, whether such an import is permitted to others; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Customs Clearance Permits were issued from 1972 to 1978 (except in 1978) to Shri J. J. Bhabha, Chairman, Tata Services Ltd., Bombay, for the import of Dry Wine prescribed for the treatment of his wife, by Prof. Victor Wyan, Director, Alexandor Simpson Laboratory of Metabolic Research in London and gifted by him from his Winery in Australia.

(b) No such requests were received from any other party. Had they been made, each case would have been decided on merits.

(c) Does not arise.

बैंकों द्वारा कोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई को दिये गये ऋण

1968. श्री हुकूम कण्ठ कच्छवतः : क्या वित्त मंत्री कोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1 में बम्बई के बालिकों तथा साहोदारों को ऋण देने वाले बैंकों के बारे में दिनांक 23 दिसम्बर 1977 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 5019 के उत्तर के अनुसरण में 23 फरवरी, 1978 की सभा पटल पर रखी गये विवरण के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिल के बालिक कंधई के उत्पादन तथा कपास के भंडार के गलत आंकड़े बता कर इन बैंकों से ऋण लिया करते थे और यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में बैंकों से कितनी ऋणराशि ली गई और स्टॉक की कितनी मात्रा सूचित की गई ; और

(ख) बैंक अधिकारियों द्वारा इस मिल के लिये कितनी सीमा निर्धारित है और क्या वार्षिक उक्त मिल के नाम पर बैंकों से ली गई ऋणराशि का उपयोग अपने व्यक्तिगत उद्योगों तथा व्यापारियों में करते हैं और क्या सरकार इस तथ्य को भी जांच करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० क्लेर) :

(क) और (ख). कोलिनस मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई को कुछ कार्यवाहन पूंजी सुविधा का लाभ, देना बैंकों और बैंक थाफ इण्डिया से मिल रहा है। बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रवाहों और व्यवहारों के अनुसार तथा बैंककारी कम्पनी (प्रतिष्ठानों का अधिग्रहण और संतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अपने ग्राहकों को दी गयी सुविधाओं का व्यापार प्रकट नहीं किया जा सकता।

2. देना बैंक और बैंक थाफ इण्डिया ने सूचित किया है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत कपड़ा उत्पादन के शॉकर्स और कपड़े के स्टॉक के विवरणों में कोई बड़ी/गम्भीर अनियमितताएं उनके ध्यान में नहीं आई हैं। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि उनके ध्यान में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं आया है जब उनसे लिये गये वैसे का उपयोग प्रवर्तकों द्वारा अपने अन्य विभिन्न उद्योगों और व्यापार के लिए किया गया हो।

12 hrs.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I have given notice of calling attention motions on several occasions...*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

It will be all considered. Shri Ravi has given me notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding the unconstitutional action of the Tamil Nadu Governor, Mr. Patwari, in ordering an enquiry against a Minister of the Pondicherry Government. It is a very unconstitutional act.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for certain facts in the matter. I do not know the powers of the Lieut.

Governor. I am examining the matter.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I would like to raise a very serious and important matter which has appeared under a news item in today's Indian Express that ten Adivasi boys have been sold in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: No, You have not given me notice. If you want, you can make a statement under rule 377.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): As far as the other matter is concerned, it has created a problem for my State, this action of the Governor, because an elected Ministry is there, the Chief Minister is there.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupati): About this clash between Harijan, and caste Hindus...*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

MR. Bala Pajanor, I told you I am examining the matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What I say is, you take it up an early date. This is a very, very important problem.

MR. SPEAKER: The notice was given this morning. I will examine the Powers of the Lt. Governor, whether he can do it. That requires a little time.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I hope you will take it up early.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is a very alarming situation. The groundnut manufacturers are mixing castor oil and linseed oil.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you mixing up things of which you have not given notice?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Mandyal): I have given notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration, that is all.

Mr. Bosu, you have not given me any notice. I am not allowing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given one notice.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been considered. If I have not permitted you, I have not permitted.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: What ever I have selected will come up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must be consuming Postman groundnut oil...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: It is in your interest to go according to rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a permanent invitee to the Rules Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a permanent disturbance in the House also. Mr. Tiwari, I have not selected it for today; it will be considered for next week

Now, Papers to be laid.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COMPANIES (ACCEPTANCE OF DEPOSITS) FOURTH AMDT. RULES, 1978 AND MRTP COMMISSION (RECRUITMENT OF MEMBERS OF STAFF) AMDT. RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2493/78].

(2) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 357(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2494/78].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDIT REPORT OF TEA BOARD, CALCUTTA FOR 1976-77 WITH STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board for the year 1976-77 along with the statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2495/78].

GENERAL INSURANCE (RATIONALISATION OF PAY SCALES AND OTHER CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS) 2ND AMEND. SCHEME, 1978 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Second Amendment Scheme, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2110 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978 under sub-section (8) of section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2496/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from customs duty on imports against Advance Licences for export production.

(ii) G.S.R. 319(E) and 320(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from countervailing duty on imports against Advance Licences for export production.

(iii) G.S.R. 325(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th

June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from customs duties on Nylon filament yarn and Polyester filament yarn imported against replenishment licences against specified export products.

(iv) G.S.R. 326(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from countervailing duties on Nylon filament yarn and Polyester filament yarn imported against replenishment licences against specified export products.

(v) G.S.R. 365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on silver powder suspension.

(vi) G.S.R. 366(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on photopolymer films.

(vii) G.S.R. 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on silicon wafers.

(viii) G.S.R. 368(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on epoxide resins and silicone resins.

(ix) G.S.R. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on photoresist.

(x) G.S.R. 370(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th

July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from auxiliary duty on silver powder suspension, photopolymer films, silicon wafers, epoxide resins and silicone resins and photoresist.

(xi) G.S.R. 926 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from auxiliary duty on articles re-imported into India after repairs from abroad, enjoying exemption duty provided in Notification 204-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2497/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notification No. 142/78-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from basic custom duty on coking coal when imported.

(ii) Notification No. 143/78-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on coking coal when imported. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2497-A/78].

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Rose. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you want about *Times of India*. I have postponed it till Monday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a national menace... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want the menace here. Before the national menace, no menace in the Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may brand me anyway you like because I know I have your good wishes.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question is...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 26th July, 1978, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1978. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, and resolves that the following ten

**Not recorded.

Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Jaharlal Banerjee
2. Shrimati Kumudben Manishanker Joshi
3. Shri A. G. Kulkarni
4. Shri E. R. Krishnan
5. Shri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu
6. Shri L. R. Naik
7. Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza
8. Shri A. P. Sharma
9. Shri Lakhan Singh
10. Shri R. K. Poddar."

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th July, 1978, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regards to the said Bill.'

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1978.'

(iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1978, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1978.'

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
- (2) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1978.

12.00 hrs.

RULING RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What about your ruling on the privilege question?

MR. SPEAKER: On July 25, 1978 Sarvashri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Vayalar Ravi gave identical notices of question of privilege against Shri Biju Patnaik for misleading the House by a statement during the debate in Lok Sabha on 19th July, 1978 on the MISA (Repeal) Bill. In their notices they have stated *inter alia* as follows:

"... if you hold that Mr. Patil had expressed the correct position of the Government viz., the whole issue was under consideration of the Government, then, Mr. Patnaik was 'willfully and deliberately' misleading the House. There are material differences in the reply by Mr. Patil and Mr. Patnaik's announcement."

The contention of Shri Biju Patnaik is that in effect what he informed the House was that the Cabinet had decided to constitute a Special Court to try cases arising out of Shah Commission's report if the same is permissible under law and in that regard a decision had been taken to refer the matter to the Supreme Court to ascertain its view, but because of continuous interruptions he was not able to clarify the position.

The question before me is whether

Shri Patnaik deliberately made a wrong statement before the House on 19th July, 1978 with a view to mislead the House. Before a statement made by a Member of Parliament can be considered as giving rise to a charge of breach of privilege of the House, it is not sufficient to show that his statement is incorrect, it must also be shown that he deliberately made that statement with a view to mislead the House.

I have gone through the proceedings of Lok Sabha held on 19th July, 1978. The observations made by Shri Patnaik are some what confusing and to some extent contradictory. The first observation of Shri Patnaik reads:—

"I do not want to argue. I am saying it as Government that we have decided to set up a special court and we are going to refer the matter to the Chief Justice of India in due course."

He again observed:

"I have said and I repeat for the members of this House that the Government has decided to set up a special court. A Bill is being brought in this House—maybe Mr. Ram Jethmalani's Bill (*Interruptions*)—under which the Government have decided to refer it to the Supreme Court. This is the decision taken by the Government."

Again, answering Shri A. C. George, Shri Patnaik observed:

"... I merely conveyed what Government have decided, viz., that we wish to try the cases, as follow-up action of the Shah Commission's Report by a special court. And the Chief Justice "of the Supreme Court will be consulted. This is a decision of the Government."

And finally he observed in response to certain criticism of Shri A. C. George:

"When I say that the Government have taken a decision, I am sure the hon. Members understand—they have been Ministers themselves—that the Cabinet has taken a decision. In fact,

it was given as a hand-out by the Cabinet nearly 10 days ago. If it has not come to his notice, I merely wanted to remind Mr. Sathe that such a decision has taken place, and in continuation of that decision, and in pursuance of that decision, the matter will be referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for his opinion."

Shri Patnaik repeatedly mentioned two things, viz., (1) that the Government has decided to set up a Special Court and (2) they have decided to consult the Supreme Court in that regard. If the observations of Shri Patnaik are read as a whole, as we should, the inference to be drawn is that according to him the Government have decided to set up a Special Court if the Supreme Court upholds the legality of such a procedure (Shri Patnaik's reference to the Chief Justice of India at some places was evidently intended as reference to the Supreme Court).

Despite the fact that Shri Patnaik was mixing up things during his observations, it cannot be said that he was deliberately trying to mislead the House by saying that the Government has finally decided to set up a Special Court. His repeated reference to the consultation with the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of India would have been wholly irrelevant if the Cabinet had taken a final decision to constitute a Special Court. All that can be said is that Shri Patnaik was repeatedly putting the cart before the horse.

Under these circumstances, I am unable to hold that Shri Patnaik has committed any breach of privilege of the House. The consent asked for under Rule 222 is accordingly refused.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please ask Mr. Biju Patnaik to have self-restraint on himself in future.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done that; I am sending a copy to him. (*Interruptions*) The Calling Attention.

12.12 hrs.

MR. CALLING ATTENTION (Procedure).

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention.

श्री राज बिनास वासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया चाहता हूँ कुछ दिन कबल हम लोगों ने जब साउथ के मुख्य मंत्रियों की कॉन्फ्रेंस के बारे में जो उल्लेख हिन्दी के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया था उसको ले कर कालिग एटेंशन दिया था तो आपने कहा था कि उस में एक भी साउथ इंडिया का सदस्य नहीं है...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. Don't record. (Interruptions**) What item is to be selected is to be done by me, not by you. The Calling Attention.

श्री राज बिनास वासवान : आपने कालिग दिया था कि चूँकि साउथ का एक भी नहीं है उन नामों में इसलिए उस कालिग एटेंशन मोशन को आप...

MR. SPEAKER: I have ruled it out. You must conform to the rules.

You could raise that matter after the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes a statement about the Business for the next week.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Not that. In today's Calling Attention, there is nobody's name concerned with this. That is the point he is making.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? There is a ballot.

श्री राज बिनास वासवान : साउथ इंडियन एक भी नहीं था उन नामों में। उसी तरह से इन नामों में एक भी मैडमूल्य कास्ट का नहीं है। इस बास्ते या तो आप इन लोगों को नोका दें और अगर नहीं देते हैं

तो इस पर डिस्कस करायेंगे। लोगों को नोका देना ही है या डिस्कस करायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. As the rules stand, we can take only a ballot. The ballot has been taken. You are not conforming to the rules.

श्री राज बिनास वासवान : उस दिन भी तो बैलट हुआ था।

श्री श्री राज बागड़ी (मन्गलूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो आप पूरा सुनने से पहले ही कह देते हैं कि "रिकार्ड न ही" यह अफसोस बात नहीं है कि बैंक बैंकर जब बोलते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि रिकार्ड न हो, और अगर अंग्रेजी में कोई बोलें तो आप सारी बात सुनते हो। पूरा सुनने से पहले आपको क्या क्याव आता है कि यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है या नहीं? पूरा सुनने के बाद आपको कहना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं, पूरा सुना है। Yes. Mr. Joshi,

श्री श्री राज बागड़ी : पूरा सुनने से पहले आपको नहीं कहना चाहिये।

सवाल यह है कि जो पहले अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का सवाल था वह कालिग एटेंशन भी बैंक के जरिये से आया था लेकिन आपने उसके लिये इन्कार कर दिया और यह भी बैलट से आया है और आपने इसके लिये इन्कार नहीं किया है। इसलिए आप चुन कर बैलटसा दें, जो भी दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do that.

श्री राज बिनास वासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी अंग्रेजी वाले इन्फु पर भी बैलट हुआ था लेकिन आपने यह कहा था कि

इसमें साक्षर के एक भी नामकी नहीं है इसलिये इसको विवरण नहीं करने। जो एक भी सदस्यका नाम का साक्षर नहीं है मैं क्यों करता हूँ कि जो सदस्यका नाम के नाम है उनको प्रकाश पत्रों का नाम दीजिये, नहीं तो इस पर विचार करना है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

श्री मुक्तिनगर सिंह बलिक (डोलीपत) : स्पीकर साहब मैं एक क्लेरिफिकेशन सीक करना चाहता हूँ इस मामले में। उस दिन कार्मिक अटेंशन मोशन में जिन लोगों के नाम के आगे थे कहा था कि किस वक्त डिस्कशन होगा उसमें उनको इन्क्यूड किया जायेगा। मेरा नाम कार्मिक अटेंशन में था लेकिन साथ मेरा नाम इसमें नहीं दिया गया है वह कैसे हुआ? क्या कुछ साक्षरी सर्विस (रिजिस्ट्रार) के नाम नहीं इस पर सोल सकते हैं? जिन लोगों के नाम कार्मिक अटेंशन मोशन के अन्तर्गत थे उनके नाम कैसे जोड़ दिये गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: If you give me a supplementary notice, I will look into the matter.

श्री मुक्तिनगर सिंह बलिक : आप हमें बताइये जो आपने कहा था कि उनके नाम इन्क्यूड किये जायेंगे और साथ साथ कोई जवाब देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I want to make myself clear because it has a reference to my statement the other day when I said something in regard to Calling Attention Motion. I never said: "It is a question of South India, North India on that occasion." I simply stated that on that day because the facts did not relate to that. I do not want to create any bad impression or misunderstanding. There was never any question of South India or North India because I am not of that character. So, I should not be mistaken

because now-a-days so many things are being said. Yesterday also under 115 you had stated something. So, I want to make myself very clear on this aspect. I objected to the Calling Attention the other day because the conference was on Sunday and the Calling Attention was on Tuesday and they were about to send all the material on Monday also. So, I said: "Only on the question of misrepresentation, it should not be there." Not on the question of South India or North India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any mistake, I do not know. You please make a complaint and I will look into the matter.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs...

(Interruptions)

श्री सुरज चान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय बाई चांस इसमें किसी भी सदस्यका नाम का नाम नहीं आया है लेकिन जिन लोगों के नाम हैं they represent s.c. also. I come from a reserve constituency. I represent general also. It is all right. यह इतिहास की बात है कि इसमें नाम नहीं आया आप हमें चांस दे सकते हैं विवरण के लिये समय दे सकते हैं। (अव्यवधान)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I can understand the feelings of the Members. I was one who was present at the time of ballot yesterday. There were 24 notices. My name was also there.

(Interruptions)

We certainly share their feelings who were not lucky to get their names in the ballot. In my opinion, it is not practicable to allow all those 24 Members to take part in the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell for the information of Members that Mr. Ram

[Mr. Speaker]

Dhan contacted me and he wanted that the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should go there and look into the matter. I immediately gave him consent on the telephone itself so that the Scheduled Castes Committee may go there and look into it themselves. But, so far as ballot in a calling attention is concerned, there is no separate ballot for South Indians or North Indians or Scheduled Castes or non Scheduled Castes. I am sorry, the ballot has not favoured. I would have preferred it. This is not absolutely correct that no South Indians is there; it is irrelevant, because Mr. Asaithambi is there. He is a South Indian.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): It is very unfair to make any remark.

(Interruptions)

Only Scheduled Castes, are going there. We are all interested.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all interested.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are all interested. very unfair remark he has made.

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मेरा एक सकेसजन है। यह प्रश्न भेजना है और जेनेरल प्रश्न होने के नाते यह आप का पावर में है कि आप इसके स्कोप को क्या हैं और हर पार्टी के एक एक प्रमुख सीडर को सवाल पूछने का मौका दे दें।

MR. SPEAKER: My reading of the rules does not permit me.

श्री राज नारायण : डा० धारिदर ब्रसैन ने राज्य सभा में यहाँ किया था। वर कोई नैशनल इम्पार्टेन्स का सवाल उठता था तो वह हर पार्टी के प्रमुख सीडरों को प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत दे देते थे। अगर आप भी यहाँ हर पार्टी के एक-एक इम्पार्टेन्स

केन्द्र को सवाल पूछने का मौका दे दें तो आप अपना हक ही कायम ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good suggestion and will be considered in the Rules Committee. (Interruptions).

Mr. Lakshminarayanan, I have already told you when you met me: I will tell Mr. Ram Dhan to take you also when they go there since you come from that constituency.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLASH BETWEEN CASTE HINDUS AND HARIJANS IN VILLUPURAM, TAMIL NADU.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported clash between caste Hindus and Harijans in villupuram, Tamil Nadu, on the 25th July, 1978 and alleged death of nine Harijans."

श्री मनीराम जायसी (अमरा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा सवाल का प्रश्न है। इस वकत वर श्री हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री हैं—प्रधानमंत्री के पास वर सलाख है। इस लिए प्रधानमंत्री को कुछ इस पर बयान देना चाहिए। पीछे एक वकत ऐसा घावा था जब भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा था कि अगर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होता तो मैं सत्याग्रह करूँगा। इसलिए इस वकत यह स्टेटमेंट प्रधानमंत्री को देना चाहिए। श्री रामवन को भी मौके पर जाना चाहिए। पिछली बार तो वह यू० एन० प्रो० में बने बने थे और हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को निरा करते थे। यह सब सच क्यों है? यह सब यू० एन० प्रो० में क्यों नहीं आते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, Government have learnt with great regret that 12 lives were lost in clashes between Harijans and caste Hindus at Villupuram town with about 65,000 population in Tamil Nadu.

According to information received from Government of Tamil Nadu, on the evening of the 23rd July, 1978, one vegetable vendor, a caste Hindu, was alleged to have been assaulted by some persons from the Harijan Mohalla in the town for having earlier teased a girl from that Mohalla, who came to buy vegetables. He sustained minor injuries. A case was registered by the Police that night. The vegetable merchants organised a hartal on the 24th July. A procession and a public meeting were organised by them. After the meeting was over, some of the people set fire to a few cycle rickshaws and one or two thatched sheds. No other incident occurred on that day.

On the early morning of the 25th July, 1978, situation was reported to be peaceful. But suddenly at about 8.00 a.m., some persons in the Harijan Mohalla organising themselves into groups, are alleged to have set fire to shops and houses in the main bazar area. Similar arson directed against Harijan houses came to be reported. In all, about 200 huts and sixteen shops were damaged. The total loss on account of arson is reported to be around Rs. 10 lakhs. The situation was brought under control on the afternoon of the 25th itself by Police reinforcements, arriving from Cuddalore. The situation remained well under control in the afternoon and later in the night. On the 26th morning, 9 dead bodies were spotted in a tank in a village (Merudur) at the periphery of the town. No clashes or arson were reported before the recovery of the bodies at the place where the bodies were found. Of these 9 dead, identity of 2 is yet to be established. The other

seven are Harijans aged between 12 and 35. None of the dead bodies are reported to have any burn injuries. On the 27th morning, three more dead bodies were found on the outskirts of the town. All the three are unidentified. Two of them, one male and one female, have burn injuries. A third is a body of a male aged about 18 with stab injuries.

According to the Government of Tamil Nadu, the situation was well under control and the town was coming back to normalcy on the 27th July. The Inspector-General of Police, the Collector and others were camping in the town.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious incident which has happened in this country and it deserves fullest condemnation. As you will see, certain questions arise out of the statement which the hon. Minister has made before the House. It states that a hartal was organised on the 24th July. Why was this hartal organised? Was the police inactive and was no action taken in order to control the situation? Then, a procession was allowed to be taken out and a meeting was allowed to be held. Why was all this allowed by the police officers? Why did they not sense the tension, mood of the masses, and mobs and allowed these things to grow? As early as September 1977, a tension was reported in the newspapers in this town and certain rallies were organised. Therefore, the police authorities should have been more vigilant, but this statement says that a meeting was held and procession was taken and nothing was done.

On the 25th July, all these incidents which are very serious have taken place, people were burnt by trying down to trees, houses were set on fire, a big market was set on fire, a big dry fish market was destroyed and gutted, a timber market was destroyed and gutted, and a serious loss has occur-

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi] red. Now, as reported in the newspapers the loss of life has gone upto 18-14. All this continued to happen for three-four days. What was the police doing, who were the police officers, who was the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, what was the Minister in-charge of Home doing in that State and what was the Inspector General of police doing? No further went there and the whole thing went on.

Sir, a worst type of communal frenzy, caste frenzy is taking place in the country and the country is going to be divided—a danger is there at least—between caste Hindus and non-caste Hindus and Harijans. Should such a situation be allowed? Will the Central Government or the Minister incharge assure us and tell us what steps the Government are taking in this regard in order to evolve a national consensus on this issue so that such things do not happen? We are reminded of Mahatma Gandhi's efforts, which saved this country from breaking on this point. This is a very serious matter which challenges the very existence of the social fabric in this country. Very serious social consequences are going to take place. If such incidents are allowed to continue, these will have their own receding effect in other States and other places.

My question is, whether the responsibility for this incident is being fixed and what punishment the State Government are contemplating for the persons responsible for this. Has the Minister any information on this? Have they advised the State Government to take prompt and drastic action against the erring officers. The policy of the Central Government has been to advise the State Chief Ministers to take on the spot measures and give drastic punishment to those officers whose negligence, or even may be connivance, has given rise to such sorts of incident. May I know, who are these officers? What was the role of those officers? If the Minister has got any

information about it, will he be pleased to place this information before the House, as also state whether any steps for evolving a national consensus in this matter are being considered.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, had already called a meeting of all the leaders of the various parties and groups on the 20th and there they have come to an understanding that if such incidents occur and if the State Government does not undertake to hold an enquiry or institute an enquiry, the Members who desire to go may visit the spot and find out the facts on the spot.

As far as the questions raised by Shri Joshi regarding harial, the procession and the public meeting which was organised are concerned and what the police were doing, these are strictly matters for the State police, we have not sufficient or detailed information on this point and I would not be able to enlighten the hon. Members on these points. However, we will ask for the information and when it is supplied, we will make it available.

As far as the general question of atrocities on the Harijans is concerned, it is a matter which is seriously engaging the attention of the Government and all efforts are being made. A conference of the Chief Ministers is also now being called and all efforts and cooperation of the various parties is also being sought. This is the action being taken by the Government.

श्री जगु कुमार लखवी (उदयपुर):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि कानून अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया जाता है, उस के बाद वह वापस नहीं जाता है। उस के संबंध में डिप्टी कमिश्नर को यह है कि इस को इम्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है की फिर वह किसी दूसरे टाउन के लिए क्यों नहीं विचारित किया जाता? जब उनकी इम्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है तो फिर स्टेटमेंट किस लिए देते हैं? यह कहे

है कि पुलिस के बारे में इन्फार्मेशन उन को नहीं है और क्यों यह हुआ इस की इन्फार्मेशन उनको नहीं है और क्यों यह हुआ इसकी इन्फार्मेशन उनको नहीं है तो जवाब किसलिए दे रहे हैं ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Whatever Informations we have, has been given. Further information is being obtained and we want to see that such things do not happen, but I see here that there is retaliation and counter-retaliation.

It is true that the Police should have taken preventive action when they knew that something had happened on the 24th and the 25th. That is why I am drawing the attention of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to go into it fully and punish those who are responsible for it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter where I must also express to you my difficulty. On question of this character, if I delay, naturally there will be agitation in the House. If I do not delay, because the primary responsibility is that of the State Government, the Central Government will not get all the information immediately and so it is between the two that I am placed. I myself had a little difficulty in selecting it and I thought that this could be taken up a few days later. But from past experience I knew that if I delay it, there will be a lot of agitation.

Mr. Basu.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बासु : आज के इस विधान के जनार्ण में यह बात कहना कि बिले की जाये, कहाँ तक उचित है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basu.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बासु : प्राय वाटरलेस से बात कर सकते हैं, टेलीफोन से बात कर सकते हैं । आप एक दिन में सारे संसार से बात कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Speaker, Sir...

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बासु : बार बिल तक सरकार बात क्यों नहीं करती है ? यह कोई जवाब है ?

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): He has not yielded and what he says should not go on record.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बासु : आपने कहा बिले करते हैं तो, मुश्किल, नहीं करते हैं तो मुश्किल । ऐसे जरूरी सवाल पर वाटरलेस, टेलीफोन से फौरन पता चल सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Daim-ond Harbour): I am here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. I have called Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are not Chitta Basu who has been called.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय (उज्जैन) :
इनके पास पूरी जानकारी ही नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Chitta Basu. Your question is not answered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Chitta Basu. Please do not record. Only those members whose names appear on the list are called.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The issue is very sensitive and my purpose is not to arouse passion or unrest among any members of any community. But I want to highlight certain basic questions and in this connection I would like that the Prime Minister should make it clear whether it is not a fact that he, in a conference of the leaders of the Opposition and of the

(Shri Chitta Basu.)

other Groups, made a categorical statement that a situation like this where atrocities are committed on Harijans or a situation of this nature should be properly dealt with. And, to begin with, an all-Party parliamentary team should visit the place so that the people of the area can understand the real attitude of the Parliament and of all the Parties concerned.

In this case, I would only want to mention that the Prime Minister—I do not know why he has made that comment—said that it is a matter of an offensive or counter-offensive or in his words, retaliation or counter-retaliation. It has prejudiced the cause of certain communities and I am forced to make this comment. It would have been better for the Prime Minister not to make such comments at this stage.

Therefore, my first point is: whether the government propose, in tune with the commitment made by the Prime Minister, to send a parliamentary team to the particular town to go into the whole affair. That is No. 1...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): It is unnecessary, Sir. In the conference....

MR. SPEAKER: He will answer it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There seems to be some misunderstanding in the mind of my hon. friend. It is not my purpose to comment on the activities of the AIADMK government or of any government for that matter. It is not my purpose to comment on the Tamil Nadu Government. My purpose is and I think that the Prime Minister has also made that point that there will be an all-party approach to the problem of this nature. It must not be the problem to be looked after only by the State Government or the Central Government. It is a matter which needs proper assessment of the situation and all parties efforts are needed to meet the situation.

My second point is that it is necessary to pin point the real cause behind this incident. I quote "The Hindu" of the 27th July on this subject:

"The violence in the tower was sparked by an incident on Sunday when a Harijan girl was allegedly teased by a Caste Hindu in a vegetable shop".

To-day there is an important report in the Statesman,

in The Statesman. I quote the relevant portion of it:

"Apparently, a large section of Business community expects the Harijans to treat such incidents as a fact of life."

Here lies the crux of the problem. And this is the question of social attitude to women, particularly Harijan women. Harijans should not treat this incident, which concerns their sense of self respect and particularly the respect for their women folk, like that because Harijan women are also women. They are also mothers and they are also sisters. Attitude of disrespect and sometimes of contempt towards the Harijans or non-Harijans caste should be condemned by the House as a whole. I want that the Prime Minister should join me in condemning this attitude of any caste towards the womanhood of Harijans.

There are certain incidents of gruesome nature: I mention from the Statesman of to-day:

"12 year old Shakti, a Harijan boy and 4 others were caught, tied to a tree and beaten to death. Their bodies were dumped into ponds."

"A 19 year old Harijan youth was strangled to death."

"A body of 20 year old Harijan woman and 25 year old Harijan man was charred beyond recognition."

"In the main Harijan colony nearly 500 dwellings have been destroyed in fire."

"The total death toll is 13."

In these circumstances, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would advise the Government of Tamilnadu to make a proper probe into the whole affair so that the real culprits can be brought to book.

May I also know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would advise the Government of Tamilnadu to immediately suspend the police officers for their utter failure in taking preventive measures.

From the statement made by the Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs it is clear that tension had been building up for a few days. The police officers failed to take proper steps.

Lastly, may I also request the Government of India to offer relief and succour to the victims who had lost their lives, who had lost their dwelling houses and who had suffered in any way. With these words I want that the Prime Minister should make a categorical announcement in this House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would not only advise but expect the Tamilnadu Government to find out the persons responsible and punish them severely. On that score I have no doubt. And if the representatives of Opposition from every party want to go there and enquire, I shall certainly have no objection because I have agreed to it. But there is a Parliamentary Committee for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which has representatives of all parties. If that goes, it will go on behalf of Parliament. That can go, or this can go.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already permitted them to go. I have already permitted the Scheduled Castes Committee to go.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Certainly there has been some negligence on the part of officers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is already a Parliamentary Committee which can go and which should go. But I certainly want every incident to be probed into fully and all those responsible for such incidents to be punished very severely, so that they do not recur again.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. It has been pointed out by the hon. Prime Minister in this august House that he has written to all the Chief Ministers. There is a responsibility. (Interruptions) Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: I am one of the Members of the Committee. On behalf of the Committee of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, recently I visited Madras where the I.G. of Police, all the Secretaries and other people were assembled (Interruptions). Please listen. I asked them a specific question:

"Did you receive any letter from the Prime Minister in this connection, in regard to the fixing of responsibility on the District Magistrate or the higher officers, in the case of atrocities on Harijans?"

They just denied that they had not received any letter from the Prime Minister. How can you trust that the Prime Minister can do justice to Harijans in writing to the Tamil Nadu Government? How do you feel that this Parliament or this Central Government can do justice?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: There must be some assurance by the hon. Prime Minister that he will do justice to the Harijans.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If any officers in Madras have not received instructions, that cannot be my fault. I have written to the Chief Ministers about these things and also requested them to tell all the officers concerned in this matter. If it has not been conveyed to them, it is not my fault. But I shall certainly request the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to let me know whether this is true.

MR. SPEAKER: One other question was asked: Could any compensation be provided for the families of those who have suffered?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Really speaking, those who are responsible for this arson ought to be made to pay for this loss, and not the Government. Therefore, there should be heavy fines levied on the locality; this is the only way; otherwise Government will be brought in every time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

*(Interruptions)***

***SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI** (Madras North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to commend the constant efforts of the hon. Members of this House who, in the recent past, have been frequently and passionately pleading for protection to the life and property of the Adidraidas on the floor of this august House.

I wish to stress here that the unfortunate incident in Villupuram in which the Adidraidas have been subjected to violent attack cannot and should not be compared with such atrocities being perpetrated on them in the northern parts of our country. In Tamil Nadu, I have no hesitation in

saying that there is no caste animosity or hatred among caste-Hindus and Adidraidas. This is mainly due to the untiring efforts of Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker and Aringar Anna who have broken the barriers of castes and communities.

The incident in Villupuram has not occurred all of a sudden. Two or three times earlier such incidents have taken place. The Lok Sabha might not have had the opportunity to discuss or know about them because of the Emergency or the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. This latest incident is one in the chain of events that have occurred there. It is reported that the cause of this is the teasing of a Harijan girl by a caste-Hindu. It is clear that this is the handiwork of some anti-social elements and also unseemly exhibition of group rivalry. Caste feelings or caste animosity should not be given importance in this episode.

Here, I would like to state that this serious happening could have been averted if the Police Administration had taken prompt steps to control the situation. As pointed out by my hon. friend, Dr. Joshi, the mover of this Calling Attention Notice, the Police has not acted promptly and effectively. The incident took place on 23rd, and there were repetition of such ugly happenings on 24th, 25th and 26th and yet there was no scent of Police there. One begins to wonder whether there is a Police Department in Tamil Nadu, whether there is Home Minister there and whether there is a worthwhile Government there. I have to reiterate regretfully that because of the ineptitude of the Police during the past year or so such incidents are recurring, culminating in the gruesome murder of so many innocent people.

**Not recorded.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Here I would also like to point out that in Tamil Nadu cases are instituted just for the heck of it. Where cases are necessarily to be instituted, they are brushed aside. A case has been instituted against me alleging that I tried to murder Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I should say that the Police is being misused there. The Police by themselves are not functioning effectively. The Police in Tamil Nadu are also trigger-happy. In the recent Farmers' Agitation many deaths—in fact 10 people were killed—had taken place. In the Fisherman's Agitation similarly, murders had been committed. In this case, just because the Harijans and caste-Hindus were involved, and also because the newspapers flashed the happenings, we have had the opportunity to discuss about this here.

When this incident took place, the entire Police Department was behind the Chief Minister in Madurai because of the Corporation Elections there. Naturally they could not rush to Villupuram to the aid of the victims. Cuddalore is half-an-hour distance by car from Villupuram. The Police from Cuddalore should have come to Villupuram. Vellore is also half-an-hour distance by car from Villupuram; yet the Police from Vellore did not come to Villupuram. Madras itself is one-and-half hour distance by car and the Police from Madras could have come to Villupuram. The Police could have come to Villupuram on the 23rd itself. Till Wednesday, the Police was conspicuously absent. Looting, arson, murder continued merrily for four days and the Police was nowhere near the area of conflict. The Police personnel responsible for this criminal negligence must be proceeded against and they must be removed from service at once. An impartial judicial inquiry must be instituted forthwith. The hon. Speaker mentioned that the Scheduled Castes Committee is visiting Villupuram shortly. That is not enough. I would suggest that, instead of sending all-Party M.Ps, a delega-

tion of all-caste M.Ps must be asked to visit Villupuram. Today morning I heard over the Radio that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who usually takes shelter for any event under the plea of political institution, who imputes political motivation for any unseemly law and order problem, has this time stated that he would be constituting shortly an all-party Committee to go into this question...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, I object to that. He cannot discuss about Tamilnadu. It is irrelevant; This is a State subject. I appreciated the hon. Member's feelings about the eradication of caste-Hindu feelings in my area. For him to discuss about the Chief Minister and to speak about the law and order has he got a message from the Home Minister? Is he the man concerned to speak about it? (*Interruptions*) I object to his talking about the Chief Minister very seriously. I have got the material. This morning I talked to the Chief Minister. As a responsible man I have got the materials from the Chief Minister. He has sent two Ministers; he has deputed two Ministers to go there. I can understand the feelings for them. (*Interruptions*) All right. Go on, I follow you. Don't try to stop me by your barbaric methods.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: An All-Party Committee should visit this area and should create a climate of peace....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: In the Madurai incident, they got a rebuff. Even when the Statesman reported about that in their papers, I kept quiet. It is a prejudice unnecessarily created and will not serve any purpose. We are for the harijans; we are working for them. We will not tolerate such things to happen. Whatever may be the rules, I will not tolerate such a thing to happen in this House. You know pretty well we are fighting for their cause in this country. Out of enthusiasm, out of poli-

(Shri A. Bala Pajanor) tical prejudice, do not unnecessarily make the baseless allegations. This is not a matter to be raised here. Let us not politicalise it.

SHRI A. P. ASAITHAMBI: I am not saying anything against him.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Making use of MISA Shri Karunanidhi sent every one to prison. Let him not pretend. In Madurai Mrs. Gandhi and these people were together.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the admission of the question is concerned, I called a meeting of the Leaders. You were also present there. And all of you agreed that in the matter of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, even if it was a State subject, we should give an opportunity.

So far as comments about the Government or the Minister are concerned, it may be right or it may be wrong; it may be wholly false. But, he has got a right to make that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: To make a statement that the police danced behind the Chief Minister is certainly defamatory. Can I say that tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a political statement and not a defamatory statement.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: That I cannot tolerate. I have my own responsibility to discharge here. That is why I am here. The party which cannot send more than one to this House cannot say that they are representing all the people.

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI: I welcome the statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that he would be soon constituting an all-party Committee which would go to the area and endeavour to establish an atmosphere of amity and understanding. I suggest this Committee should comprise of all caste-representatives. The hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs said that the death toll was 12. But the Newspapers say

that it is about 14. I demand that the families of clash-victims must be given compensation immediately. From the newspapers we find that they have lost their hearths and homes; they are on the roadside. They are starving. But so far nothing has been done to give them succour. The suffering families must be sheltered in the nearby choultries of temples for the time being. They should be fed and given clothes to cover themselves. A delegation of all-caste M.Ps must visit and find out the basic cause of this conflict. Mr. Bala Pajanor was getting wild. I feel strongly that the failure of the administrators has led to this calamity. The Police Administration in the State has not been functioning effectively for the past one year in Tamil Nadu, ending in this grievous consequence. This should also be looked into.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, it is possible that the concerned police officials may not have acted promptly but that is no fault of the Chief Minister. It is not right to bring in the Chief Minister in this manner. Chief Minister is very serious in this matter and he wants to see that proper remedies are found.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am grateful to the Prime Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He has already called an all-party conference. I am quite sure that necessary relief will be given. On that score I have no doubt. I will certainly be in communication with the Chief Minister and try to find out what is being done.

भी सम्भवतः प्रसन्न वाक्य (सचकिया) :
 घरेन में कई बार हरिजनों पर अपत्याचारों
 के विषय में चर्चाएँ हुई हैं। जब जब इस
 विषय पर चर्चा होती है तब तब काफी रोष
 सवस्यों की तरफ से प्रकट किया जाता है और
 सरकार की ओर से भी आश्वासन मिलते
 घाएँ हैं कि प्रयत्न किया जाएगा कि इस
 प्रकार की शर्मनाक घटनाएँ घटित न हों।
 तमिलनाडु में 24-25 तारीख से ये घटनाएँ
 हो रही हैं और लगातार कल तक वहाँ ये
 घटनाएँ घटित होती रही हैं। आज धले
 ो हमारे असा डी०एम०के० के माननीय सदस्यों
 को हमारे कवन से घोट पहुंचे लेकिन चार
 पांच दिन तक वहाँ पर बिल्कुल अश्रमवस्था
 रही है जिस के कारण हरिजनों की हत्याएँ
 हुई हैं, दुकानें लूटी गई हैं, जलाई गई हैं
 लेकिन पुलिस ने किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप
 नहीं किया, न फायरिंग की ओर न ही
 किसी और प्रकार की कार्रवाई की
 जिससे वहाँ पर जनता में विश्वास की भावना
 पैदा हो। बिहार में जिस समय इस प्रकार
 की घटना घटी थी तब वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री
 सुरतल घटनास्थल पर गए थे, स्वाट पर गए
 थे और जितने लोग मरे थे उनको पांच-पांच
 हजार का मुआवजा दिया गया था। मैं
 जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ की सरकार ने इस
 प्रकार ने क्यों नहीं किया? इसके विषय में
 मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जो गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य-
 भार भी सम्भाले हुए हैं, जानना चाहता हूँ।

वहाँ पर पिछले तीन चार दिन से ये
 घटनाएँ घट रही हैं। 24-25 तारीख
 के इन घटनाओं के घटने के बावजूद भी मैं
 जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के
 द्वारा वहाँ पर कोई केन्द्रीय टीम क्यों नहीं
 भेजी गई, सामूहिक रूप से लोगों की हत्याएँ
 की गई हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय टीम के न भेजे जाने
 का क्या कारण है? पहले पढ़ने को मिला
 था कि नौ लोगों की हत्या हुई है, आज
 क्लबघारों में पढ़ने को मिला है कि लगभग

पंद्रह लोग मारे गए हैं और कुछ लोग लम्पटा हैं
 और इसके बारे में आज तक हम लोगों को
 कुछ जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी है। मैं
 जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक क्यों नहीं
 कोई केन्द्रीय टीम वहाँ भेजी गई है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ
 गृह-मंत्री से कि जब बिहार में बेलछी कांड
 हुआ था तो वहाँ के डी० एस० पी० और
 संबंधित अधिकारियों को तुरन्त मुआवजा
 कर दिया गया था यहाँ पर वैसी स्थिति में
 जिन पुलिस अधिकारियों ने किसी भी प्रकार
 की कार्यवाही नहीं की तो आज तक उनके
 खिलाफ इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं
 की गई है?

जहाँ तक मुआवजे की बात है, यह ठीक
 है कि मुआवजा आज तक नहीं मिला है,
 आपके प्रयास से मुआवजा मिल जायेगा,
 लेकिन जितकी जायें गई हैं, जिनका परिवार
 लुट गया है, जिन मां-बहनों का सिन्दूर
 लुट गया है, सरकार इनके विषय में कौन सा
 कदम उठाने जा रही है?

प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया कि हमने मुख्य-
 मंत्रियों का 20 तारीख को सम्मेलन बुला कर
 इस प्रकार की हिदायत दी थी, लेकिन
 हिदायत देने के बाद वहाँ पर कौन से कदम
 उठाये गये हैं इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के बारे
 में, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि निकट भविष्य में
 इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ नहीं घटेंगी, इसके लिए
 केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कारगर कदम उठायेगी।

श्री एस० डी० पाटिल : माननीय
 सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाये हैं, जो सुझाव
 दिये हैं, उनके बारे में हम जानते हैं (अव-
 श्याम) कर्नलसेशन के बारे में हम उनसे इन्फो
 मेंशन ले रहे हैं, वह जाने के बाद सबन को
 बतला देंगे। अब तक हमारे पास जो
 इन्फोमेंशन आई है वह 27 की आई है उसमें

[श्री एस० डी० पाटिल]

कम्प्लेन का जिक्र नहीं है। जो बातें हैं, वह बता रहे हैं और जो आपने सुनाव दिया है पुलिस के बारे में, वह जहां तक हमको ठीक लगता है, प्रबन्ध कार्यवाही करते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री राम क्वार बेरबा (टोंक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Dr Ramji Singh. Do not record. (Interruptions)**

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I want to know from you whether what Mr. Kachwai said repeatedly in loud voice has gone on record.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It has not gone on record. Do not record. (Interruptions)**

डा० रामजीसिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि इस सदन को एक बार फिर हरिजनों के साथ हुए अत्याचार के सम्बन्ध में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना पड़ रहा है।

वस्तुतः एक तरफ हमारे 14 हरिजन मारे गये हैं और 500 गरीबों की झोपड़ियां जल गई हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे प्रशासन में से 2 डी० एस० पी० रैंक के, 3 इन्स्पेक्टर रैंक के और 9 ग्राम्डे रिजर्व फोर्स के आदमी घायल हुए हैं। लगता है कि आगवद हम लोगों को इन सारी चीजों के बारे में प्रशासन का सही तरीका ही अब तक मालूम नहीं हुआ है। अखबारों में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, वह हिन्दू की रिपोर्ट है, इससे स्पष्ट है—

"A tense situation prevailed in the town for some time".

फिर दूसरी रिपोर्ट है—

"A ban order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated in the town".

उसके बाद अखबार लिखता है :

"Even at this stage, the police failed to intervene effectively".

13 hrs.

अखबार में यह भी आया है :

"Encouraged by this, the two groups went berserk after dusk and indulged in large-scale arson and loot".

अखबार का यह मतलब है :

"This is inept handling of the situation".

इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें सदन में आ गई हैं, लेकिन मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या गृह मंत्री को यह पता है या नहीं—कि क्या यह संसद और कलह एक तरफ सवर्ण लोगों का हरिजनों से था, और दूसरी तरफ सवर्ण लोगों का मुसलमान सम्प्रदाय से था। अगर यह बात ठीक है तो गृह मंत्री को कहना चाहिए कि यह केवल अराजकता फैलाने का बंडयंत्र है। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? इस तरह भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ?

हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के समाचार बार-बार आते रहते हैं ? बजाय इसके कि ऐसी कोई बटना हो, और कोई नांव की जाये, श्री बोम्बेदन नायर धनवान करें, तब उस बटना की न्यायिक जांच की जाये, क्या सरकार कोई इस प्रकार का आश्वासन

नहीं कर सकती हैं कि जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसी बटना हो, चाहे वह किसी भी राज्य में हो, चाहे उस राज्य में भ्रमा डी० एम० के० सत्ताकूट हो, और चाहे सी० पी० एम० या जनता पार्टी सत्ताकूट हो, वहाँ उसकी न्यायिक जांच अवश्यमात्री होनी चाहिए । मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर सकती है कि ऐसे सवालों पर न्यायिक जांच अवश्य की जायेगी

कुछ लोगों को इस पर आपत्ति हो सकती है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था, जब तक ऐसे सवालों पर समरी ट्रायल नहीं होगी, तब तक हरिजन और कमजोर वर्ग के लोग मुकदमों में कमजोर ही रहेंगे । क्या ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जा सकता है कि जहाँ इस तरह से सामूहिक हत्या का प्रयास हो, वहाँ समरी ट्रायल की जाये ?

क्या मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहना का आशय ले सकता हूँ और यह धारा कर सकता हूँ कि वह 14 मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को प्रधान मंत्री के कोष से कुछ न कुछ दे कर सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के हरिजनों को सात्वना और संतोष देने ?

छोटी-छोटी बटना पर बहुत बड़ी बातें हो जाती हैं ! आपने सुना होगा कि दिल्ली के पास कंठाबला में गांव सभा की 120 एकड़ जमीन लकड़स लोगों के बीच बंटने लगी है, और जो हरिजन इससे संबंधित

हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक प्रोटेस्ट सम्मेलन किया जा रहा है । जब आज हरिजन बंधुओं का आत्म-सम्मान जग रहा है, और जब जनता सरकार उनको अधिकार देने जा रही है, तो जब तक रोकबाम के लिए पहले से कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तब तक हरिजनों पर भत्याचार बंद नहीं हो सकता है ।

मैं विनयपूर्वक इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर चाहूँगा ।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as distribution of land is concerned, only this morning I contacted the Lt. Governor and requested him to give proper attention to that problem, which is very sensitive. As far as the death toll is concerned, it is only 12 as far as the authentic information of the Government is concerned. (Interruptions). Regarding burning of huts, only 200 huts have been burnt, not 200 huts were burnt, not 500.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only 200?

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes you invite trouble by using wrong expressions.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I am sorry. 200 huts were burnt, not 500.

श्री मनो राम बाणर्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 376 के अंतर्गत एक भौचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M. for lunch.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after Lunch, at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE.: IMPORT POLICY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Dharía.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, this statement runs to more than six pages. May I, with your permission, lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. However, a couple of Members wanted some clarifications.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I lay the Statement regarding the Import Policy for 1978-79 on the Table of the House.

Statement

While placing on the Table of the House on the 3rd April 1978, the Foreign Trade policy for 1978-79, I had stated that the Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Technical Development) would receive during the period April-June 1978 suggestions and representations made in regard to the new policy and make its recommendations to Government, on the basis of which modifications could be made. A wide cross section of persons in industry and trade, including the principal Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other Associations availed of this opportunity. The Review Committee has already completed the bulk of its work and would by the end of this month be disposing of all requests and suggestions made upto the middle of July, 1978.

2. After considering the recommendations made by the Review Committee in the above manner, it has been

decided to issue a Public Notice today bringing into force those recommendations of the Committee as have been accepted by the Government. I have great pleasure in placing on the Table of the House copies of this Public Notice. As soon as the Committee has completed its work, another Public Notice will be issued, covering amendments to the existing policy in the nature of *inter-se* adjustments among the banned, restricted and other lists of items included in the Import Policy.

3. For the benefit of the House, I wish to summarise hereunder the principal contents of the Public Notice being issued today:—

ACTUAL USERS:

(i) The definition of "spares" and "components" has been enlarged to include accessories and attachments

(ii) The policy does not permit the import of "consumables" by industrial users under Open General Licence. To give them relief in this regard, an addition to the automatic licences granted to them would be made to the extent of 10 per cent of the value of such licences, to enable them to import the consumables needed by them.

(iii) There are industries which are still passing through the phased development programme in our country. Suitable provision had been made in the earlier policy to take care of such programme, but the connected procedures were likely to result in difficulties and delays especially at the time of Customs clearance. This has been rationalised in the new approach contained in the Public Notice.

While doing so, the number of industries included in the list has been reviewed and reduced as far as possible.

(iv) In the case of small tools and precision measuring instruments, the policy did not earlier permit industrial users to use their automatic licences to import, within limits, any of the tools and instruments included in the banned list. This has been liberalised, having due regard to the present status of Indian industry. (A similar facility has been extended to exporters of engineering goods against their replenishment licences).

(v) Items included in the restricted list could not be imported as "permissible" spares in the earlier policy, that is to say under Open General Licence, by the concerned Actual Users. This has been now provided.

The demand for ball roller and other bearings of internal diameter of 10 mm to 50 mm is more than what can be supplied by indigenous producers. Hence all such items of and above 10 mm diameter have been placed in the restricted list.

(vi) Various types of capital goods have been allowed for import under Open General Licence. Their components could also be imported by those, who are in a position either to assemble them or even make a modest contribution to their Indian manufacture; savings in packing and freight can also be had thereby. This enabling provision has been made fully clear in the amendment now made to the relevant entry No. 497.

(vii) Various amendments have been made to permit easier flow of components and materials required by electronic industrial units, so as to give a boost to their indigenous production and also exports. This has been done by identifying specific components, which are made indigenously and leaving the rest for import under Open General Licence

(viii) Among the items under Open General Licence, X-ray films and other photographic films, of the type that are not being made indigenously have been now allowed for import by all persons. The earlier provision limiting this facility to Actual Users created difficulties to professionals and hospitals in getting their requirements.

(ix) The crude drugs required to be imported for Unani and Ayurvedic purposes have been enumerated, to make their imports more convenient at the time of Customs clearance.

(x) The list of family planning items allowed for import under Open General Licence has been enlarged to include all items as have been approved by the Drugs Controller, but are not produced indigenously.

(xi) Small scale industries requiring automatic licences for value less than Rs. 50,000/- are granted such licences on a "repeat" basis. It has been decided that in such cases there need be no sub-division of the total value among iron and steel items, non-iron and steel items and spares. They can utilise the licences as best as they like, for maintaining their registered industrial activities.

REGISTERED EXPORTERS:

(i) Exports of spares and Components of Machine Tools, Internal Combustion Engines, Pumps and Compressors, Industrial Machinery, Motor Vehicles and Automobile Ancillaries, and Railway Equipments will be eligible to import replenishment at the same rate as that applicable to the respective parent product.

(ii) Certain export products had been omitted for import replenishment purposes in the earlier policy. A closer examination justified their restoration, including adjustments in

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

the rates already announced in some cases.

Both the above provisions will be applicable to the exports made from 1st April, 1978 onwards.

I would like to add that the list of export products qualifying for import replenishment is open to additions and alterations in the course of the year, depending upon the progress made in our export efforts *vis-a-vis* our industrial development.

(iii) Appropriate woollen products have been made eligible for the import of wool waste and synthetic waste as well.

(iv) The list of items included in the Appendix 26 to the policy is not available to the Export Houses for the utilisation of their additional licences. It has been reviewed several items have been deleted and a few items added.

(v) In view of the practical difficulties in the operation of the scheme and the price to be paid for uneconomic purchases, the limit of Rs. 1 lakh per item in the Restricted List applicable to Export Houses, for utilisation of their additional licences, has been raised to Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. There are a few other matters relating to our foreign trade of which I would like to inform the House:—

(i) The scheme for the export of Gold Jewellery against replenishment of their gold content has been finalised and will be brought into force shortly. This will, I hope, go a long way to increase our export earnings and provide jobs for thousands of our Goldsmiths and Skilled artisans.

(ii) In the case of Man-made Fibres and Filament Yarn, the Committee headed by Secretary, Indus-

trial Development, will finalise its report shortly, on the basis of Government's Textile Policy. In the meantime, it has been decided to permit the eligible Actual Users to register with the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, their requirements of Polyester Filament Yarn for one more quarter.

(iii) A review has been undertaken of the scheme of Advance (including Imprest) licences with or without duty exemption benefits, so as to facilitate our export production efforts. It will be brought into operation soon.

(iv) Imports of second-hand machinery have posed problems at all times. After satisfactory verification of the nature of the items and their residual life, it is no doubt desirable to permit their import, however, caution is required in judging individual cases. A Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Technical Development, is making a study of the subject to lay down appropriate guidelines.

(v) On the basis of the representations received, it has been decided that the offices of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports located at Rajkot, Visakhapatnam, and Pondicherry will continue to function as before during 1978-79, on the understanding that they will be closed down thereafter unless there is a substantial increase in the import/export activities handled through them in the current year.

5. With the amendments thus made to the Policy, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Review Committee headed by Secretary, Technical Development, our Foreign Trade Policy has been further re-oriented and simplified. These measures are based on various recommendations and exercises made by the Ministry and I am sure the new Foreign Trade Policy alongwith these

amendment, will provide a stable base for the future. I would like to utilise this opportunity to express the appreciations of the Government for prompt work done by the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Sudheeran.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): The Minister has now placed before the House the Import Policy; and I would like to seek a clarification from him. When commodities are available and they are surplus in our own country, is it fair on the part of the Government to import those items? (*Interruptions*). I would like to point out one important matter, as far as Kerala is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only ask for clarifications.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: I am coming to the question. The recent decision of the Union Government to import natural rubber, has created a scare in Kerala, because Kerala contributes 94 per cent of the total production of natural rubber. More than 3 lakhs of people are involved in it. Majority of rubber-growers are very small holders. Because of the rainy season, less tapping is taking place in Kerala. So, there was a little bit of rise in prices. But it is purely a temporary phenomenon. How can Government take a decision, based on a temporary phenomenon? If Government decided to import rubber, naturally it will take 3 to 4 months to implement the decision. By that time, the rainy season will be over, and the country will be self-sufficient in rubber.

We are told—and it is a fact—that within 3 to 4 months there will be an abundance of rubber, and that we will be surplus in it. This reported decision of the Union Government is really meant to help big industrial houses engaged in the rubber industry. The price of rubber has fallen

terribly in the country. Yesterday, the Kerala Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution urging upon the Union Government to revoke and reconsider its decision to import natural rubber. On behalf of the poor people who have been engaged in rubber plantations viz., small holders, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to reconsider and revoke the policy of importing natural rubber into the country.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am seeking a clarification from the hon. Minister because he has placed the Import Policy on the Table. According to Press reports—and reliable reports—the trade deficit may go up to Rs. 1200 crores this year. If so, what is the policy of the Government regarding the import of agricultural commodities which are available in the country itself? It is a very basic question. Moreover, the international price of this agricultural commodity, viz., rubber is Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1,000/-. The total cost, including other duties when it reaches India, will be Rs. 1200/-. Then there is no benefit by the import of rubber, if you consider the price prevailing in the international market. All these factors have to be taken into account when you consider the import policy. Do the Government have any policy in the matter? Basically, the import is for fulfilling the gap of deficit in the commodity whereas if you pay increased price for the local rubber the benefit goes to the ordinary farmers. Shri Sudheeran has elaborately explained the situation. 95 per cent of the rubber is produced in Kerala. Now there is a temporary deficit because of the rainy season as tapping is very much less during the monsoon. As soon as the monsoon is over and the production is in full swing, according to the present estimates, the production will be about 1,65,000 tonnes which will actually create a surplus, after meeting the requirements of the country. In that background, is it the policy of the Gov-

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

ernment to work against the interests of the small farmers, whose number is 1.83 lakhs, and 1.5 lakhs of workers, by allowing the import of natural rubber from abroad, which costs almost the same here?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do appreciate the concern of the hon. Members. I hope the hon. Members may be aware of the measures taken by me so that....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are grateful to you for that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:.... so that due protection could be given to the producers. It is the policy of the Government to see that the producers of all commodities, including plantations, get a remunerative price. To that extent, there is no question of diluting that policy.

It so happened that the prices, which were at the level of Rs. 750 to 800, started firming up. Even when they went to Rs. 1,000 or even Rs. 1,100 we did not take any decision. But when they crossed Rs. 1,200, naturally we felt that some action was called for. Because, it affected several industrial units manufacturing different varieties of rubber. It is wrong to say that we acted because of pressure from monopoly houses. There are so many small units, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bengal, and in fact all over the country and they have been affected. Therefore, Government had to take a decision to import rubber to the tune of Rs. 15,000 tonnes.

However, I would like to assure my hon. friends that I am prepared to have discussions with them, or the Chief Minister of Kerala, or other Ministers or officers, and if the prices could be immediately brought down, even though the decision has been taken to import rubber, if the prices

are immediately slashed—I do not say they should be brought down to below Rs. 800, but at least they must come down—then I am prepared to revise my decision, so that while our producers get a remunerative price, the industries are also run.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How does the price of imported rubber compare with the local price that was prevalent two months ago?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have to look at the economic situation. While the Government has to take care of the producers or growers, simultaneously, they have to take care of the industries where thousands of people are employed. Naturally, the Government have to take a balanced view of the whole question.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the consumers?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Of course, the consumers also. Under these circumstances, I would request my friends from Kerala State, let them take appropriate measures so that the existing prices are immediately brought down. If there are any powers in my hands which they want me to exercise, I am prepared to be with them, to co-operate with them; there is no difficulty. But the prices must come down. If they come down, the Government will be prepared to revise the decision. Otherwise, Government will be forced to import rubber.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: The Minister is under a wrong impression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot have a discussion. Even the clarification was allowed as a special case.

14.14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing the 31st July, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from the List of Business for today.

(2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—

(a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1978.

(b) The Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzafarpore) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978.

(c) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

In addition, it is also proposed to provide:

(a) Further discussion on the Motion moved by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta regarding student unrest at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 31st July, 1978.

(b) Discussion on the Motion by Shri Vasant Sathe and others regarding Language Policy from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1978.

(c) Discussion on the Motion by Shri Shyamandan Mishra regarding Shah Commission Reports on Thursday, the 3rd August, 1978.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): While these items were discussed and finalised in the Business Advisory Committee, I raised the point of Shri Vasant Sathe's resolution....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been included.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: It is a different motion under rule 184 in regard to the exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and the ex-Home Minister. The hon. Speaker was pleased to say that this matter also would be taken into consideration. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether any time is going to be allotted to this motion, if so, what is the time allotted and when this is going to be taken up.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): I must respectfully but very strongly make this point at the beginning that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not honouring his word. Last week, on Friday, when I requested him about the Anti-Defection Bill, he said he would do it as early as possible next week, but he has not mentioned in his statement today at all whether the introduction of the Bill is coming or not. I hope he does not go on telling us like this next week, next week. The whole session is only for six weeks. He has promised, but he has not done it. At least he should have promised us today that Government would introduce the Bill next week for discussion and passing.

My main submission today is on a different topic. I am surprised to find...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Defection has still to be completed.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): He is a roaming Member, a defecting Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot be a mobile Member.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am surprised to find that the statement of Government business for next week does not include an important policy statement from his colleague, the Minister of Petroleum and Fertilisers, Bahugunaji. Last Sunday in Ahmedabad, my home city and constituency, a "Convention on Bombay-High and Gujarat" was held under the auspices of an institute called Public Opinion Forum, and the Minister of Industries of the Gujarat Government attended the Convention as the Chief Guest. I was participating in that myself and I even made a speech there. We passed a resolution. That I am not going to read out today. My only point is that that Convention with regard to Bombay-High said this, and I am quoting from the message of the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No quotation.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is only a short one. Here is what it said.

"We have been assured by the Government of India at the highest level that Bombay High/Bassein associated and natural gas will be piped to a point in Gujarat and preliminary work in this direction has been completed. Feasibility reports for the pipeline are under submission to the Government of India. Government of Gujarat proposes to ensure that landfall for this pipeline is in Gujarat and in foreseeable future, it is linked with a gas grid in Gujarat so as to sustain and stimulate integrated development."

Today's Financial Express says....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will finish in half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only make a submission in regard to next week's business.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will not take more time. It says:

"The Gujarat Government has written to the Union Petroleum Ministry to complete the construction of the gas pipeline from Bombay High-Bassein fields to a shore-point in Gujarat on schedule by the middle of next year."

All I wanted to say is that the people of Gujarat are deeply concerned about the year-long and even more delay and hesitation on the part of ONGC and Government of India regarding the supply of Bombay High gas—natural and associated—to Gujarat in the stipulated time of May-June, 1979. I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell his colleague to come forward with a statement on this in the next week as part of Government business.

श्री बलराम तिवारी (खजीनाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कार्यसूची सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने पढ़ी है, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा का उसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। हमारी गिनत संस्थाओं और विश्वविद्यालयों का मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के सम्मान में वाद-विवाद छिड़ा हुआ है। उस विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं। उसकी जांच हुई और जांच के आधार पर उस विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति से इस्तीफा देने को कहा गया। उन्होंने अभी तक इस्तीफा नहीं दिया। अब उनसे निवेदन किया जा रहा है कि वे अपने पद पर बने रहें। उनके इस्तीफा देने और न देने के कारण विश्वविद्यालय में एक अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश

के समान विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में काफी एक्सरसाइज बुक्स नहीं मिल रही हैं इससे बड़ा संकट है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी को इन तथ्यों के सम्बन्ध में और सरकार की नीति के सम्बन्ध में एक बक्तव्य देना चाहिए।

दूसरे उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, असम और बिहार में बाढ़ से बहुत बड़ी हानि हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक मेरे जिले बल्ली में 11 लाख लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं और पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में दस हजार गांव इस बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने 11 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांगा है। बहाने करोड़ों की तादाद में मकान बिर गये हैं और फसल नष्ट हो गयी है। इस पूरी स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री की तरफ से एक बयान होना चाहिए और इस सदन में इस की चर्चा होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह ग्रामिणसम्वन्धीय लोक महत्व का विषय है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): What about the Constitution Amendment Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must write in advance if you want to raise something.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my only answer to my hon. friend opposite, Mr. Venkatesubbiah, who raised the question about time for discussing a motion of Mr. Sathe, is that the Business Advisory Committee's decision in this regard was that the question may be considered some time later. There was no decision in the Business Advisory Committee that the discussion should take place during this week.

Secondly, my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar, is as regular on Fridays as any person who is true in his faith should be; any one of the faithful should be. He does not allow any Friday to pass, therefore, without hav-

ing his say. (Interruptions) I was not more specific because I wanted to be secular.

He referred to the Anti-Defection Bill. I did not say categorically last time that it will be introduced this week. I only said "as early as possible, if it is possible the next week". Therefore, I do not think, his remark that I have not honoured my word, was quite warranted. But anything that comes from a good friend like Mr. Mavalankar is always taken as a compliment. I do not, therefore, take umbrage at what he said.

Then he referred to the concern of the people of Gujarat. He said: "All I wanted to say is that the people of Gujarat are deeply concerned..." So, I thought, he would stop with the sentence, "All that I wanted to say". But he went on and added another sentence too, in which he asked me to convey his suggestion to my distinguished colleague, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. I shall do so.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwary. He was very much concerned about the condition in universities. He was not here perhaps during the latter part of my statement. If he were present here, he would have noticed "Further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on student unrest." Then, I went on to (b) and (c). Perhaps, he entered the House after (a) was over. Otherwise, he would have heard that there is to be a discussion on student unrest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He had given notice before he heard you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I can only say then that his anticipation led to an abortion!

On the question of floods, the hon. Member suggested that a statement should be made. I shall convey his suggestion to my colleague, Mr. Barnala.

14.27 hrs.

BRITANNIA ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (MOKAMEH UNIT) AND THE ARTHUR BUTLER AND COMPANY (MUZAFFARPORE) LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKING) BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Britannia Engineering Company in relation to the Mokameh unit owned by it and the right, title and interest of Arthur Butler and Company in relation to the undertakings owned by it, with a view to ensuring the continued manufacture of railway wagons and other goods essential to the needs of the country in general and the Railways in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of Britannia Engineering Company in relation to the Mokameh unit owned by it and the right, title and inter-

est of Arthur Butler and Company in relation to the undertakings owned by it, with a view to ensuring the continued manufacture of railway wagons and other goods essential to the needs of the country in general and the Railways in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: I introduce† the Bill.

14.29 hrs.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS (AMENDMENT) Bill*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I introduce the Bill.

Published in Gazetted of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28th July 1978.

†Introduce with the recommendation of the President.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SUPPLY OF ASSOCIATED AND NATURAL GAS FROM BOMBAY HIGH TO GUJARAT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I raise the following matter under rule 377 in connection with Bombay High to which Mr. Mavalankar made a reference.

There is likely to be stir in Gujarat in connection with the slow process of starting supply of associated and natural gas from Bombay High. The reason for the same is that while, as per their assurance, the Government has started supply of associated and natural gas from Bombay High to Maharashtra, the assurance given to Gujarat of starting the work as per schedule has not been kept. The Minister should assure the House that implementation of the assurance given by Government to Gujarat will be taken up immediately.

(ii) REPORTED INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE NOMAD AIRCRAFT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission under rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I wish to raise the following matter:

In the name of running a third level feeder air service, I gather the Government is taking a decision about the purchase of aircraft and ancillary worth about Rs. 30 crores to run and maintain certain air services in the so-called inaccessible areas.

The Indian Airlines Corporation, it is reported, has already declined to operate the services. The third level feeder service, to my mind, is being set up with a specific knowledge that it will lose money.

The aircraft involved in this deal is one called 'NOMAD' which is

manufactured in Australia and priced at about Rs. 30 lakhs each. It was offered to Government of India at Rs. 54 lakhs each last year. In Australia where the aircraft is made, it costs just under Rs. 50 lakhs. After conducting the survey in India, the distributors reported to have quoted the Government of India Rs. 54 lakhs in 1977. Strangely enough, since early this year, the same price has been raised to Rs. 60 lakhs each. In 1977 the price quoted included the Indian Agents' commission. Since then the agency has been terminated and the distributor has now its own representative in Delhi. Thus the Agents' commission has been saved. However, in place of reduction, the price has escalated by six lakhs per aircraft and an aircraft that has found no overseas buyers, is offered to this Government for its third level service, at a marked up price.

The aircraft is only a 16 seater one and when toilet is put in the number of seats, it will be reduced to 2/3rd. However the actual cost of 20 aircrafts (number contemplated to buy) is Rs. 10.5 crores. Besides there are spares etc. that are to be taken into account and thus another one crore will be involved. The spares will cost about five crores for these.

To operate the 3rd level feeder service for a few government officials and affluent businessmen who do not have to pay from their pocket, every year crores will go down the drain. Before initiating action this should be borne in mind.

Third level air service may only be considered provided they fulfil the undermentioned conditions:—

(i) No cost of any nature should be allowed to fall to any public exchequer;

(ii) There should be sufficient potential for passengers to buy tickets at economic price to enable the

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

aircraft operates consistently at over "break even" figures;

(iii) There must be adequate maintenance and repair facilities within easy reach so as to ensure that such aircraft operate for at least 2000 hours a year.

The price of the aircraft 'NOMAD 25A'—the one I am talking about—seems to have risen between February '78 and March, '78 from \$615304 to \$639000. The present I.A. fare-structure showed cost of passenger at 40 paise per K.M. The passenger fares of 'NOMAD' would be about 60 paise per kilometer. The third level air service is a commuter service and there will be no cabin service, toilet and baggage carrying provisions.

The aircraft is hardly Australian. The power units are American Allison 250 turbines driving American Natrej Propellers. The Avionics are American only. The sheet metal work is made in Australia only. India could have easily built such an aircraft, if at all this type of aircraft is needed. I am alarmed to hear, Sir, that there are serious allegations of taking bribe.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are demanding bribe.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you wanted to say is over now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is what I have heard. But the Minister is here. He may make a statement if he wants to. It is a very serious matter. Rs. 2 crore is being demanded as bribe. Rs. 2 crore has been offered. That is why a mark up of price is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you keep on persisting like this, it will not go on record.

पर्वटम और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशिका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, ने जो सवाल उठाया है, उसपर मेरे लिए

उत्तरे सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह का बयान देना जरूरी नहीं है, लेकिन जब बारे में कोई बयान देना पड़ेगा तो, इसलिए मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने दो सवाल उठाये हैं। एक जो यह कि क्या क्रॉडर सर्विस की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। इस सदन में पहले सदस्यों ने लगातार यह मांग की है कि उन के स्वार्थों की वापु-सेवा में जोड़ना चाहिए। इसके कारणों के मुद्दम संक्षिप्तों के यहां से जो जेरे पास लगातार मांग आ रही कि उनके राज्यों को किसी तरीके में हवाई सर्विस से जोड़ना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि में भी, और विदेशी टूरिस्ट्स को बुकिंग देने की दृष्टि से भी, बर्ड लेबल क्रॉडर एयर सर्विस को बनाने के बारे में एक कमेटी बनाई गई। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और वह जनी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा सवाल नीवेड के बारे में उठाया। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्राय के माध्यम से उस मुद्दे का जवाब दिया था। इन विषय में माननीय सदस्य को जो जानकारी है, मैं उसको पूरी तरह से निर्भूत करना चाहता हूँ। प्रश्नों नीवेड या और किसी भी एयरक्राफ्ट को रखने के बारे में किसी तरह से कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है—कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसने छः सात एयरला क्राफ्ट्स के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्टें दी कि ये एयरक्राफ्ट्स क्रॉडर सर्विस में बनाए जा सकते हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : क्या भारत सरकार का प्राक्रिटर नीवेड का सेल्डमैन है ? वह नीवेड एयरक्राफ्ट की कैटेगोरिक के लिए पारी, भूटान, गया। भारत सरकार का प्राक्रिटर सेल्डमैन का कार्य करता है।

श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशिका : जब एयर-क्राफ्ट खरीदने के बारे में सरकार का अनुमोदन हो जायेगा, उसके बाद...

की प्रवृत्तियों को : पहले कोटेज
क्या था और उसके बाद क्या हुआ ?

की प्रवृत्तियों को : कोटेज का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित होने के बाद हम चाहे एक और टेकनिकल कमेटी बनायेंगे, और कम्प्यूटर की सहायता से, जो एयरक्राफ्ट इकॉनॉमिक होगा, जो प्रोड्यूस की दृष्टि में भी कम लागत का होगा और हिन्दुस्तान को कम्प्लीट के लिए सृष्टेय होगा, हम उस एयरक्राफ्ट के लिए जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य को जो आशंका है, उसका कोई आधार नहीं है। उन्हें इन बात की पूरी आश्चर्य नहीं चाहिए कि जब कभी यह योजना लागू होगी, और जहाँ-जहाँ जायेगा, तो उस में किसी तरह का संदेह पैदा होने की गुंजाइश हम माननीय सदस्य को नहीं दूँगे।

(iii) REPORTED AGITATION BY THE WORKERS AT VARIOUS DEPOTS OF THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASRO-TIA (Jammu): Since I made a statement on the floor of parliament on 24-4-78 with regard to the food handling workers of FCI depots and their peaceful agitational movement at Jammu and New Delhi, situations at various places have further deteriorated which will be evident from the following:—

I. One satyagrahi worker of Fari-dabad Depot was shot dead on 3-5-78 and the work at the depot has been stopped from 1-4-78 and workers' due wages have not yet been paid by FCI.

II. At Silliguri depots in West Bengal, FCI reinstated 398 emergency victim workmen out of 484 on 15-2-78, but after four months, i.e. from 16-6-78, FCI suddenly stopped work at the depots and is now trying to

induct contractor's labour in their place. Even workers' wages due since 15-2-78 have not yet been paid. Prior to the above, FCI stopped work at Ashoknagar Depot in West Bengal.

III. In Jammu, lathi charge by Police on peaceful satyagrahi workers and their arrest and stoppage of work by FCI deliberately to victimise the workers and to break their movement has been started since May last and, lastly on 21-7-78 the Police demolished the Pandals and seized the belonging of the Satyagrahi workers with a view to stop the satyagrahi movement.

IV. In Orient Jute Mill depot in West Bengal, FCI has stopped work from 1-4-78 and workers' due wages is yet to be paid.

Thus FCI has adopted a new technique, i.e. stopping the work at the depots to thwart the peaceful movements of the workers over their demands. As a result losses have become colossal due to the reasons that in the aforesaid depots, 2000 staff, watchmen, peons and officers are being paid wages for doing no work, and the foodgrains stored there are being damaged. There is another invisible loss to FCI due to the reasons that as a result of closure of the above the dealers have been advised to draw their goods from the far flung godowns, for example dealers of Okhla depot now drawing goods from Naraina Depot and as a result FCI is paying Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- extra per bag to the dealers.

What for is the FCI taking such vindictive action on the poor workers on whose toil it depends? These workers are the mainstay of FCI and, in fact, they are the FCI. So, if the workers are not allowed to do work, then the entire 70,000 staff and officers have no work to do. It is totally unfair and unjust that these 70,000 staff and officers of FCI have the right to enjoy the fruits, but not the workers, though the latter are doing the most hazardous, heavy and hard work of loading, unloading and weighing 100

[Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia]

Kg. by head-load. We talk of amelioration of the unorganised labourers, but it will be sad if these workers are cowed down by repressive actions when they will raise their heads over their demands for bare subsistence. It is exactly the same that FCI is now doing to suppress the workers' movements for abolition of contract labour system, a system which has already eaten the vitals of FCI's economy and has caused extreme exploitation to workers. The contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 has been enacted but the benefit of it has been denied to these poor workers.

Thus a vicious situation prevails due to the wrong, malafide and vindictive action of the FCI. So I would urge the Government to immediately intervene in the matter and see that workers' demands for abolition of contract labour system is met forthwith, otherwise situation will be drifted from bad to worse and the workers will be forced to launch a bigger movement and I may have to stage Dharna before the Parliament along with others after waiting for ten days from today.

(iv) REPORTED CLOSURE OF KAILASH MILL, KANPUR FOR THE LAST 26 MONTHS.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी भाषा से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण दिव्य की धीर भाषना, इस सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त करता हूँ तथा आशा करता हूँ कि आप अपने ध्येयसंगत का प्रभाव डालकर इस उचित माँग को पूरा कराने की कोशिश करेंगे।

कानपुर की किलाश मिल विगत 26 माह से बन्द है जिसकी वजह से लगभग 2500 श्रमिक बेकार हैं। बेरोजगार होने की वजह से भुखी मरने की सीमा तक पहुँच चुके हैं। श्रमिकों की शिक्षा की सुविधाओं को नकारा जा होने की वजह से बन्द कर देनी पड़ी है। फंड का

सारा पैसा निकाल कर ही गए हैं। मिलों में उद्योग मंत्री जी के बंदने से श्रमिकों को 12 दिन से अधिक कामकाज का अवसर मिला हुआ है। फिर कानपुर ही नहीं, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश में श्रमिक अशांति होने का डर है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस मिल को अधिग्रहीत करने की प्रस्तावना की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मिल को जीवित धातु करे जिससे लगभग 10,000 श्रमिक परिवार को रोटी मिल सके।

(v) REPORTED AGITATION BY THE WORKERS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

The workers of the Government of India Press at Minto Road, New Delhi have been agitating for the speedy redressal of their grievances since some time past. The Union workers met the Minister of Works and Housing and apprised him of their grievances in April, 1978. There were discussions over the charter of demands and the Minister assured that some of the legitimate demands of the workmen would be acceded to. But the management of the Minto Road press have rejected all the demands straightway. This has caused resentment among the 3000 workmen of the press at Minto Road. A peaceful dharna has been going on since 17th July, 1978. Shri Banwari Lal, Vice-President of the union has undertaken fast untodeath as a mark of protest against the Government of India's attitude with effect from 26th July. The Lok Sabha is particularly concerned about it, because all the parliamentary papers are printed in this press. It is desired that the Minister of Works and Housing makes a statement on this.

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SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jaidapur): This is very important. The same thing has happened at Koratty and this Ministry has taken a hostile attitude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The Minister is there, he may make a statement.

PASSPORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL
—Contd.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of Section 5)
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We would now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to amend the Passport Act, 1967.

Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my amendments to clause 2. As I stated yesterday in my speech, the number of passports issued by the department has gone up from 3.5 lakhs to one million and the income of the department has gone up considerably. There is, therefore, no need to raise the fee to Rs. 50 for passport applications. The calculations made by the Minister in justification for increase in the passport fee include the increase in accommodation charges and increase in the cost of equipment and services which the passport offices need. These are all unwarranted and I hope, the Minister will accept my amendment and make this fee Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 50.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has assured the House yesterday that passport offices will be opened in every State. I hope that the hon. Minister will take expeditious action in this respect and see that the passports are issued to the persons concerned without delay. The delay could now be four to six months, may

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be for different reasons. We want that the applications for the issue of passports should be disposed of within a particular period. I have, therefore, moved my amendment that such applications should be disposed of within a maximum period of six weeks. The Minister has already given an assurance that these applications will be dealt with expeditiously, but if a statutory provision is there, your offices—of course, they are responsible—would be more careful to see that these applications are dealt with expeditiously.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my amendments to clause 2. I join Shri Vayalar Ravi in saying that the fee for a passport application must be reduced. I want that this should be reduced to Rs. 15. This is because the number of passport applications has increased and the fee could be conveniently reduced to Rs. 15.

I welcome the steps taken by the hon. Minister to liberalise the procedure for issuing of passports. I would like to appeal to him to make it more liberal. In that connection, as I have suggested, all MLAs, the Chairman of the Municipal Councils and the Panchayat Board Presidents must be re-empowered to provide the verification certificate. That will liberalise the whole system and the poor people can easily approach the local bodies people because nowadays it is very difficult and we feel it very difficult as in Kerala we face a problem. I myself have signed about a lakh of passport application forms out of which about 40,000 might have been issued. So I appeal to the Minister that the procedure should be more liberalised and urgent steps taken in that regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may get into trouble signing so many

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Another point I would like to highlight is the need for an expeditious disposal of the passport forms. Now, a lot of time has been taken. In the Cochin Office, as the Minister has rightly pointed out, there is a big queue; a mile-long queue is there. My request is that all the applications should be disposed of within 3 weeks. This is another request I make to the Minister and I am very thankful to the Minister, because he is doing a very good job and he understands the feelings of the people. I also request that the fee should be reduced and he should take necessary steps to issue the passport within 3 weeks.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I have already moved my amendments and all I want to say briefly so far as the amendments are concerned is this.

I do not want to repeat what I have said in my main speech. Let me now explain why I want to make the passport fee to be Rs. 40 instead of Rs. 50. I can well see the point that people who want to go abroad may jolly well pay Rs. 50 and get the passport. I can also understand the government's point about the increased cost of issuing a passport. But my point is that this Parliament should not have been taken for granted. The Minister and the government have no business to increase the fee and start charging till we have a look at it and give our approval. So, to register my protest, this amendment I have brought. I want to make it more stringent but it, will go against you and the bureaucracy. You cannot take Parliament's approval like this. Therefore my amendment is: make it Rs. 40. This kind of treatment by Government is wrong in principle, and you cannot anticipate the approval of the Parliament.

The last thing is about the 45 days. I am not saying that the passport must be issued at the end of 40 days. I am saying in the amendment that by the end of 40 days the application must be disposed of. If a person is not eligible for a passport for any reason, then he should be told within 40 days. You should not keep him in suspense. The passport may be issued within 4 days or 5 days or a week or ten days. Do it expeditiously and judiciously. But if you want to dispose of any application in terms of adverse comments and you do not want to issue the passport, don't go beyond 40 days so that he may know where he stands. These are my amendments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU**): Yesterday on these points I have replied.

So far as costing is concerned, I want to take this House into confidence. As I said, if you want efficiency, you should be kindly prepared to pay a little more and the people are ready to pay more. Why I am saying this is that if you ever pay a visit to the new passport office in Bombay, you will see the difference between the old passport office and the new passport office. People come there at 10 O'clock or at 10.30 or at 11 in hundreds if not in thousands. Now they have a sitting place, there are fans and there is provision of drinking water and for all these we are paying more than one lakh of rupees every month.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What are you doing in Delhi—you kindly tell us. Kindly visit it one day.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You are perfectly correct. Not only the Delhi office but any other office also....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All officers are like that.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: The building for the Regional Passport Office was conceived of when only a few people were there and then the issue of passport was restricted. Now we have allowed people to go without any restriction and we have also promised certain amenities. When people come and especially when many poor people come, they deserve at least a good treatment from the officers. At least they require some place to sit till somebody comes and tells them what is the information about their passport.

Therefore, I do not want to take the time of the House. But I can say that since there is so much of difference between Rs. 15 as suggested by Mr. Sudheeran and Rs. 25 of Mr. Vayalar Ravi and Rs. 40 of Mr. Mavalankar and when certainly the hon. Member said it should be Rs. 15, perhaps it was not to be taken seriously and perhaps he has given the amendment because he wanted to give one. I give you this break-up. You kindly see to it. This break-up has been worked out thoroughly by a group of officers. I can tell you in confidence that the total cost is Rs. 46.425. But we did not accept. We put it at Rs. 45.00. The total cost of maintaining Regional Passport Office per one passport is Rs. 45 including the cost of passport booklet which is Rs. 6.80.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: For only Rs. 6.80 they want to charge Rs. 50.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Do you think that we charge Rs. 50 for this booklet? Postage charges would be absorbed in the revised fees, cost of application forms, improvements to passport booklets, additional reimbursed cost, consular charges, Headquarters cost, payments of agency charges to State Government all these have been calculated and it comes to Rs.

46.42. We do not accept it and we put it at Rs. 45.00.

If you add Rs. 3.50 to this Rs. 45.00 it comes to Rs. 48.50. The surplus is a matter of hardly Rs. 1.50.

In one year the prices and rental will go up and it will cross Rs. 50.00.

On this point, I think Members will not very much insist and I would request them to withdraw amendments.

About the amendment that the passport should be given in a certain time, I would be inclined to accept Shri Mavalankar's amendment which gives a little more time than what I promised. I said 35 days. He said 40 days. Shri Mavalankar comes to my rescue as he is a good friend and sometimes generous also.

But I am not inclined to accept his amendment because if we fix something statutorily, perhaps, it may be felt, Parliament has fixed 40 days, why do you want it in 35 days? Therefore, I am not in favour of keeping any fixed period in this statute. Let us try and see how best we can cut it down.

Some people say, why do you not get passport in ten or twelve days? It is no use talking. Let us try to achieve something and then go ahead.

On this point I would request the hon. members to withdraw the amendments.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will you make arrangement to clear the arrears?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, are you pressing the amendments?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 were by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro is not here. I put

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: I want to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were by leave, withdrawn.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 1, line 12,—
for "rupees fifty" substitute
"rupees forty" (19).

Those in favour, may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who are against, may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Noes have it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Ayes have it.

They cannot take our approval for granted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can rise in your seats.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can they take our approval for granted and charge from so many citizens of this country in advance Rs. 50. It is a matter of principle. Parliament must assert their right. You cannot take everything for granted like this.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Would you give me a chance to explain it? Yesterday also you raised it. You are rightly agitated. I do not deny it. But kindly bear with me for a minute. The moment people come to know that from a certain date the Bill will be passed and Rs. 50

will be charged, there will be a great onrush of applications paying Rs. 25. There will be complaints all round and friends like you would come and sit on our neck and ask, what is the Government doing. Therefore this arrangement has been done and it is very practical.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar, do you insist?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I still insist on a division. You can't anticipate Parliament's approval and start charging enhanced fees. What are we sitting here for?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Let me explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't think any amount of your explanation is going to satisfy him, as far as I can see. Don't waste time on that...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Do you agree in principle?

SHRI A. BALAJANOR (Pondicherry): They have incurred enormous expenditure. In principle it is all right. He is conceding.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But if he insists on division, we will have division.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If the Minister says he will not do it again, I can accept it. But he is not doing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which one do you want to be put to vote Mr. Mavalankar?

Amendment No. 19 or No. 20?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: No. 19.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobby be cleared—Lobbies are clear-

ed. Before I put the amendment to vote I wish the hon. Members to be in their own seats and press the button properly. Mr. Mavalankar, do you want to press for a division?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "rupees fifty" substitute "rupees forty"

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2;

AYES

15.01 hrs

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Barman, Shri Palas
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Haren Bhumji, Shri
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Kasar, Shri Amrut
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mathew, Shri George
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
Rachaiah, Shri B.
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri A. K.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

NOES

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Charan Narzary, Shri
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
Das, Shri S. S.
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desal, Shri Morarji
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
Kachwal, Shri Hukam Chand
*Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Krishan Kant, Shri
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patwary, Shri H. L.
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Sikander Bakht, Shri
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Surendra Bikram, Shri
Tiwary, Shri Madan
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes: 26; Noes: 41.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, do you want to withdraw your amendment No. 20?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 20.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to grant him leave to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 20 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 21 moved by Shri Lakshmi Narain Naik.

Amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now; I will put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Clauses 3 to 7.

The question is:

"That Clauses 3 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Private Members Business.

SHRI VINODHBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th July, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th July, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shrimati Thilya P. Rangnekar, Sarvasbri M. N. Govindan Nair, V. M. Sudheeran, Nanasahib Bonde, P. Rajagopal Naidu, Amar Singh Rathawa and P. K. Kadiyan;

NOES: Sarv. Shri Samarendra Kundu, Yuvraj, Birendra Prasad, H. L. P. Sinha, Vinodhbhai B. Sheth, Chandra Shekhar Singh, Baldev Singh Jassoria, Ram Dhari Shastri, Gauri Shankar Rai and Shiv Narain Sarsonia.

11.54 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ABOLITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ramji Lal Suman on 28th April, 1978:—

“This House is of the opinion that the Upper Houses (Legislative Councils) in the States have not served any useful purpose and in the process of legislation they are proving to be cumbersome and unduly expensive and therefore, the Constitution should be suitably amended to abolish them as soon as possible.”

Now, Mr. Shanti Bhushan may continue.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion, I had said that perhaps the main purpose of bringing this Resolution, which the hon. Member who brought this Resolution had got in mind, had already been served. I think the main purpose in moving this Resolution was to highlight the question, a question which has been a controversial question from the very beginning, because even in the Constituent Assembly there was a difference of opinion as to whether in India we should have a unicameral legislature or have a bicameral legislature. This question had agitated the minds of the Members of the Constituent Assembly. Ultimately a compromise formula had been brought in and the then Law Minister Dr. Ambedkar said that it was being adopted as an experimental measure, namely, the provisions which were put in the Constitution provided that so far as the Centre was concerned, it would be bicameral; there would be Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and so far as the states were concerned, it was in a sense made optional. Legislative assemblies

will have freedom, the legislative assembly could pass a resolution that the state wanted to have a legislative council and thereafter power was given to Parliament to enact the necessary legislation, similarly, if there was a council already, then also the legislative assembly could pass a resolution that they did not want to have the upper chamber and in that case it would again be competent for Parliament to enact necessary legislation, so that even today as the speeches of the hon. Members who had spoken on this resolution would show the controversy persists. There are two views. There are people who think that the upper house does not serve any useful purpose, it is only those who are directly elected by the people that serve a useful purpose. There is the other view: nobody is infallible except God and since it is not possible to elect God to either of the two Houses....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): You mean to say that only devils are elected?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Between devil and God there are plenty of people with a little of each, to which extent—that differs from man to man. So all being human beings, they are not infallible. In spite of such distinguished members being there in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha, in spite of the very deep thought which Members gave to subject, when they spoke in the House, in spite of the very exhaustive research which the hon. Members carried out and the benefit of their experience and wisdom which they give to the whole House through their speeches, in spite of that it may happen that something might be lost sight of, there may be some oversight. Or perhaps, it may be that it is only after the Bill emerges from the lower House more attention is bestowed with the benefit of the debate that has gone on. Sometimes even though important points are made by hon. Members,

[Shri Shanti Bhushan] there being such distinguished hon. Members, they put the other view point also simultaneously on the spur of the moment because of their experience and deep insight and so on, it is possible to contemplate that a new point is brought into the debate, perhaps certain other aspects of the matter did not occur to the other hon. Members on either side and perhaps something which might have been added, which might have shed further light on the problem, which has not emerged then, come, up after realising that the Bill had already been passed by one of the two Houses and other minds get exercised that brings out something new. Perhaps there may be a realisation that perhaps there were certain aspects which had been overlooked. That is one of the main functions which the upper House performs, namely, cautioning, those matters can be taken into consideration, amendments can be introduced and the Bill in its amended form can be sent back to the lower House and so on. There is no denying the fact that the functions of the lower House are very much more important in money Bills. Government is only responsible to the lower House at the Centre as well as in the States. There is no denying the fact that the lower House represents the sovereignty of the people. Members are elected directly by the people and the government is responsible to these direct representatives of the people. When that is said, there are other aspects where the upper House can play a useful role.

In that connection I should like to mention another aspect also which is finding increasing mention in recent years when we talk of electoral reforms and so on. It is suggested, not for one reason but for different reasons, that at least partly it should be considered whether a system of proportional representation can be introduced in the electoral system. For instance, Members of the lower House are elected directly by the people. In

some of the western countries, part of the members, even in the lower House are not directly elected but elected by the list system by counting the votes which might be secured by different political parties they can have their nominees elected by a system of indirect election. One reason advanced in support of this is that there could be some knowledgeable people, the benefit of whose wisdom and advice the House and the country would like to have but yet not being in the turmoil of day-to-day politics, they find it difficult to face a direct action. They are not temperamentally suited to come into the House by direct election. So, one reason advanced in support of this is that there should be some provision by which the benefit of such people can also be secured by the House and the House might benefit by the experience and expertise of people who might not be in the humdrum of day-to-day politics and who might not have direct contact with the people as such and they might not find it possible to show their face to the electorate directly. So this is one reason.

As at present, this function is also performed by the Rajya Sabha at the Centre and the Legislative Councils in the States. Some people may perform a very important political function, they are public functionaries. Yet, temperamentally and so on they find it not possible to face the rough and tumble of direct elections.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH (Nandyal): There is no uniformity among the States even now. Some have the Upper House and some do not have it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is true. In spite of thirty years' experience, the view on this issue has still not crystallised. Even in the last session in May when this resolution was being discussed, several distinguished members spoke for and against the resolution. Both kinds of view have been expressed. Those who wanted to

support it said, it was a negation of democracy that there should be an upper House with people not directly elected.

I would like to highlight one point. Obviously, the Constitution provides for two Houses at the Centre. If the suggestion contained in the resolution is pushed to its logical conclusion that the upper House is an anomaly in a democracy, one will have to think of abolishing the Rajya Sabha also, which is the upper House at the Centre.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Rajya Sabha is there in a different context.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: But some distinguished members did mention that the Rajya Sabha, the upper House at the Centre, more or less performs the same role as the legislative councils are supposed to perform at the State level. I say more or less because there maybe some little shades of distinction. If on principle it is stated that having an upper House anywhere amounts to some extent a negation of democracy because it is a relic of the past and it is just copying the British, the next question that would arise is, that principle would have to be applied not merely to the States but to the Centre also. Is it possible to contemplate it? Even the function of amending the Constitution has been given not to this House alone but to both the Houses. It is not even both the Houses sitting in a Joint Sitting. If a Joint Sitting was possible for a Constitutional amendment, then perhaps if the lower House was unanimous about it, it can take the view that whatever the upper House might think, we will go ahead with this Constitutional amendment. But the founding fathers of the Constitution believed in a system of checks and balances. They believed that untrammelled power should not exist anywhere. They perhaps felt that even Lok Sabha should not have untrammelled power. So, they conceived of

Rajya Sabha, particularly in the context of Constitutional amendment. The framers of the Constitution were not willing for various reasons to concede the power of amending the Constitution to the Lok Sabha alone. Not only they wanted that there should be the seal of approval by the Rajya Sabha, but there should be a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in both Houses before a Constitutional amendment can be made. Therefore, this suggestion, namely, that there should not be bicameral legislatures and this should be achieved by a constitutional amendment because the only way of doing it would be by a constitutional amendment, presupposes that even the Rajya Sabha by 2/3rds majority would subscribe to this doctrine that so far as the Upper House is concerned, it is an anomaly, it is a negation of democracy, it is a relic of the past, it does not perform a useful role and so on, with the result that it would be completely impractical, whatever might be said for the two views so far as the merits are concerned, to concede that so far as the Central level is concerned, such a thing can happen. Now, the question is whether this can be a feasible idea that the two Houses of Parliament enact a constitutional amendment and say, while at the Central level the Upper House is absolutely necessary, it performs a very important function, so far as the States are concerned, the Upper Houses have no meaning and they must be abolished whether the States like it or not. That is why the scheme of things which had been enacted in the Constitution was to leave it to the States. If the Centre can decide for itself, there it is not the united will or the joint will of the Lower House and the Upper House which will not determine as to whether the Upper House should exist or not. It has been said that the members directly elected by the people should be competent to decide it. But that is precisely what has been said by the Constitution even in regard to States that the Members

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

of the Legislative Assembly,—and I suppose they are as distinguished and as efficient as Members of the Lok Sabha—do not suffer in comparison. It cannot be said that merely because they are elected to the Legislative Assembly of their State, there is any process in their election which is inferior to the process of election of a Member of the Lok Sabha. They are also directly elected people. So if this power has been conceded by the Constitution to those who are directly elected by the people, namely, they will determine, then if those directly elected Members of the Legislative Assembly feel the necessity of an Upper House, if they feel that the Upper House is serving a useful purpose and performing an important function, why would it be proper or desirable for other directly elected Members of the Lok Sabha to say that so far as they are concerned, they cannot be trusted to performing their job or assessing the requirements of the State properly? If, therefore, the Constitution gives the function of determining as to whether a Legislative Council is necessary in the State or not to the Legislative Assembly and it is competent to pass a proper resolution one way or the other either for the creation of the Legislative Council or for the abolition of the Legislative Council and thereafter that resolution empowers the Parliament to enact the necessary law, then in such a scheme of constitutional arrangement, how can it be said to infringe any principle of democracy because the power has been vested in those who are directly elected by the people, not in those who are indirectly elected by the people? On the other hand, if such a problem was sought to be tackled by a constitutional amendment, then it would be said that the power would be exercised not by the people who are directly elected by the people because the function would be performed not merely by the Lok Sabha sitting single, but by the Lok Sabha and the

Rajya Sabha together so that the Legislative Assembly Members perhaps with some justification could say that here those who are not directly elected by the people are participating in the process to deprive the Members who are directly elected by the people of their rightful function which has been vested in them by the Constitution. So, I would submit that the main purpose in highlighting this problem—the entire country must have benefited by the discussion which has taken place in this House on this issue—has been achieved. But beyond that, if I may say so with the greatest respect to the hon. mover of this Resolution, perhaps even he did not intend that this power which the Constitution has vested in the direct representatives of the people, namely, the Members of the Legislative Assembly, should be deprived of by the voice of some directly elected people and some indirectly elected people. Of course, I do not wish to compare the so-called indirectly—elected people with the directly—elected people. Of course, even the President, the highest and the most august functionary in the country, is not directly elected by the people, in that sense. But the question is that those who are indirectly elected, command the confidence of the directly elected people. Therefore, how can we say that those who are indirectly elected, will not be the proper persons or that they have come in by any kind of back-door? It is the decision of the directly-elected people. Therefore, it must be regarded as a wise decision. Any person who gets elected to the Rajya Sabha is obviously elected by directly—people and the local bodies' constituency, graduates' constituency, teachers' constituency and so on elect members to the Legislative Council. For instance, when MLAs elect a Member of the Rajya Sabha—of course I might be a totally undistinguished, miserable illustration; but the exceptions make the rule—if one non-deserving person had happened to get elected, it does not prove that, by and large—generally—those who are elected by the Assent-

bles to the Rajya Sabha must be regarded as a sort of people who are there by sufferance. Therefore, I submit that even the indirectly-elected people are the result of an act by the very wise people. Therefore, no kind of disqualification etc. can attach to them, because if anything is said in that direction, it would only reflect on the directly-elected people.

It was also said that the Upper Houses are the links between the different levels of democracy. I would like to give another reason which might justify the Upper House; because of the manner in which the Upper House is constituted and the manner in which its composition changes from time to time—i.e. every 2 years one-third of the members of the Upper House retire and fresh people are elected in their place—it is always existing.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI DHENDRANATH BASU in the Chair].

So far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned, it has one advantage. It is ever present, unlike the Lok Sabha which has a period of eclipse—after the dissolution of one Lok Sabha and before the new Lok Sabha is elected, there is no Lok Sabha. And if the Upper House is not there, there would be periods when there will be no Parliament. At least the Rajya Sabha should be there when the Lok Sabha is not there.

I am reminded of a bill brought forward in the other House, by a private Member, during the Private Members' Business. What was suggested in that bill was that no person who is not a Member of Parliament should be a Minister even for a single day. The present provision is that such a person can be a Minister for six months. I became a Minister first and then a Member of Parliament. That is the provision so far. A Constitution (Amendment) Bill was brought by a private Member to say, "No; only a

person who is a Member of Parliament should be a Minister. A person who is not a Member of Parliament should not be a Minister even for a single day." When I stood to reply to that bill, I said: "Perhaps this distinguished Member of the Rajya Sabha might have conceived it for men like me." Because what happens when the Lok Sabha is dissolved shortly before the new elections are to take place? Obviously, members of the Council of Ministers belonging to the Lok Sabha will have to go out and cease to be Ministers or Prime Ministers; and it is only the Members of the Rajya Sabha who would be competent to be Ministers and Prime Ministers during that period, if such a provision was brought about. So, I thought that perhaps the distinguished Member who introduced the bill, wanted that at least during that period, only Members of the Rajya Sabha can become competent to become Ministers or Prime Minister. During that period also, the advantage is that the legislatures do represent the people. There is no time when the legislature is completely non-existent; and that is why the scheme of election to the Upper House has been conceived, to provide this continuity. Even if one-third of the Members might retire, two-thirds of the members would continue, so that there is continuity. That is also one of the parliamentary institutions, which is supposed to represent the will of the people. Whether directly elected or indirectly elected, it ultimately does represent the will of the people, so that it has that important function.

Apart from that, as I said, it is a link between the different Legislatures. India is a vast country and we have democracy at various levels, at the Central, State and local level; we have local self-government where we have elected representatives, either to the jilla parishad, panchayat board or municipal corporation and so on. These are different levels of democracy, and it is undesirable that there is no link at all between these different

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levels of democracy. Institutions could even be created, which could provide some kind of link, some contact, some harmony at different levels, some kind of better understanding, arrangement and so on. This system of having an Upper House, which will also participate at the higher level, but being elected by those who function, who are directly elected by the people at the lower level, namely, the State level, that provides the link between the States and the Centre, the functioning between the States and the Centre. That is why in the composition of the Legislative Councils also, it has been provided that some members are elected by the members of the local bodies. They furnish the link between the administration at the State level, or rather the legislative organ at the State level and the legislative organs at the lower level, namely, the level of the jilla parishad or municipal corporation etc. So that, this is another good feature, an important feature, which provides a link at different levels of democracy.

These are the various things which can be said for it. There are certain things which can be said against it. They have been said. Both the pros and cons have been put. Therefore, my function has been lightened. I am quite sure that the distinguished hon. Member, the Mover, had only this in mind, that all the aspects of the matter should be high-lighted, so that ultimately all these matters are decided by public opinion. Both discussion and dissent are very essential things in a democracy.

All these thoughts will go out, they will educate the people and ultimately public opinion will assert itself. And when public opinion asserts itself, then the Legislative Assemblies of the States which have been charged with this function of deciding whether there would be an Upper House or not, are bound to take due notice of the public opinion, because the elected people cannot afford to ignore public opinion;

otherwise, they would not be elected. The very reason for providing directly elected people is that they may not be able to afford to ignore the pressure of public opinion, enlightened public opinion; so that, a very important function has been performed by this Resolution. Now that the function has already been performed, I would appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I want some clarification from the hon. Minister about composition of the Legislative Council. While in some States the legislature is unicameral, in some other States it is bi-cameral, which is a lacuna. Secondly, in the composition of the Legislative Council, as the Law Minister was saying, representation is given to the local bodies so that there is a link between the administration and the panchayats or jilla parishads. But in some States there are constituencies for graduates and teachers. At times it happens that a teacher, being a graduate, has two votes. He will vote for the teachers and also for the graduates. So, this anomaly exists.

Then, when you have sectional representation in the Legislative Council, why not extend it further and give sectional representation to trade and industry, even agriculture. In the Madras Legislative, under the Government of India Act, 1935, there was representation for trade and commerce. The hon. Member, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, was elected on behalf of commerce. He represented commerce in the Madras Assembly. There are certain matters which have to be gone into by the hon. Law Minister who is himself a distinguished lawyer and advocate.

Firstly, if you can bring uniformity with regard to the functioning of the Legislative Councils in all the States, it would be good. Secondly, with regard to the composition of the Councils

those you have given, proportional representation to all sections, there is this anomaly of having two votes, one for graduates and one for teachers. That should also be looked into. This is prevailing especially in the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Canara): One of the main problems that people are confronted with in regard to the Upper House is that persons who contest the elections and get defeated are often accommodated in the Upper House. It is not a very democratic practice. One who is trying to get elected directly to the Legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha and does not succeed in that is immediately accommodated in the Upper House. There cannot be a constitutional stipulation that this should not be done, but would you agree with me that this is a bad convention and a kind of corrupt political practice? To what extent do you think, in so far as the Upper Houses which are in existence are concerned, this politically corrupt practice can be avoided or stopped?

श्री एच. एन. पटवारी (मंगलदाई) : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब अपर हाउस की उम्र छः साल है, तो फिर सरकार जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित इस सदन की उम्र पांच साल क्यों करना चाहती है? यह विधिकमिशन क्यों है? जब अपर हाउस की उम्र छः साल है, तो इस सदन की उम्र भी छः साल होनी चाहिए। (अवकाश) इस में इन्दिरा जी की बात नहीं है। हमें इतने मतलब नहीं है कि उन्होंने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया। तो इस को खीर छिबर। हमें मतलब है कस्टिडिये। जब एकेम्बलीक छः साल एनजाय कर चुकी है, जब पिछली लोक उम्र छः साल तक रह चुकी है और जब अपर हाउस की उम्र छः साल है, तो इस हाउस की उम्र भी छः साल क्यों नहीं रखनी चाहिए। मेरी सलाह को इस बारे में सदन को इन्वॉल्व लेना चाहिए।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Two or three points have been made. It was said that there is an anomaly, or that the manner in which the composition of the Legislative Councils in the States is arranged is not quite proper, and one of the matters which has been highlighted is that the teachers' constituencies and graduates' constituencies are also there and therefore a person gets a chance of getting votes both from teachers and graduates, and therefore this is not quite consistent with the scheme of things. In fact, I would say that some representations on this score have been received from more than one State. People are highlighting this problem, so that it needs examination as to whether any change has taken place, whether it was wrongly conceived, because possibly the idea was—I am only speculating so far as the intention of the Constitution-makers is concerned—that in this country, and in every country for that matter, teachers and the educated youth are a very important segment of the society, whose influence on the future of the country is perhaps immeasurably more than that of any other section of the society.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY (Kurnool): Did you make any assessment?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Assessment has been made. I am speculating that, perhaps might have been the thing that this country has really to become great—in fact, not to become great but to regain its lost greatness because this was a country which was the greatest of all the countries, which could boast of its kinds of philosophy, its civilisation, its most developed prosperity and so on. People used to look forward to India from every point of view—its philosophy, its beliefs in non-violence, its religious philosophy and so on. People still come to India. Even in the last election when there was a so-called peaceful revolution, people in many western countries wondered, how was it that a poor

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country like India asserted so strongly for its freedom. They feel that perhaps, it was something in the old civilisation and culture which committed so strongly to the democracy and freedom that it asserted itself in such a unique way. Such was the greatness of this country. Of course, historical events took place and we are not as great as we used to be, but we are not ashamed of it. We are looking forward to that greatness.

If the country has again to become great, then the teachers and the educated youth will have to play a very important part, so that in formulating a policy at the legislative level, the teachers' voice and the voice of the educated youth, namely, the graduate's constituency, must be felt there. How their minds are functioning, how their pulse is behaving, that should be known to those who are charged by the people of this country with formulating policies, programmes and administering the country and framing laws.

Well, something has been said that this requires review. As I have stated, from some other States also such views have been received. But evidently, these are delicate, difficult and complex matters. In fact, I am one of those who believe that whatever was done by the Constitution-makers at that time with such deliberation, with such detailed exercise, whenever we want to touch it, we have to be careful. We have to take into consideration all the aspects as deeply as they did. That is why, in a Constitution amendment, the principle of discussion, consensus and so on should not be a party affair. I have always believed in that so that these aspects should be considered and considered carefully, and if Government has any proposal, that proposal should be brought for discussion with other parties and so on and finally before the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Will you take the opinion of the States?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as these matters are concerned, there was some exercise at one time about teachers' constituency, particularly the teachers' constituency from Tamil Nadu. There were certain views. In fact, there were two kinds of views. One was that the teachers' constituencies should be abolished and another was that even the primary teachers should be assimilated in these teachers' constituencies and it should not confine to teachers of a particular level. Evidently, in a complex matter of this kind, it requires very detailed consideration.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Did you hold a dialogue with the States?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: There was some dialogue with the States and they were consulted. That was quite some time back and not during the time of this Government.

Evidently, no measure can be brought forward unless there is dialogue with the States because it primarily concerns the States.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Whether this Government will pick up the thread and continue the dialogue.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes, it will be considered. I cannot say that the dialogue would be continued because that will depend upon the result of the exercise that we have to make first. If ultimately it is found that it will not serve any useful purpose to carry on a dialogue, then an unnecessary dialogue will not take place. It depends upon the result of the exercise to be made. If the idea is considered feasible and if it is found that there would be some benefit to be achieved by it, in that case we can have a dialogue and we can expect that perhaps we can convince the States and carry the States

with us. Then that stage might arise. It is difficult to say anything at this stage. So, it will not be possible for me either to give an assurance or to make a commitment in regard to what has happened so far as this idea is concerned.

Similarly, as regards the other interests, the trade interests and so on, they are also to be represented. Of course, the idea of having nominated members was really for that purpose that in having nominated members, certain interests of a particular kind should be represented. It was not even possible for them to come by indirect election and so on. This principle of having a few nominated members was perhaps conceived from that point of view.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The history of nominations is very unfortunate.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sometimes that happens. A provision is conceived with a certain philosophy, with a certain belief and in a certain context. But when it is actually worked by those who have to work it, it may not really be according to that. That is a different matter. It does happen. So, all the time, the effort has to be, should be and ought to be that when you exercise any power under a particular provision, you must try to understand the philosophy behind that provision why that provision was enacted, what was the philosophy behind it, what was the guiding principle behind it, what was the objective which was to be served by incorporating it and you must try to be as true to that philosophy and the background and the guiding principle as you humanly can. If anybody does not do it, it is a failure....

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamara-janagar): In the Upper House there

are the teachers' constituencies, the graduates constituencies, the local bodies constituencies, etc., and so many seats are reserved for these categories. In the Lower Houses, in the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given a reservation. But in the Upper Houses, the same reservation has not been maintained. As a result of that, their representation is very meagre in all the State Legislative Councils and even in the Rajya Sabha also. Will the hon. Minister kindly examine this and see that an amendment is made in the Constitution so that they get a proper representation in all these bodies?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A point was made by Shri Chandrapan that his experience was that the Upper House is really meant for defeated candidates, that is, anybody who gets defeated in an election to the Lower House is elected to the Upper House. Firstly, I would like to say that, of course, there could be an extreme view that once defeated, always defeated, that is, once you have been defeated, some kind of an untouchability has been acquired and, therefore, you have no right to be elected by any other constituency also. Even those who are elected to the Upper House, they are also elected. They do command the confidence of the people other than the members of their constituencies. We have seen in this country how so many distinguished persons defeated in a direct election have subsequently been elected with more massive majorities, sometimes, may be, immediately also. For instance, in the 1971, Lok Sabha elections, many people were defeated. But some of those who were defeated in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections were elected by very big majorities in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections. That is not the only thing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: A person who has been defeated at the Lok Sabha poll is getting into Rajya

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Sabha or the Upper House of a State within a matter of months.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The question is that even in a by-election, this might take place soon thereafter. Let us not discuss it from a theoretical angle. Let us be practical that when election takes place, it is not merely the personality or the deeds or the qualities of a candidate alone which count, but there are various other factors also.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): If they do not come to Rajya Sabha, they become Governors.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So, it is better that they are made Members of the Rajya Sabha. It must be recognised that the mere fact that a person has lost an election, does not mean that he cannot be elected in other places. Of course, one could say it would be possible to conceive of a provision that all right a defeat does not mean merely a defeat but also means a disqualification for a particular period; it could be 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years, whatever it was six years or ten years. If the idea is that all right immediately they should not be capable of being elected, it should not be mixed up that an election to the Upper House is not a nomination, then we are introducing a practical thing. If we are introducing a practical thing, then let us also accept that in a direct election also a person may be very popular; he may be in a position to win an election the very next day from a different constituency; may be something happened after all, the electorate is also moody.

SHRI A. BALAJANOR (Pondicherry): I appreciate Law Minister's principle and philosophy behind this which is very eloquent on the subject. But we are concerned about the application part of it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Therefore, the whole question is would you be right in imposing a restriction, and if there is going to be a restriction on some constituency, why not have a restriction on all the constituencies. If you say that a person who has been defeated at the poll must not be elected to the Rajya Sabha howsoever much confidence he might command of his constituency, namely, the MLAs, if 100 per cent MLAs are with him and they say, we do not agree with it... Let me put another practical proposition because even this question arose in connection with private members or somebody suggested that there should be a right of recall. Right of recall has been in the air. It is being discussed. There is a lot in it. The idea of a right of recall, again is a complex issue. Now it was said in a right of recall, if the right of recall is conceded in its entirety—I am not expressing my view; I am only saying that features which were brought out by a person when he was talking about right of recall—he said: "If right to recall is conceded as such, it would mean that elected Member of this House would become only the representative of the people of his constituency and would cease to represent the country as such. What is the true role of a Member of the Lok Sabha? Is his real role to represent only the views of the members of his constituency or is his true role correct role to do what he is supposed to do? Must he represent the national feelings? Must he represent what is right in the national context in spite of the fact that he has been elected by a particular territory or must he represent only the views of his constituency? These are the two competing thoughts.

Now, may I take a concrete example? The member of a constituency wants a particular fertiliser project to be located in his constituency. He tells the Members of the Lok Sabha, well, these are our feelings, absolutely unanimous feelings of the entire constituency. The Members of the

Lok Sabha after applying his mind comes to a conclusion that it will not be in the national interest to locate the fertiliser plant in that constituency because there is much better site in a different constituency. What would be his duty as a Member of Parliament? Would his duty be to highlight the national perspective, namely, irrespective of what the views of his constituency are. But what he considers to be right in the national perspective, must he highlight that or must he represent his constituency? Of course, this was what was said. If right of recall is applied in that way, then what would happen is for saying the right thing, for representing the right thing. What the entire country expects from him, he will have to be recalled and only that person will have to come who is prepared to say the wrong things even against his conviction. Well, there are views and views. So, these are all complex matters. We know that there had been occasions in the past where a person might have lost from a particular constituency due to the various factors which might be operating. That is why we find that a person wants a ticket from one constituency and not the other constituency. If the result was that, irrespective of the constituency, his chances of getting elected or defeated are the same, then all this trouble would not arise where he wants the constituency changed. Even minor changes in the constituency are supposed to reflect on the electoral fortunes of candidates. That is why it is said that nobody should have the power.... (Interruptions) and therefore the power has been taken away.

So, the idea is that democracy does not mean.... Of course the popularity of a candidate, his character, his image, his principles and so many other qualities about him, the Party to which he belongs and so on, the pro-

gramme which that Party was projecting at that time, the principles of the party at that time, all these things reflect upon the electoral fortunes in a particular constituency and the mere fact that he has lost from a constituency—why should it prevent his election either from another constituency or from a different kind of constituency, namely a constituency which represents the whole State? A person who get elected to the Rajya Sabha from the Gujarat Legislative Assembly is supposed to command the confidence of the people of the whole State, unlike Members of the Lok Sabha. (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are only proving that you are a competent lawyer.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: This is supposed to be a reflection on me, to say that what I am saying is wrong! (Interruptions).

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Whatever our differences, we have always held you in high esteem as a competent lawyer.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is very kind of you.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is an honest compliment. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Shri Patwari made a point about five years and six years. I would like to say just one or two things. He said that of course at present it is six years for both—namely, for Rajya Sabha it is six years and for Lok Sabha it is six years today. It is true. What he had in mind was the Constitutional Amendment Bill that has already been introduced in this House which seeks to restore the old term of five years for Members of the Lok Sabha. Now, one thing he was missing was

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that it is not merely the length of the period or tenure that is given to one, which is important. Perhaps if the tenure was only one year, if it were practicable—of course it would mean a lot of expenditure and so we cannot make it six months—a sense of importance would weigh on the Member. He goes for renewal: it is like having your representative character renewed. So, we would like to have an endorsement from the constituency as quickly as possible, consistent with practicality and so on. So, I thought that the sentiment would be otherwise. Why should we work on an antiquated delegation, an antiquated representation and so on? Many people might have forgotten; many people might have died, or people might say 'we do not remember that we elected you or that we reposed confidence in you.' So, periodically, and fairly quickly, it would be in the interest of these people to get an endorsement of their representative character by going to the people. In fact, if this period was made too long—I am quite sure that if somebody thought of making this period very long—such a provision would have been found to be in conflict with a basic feature of the Constitution, namely democracy itself. Because, democracy does not merely mean that you enjoyed the confidence of the people at some time: you must continue to command the confidence of the people, which requires that you must periodically have your confidence renewed; and five years was considered as a proper period for direct representatives of the people. For those who are poor martyrs like the indirectly elected people, perhaps this idea of representative character can be diluted to some extent—in the Rajya Sabha. They are elders: why trouble elders? The other day I was telling Shri Advani 'You are the Leader of the Elders and Morarji Bhai is the Leader of the youngsters. He is the Leader of the Upper House and Morarji Bhai is the Leader of this House, whereas the former is just

about 50 or 51 and Morarji Bhai is about 82 or 83. So, this distinction of elders and youngsters has also undergone a change! Whatever their age, they are supposed to be elders.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He is young in spirit. It is not only age: it is a question of spirit. He is very young; he is only 19 years.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Don't talk of spirit so far as Shri Morarji Desai is concerned! It was suggested, why not we have five years' tenure in the Rajya Sabha. In that case, we would require mathematicians because one-third Members have to retire periodically; five years have to be divided by three; it would not be a round figure. Perhaps, we need not quarrel about five and six years; the difference is very little.

The last but not the least point was about giving representation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I need not repeat it; it is so well known that this matter of untouchability—what a shame it was for this country and what great service was rendered by people like Mahatma Gandhi and others when they led a crusade against this untouchability. It is a matter of great happiness—it is, of course, qualified happiness because things are not as we would like them to be—but yet things have come a very long way from what they were. Was it possible to conceive that a member of the scheduled castes, the so-called untouchables, would be considered for adorning the highest court in the land namely the Supreme Court. I have had the honour and pleasure of informing this House some time earlier that a member of the so-called untouchable community, scheduled castes, was considered fit for adorning the highest court in the land. The Chief Justice of India made an offer and contacted him, but he did not find it possible to respond to that offer on ac-

count of some personal difficulties, otherwise he would have been the first member of the scheduled caste to adoo: the bench of the highest court, the Supreme Court already. By this time, he would have been there. People have come a long way. We have so many distinguished Members from the scheduled castes in this House and what beautiful speeches they make and what important contributions they make to the deliberations of this House. It is a matter of great happiness and satisfaction that things have changed a lot from what they were earlier. Thanks to the crusade of Mahatma Gandhi and so many other leaders. But, as I said, we are not happy even with the present situation. We would like to change it to a great extent. Now about the modality. Modality is a very delicate matter. I would not like to express an opinion either way on the suggestion which has been made unless on such delicate matters full thought has been given in the proper forums etc. and pros and cons have been established. Many a time, I know from my limited experience, that a proposition which looks attractive on its face, sometimes, ultimately when it is examined in depth, is found to be counter-productive. It does not serve the purpose for which it is conceived. So, sometimes, it happens.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: In the State Legislative councils, there is reservation for graduates and teachers, but it is not so in the case of scheduled castes. In the Rajya Sabha, there are a few Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Is it not a just case for amending the constitution to provide for reservation of seats to SC and ST.?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: In any case, I have not said anything against the proposal.

Many times, I have found that many suggestions have been made with a particular objective, but later on, when these suggestions are gone

into more deeply, sometimes those suggestions turn out to be counter-productive. I am not saying anything about this proposal. A proposal like this requires an examination in depth at the proper forums and in proper spirit. Of course, the ultimate objective of every exercise has to be that casteism has to be removed and abolished lock, stock and barrel from this country. We would like that after a few years we have the India of our dreams, when one would require a very big research scholar to find out as to which caste a person belongs; it would be a forgotten thing, a thing of the past, nobody would even know except by doing a lot of research as to what is the caste of a particular person. Many suggestions have been made in that direction because the idea is that so far as poverty is concerned, it is a common thing. Poverty may be more in certain castes, and less in certain castes, etc. Poverty, disease, ignorance and so on—these are things which are not completely identified with any caste. So, they have to go. But what is also to go is this feeling of casteism namely, that people will forget as to what their caste was.

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So all these measures will have to be taken. This will abolish the caste from this country lock, stock and barrel so that nobody will be able to know to what caste he belonged. Then, in that case it will be an ideal society. What are the different roads and which road is better to reach that end—these are controversial matters and matters of great deliberation and of very careful exercise, etc. So, all I can say at this stage is that I am not in a position to say anything positive or negative....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You have to go back to the Vedic days. From that time we are having the caste.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN, Ex-actly.
Once again I appeal to the hon. member not to press his resolution and be good enough to withdraw it because it has already served the very important purpose for which he has brought it.

श्री रामजी लाल त्रिपाठी (क्रिस्टीयान्वादी):
समाप्त महोदय, मैं ने मंत्री महोदय के भाषण को बड़ी धंधीरता से सुना है। होता यह है कि सरकार में भागे के बाहर हर व्यक्ति का दृष्टिकोण प्रतिक्रियावादी हो जाता है, और सरकार का समर्थन करना मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों का धर्म हो जाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी वही बात कही है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई नई बात कही है। इस तरह के जो माननीय सदस्य या मंत्री हैं, उन में से अधिकांश की यह धारणा और मान्यता रही है कि विधान परिषदों ने हिन्दुस्तान में कोई सार्थक भूमिका भ्रवा नहीं की है। ये क्रिजूलखर्ची के संस्थान हैं, उन का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और इस लिए उनको समाप्त करना चाहिए।

इस प्रस्ताव को यहां रखने के पीछे मेरी इच्छा और भावना यह थी कि सदन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकृष्ट किया जाये कि विधान परिषदों क्रिजूलखर्ची की केन्द्र हैं। जब मैं ने तमाम विधान परिषदों के कर्च के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये, तो मुझे एहसास हुआ कि यद्यपि विधान परिषदों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए हैं, लेकिन जिस मंशा से उनका निर्माण किया गया था, वे किंचित मात्र भी उस मंशा को पूरा नहीं कर पाती हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम विचारकों ने—संविधान सभा से लेकर अब तक, और विभव के तमाम विचारकों ने भी, इस बारे में अपनी राय दी है, और अधिकांश लोगों ने यह महसूस किया है कि जिसकी व्यवस्था कोई उपयोगी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त विधान परिषदों के बारे में कोई राष्ट्रीय स्वल्प नहीं है, देश में इस बारे में एकमत नहीं है। इस देश में 22 सूबे हैं, लेकिन केवल 6 सूबों में विधान परिषदें काम कर रही हैं। जहाँ तक विधान परिषदों के चुनावों में बोट देने का सवाल है, यह भी समता के सिद्धांत के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। हम कहते हैं कि हर व्यक्ति को बोट देने का अधिकार एक बार होगा। लेकिन पांच वर्ग ऐसे हैं, जिस को दोबारा बोट देने का अधिकार मिला जाता है, हालांकि 6 सूबों के अलावा अन्य सभी सूबों में उन वर्गों के लोग इस अधिकार से वंचित हैं। वे पांच वर्ग हैं लेजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बली के लोग, लोकल बाडीज के लोग, ग्रैजुएट्स, टीचर्स और नामिनेटिड। वे स्पेशल कटेगरीज, विशेष अधिकार-प्राप्त वर्ग, बन जाते हैं, जिन्हें दोबारा बोट करने का अधिकार मिला जाता है। लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, 6 सूबों को छोड़कर अन्य सूबों में उसी ही यत उमी स्तर के जो लोग हैं, जो उनमें ही पड़े-लिखे हैं, जो उन समस्त वर्गों को पूरा करते हैं, वे भी इस अधिकार से वंचित रह जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को जो राष्ट्रीयता, एकत्वता होनी चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान का जो एक स्वल्प होना चाहिए, विधान परिषदों का निर्माण उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मेरी मान्यता है कि विधान परिषदों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्ताव दिया कि यह तो विधान सभा का कार्य है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त के लिहाज से विधान सभा अपने कार्य में इन्विण्डेड है, उस का बृहत् अस्तित्व है और वह इस बारे में प्रस्ताव करने में सक्षम है। लेकिन डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में दिल्ली की सरकार कलेक्टर है और सूबों की सरकार पंचायती है। हम देखते हैं कि प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री और किसी काम के कितनी बार वायुमान से दिल्ली

काते हैं और काते हैं। सुनो, जो-सर्वकारें मिलायी के राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व से संघाहित होती हैं। इन्होंने के लिए काफ़ी है कि विधान सभाएं ही-बैठें हैं। लेकिन मन्त्री जो की चाहिए था कि राष्ट्रीय मंत्रियों पर जो जमला पार्टी द्वारा संघाहित सरकारें हैं उन के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को बुला कर इन के लिए निर्देश देते। चौधरी चरण सिंह जो कल तक यह मन्त्री रहे यह जब उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा से यह प्रस्ताव पास कराया था कि विधान परिषद् का कोई भी-परिवर्तन नहीं है, इस को समाप्त करना चाहिए। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह लोग जो कल तक विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने की बकालत करते रहे वह लोग आज दिन मत सामने रखते हैं और मानवीय मन्त्री जो अगर ऐसा कहते हैं कि विधान परिषदों ने कोई सार्थक भूमिका जवा की है और विधान परिषदों के रहने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है तो मजबूत में जाने वाली बात नहीं है।

यह कहने को बात है कि विधान सभा का अपना पूर्वक प्रतिष्ठित है और वह अपना काम अलग बनाती है लेकिन व्यवहार में यह होता है कि दिल्ली द्वारा ही सब कार्य संचालित होते हैं और राष्ट्रीय सरकार से अगर उन को इन तरह का निर्देश मिले कि विधान परिषदों का कोई मतलब नहीं है, ये कि-मन्त्रियों के संस्थान हैं तो निश्चित रूप से जो काम वह करना चाहते हैं उस काम को उन से करा सकते हैं।

जहां तक उस के डिबेट का सवाल है, उस डिबेट के बारे में एक बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्रिकान्त पार्टी के मैसेजे संसदीय पार्टी में होते हैं और विधान सभा और लोक सभा के सदस्य भी बहु-भाषा बोलते हैं जो संसदीय पार्टी के मैसेजे होते हैं। विधान परिषदों में तो मात्र रिप्रेजेंटेशन होता है मन्त्रियों का। पिछले दिनों मैंने

राज्य सभा के सामने पड़े। लोक सभा के मन्त्रियों को पकने के बाद राज्य सभा के मन्त्रियों यदि आप पढ़ें तो आप को यह एहसास होगा कि लोक सभा के सदस्यों से मिली जुली भाषा राज्य सभा के सदस्यों की और विधान सभा के सदस्यों से मिली जुली भाषा विधान परिषद् के लोग बोल रहे हैं। कोई अलग और क्रांतिकारी बात वह लोग कहते हैं ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। तो जो डिबेट होती है वह मात्र रिप्रेजेंटेशन होती है। उस में कोई नयी बात नहीं होती।

जहां तक नामिनेटेड लोगों की बात है उस में किस प्रकार के लोग विधान परिषद के सदस्य बनाये जाते हैं यह आप जानते हैं। एक बात मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग लोक सभा के सदस्य थे और जो लोग मुख्य मन्त्री बनाए गए, उनके लिए जिन लोगों को असेम्बली से रिज्वाइन कराया गया और उन की जगह जो लोग लोक सभा के सदस्य थे, मुख्य मन्त्री बनाने के लिए विधान सभा के सदस्य बनाए गए, बाद में यह एक व्यावहारिक बात होती है कि उस मेम्बर को विधान परिषद् का सदस्य बना देते हैं। मेरी यह व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि कुछ बड़का टेक लोग विधान परिषद के सदस्य बनाए गए। तो यह कहना कि विधान परिषद् में बहुत बड़े बुद्धिजीवी, समाजशास्त्री और साहित्यकार लोग होते हैं ऐसा कोई बात नहीं है। यह तो फस्ट्रेटेड पालिटिक्स का झुंझा है जहां उन लोगों का संरक्षण किया जाता है। किसी बड़े नेता के जो छुपाया जाते हैं या बड़े पूंजीपति लोग होते हैं वह बड़ा होते हैं और शांतिभूषण जो का भी अगर कोई बिय पात्र है तो उसे विधान परिषद् या राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बनने में कोई बिकमत ही सकती है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। तो जो यह काम चल रहा है, करीबी रूपया बड़े लोगों के जन्म सहयोगियों की सम्पुष्ट करने के लिए खर्च हो रहा है और उस के लिए जो एक फंजी संस्था खोल रखी

भी राजनीतिक सुमने

है इस का कोई भीचित्य नहीं समझता है। यह मैं साफ साफ कहना चाहता हूँ।

राज्य-सभा के बारे में बात की गई। श्री शांतिप्रबण जी तो राजनायक जी के बकील थे। इन्दिरा गांधी जी की बुद्धि में जो राजनीति में हुई वह राज्य सभा से ही हुई। इन्दिरा गांधी को कहाँ से कैसे लाया गया यह थाप जानते हैं। वह यहाँ की बड़ी साहित्यकार थी या क्या थी? नायब फर्स्ट ईयर फेल हैं या हार्ड स्कूल फेल हैं, मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन इतनी जानकारी जरूर है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का प्राधुर्भाव हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में राज्य सभा के माध्यम से हुई। हिन्दुस्तान में जिस महिला ने लोकतन्त्र को समाप्त किया वह राज्य सभा से राजनीति में आई। शांति प्रबण जी भी तमाम समय चुकी रहे किसानों पढ़ने में, उन को तमाम जानकारी है। तो तमाम फर्जी खोज जिनका बुद्धि से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रहा वही राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों में आते हैं। व्यवधान.... यह क्या गलत बात है व्यवधान....

मैं थाप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों में जो लोग आते हैं वह किस मात्र भी जिन लोगों के लाने को व्यवस्था उस में की गई है उस श्रेणी के लोग नहीं होते और कभी कभी जब दोनों सदनों में तीव्र मतभेद होता है तो वेवजह का समय बरबाद होता है। कोई महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य उस से नहीं निकलता। ऐसी बेरी धारणा है।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 13 साल में 288-जिन विधान परिषद को छोड़े थे पास करने के लिए और मात्र 4 बिलों पर विधान परिषद ने एतराज किया। तो वह भी फर्जी संस्था है जिस को कोई एतराज नहीं है, जिस का कोई भीचित्य नहीं है, जो 13 सालों में 288 में केवल 4

बिलों पर एतराज करती है और जो कल जरूरत है? विधान सभा के बिलों को मंजूर करना ही जब विधान परिषद को बर्ना है, और जब उस का कोई भीचित्य नहीं है तो किस लिए ऐसे लोगों को संरक्षण देने का धड़ा थाप ने बना रखा है और उस को बला रहे है? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ मिलाकर विधान परिषदों का निर्माण जिस मंशा से हुआ था उस मंशा को विधान परिषद किसित मात्र भी पूरा नहीं करती? विधान परिषदें धाम तीर पर कस्टुटेड पार्लिमेन्टरीसम का धड़ा है इसलिए इनका कोई भी भीचित्य नहीं है। विल्मी की हुकूमत को, जहाँ पर जनता पार्टी का शासन है, चाहिए कि राष्ट्रीय पंचमने पर तमाम प्रवेशों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को बुलाकर जहाँ पर उनका बहुमत है उनको भाँसे दें कि थाप विधान परिषदों को समाप्त वा प्रस्ताव पास करके उनको समाप्त करें। आज देश के 22 सूबों में से 8 सूबों में विधान परिषदें काम कर रही हैं। महारत्ना गांधी ने 1931 में एक सर्वनीय व्यवस्था की बकासत की थी। श्री एच०बी० कामत और दूसरे तमाम लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान में एक सर्वनीय व्यवस्था की बकासत की थी। एम०ए०बी०ए० का एक कोटेशन तो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है कि दवि द्वितीय सदन प्रथम सदन से रुहमत हो तो व्यर्थ है और यदि वह अपनी असहमति जाहिर करे तो वह काम जनता की आज्ञाओं के विरुद्ध होगा। बेरी अपनी मान्यता यह भी है कि द्वितीय सदन लोकतांत्रिक मान्यताओं और मूल्यों के विपरीत है, किसी भी तरह से वह जन आज्ञाओं की पूति नहीं करता है। इसके लिए अगर लोकतन्त्र की दुहाई दी जाये और कहा जाये कि वह लोकतांत्रिक है तो मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता।

माननीय सन्धी जी से बेरी परबन्दा है कि जो उन्हेनि मुँह से कहा है कि प्रस्ताव लाने की जो बेरी मंशा भी वह पूरी हो गई

ही थी ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। ऐसी सीधे-से
नैतिकता करने की नहीं है। भाषण विस्तारान
में जो व्यर्थ का पैसा इस संस्था पर खर्च हो रहा
है उसके कुछ आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। आंध्र
प्रदेश में विधान परिषद् के सदस्यों की संख्या
बेयरसन और डिप्टी बेयरसन को मिलाकर,
1971-72 में 82 थी जोकि 72-73 में
87 रही। 1972-73 में मात्र तनख्वाह
का खर्च 3,37,800 रु० था। इसके साथ
साथ जो अन्य सुविधायें मिलती हैं जैसे
मैजिकल फॅसिलिटीज, किराया बाड़ा इत्यादि
वह अलग है। इसी प्रकार से बिहार विधान
परिषद् में 1975-76 में अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष
के वेतन भत्ते का खर्च 36,848 और
1976-77 में 48,000 तथा 1977-78
में 58,000 है। यह मात्र अध्यक्ष और
उपाध्यक्ष का वेतन भत्ता है। इसी प्रकार
सदस्यों के ऊपर 23,62,700 रुपए का
खर्च हुआ। इसी तरह से 1976-77 और
1977-78 में 23,67,200 रुपया का
खर्च है। इसी प्रकार से जम्मू कश्मीर
में 1973-74 में 3,46,800 रुपए का
खर्च हुआ (अवकाश) इससे मेरा मतलब
यह है कि लाखों रुपया और कुल मिलाकर
करोड़ों रुपया विधान परिषदों में खर्च किया
जा रहा है जिसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है।
ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय
मंत्री जी इस पर पुनः विचार करें और
राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर मुख्य सचिवों का सम्मेलन
बुलाकर उनको आदेश दें कि अधिलक्ष्य
विधान परिषदों को समाप्त किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you with-
drawing the Resolution, as requested
by the hon. Minister?

की संख्याएँ जाल चुकन : मैं विवदा
नहीं करना चाहता। अगर यह प्रस्ताव
यहां पर पास नहीं होता है तो सारे देश में
इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चलाने
की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। दूसरी बात यह है
कि अगर मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ तो, उरुबा
मतलब होगा कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उसको
वापिस ले रहा हूँ।

जी शान्ति चुकन : देखो ल्यूशन वापिस
लेने का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि जो आदेश
बाधण दिया है वह भी वापिस हो गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put
the Resolution moved by Shri Ramji
Lal Suman to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that
the Upper House (Legislative Coun-
cils) in the States have not served
any useful purpose and in the pro-
cess of legislation they are proving
to be cumbersome and avoidably
expensive and, therefore, the Con-
stitution should be suitably amended
to abolish them as soon as possible."

The motion was negatived.

16.15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLIC DISTRI-
BUTION SYSTEM TO CHECK RIS-
ING PRICES

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNE-
KAR (Bombay North-Central): Sir,
I am moving my Resolution. I beg to
move:

"This House expresses its grave
concern at the steep rise in the
prices of all essential commodities

[Shrimati Abhaya P. Bhargava]

like pulses, edible oils, milk, cloth, footwear, soap, etc. and fall in the prices of all commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco etc. and recommends that, with a view to protect the primary producers as well as the consumers, all essential commodities be procured through the State Governments at fair price from the producers and distributed to the consumers through an effective public distribution system supervised by People's Committees to be set up for this purpose."

सभापति महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि हमारे सिविल सप्लाइज और कामसे के मिनिस्टर, श्री मोहन धारिया जी, इस समय सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं। हम रोज़ घण्टाघंटों में मंत्रियों और दूसरे लोगों के बयान पढ़ते हैं कि हमारी उक़रत की चीज़ों के दाम कम हो रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सच्चाई नहीं है, कीमतें हर रोज़ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। फरवरी, 1978 से लेकर मार्च, 1978 तक एक ही महीने में होल-सेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स .68 बढ़ गया है। इन कीमतों के बढ़ने से हमारी सामान्य बरेन्स धोरतों के सामने एक कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई है।

आप देखिए—फूड आर्टिकल्स का फरवरी, 1978 में प्राइस इन्डेक्स 169.1 था, लेकिन एक महीने के बाद 169.9 हो गया, .8 बढ़ गया। वे फिर्त होल-सेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स की हैं, रिटेल की नहीं हैं, रिटेल में तो दुगने और तिगुने दाम बढ़ गये हैं। फूड ग्रैन्स में फरवरी में प्राइस इन्डेक्स 172 था, लेकिन मार्च में 173.1 हो गया। पल्लेज में फरवरी में 243.5 था, जो मार्च में बढ़ कर 247.4 हो गया, इस तरह से एक महीने में पल्लेज के दाम 3.9 बढ़ गये। फ़्यूअल, पावर, माइंट और लुब्रिकेंट्स में 3.54 की बढ़ोतरी एक महीने में हुई है। गुगर-आउटसारी के लिए कहा जाता है कि कम कम हुए हैं,

लेकिन उस में भी इस वीरियट में 1.3 की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसी वजह से कच्ची मरी, टून्पोई इन्डियनोस्ट में भी दाम बढ़े हैं, कैंसिलर में भी दाम बढ़े हैं। चावल उक़रत की कोई भी ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है, जिस में होल-सेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स कम हुआ है।

छोटी-छोटी चीज़ें, जिनकी बोरलों को रोष उक़रत पड़ती है, जैसे धनिया, उस के दाम 40 से 50 पैसे किलो बढ़े हैं, सास बिर्न का दाम साढ़े पांच रुपये किलो था, लेकिन उस का दाम अब तवा-छ रुपये किलो हो गया है। आप वे बजट के पीके पर गुगर की एक्स इज इयूटी कम की थी, उसके बावजूद भी उस समय गुगर के दाम बढ़े थे। इस साल हर चीज़ का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। लोग कहते हैं कि उत्पादन कम हो और डिमांड ज्यादा हो तो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, लेकिन इस साल तो हर चीज़ का मैक्सिमम प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, फिर भी कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं; इस का क्या कारण है? इस का एक ही कारण है कि ट्रेडज जान-बूझ कर कीमतें बढ़ा रहे हैं, वे माल को अपने गोदामों में होर्ड कर रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार को इस की कोई जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि वह आपस के झगड़ों में लगी हुई है। लोगों की तकलीफ़ों के बारे में सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है, वह इस में कोई दखल नहीं दे रही है।

एक और बात आप को बतलाती हूँ—चीज़ों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, जब कि प्रोडक्शन हर चीज़ का बढ़ रहा है। कास्टन का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया, गुगर-केन का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया, लेकिन कपड़े के दाम बढ़ने और गुगर के दाम बढ़ने का साथ उस के उत्पादक को नहीं मिला। जो कास्टन का उत्पादन करता है, जो गुगर-केन का उत्पादन करता है, उसकी कीमतें उल्टा कम हो गई, उसको कम दाम मिले, लेकिन मिल जायिकों

को, उसे लेकर आती है, जो कपड़ा बनाते हैं, इन को उस का लाभ मिला। हमारी सरकार का एक नया तरीका यह रहा है— जिस चीज की कीमत बढ़ जाती है, वह उस चीज का इम्पोर्ट करता शुरू कर देती है, वह बेचने का प्रयास नहीं करती है कि उस वस्तु की कीमत क्यों बढ़ी है। जैसे 'मिड' की कीमत बढ़ गई है, तो उसका इम्पोर्ट शुरू कर दिया है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ—सोडा-ऐस का। सबा-पति बहुदेव्य, सोडा ऐस कांच के उत्पादन में सक्षम है और सोडा ऐस का प्रोडक्शन भी कमी बढ़ गया है और यह 1800 रु० प्रति टन हो गया है जो कि पूरे देश की जो सोडा ऐस की जरूरत है उस से ज्यादा है लेकिन फिर भी इस को बाहर से मंगाने की बात की जाती है। सोडा ऐस का उत्पादन किस के हाथ में है? 56 परसेंट टाटा, 33 परसेंट बिरला, 7 परसेंट जैन के हाथ में और साहू के हाथ में 4 परसेंट है। इस तरह से बड़े लोगों के हाथों में इस का उत्पादन है और हमारे देश की जनता को जितनी इस की आवश्यकता है, उस से ज्यादा उत्पादन है लेकिन कीमतें इन्होंने बढ़ा दी हैं। पहले 1200 रुपये टन इस की कीमत थी, जिस को बढ़ा कर इन्होंने 1900 रुपये टन कर दिया है और हमारी जो यह गवर्नमेंट है, इस ने इस बारे में क्या किया? जब इन लोगों ने पूछा गया कि इस की कीमत इतनी क्यों बढ़ गई है, 1200 रुपये प्रति टन से बढ़ कर 1900 रुपये प्रति टन क्यों इस की कीमत हो गई है, जो बहुगुणा जी कहते हैं कि हम सोडा ऐस इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। हर चीज इम्पोर्ट करने की बात करते हैं और यह नहीं देखते हैं कि कीमतें क्यों बढ़ गई हैं। वे जो बड़े बड़ पूंजीपति हैं, इन के घुमाऊ बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में इन के प्रीफिटेड इन्फ्ले बढ़ गये हैं कि एक कम्पनी जिस को प्रीफिट 20 करोड़ रुपये था, वह बढ़ कर 222 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। यह

इसलिए होता है कि इन की वकूफ करके देते हैं और यह पूछते हैं कि इस को रोकने के लिए क्या रास्ता निकाला है, तो कहते हैं कि हम इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, सोडा ऐस इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। आज जो सिलिकोन के कारखाने हैं, कांच के कारखाने हैं, वे बन्द हो गये हैं और हमारी मछलियों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से तेल की बात है। तेल के बारे में कहते हैं कि हम इम्पोर्ट करेंगे और इम्पोर्ट करने के बाद नया होता है। अभी इकोनामिक्स टाइम्स में एक लेख निकला था, जिस में बताया गया था कि जो तेल इम्पोर्ट किया गया था, वह बम्बई में पड़ा रहा। वह खाने लायक नहीं है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि हम इस को दूसरे देशों में भेजेंगे और इस से हमें फारेन एक्स-चेन्ज मिलेगी। फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने के लिए जो चीज बाहर से आती है, उस को भी बाहर एक्सपोर्ट कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह का धाप का इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का तरीका चल रहा है। इसलिए कोई सही रास्ता इस के हल के लिए नहीं निकाला जा रहा है।

वेजीटेबल्स की प्राइसेज धाप देखिए कि कितनी बढ़ गई हैं। मेरे पास बहुत सी फीगर्स हैं लेकिन मैं टाइम ज्यादा न होने के कारण सिर्फ प्याज का ही उदाहरण लेती हूँ। जो प्याज पहले 75 पैसे किलो बिक रही थी, वह अब 1 रु० 40 पैसे और 1 रु० 50 पैसे किलो बिक रही है। जो प्याज पैदा करता है, उस किसान को प्याज का कितना मूल्य दिया जाता है? उस किसान से प्याज 25 पैसे किलो के हिसाब से आती है और बाजार में आ कर 1 रु० 40 पैसे और 1 रु० 50 पैसे बिकती है। बीच में इतना पैसा कौन ले जाता है? टमाटर की भी

[श्रीमती अहिष्का पी० खन्नेकर]

यही हालत है। यह सब वैसा बीच के जो ट्रेडर्स हैं, वे ले जाते हैं। जब हम ने गवर्नमेंट से धीरे भीहन धारिया से इसके बारे में कहा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन और नेकेड द्वारा उनसे आइरेक्टली लेगे धीरे इस तरह से बीच का मुनाफा कम हो जाएगा। हम ने पूछा था कि इस में खर्चा कितना आता है? अगर एक किलो पर 15 पैसे खर्च आते हैं, तो किसान को अगर 50 पैसे दे दें, तो बाजार में आकर वह 60, 65 पैसे किलो कन्ज्यूमर्स को मिल सकता है, लेकिन जब नेकेड के अधिकारी वहां गये तो क्या हुआ कि ट्रेडर्स ने पहले से ही झण्डा माल अपने पास रख लिया और गन्दा माल नेकेड को दे दिया और ट्रेडर्स के बारे में धाय उंगली नहीं उठाते हैं। ट्रेडर्स खुश हैं क्योंकि उन को मालूम है कि अगर वे प्राइसेज को रोक करते हैं तो गवर्नमेंट उन का कुछ करने वाली नहीं है। उन्हे उन को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए धीरे कन्सेशन सरकार दे रही है और इन कन्सेशन का वे फायदा उठा रहे हैं। एक तरफ वे प्राइस बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस और दूसरे कन्सेशन सरकार दे रही है लेकिन इतने पर भी प्राइस कम नहीं हो रही है। गवर्नमेंट इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

होडिंग के बारे में धाय देखते हैं कि क्या हालत है। मैं धाय को दालों की मिसाल देती हूँ। बम्बई में महाराष्ट्र की गवर्नमेंट ने ऐलान किया कि एक हजार बोरी वहां दालों की है और इस से ज्यादा नहीं है। धाय को मालूम होगा कि हम 100 धोरतों को से कर हर एक गोदान में गये धीरे छापा मारा। हमसे कहा गया था कि एक हजार बोरियां हैं, लेकिन हमें कहा था कि 34 हजार बोरियां मिलीं। यह धाय के व्यापारियों की हालत है। धायको

इन दाल के व्यापारियों की जांच करनी चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इन दाल के व्यापारियों से सम्बन्धित इस हाउस में कौन है। उनसे सम्बन्धित कौन इस हाउस में आकर है इसलिए दाल के व्यापारियों को संरक्षण मिल रहा है और वे भाव बढ़ाने की हिम्मत करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि दाल का उत्पादन कम है। मैं कहती हूँ कि दाल का उत्पादन इतना कम नहीं है जितना कि इसके भाव बढ़े हैं। जब दाल का उत्पादन कम है तब भी किसान को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है जब किसान उत्पादन बढ़ाता है तब भी धाय उसको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देते हैं। ये ट्रेडर लोग कमाते चले जा रहे हैं। इस सब की धायको जांच करनी चाहिए। दाल की कीमतें कम लाने के लिए धायको होडिंग बन्द करनी चाहिए।

हमारी गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि इन्फ्लेशन कम हो रहा है। यह केवल दो परसेंट है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह कम नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि इसके ऊपर भी धायका कंट्रोल नहीं है। देश में काला पैसा बहुत है। आपने एक हजार रुपये के नोट बंद किये, इसका बोझ सा धायर हुआ होगा लेकिन काला पैसा कम नहीं हुआ। धाय सोने की नीलामी कर रहे हैं। नीलामी में सोना कौन खरीद रहा है? बड़े बड़े व्यापारी खरीद रहे हैं। धारविन्दी सुनार को सोना नहीं मिलता है। जब वह सोना भी बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी, बम्बई में रहने वाले बड़े बड़े ट्रेडर यह सोना ले जावेंगे और छोटे सुनार को यह नहीं मिलेगा तो इन्फ्लेशन कैसे कम होगा? हम देखते हैं कि बम्बई में सम्बन्धित धायी की हो रही है। बम्बई में रात को क्वीटेन्स की स्मलिंग होती है। स्मलिंग पर भी धायका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। इसी की वजह से क्वीटेन्स के धाम बढ़ते हैं। हमने अभी देखा, दिल्ली में आपने उबल दोग दूध

के बावजूद 15 नई बड़ा थिये । आगकी बड़ा नहीं है कि आपके दूध के पाउडर की भी संश्लेषण होती है और वह दूध की कण्ट्री की बना रहा है । इस सब के बारे में वर्नमेंट को कुछ करना चाहिए ।

हमने देखा कि हमारी वर्नमेंट ने सीमेंट की प्राइस भी बढ़ा दी । आपके बड़े बड़े इंटरनैशियल सीमेंट का पूरा उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं । हमारी जितनी सीमेंट की प्रोडक्शन केपेसिटी है, वह पूरी क्षमता में नहीं घाती है । आप देखेंगे कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन केपेसिटी का 20, 25 या 50 परसेंट तक ही उत्पादन होता है । अगर हम अपनी पूरी प्रोडक्शन केपेसिटीकाम में लायेंगे तो हमारा सीमेंट का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और इससे लोगों को सीमेंट की शार्टेज महसूस नहीं होगी ।

रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट मैंने देखी है । रिपोर्ट में कहा जाता है कि सबूत हड़ताल करते हैं इसलिए उत्पादन कम होता है । लेकिन आज भी जो लोक आऊट चल रहे हैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जाता । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना प्रबन्ध कहूँगी कि इस लोक आऊट में जो लोग शामिल हैं वे कापेस के एम० पी० हैं । उन्होंने इसका प्रोधात चालू किया है । लोक आऊट को इस्लीमल करार दिया हुआ है फिर भी यह चल रहा है । यह सब क्यों हो रहा है ?

आपने कोयले पर एक्साइज इवटी बढ़ाई, उससे कोयले की कीमत बढ़ गई । मुगारकेन पर आपने एक्साइज इवटी कम कर दी, उससे मुगारकेन की कीमत तो कम हो गई लेकिन चीनी के दाम बढ़ गये । ये ट्रेडर्स लोग होडिंग करते हैं जिससे ये प्राइसिज और बढ़ जाती हैं । पहले चावल अस्ता मिलता था लेकिन अब कोई भी चावल

दिल्ली में अचानके किसी से कम नहीं मिलता है । आगे इसकी कीमतों पर टोक नहीं लगाई तो आप एक साल के बाद देखेंगे कि चावल पूरा का पूरा होडिंग में चला जाएगा और गरीब लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा । इसी तरह से सोप के बारे में । ये मल्टी निसियनर्स बेन्चर प्राक कार्पर्स में मोहन धारिया जी को और मोरारजी भाई को हार पहुनाते हैं और कहते हैं उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि हम प्राइस फ्रीज करेंगे । उन्होंने कहा था कि 31 दिसम्बर तक प्राइस फ्रीज करके रखेंगे । क्या उन्होंने ऐसा किया है ? टाटा, जिन्डला वगैरह तक ने कीमत बढ़ा दी है । तीन महीने में ही बढ़ा दी है । एक तरफ भालाएं पहनाई जाती हैं और घोषणा की जाती है कि हम प्राइस फ्रीज करके रखेंगे और दूसरी तरफ 31 दिसम्बर, से पहले पहले 25-30

परसेंट प्राइसिज को बढ़ा दिया जाता है । बाकी की जो चीजें हैं वहाँ पर उन में तो 50-55 परसेंट बढ़ा दी गई है । क्या यह प्राइस फ्रीज हुआ है । एक और चालाकी उन्होंने चली है । साबुन में उन लोगों ने फ्रंट कंटेंट को कम कर दिया है । साइज वही है, प्राइस अगर कम भी करदी है तो चालाकी यह की है कि फ्रंट कंटेंट कम कर दिया है । माननीय ज्योतिर्बस बसु ने सवाल उठाया था तेल का । पोल्डन तेल बहुत चलता है बहुत महंगर है । अगर इस में मिलावट होती है तो किस को पकड़ा जाता है ? मीनेजर को पकड़ा जाता है । क्यों नहीं मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बेयरबैन और ट्रस्टी को आप पकड़ते हैं । दूसरी जगह पर मिलावट होती है और कोई केस पकड़ा जाता है तो उस में आप प्राफिस में काम करने वाला जो चपड़ासी है उसको पकड़ते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्यों नहीं आप बेयरबैन और मीनेजर को पकड़ते हैं ? उनको आप छोड़ देते हैं और चपड़ासी को पकड़ लेते हैं मिलावट करने के

[श्रीमती महिष्या श्री. राजेकर] :
कुर्मी में। बेबरमैन को यहाँ नहीं पकड़ते हैं। इन
बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ आप कदम नहीं उठाते
हैं। पुरानी सरकार का जो तरीका था वही
तरीका आप ने भी प्रचलित कर रखा है।
उसी तरीके से आपका काम भी चालू है।
आप सीरियस नहीं हैं इन सब बातों के बारे में।

श्री मोहन धारिया ने कहा था जहाँ
20 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों की बस्ती है
वहाँ हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर खोलेंगे।
उन्होंने कहा था कि देश में 2 लाख 20 हजार
इस तरह के सेंटर खोलने वाले हैं, छोटी
छोटी सरकारी दुकानें खोलने वाली हैं।
वहाँ पर लोगों को जबरत को दस चीजें
मिलेंगी। आपने चावल को छोड़ दिया
था। आपने कहा था कि वहाँ पर तेल,
मसाले, कपड़ा, मैरोसीन आयन, माचिस,
सोप आदि इस तरह से दस चीजें मिलेंगी।
उनकी घोषणा थी कि हम 2 लाख 20 हजार
इस तरह के सेंटर खोलने वाले हैं उन जगहों
पर जहाँ पर बीस हजार से अधिक की
बस्ती है। इस घोषणा को किए हुए छः
महीने से ज्यादा का समय हो गया है।
मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कितनी इस तरह की
दुकानें आपने खोली हैं। अभी तक
एक भी नहीं खोली है। आपके
डारा एसान करने के बाद, आश्वासन देने
के बाद छः महीने में एक सेंटर भी आपने नहीं
खोला है तो आपने आप पर किस तरह से
विश्वास किया जा सकता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो
प्रोड्यूसर है उसको उसकी प्रोड्यूस की आपको
उचित कीमत भी देनी चाहिए। एस टी
सी की स्थापना आपने कर रखी है।
लेकिन वहाँ भी आपको आमूम ही है कि

प्रोड्यूसर जाता है। फार्मिने अधिकारी
भी प्रोड्यूसर से मिलते हैं। उन्होंने
प्यार की खरीद की थी। जिन लोगों ने
कुछ दे दिया उनकी प्यास तो खरीद कर ली
वही और बाकी लोगों को खरीद नहीं की गई।
उनका एक डेपुटेमन भी यहाँ थावा था
धीर भी मोहन धारिया से मिलता था।
मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ जो प्रोड्यूसर
है वह भी समाप्त होना चाहिए। जो हमारी
जबरत की चीजें हैं उनको एस टी सी नहीं
तो नाफिड को सीधे प्रोड्यूसर से खरीदना
चाहिए। शायद यह है कि जो प्रोड्यूसर है
उसको ठीक कीमत मिले।

आप गरीब आदमी का खास खयाल
रखें। आप एक इनकम फिक्स कर दें।
पांच सौ छः सौ या सान सौ से कम जिस
किसी का आयदनी हो उसको आप
सबसिडिडाइज तरह के जबरत की चीजें दें।
जो दरिद्रता को रखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं
उन लोगों को सबसिडिडाइज कर के आप इन
बन्धुओं को दें। आप इन्फोर्ट के लिए कंसेशन
देते हैं। आप जो प्रोड्यूस करता है उसको
कंसेशन दें। इन दरिद्रता को रखा से
नीचे रखने वालों को आप सबसिडिडाइज
करके उनको जबरत की चीजें दें। आप
इसके लिए कोई इनकम की सीमा धाब
सकते हैं, उनके लिए अगर आप पब्लिक
डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर से इस तरह का प्रकथ
कर देंगे तो जनता को धीर गरीब लोगों को
कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी। नहीं तो चाब
जिस तरह से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं उस तरह से
बढ़ते चले जाएँगे। आप उनको कंट्रोल
नहीं कर सकेंगे।

रेडियो से आप घोषणाएँ करते हैं कि
होलसेल आइसिड इतनी कम हो गई है
या इतनी बढ़ गई है। लेकिन आप देखें

कि अगर होलसेल प्राइस 1 परसेंट बढ़ती है तो रिटेल प्राइसिस 25-30 परसेंट बढ़ जाती हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस तरह की घोषणायें रेडियो से करना बन्द कर दें। जो भाव रेडियो पर दिये जाते हैं, बाजार में हमें कभी भी वे भाव नहीं दीखते हैं। कभी-कभी हम देखते हैं कि कई चीजों के लिए हमें सुपर बाजार में बाहर से ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती है।

मैंने सुना है कि किसी ने यह ऐलान किया है कि राशनिंग बन्द होने वाला है। कृपा करके राशनिंग को बन्द न करें। हमें मालूम है कि आज राशनिंग में जो माल मिलता है उसको जानवरों के सिवा कोई नहीं खायेगा। बम्बई में जो चावल बारिश से बुराव हो गया वही राशनिंग में दिया गया। उसकी क्वालिटी को सुधारना चाहिए।

पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंट्रल के द्वारा केवल अनाज ही नहीं बल्कि कपड़ा, साबुन, तेल, मसाला और केरोसीन आयल आदि अन्य जरूरत की चीजें भी दी जानी चाहिए। इसके अलावा घर बनाने के लिए सीमेंट भी कंट्रोल रेट पर दिया जाना चाहिए। बम्बई में मजदूरों के लिए मकान बन रहे हैं और 160 स्क्वेयर फीट के लिए 160 रुपये भाड़ा तय किया गया है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि हम इसके लिए सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे। स्टील और सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ने से भी महंगाई में वृद्धि होती है। अगर सरकार सीमेंट को कंट्रोल रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था करे तो इससे भी लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी। सरकार कहती है कि हम सबको गैस देने वाले हैं। वह उचित दाम पर दियासलाई तो दे नहीं पाई है गैस तो बहुत दूर की बात है।

जहां तक विजिलेंस कमेटी का प्रश्न है दिल्ली में भी महिलाओं की दक्षता समिति ने

बहुत अच्छा काम किया है जिसकी सेक्रेटरी श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते हैं। उसने अफसरों को बताया कि अमुक अमुक जगह पर होर्डिंग की गई है आप उसको देखें। बम्बई में महंगाई प्रतिकार समिति ने भी यही काम किया है। यह आवश्यक है कि दक्षता समिति को इन्स्पेक्शन का अधिकार दिया जाए। अगर हम कहीं देखने के लिए जाते हैं तो वे लोग कहते हैं कि आप कौन हैं। बम्बई में ऐसा अधिकार दिया गया था जिसके कारण होर्ड किया हुआ तेल बाहर आ गया। विजिलेंस कमेटी को इन्स्पेक्शन का अधिकार देने के अलावा अगर उनको लगता है कि कहीं पर होर्डिंग की जा रही है तो उनको पुलिस में शिकायत करने का अधिकार भी देना चाहिए। दक्षता समितियों को ये अधिकार देने से होर्डिंग और महंगाई की समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिल सकती है।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि लोग तंग आ गए हैं। औरतों तो बहुत तंग आ गई हैं। औरतों में पृच्छती है कि हमारा बेलन कहाँ है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : किसको बेलन मारना है ?

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : हमको मालूम है कि किसको मारना है। होर्डिज को बराबर यह बताया गया है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उसको घर में इस्तेमाल न किया जाए।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : आपकी बीबी आपको कभी बेलन नहीं मारेगी।

मैं इशारे से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर स्थिति में सुधार न हुआ तो हिन्दुस्तान की औरतों को एक दफ़ा फिर बेलन उठाना पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved.

"This House expresses its grave concern at the steep rise in the prices of all essential commodities like pulses, edible oils, milk, cloth, footwear, soap, etc. and fall in the prices of all commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc. and recommends that, with a view to protect the primary producers as well as the consumers, all essential commodities be procured through the State Governments at fair price from the producers and distributed to the consumers through an effective public distribution system supervised by People's Committees to be set up for this purpose."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Yuvraj is to move an amendment. He can speak later.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Kathir): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) after "soap" insert "cement"

(ii) after "tobacco" insert "jute"

(iii) add at the end—

"and action be taken against malpractices and corruption in the distribution system on the basis of the reports received in this regard." (1).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anant Dave is not present.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and parity be maintained in the prices of industrial products and agricultural commodities." (2).

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I rise to support the resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar.

A very serious situation has developed because of the alarming rise in prices. As the mover of the resolution has already stated, the prices of all the essential commodities have risen. The common people, the middle class people, those who belong to the fixed income groups are the worst sufferers. The official wholesale price has taken a sharp upward turn during the last one month, upsetting all the calculations of the Finance Minister. The increase has been as much as 3.3 per cent in the month of June alone, of which 0.6 per cent was in the last week itself. This is equal to the worst days of price rise four years back.

The present Government has totally failed to check the price rise in all essential commodities. Although the Ministers concerned speak well, very cleverly, very beautifully prices have kept up their rise. Some of the essential commodities are not even available these days. The prices of pulses, edible oils, rice, wheat, fresh vegetables, kerosene, cement and all the essential articles have risen, and some of them are not even available in the market.

It is widely reported that hoarding and blackmarketing are taking place throughout the country. The hoarders and blackmarketeers are misusing the freedom prevailing in the country. Our Prime Minister had stated earlier that now there is freedom from fear, but it is very clearly indicated that now the hoarders, blackmarketeers and the anti-social elements are free from fear. They are taking advantage of the situation prevailing in the country. No adequate checks are there to prevent them from indulging in anti-social activities.

While the prices of industrial commodities are very high, agriculturists and cultivators are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. The paddy cultivators throughout the country are not getting remunerative

prices but the price of rice has gone up. The wheat cultivators are not getting a reasonable price for their produce, but the price of wheat has gone up. The tobacco growers are not getting reasonable prices for their produce, but the price of cigarettes and other items has gone up. The sugarcane growers are the worst sufferers. They are not getting reasonable prices for their produce, but the price of sugar has gone up, and it is not also available.

In Kerala we produce paddy, but our paddy producers and cultivators are not getting sufficient price, and they are put to trouble. I would like to point out the problem of the paddy cultivators of Kuttanad, the water-logged area of Kerala. The total area of Kuttanad is 1,25,000 acres with an annual yield of 3,000 tonnes of paddy. The 25,000 cultivators of Kuttanad are forced to boycott cultivation this year because their just and reasonable demands have not been properly met. They are not getting remunerative prices for their produce, while the cost of production is very high. De-watering of the fields is the first among the various agricultural operations in the paddy belt. The fixation of the year's pumping subsidy is stated to be the most important issue concerning the cultivation of paddy. The paddy cultivators of Kerala also demanded a floor price for paddy and stoppage of all recovery measures in respect of the dues to the Government. The problem of cultivation in 5,000 acres of Kariland cultivation in my constituency near Alleppey, and the problem of the cultivation of the Kole land in Trichur have to be attended to.

The Kerala Government is very keen to solve all the problems, but the present financial position of the State Government is not sound enough to meet the just demands of the paddy cultivators of Kuttanad. Anyway, the Kerala Government has declared a support price for paddy.

That is a welcome move. So, I would appeal to the Union Government to provide sufficient funds to the Government of Kerala to enable them to meet the just demands of the paddy cultivators of Kuttanad.

The Government of Kerala has declared a support price for tapioca also. That is a very welcome move. But the point is that the cost of production has increased much while they are denied reasonable prices. That is the phenomenon throughout the country. Whereas industrial manufacturers and traders are getting high profits, the poor peasants, the paddy cultivators, the wheat cultivators, the tobacco cultivators, the sugarcane cultivators are not getting sufficient or reasonable prices.

It is the evil influence of the monopoly houses on this Government, it is the evil influence of the traders and big businessmen on this Government that has led to the worst situation which is prevailing in the country. I am very sorry to say this, that the present Government is patronising the blackmarketeers, the hoarders, the monopolists that is why this situation has been created. So, I request the hon. Minister, through you, to take appropriate steps to check blackmarketing, hoarding and all this type of anti-social evils, and introduce an effective public distribution system.

Our Ministers have talked about introducing an efficient and effective public distribution system, but it has not been introduced so far. It is only a statement in the papers. What is this, Sir. Is it fair on the part of the Government to say something only in the papers and not implement it to meet the needs of the people? The people of this country are keenly watching what this Government is doing. If they are honest and sincere enough, they should take effective steps against hoarders, black-market-

[Shri V. M. Sadhasanam] ...
ers and other anti-social elements
and introduce an effective distribution
system. The people of this country,
the common people, the labourers, the
middle-class people are the worst
sufferers because of the price rise. It
is high time that this Government
should take steps in this direction.

With these words, I support the
Resolution moved by Smt. Ahilya
Rangnekar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a large
number of hon. Members who want
to speak on this Resolution. I there-
fore, request them not to take more
than 7 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore): I request you to kindly
suspend the Rules so that I may be
able to move my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You move it at
5.30.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALLA (Faridkot): The Resolution
which has been moved by an hon.
Member of the House, needs sincere
attention. It should be taken very
seriously. The situation on the price
front in this country is getting wor-
sened day by day. The Hoarders and
black-marketiers are having their
heyday. I will humbly request that
nothing will be gained by putting
blame on this side or that side. If
this House and the Members of this
House are really loyal to their voters,
loyal to the people in this country, to
the poor people, किसान, low-income
groups, fixed income groups, to the
people who were hard, to those chil-
dren who are working, we should
take a bold stand unflinchingly against
these hoarders and black-marketiers
as we take a united stand against the
foreign invaders, who invade our ter-
ritory.

Our Congress brothers have
brought the heyday to these hoarders.
They have taught them how to pass-

tra into the Government. Govern-
ments may change in the State, Gov-
ernments may change at the Centre,
but these people have trained them
how to penetrate into the Govern-
ment and how to get the things done.
The Members of this august House
should unite against the hoarders.
Cement is being sold in black. See
the position in Punjab. If railway
trains have been cancelled. Yesterday,
I raised this question in the House.
Then many Members said that trains
had been cancelled in their States
also. On the one hand, the Railway
Minister says, "We are surplus in wa-
gons" and, on the other hand, the
Energy Minister says, "we are sur-
plus in coal" but the reason given by
the Government for cancelling the
trains is "We are cancelling the
trains because the coal is not there,
the coal is in shortage". One is asto-
nished at that. The Energy Minister
in this House says, the coal is in
abundance; the Railway Minister in
the Rajya Sabha says, the wagons are
in abundance. But the trains are being
cancelled because the coal is not be-
ing supplied. This is the position
of the Government. The Government
must take the responsibility in this
matter.

I would like to bring to the notice
of this august House that in Punjab
one good thing has been done. In
Punjab, the State Government has
opened 3000 cheap rate shops by the
Food Corporation of the State. In
these shops, for all the 12 months of
the year, the Punjab Government has
given the guarantee that moong will
be sold at Rs. 3.00 per kg.; mash—
Rs. 3.40 per kg.; washed moong—Rs.
4.00 per kg., washed mash—Rs. 4.00
per kg., mustard oil—Rs. 6 per kg., wheat
and atta—Rs. 1.20 per kg. and ghee
—Rs. 7.30 per kg. These are the es-
sential items which are needed by the
poor man. The Punjab Government
has done it. Why not the Central Gov-
ernment also do it, if not in the States,
at least in the union territories. The

Central Government should give the guidelines:

I would say that the trader of this country, the manufacturer of this country, the big industrialist of this country, is a blood sucker. They are sucking the blood of the poor, the worker, the peasant, the common man in the street. I would like to bring to the attention of the House as to how clever they are. Take, for example, the match industry. They say that they have reduced the price of a match box. They reduced the price of a match box by 2 p. but reduced the number of match sticks from 60 to 40 in the match box. Very cleverly, they say that they have reduced the price by 2 p. but the actual loss to the consumer is 6 p. The trader, the manufacturer, the industrialist, is a very clever person, a cheat, a professional person, who knows how to cheat, how to deprive the consumer of his money.

All emphasis is being given on packaging. The things inside are of very inferior quality. Inferior quality things are packed in very good packages. They are sold at high prices. The Government should issue strict orders saying that the packaging should be very simple. At least the advertisement cost should not be included in the manufacturing cost.

Lastly, in my constituency, the American cotton growers are being fleeced. In Faridkot, Jaitu, Malot, Bhatinda, Mukatsar, Rampuraphul, Rama, etc. in those areas of Punjab the American cotton is produced. In 1977, the price of American cotton in these mandis was Rs. 500. This year, it was Rs. 250.

17 hrs.

The textile owners are destroying the economic of the poor peasants. The poor peasants are at the mercy

of these textile owners. I will humbly request the Government to give Rs. 200 crores interest free to the Punjab Government to enable them to start their own cotton corporation so that Punjab Cotton Corporation may come to the rescue of these poor peasants.

In the end, I will humbly request this House—I hope everybody will support me very seriously—that this House should tell the Government to appoint a commission consisting of Members of Parliament—not Shah Commission or any other commission—and that commission should go into details. They should compare the increase in prices between the agricultural commodities and the industrial output. In my opinion, in the last eight years, the prices of agricultural commodities have risen 20 per cent whereas the prices of industrial products like tractors, tube-wells, machinery, pesticides and fertilisers, have risen by 300 per cent. With these few words, I conclude my speech. I am thankful to you.

श्री कंबरनाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
प्रधान मंत्री, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के समय है उसका सिद्धान्त रूप में मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह तो हरेक व्यक्ति स्वीकार करेगा कि चीजों के भाव नहीं बढ़ने चाहिये। चीजें सधी को ठीक दाम पर मिलनी चाहियें, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। पर अपनी कांग्रेस के मेरे भाई जनता पार्टी को कह रहे थे और महिल्या जी भी जनता पार्टी को कह रही थी कि हम फ़ैक्ट्रीज्बानल कम्पनीज के स्वयं हैं, होर्स के साथ मिले हुए हैं और लोक प्रतिक्रियर्स के साथ मिले हुए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में सहगई बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं उनको बताता चाहता हूँ कि वस्तु-स्वयं क्या है ?

देश में प्रवेश, मैं और जून 1976 में प्रारंभ में 3.2 परसेंट की इन्कीज हुई

[श्री अंबर लाल गुप्ता]

की। इस तीन महीनों में, 1977 में यह इन्फ्लेक्शन 2.3 परसेंट की हुई। 1978 के इन तीन महीनों में यह इन्फ्लेक्शन 1.6 परसेंट की है। इसका मतलब यह है कि 78 में सब जो धाम बढ़े हैं वे करीब करीब आगे बढ़े हैं। यह कहने का मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि धाम बढ़ने चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह जरूर है कि कीमतों के मामले में, देश में पहले से हालत बराबर है, यह कहना तथ्य से परे है, ठीक नहीं है। यह बात बड़ी लोग कह सकते हैं जो सच्चाई को नहीं जानते या तथ्यों की जिन्हें जानकारी नहीं है।

हाल में मुझे बिदेस जाने का मौका मिला। इस साल तीन महीनों में हमारे यहाँ 1.6 परसेंट प्राइस इन्फ्लेक्शन हुई। अब जरा देखिए कि इन्फ्लेक्शन में कितनी हुई एजिया में कितनी हुई और अमेरिका में कितनी हुई?

I went to Russia. There is an open market in Moscow; otherwise it is all controlled by the Government. There is only one open market, the vegetable market, in Moscow. I returned only three weeks back: there the prices of tomato was Rs. 25 a kilo and similar is the case with onions. Even for ordinary vegetables, I was told, prices have gone up by three to four times in Moscow. If I am wrong, I am prepared to take the responsibility and give a public apology. But the fact remains. You may go to England, America or any other country; the speed of rise in prices is much more than in India.

कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बिल्कुल तत्कालीनक हो रहा है और उसमें सुधार की गुंजाइश नहीं है। सुधार की गुंजाइश है और बहुत है। बीजाप्य से हमारे पास दो बार्से बहुत अच्छे हैं। हमारे पास बकर स्टॉक काफी है। हमें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है कि अगर अनाज की कमी पड़ेगी तो कहाँ से आएगा। हमारे पास 17-18 मिलियन टन अनाज है। साब ही साब हमारे

पास एक दूसरा हथियार भी है। हमारे पास कारेन एक्सचेंज काफी है। अगर किसी चीज का अभाव होता है तो उस चीज को हम बिदेसों से मंगा सकते हैं और देश में अनाज चीज को सुरक्षित कर उसके बाव-झीक कर सकते हैं। इन चीजों हथियारों के होते हुए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को और ज्यादा एक्टिविटी विचारनी चाहिए। इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं।

आज चीजें तो मिलती हैं इसमें शक नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ चीजें हैं जो बोझी बाजार में हैं और उनकी मास्टेज है। सीमेंट की है, कोल की है। मुझे लगता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बोझा सा टाइमट कर देने की जरूरत है। मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ।

The supply of statements by the Minister is much more. It should be reduced and supply of commodities should be more.

मंत्रियों के स्टेटमेंट कुछ कम होने चाहिये और सच्चाई ज्यादा। बाव-झीकों की सच्चाई जरा कन्वेन्टिकली कम है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पहले कर दें और बाद में बोलें। आज होता यह है कि पहले आप स्टेटमेंट दे देते हैं लेकिन बाद में यह चीज पूरी नहीं होती है। इसका अर्थ अंतर नहीं होता है। मैं आपसे विनमता नहीं चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास बहुत से आपके स्टेटमेंट्स हैं। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ।

Kindly reduce the supply of statements and increase the supply of commodities. That is the only remedy.

आपने अब तक जबरन बार्से ही कही है। आप देखें कि उनका इन्फ्लेक्शन कितना हुआ है। कितना होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ है। बार्से पर और सच्चाई में उसका पड़ा है।

देश के मामले को ही ध्यान में। पिछले सरकार ने तेल के मामले में बहुत बंजरानि किया। करोड़ों रुपये के नुकसान बड़े और लोग उलझे डकार गए। उन से पैसा ले लिया और उलझे खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। परिणाम यह है कि तेल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए। इस सरकार के जाने के बाद हमने तेल के परमिट्स लिए। यहाँ तेल मारा, रैप सीड धारण मारा

AN HON. MEMBER: This Government is repeating the mistakes of the earlier Government.

बी कंबर साल मुक्त : इस सरकार ने तेल की सप्लाई रेगुलर तरीके से की और उसको देश के कोने-कोने में ठीक दाम पर पहुँचाया, लेकिन एक मिकारत मेरो इस बारे में भी है और वह यह है कि इस सरकार के समय में जिन लोगों ने बंजरानि की थी उस पर कुछ पर्वा पड़ गया है। वह पर्वा क्यों पड़ गया है, यह तो मंत्री महोदय जानें इन में से कई केसेब की इन्फायरी सी०की० धाई कर रही थी, उनका क्या हुआ? क्या उन में से कोई केस धराशत में गया या नहीं? अगर सरकार ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करना चाहती है, तो उसको ऐसी परम्परा डालनी चाहिए कि वह बड़े बड़े लोगों को एम्प्लायरी पब्लिसमेंट दे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती।

हमारे देश की प्राबाधी का लक्षण धाधा हिस्ता बिको-पावटी साइन है। सरकार को इस बाध की वारन्टी देनी चाहिये कि मगज, तेल, कपड़ा, धातु बाकि जो 8, 10 एलैमिनल कम्पोजिटीय हैं, वे बिको-पावटी साइन के लोगों को एक निश्चित दाम पर डकर मिलेगी और बाहे कुछ भी हो, बाहे किसना भी कम्पोजिटीय करने की बकरत बड़े बड़े किया जावेगा, लेकिन उन चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये जायेंगे।

बिल्की में हुय लोभे राशन में बड़े और बावल लेते हैं, अगर हमारा सक्शन बन्द की कर दिया जावे तो कोई कर्म नहीं पड़ता है लेकिन जो लोभ निकले बावटी साइन है, उनके लिए वारन्टी होनी चाहिये कि बाहे काश्मीर हो या कन्याकुमारी, कोई इन्फायर एरिया हो या बिल्की, देश में हर जगह उनको एलैमिनल कम्पोजिटीय एक पट्टिकर बाइस पर मुहैया की जायेंगी। धातु बाहे कितने भी बड़ जायें, लेकिन उन लोगों को वे चीजें जहाँ वारनों पर मिलेगी, इस बात की वारन्टी होनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश में अभी तक जो डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, उसका ज्यादा फायदा ऊपर के लोगों को मिल रहा है। सरकार मांस में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी दे रही है, बड़े-बड़े जमींदार ही वहाँ उसका उपयोग करते हैं। सरकार को इलैक्ट्रिसिटी पर 200 करोड़ रुपये सालाना का लास होता है। इसी तरह से इरिगेशन पर भी सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का लास हो जाता है। इससे फायदा किसको हुआ है? छोटे लोगों, लैबलेस हरिजनों, छोटे किसानों को इसका फायदा नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि न वह इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और न उनके पास इरिगेशन की फीसिलिटीय हैं, सिर्फ बड़े लैबलाइज को ही इसका फायदा होता है। इसलिए सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि गाँवों और सहरो में जो डेवलपमेंट होता है उसका ज्यादा लाभ नीचे के तबके के पास पहुँचे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जावेगा, तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है और हमारा समाजबाध भी जोखता रह जावेगा, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।

मैंने भी धारिया को एक किट्टी लिखी थी— इस बारे में पहले नी चर्चा हुई थी— कि रा-नीटीरियल का जितना दाम बढ़ता है क्या उसी हिस्सा के कंक्वमर को इन्सलने वाली चीजों का भी दाम बढ़ता है? मैंने

की संघर्ष करना शुरू :

25 बोलें बताई थी कि उन चीजों के राश्ट्रीयकरण की नीति तो गिर गई, लेकिन नैचुरल रबर के कंज्यूमर गृह के काम बड़ा दिये। मैंने कम्पनी का नाम भी लिखा था। क्या सरकार के पास कोई कास्टिमर डिपार्टमेंट है या नहीं? उसे अपने कास्टिमर डिपार्टमेंट को संघबद्ध करना चाहिये। अगर राश्ट्रीयकरण का काम न करने के बावजूब नैचुरल रबर कंज्यूमर अपनी चीजों के काम बड़ा देता है तो उसका काम पकड़ना चाहिये और उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि हर एक लेवल पर, नैचुरल रबर, होल्सलर और रिटेलर के लेवल पर सीमित मात्रा प्राकृत तब होना चाहिये।

यह तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि लूट हो रही है जो यहाँ जिसकी भाए करे। मैं एक नहीं पचासों उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि जहाँ पर राश्ट्रीयकरण के काम नहीं बड़े लेकिन इन्वस्ट्री वालों न बड़ा दिये, होल्सलर ने बड़ा दिए और रिटेलर ने बड़ा दिये। आप एक सीमित मात्रा प्राकृत हर एक लेवल पर करिए और कास्टिमर भरिए ताकि जहाँ जितना राश्ट्रीयकरण का काम बड़े उतना ही काम बढ़ाने की उनकी आज्ञा दीजिए। उससे ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आज्ञा नहीं मिलनी चाहिये।

एक जो और बिना की बात है वह यह है कि मनी सप्लाय हमारे देश में बहुत लेजी से बढ़ रहा है। उसकी वजह से प्रभो काम नहीं बड़े लेकिन उसका असर प्राये जाकर पड़ेगा। इसके समय हर एक राज्य प्रोवराइज कर रहा है। जैसे जकी हमारे निष्ठा ने कहा कि केरल को और पैसा दो, केरल आजी प्रोवराइज हैं और हर एक स्टेट का प्रोवराइज है। उससे यह होगा कि अगला बड़ेगी तो इकोनामिक मिनिस्ट्री के साथ एक कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये। इकोनामिक मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन के साथ मनी सप्लाय कम करनी चाहिये। मेरे मित्र के केरल

की बात नहीं और बेटे बंगाल की बात नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या तो अन्तः राष्ट्री की सरकार नहीं है? बेटे बंगाल ने क्या यह नहीं है कि बिरला, टटा और बड़े बड़े इन्वस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को बड़ी के बीच मिनिस्टर ने बलाकर कहा कि आप यहाँ इन्वस्ट्री खोलिए।

Then don't accuse the Janata Party for God's sake. You invite these big industrialists and give them all facilities and yet you accuse us.

Even in Kerala it is the same. What action have you taken? After all public distribution is the work of the State Government. What specific steps have you taken in Kerala? Practically nothing and you only accuse us and say, 'Give us money and we will distribute.' That is a very easy thing. Why don't you produce money?....

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: We are producing rubber, tea, cardamom and so many other things and we earn a substantial foreign exchange for the country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have not levied any tax on big landlords. I accuse you....

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Guptaji is ignorant of Kerala. Kerala is the first State to implement land reforms. I invite Mr. Gupta to come to Kerala and study Kerala.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I will come.

मैं समझ कर रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रायः पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम की योजना और ज्यादा करिए, मात्रा-कंज्यूमन की चीजें पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो बनाइये। जब तक प्रायः पब्लिक सेक्टर में मात्रा-कंज्यूमन की एसेसिबल की चीजें प्रोवाइज नहीं बनाये तो तक उनके काम ठीक नहीं होंगे। दूसरे की चीजें प्रोवाइज कीजिए। मैं यह नहीं जानता कि सारी चीजें सरकार से लेते हैं जहाँ सरकार

के पास पैसा नहीं है। केवल एक प्राइमर वेज के रखा है किन्तु 2000 करोड़ रुपये बचे हुए हैं। क्या वो कम्प्यूटिंग प्रोग्राम कराने में ही ठीक है? बरतों की कमी रास्ता नहीं है। साथ सारे प्राइमर लेकर 65 करोड़ लोगों के लिए इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इतकिए जो कीलक बाक बचनेट है फुलनेस की मैं जलका स्वागत करता हूँ जो जनता पार्टी ने किया है। बम्बई में जब हम जाते थे तो हमारे रिस्तेदार कहते थे कि वो किलो घण्टा चावल लते आना। अब नहीं कहते। अब बड़ा चावल मिलता है। तो बेरा कहना यह है कि हमने कुछ घण्टे कम भी उठाए हैं, उसमें धीरे इन्फ्लेमेट की बचकरत है धीरे में मंत्री महीलय से कहूंगा कि साथ जो बिलो-पावटी लाइन के बांग हैं उनके लिए मार्टी किलिए कि इतनी कमल के ऊपर हम हर एक को देने। बाकी जयह दाम बढ़ नी जाये लेकिन उनके दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे। इस विश्राम के साथ मैं इसका मिडान्ट रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar has brought a timely resolution which will help the government to know where it stands, if it wants to know. From the speeches of my friends it is clearly stated that the consumer prices are going up. The producers' prices are coming low and the traders and the middlemen are exploiting the nation. If it is so, then this should be corrected by the Government.

With regard to peasants I want to tell certain things. After the advent of Janata Party almost all the prices of agricultural commodities are going down. It is because this Government prohibited the exports of agricultural commodities, even the vegetables. That is why the prices are going down.

With regard to gum, what is happening? It was Rs. 130/- per quintal be-

fore Janata Party came to power. Now it is Rs. 60/- per quintal. Therefore, it is slightly more than 1/3rd.

What about Coriander? It was Rs. 300/- per bag. Now it is Rs. 80 per bag. What about tobacco? It was selling at Rs. 10/- per kg. Now it is Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/-. What about paddy? What about wheat? Support prices are declared. Whether they are remunerative or not the agricultural Price Commission declared support prices. But whether the surpluses are purchased or not is the question? Where are the surpluses of wheat and paddy in our country? Shri Mohan Dharja himself has stated that there are surpluses in Andhra Pradesh and there are deficits in other States. That means that the procurement and distribution system is not perfect in this country according to the Minister's statement. Therefore, is it not necessary to correct that? Now when the prices of agricultural commodities are going down can the Government keep quiet? My friend here has said that in Kerala where there is deficit in food grains the agricultural producers are suffering very much especially the paddy growers. What happened in Andhra Pradesh? When cyclone came the paddy growers suffered very much, but the Central Government refused to purchase paddy. Even there, as in Kerala, the State Government has to bear the brunt of purchasing paddy. Why is this Government shedding responsibility of protecting the agriculturists in States? It is its responsibility to purchase these things and to stabilise the prices. Therefore, there must be a solution. What is the solution?

There is the Agricultural Price Commission in our country. It has been constituted in 1965. Till now it is not reconstituted and, therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that it is reconstituted immediately. Agricultural price Commission is not having proper representation of the

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

agriculturists. There is only one representative—i.e., from wheat zone. There is no representative at all for paddy—which is the largest growing area in our country. Therefore, when it is reconstituted, it must have proper representation of the producers so that remunerative prices are fixed. They say, support prices are being paid. Well, what is the support price which the Agricultural Prices Commission is fixing? This is my question. What is the basis? There must be a basis for these things. The basis for the fixation of the support price must be that the price must be remunerative to the farmers. It is not remunerative at all. The APC should be asked not to fix up any unremunerative price. This is my submission. They should fix up only remunerative price.

Then, my next point is this. All the surplus, must be bought by the Government. There must be suitable machinery provided for this purpose. There must be enough number of godowns also. There must be a comprehensive plan for this purpose. Where is the plan for it? There is nothing in this regard in the fifth plan or the sixth plan. The Janata Government is boasting that it is for the rural people, it is for the kisans and so on and the agricultural people. But what is happening here? What is being done is nothing but depriving the agricultural classes of their dues. If the Government in really and sincerely interested in coming to the rescue of the agriculturists, then, I submit, Sir, that they must reconstitute the Agricultural Prices Commission and they must buy all their surplus. This is my respectful submission.

Sir, we are becoming surplus in wheat. We are becoming surplus in rice. Are we exploring the markets outside? There must be necessary export promotion work undertaken in this behalf. We should develop our Export Promotion Council in this regard.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I would like to move a Motion for suspending the Rules, so that I may move my Resolution which is No. 3 in the List.... (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. You are a senior Parliamentarian, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya. You know the Rules of Business very well. This discussion will continue upto 5-30. Then we have Half-an-hour discussion after that. Your Resolution is there and that will be taken up on the next day allotted for the Private Members' Resolutions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I will just move my Resolution. I will not speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya, you understand all these things. You are a senior Member; you are a senior Parliamentarian.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: With regard to the distribution of essential commodities, what is the Government doing? The Government is always very particular about the organised classes and about the town people, and about the white-collared people. It is not at all caring for the small farmers, the agriculturists or the small artisans. It is not caring for these poor people in the villages.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in the case of Mr. Samar Guha's Resolution, the same thing was done. Certain other Resolution was under discussion. That was postponed for the time-being, for two minutes or so. Mr. Samar Guha moved that Resolution standing in his name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it was moved it was discussed on the next day.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In the countryside, they are not getting cloth they are not getting herosene, they are not getting diesel oil, they are not getting their agricultural implements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, you will continue on the next day, allotted for Private Members' Business.

We pass on to the next item.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will you permit me to move my Resolution, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the rules. You know everything. You are teaching many Parliamentarians. Please don't break the rule.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You can suspend the Rule....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat, Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya. I appeal to you.

Now, we will go to the next item.

RE: CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FORMER HOME MINISTER

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Before you go to the next item, I would like to make my submission on a Point of Order.

We have just come to understand that something has been decided about the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister.

I hope you know that there was a lot of discussion in this House. Now information has reached us—it is for you to contradict it if it is wrong. But, it has reached us that several honourable colleagues of ours, who are representing various groups are being invited to the Speaker's Committee Room to inspect the correspondence.

Now, I want to know whether it is a fact. If so, want to raise an

objection on two grounds—firstly, have you ever decided this matter in the House; all that I know of is the fact that this was being discussed when the matter was kept pending until the Speaker decided and informed the House. Now, we have not disposed of this matter; nor have we got any finality from the hon. Speaker. I am told in the other House, the hon. Chairman of the House, decided the course of action and they are doing it. Now it is not for us to comment upon what happened in the other House. It will not be right and proper to do that also. But my point is that if something happened in that House and the same thing is being repeated here without the knowledge of the House by the hon. Speaker about the whole position, is it in order? This is my point number one. Secondly, how is it that only some are invited? I do not know why I have not been asked for it. In the other House, some Independents have been invited. In the other House some Independents have also been asked to see it. I have not got any information. All I am saying is, this is a point on which I stand on principle.

No announcement was made. I have no information; I have no intimation. Apart from that, my main point is that the House has not been kept informed about this at all; the House has not been taken into confidence; nor has the Speaker given us any decision. And if something happens without all this in the Speaker's Committee Room, I may sorry; I must raise my voice of protest.

I want your guidance from you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, may I make a submission? The matter was raised in the House and almost all the Group Leaders were associated with the demand for the papers; the exchange of letters to be placed either on the table of the House or in the manner in which it was thought fit. Now, whatever the decision taken, I

do not want to comment on it. But, since the matter was raised in the House, the Chair should have announced what the decision has been taken in the matter. I do not think that without announcing the decision, the decision should be implemented.

And even at this point of time, I would very much implore it to convey the feelings of this House that that is not done and it must not be done. Whatever the procedure or whatever the decision that has been taken, that decision must be conveyed to the House and then alone that decision should be in the process of implementation.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether the papers have been placed in the Chamber of the Speaker and they are being perused. Is it a fact? That must be first known.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): I would like to make a submission. (Interruptions). In this House we had series of discussions about this matter and the entire Opposition expressed its view that either the letters should be placed on the table of the House or the letters should be shown to the Leaders of various Parties. And it was left to the Speaker for a decision. You may recall that the Speaker himself made an observation that this House is not bound to go by the decision of the other House. Now, to-day, in newspapers, we read the decision of the other House. It might have satisfied the Members there.

But, according to the assurance given by the Speaker that day, in the presence of the Prime Minister, it is the duty of the Speaker/Chair and it is the duty of the Government also, to tell the House in regard to this House, how are they going to deal with this matter. Now, we came to know in the Lobby that the Lea-

ders of various parties are told to go to the Speaker's Chamber.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not all.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Some people are told to go there at 5-30 P.M. and see the letters. Now, in the other House if you go by that procedure, Shri Mavalankar has every right to protest because he is an Independent. Mr. Om Mehta is an Independent and that Independent member has been asked to see the letters. Here he has two objections—one, the House is kept in darkness about the whole business; the assurance given by the Chair and the assurance given by the Government totally stand violated and the right of the Members has been curtailed. Therefore, my suggestion is that you may direct the Government to make a statement about it immediately.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): What was the assurance by Government?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us find out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That decision has not come to us. That is the point.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Mr. Chairman, the assurance given to this House that day was that the Speaker has every right to decide, in consultation with the leaders of the House, the modality by which the Government will come to this House with the letter. That is left to the Speaker and the Leaders of the House.

That assurance has not been fulfilled. So, my request is that you may direct the Government to make a statement about it immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will convey the points raised by the honorable Members to the Speaker. I have already sent

some offices to him. The matter is with the Speaker. I am not aware of anything that is being done there.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Can we expect that if they have asked the leaders without the knowledge of the House will you please see that it is stopped.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is with the Speaker. Undoubtedly, I am sure what he has told he will do it and abide by his decision.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: By that time it will be too late.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: They are being shown to them without the knowledge of the House. The House has been kept in darkness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the matter is with the Speaker I cannot tell anything now but I have sent one officer.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: This information you may give whether Speaker with other leaders is perusing the letters. *(Interruptionsq.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am enquiring.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, probably the decision is best in the circumstances but whatever the decision the Speaker should have conveyed it to the House. We are not quarrelling with the decision but we are only expressing our dis-satisfaction that the decision has not been conveyed to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe that the decision has not yet been taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is in the process of implementation.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That means the Chair is also in darkness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you say, I will convey the views of the

hon'ble Members to the Speaker. I believe the Speaker will not do anything against the wishes of the hon'ble Members. I am sure the Speaker will convey to you everything in time. I have already sent a message.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come. He may like to say something. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My other suggestion is, if you, the Chair, is kept in darkness about it, let us adjourn and you inform the Speaker about the feelings of the House and we will meet again.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as I understand a question has been raised about the decision of the Speaker on a certain question and, I understand, that you have been pleased to say that you are making enquiries from the hon'ble Speaker. Therefore, we can await the answer from the hon'ble Speaker, and the business of the House can go on in the meanwhile. *(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will convey all these points to the Speaker.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What is your ruling about the point that the House as well as the Chair have been kept in darkness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the matter is with the Speaker I am not giving any ruling. *(Interruptions).*

17.40 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LEVY OF SURCHARGE ON M.I.G. FLATS BY DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

श्री राज विनायक कस्तवान (हाजीपुर) :
समाप्ति महोदय, मेरी यह बात बच्चे की बर्बाद दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्य प्राय वर्ग के फ्लैटों पर आधिपार लनाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में है। यह जो डी०डी०ए० में घोषणा बल रही है उससे सम्बन्धित है। मन्त्री महोदय काफ़ी पुराने हो गए हैं। डी०डी०ए० के मामलों में वह काफ़ी इष्टरेस्ट भी लेते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तक उनको सभी चीजों की पूरी जानकारी हो गई होगी।

आज तक दर्जनों बार डी०डी०ए० के सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह के आर्जिज लनाए गए हैं। एक बार यह लगाया गया एम्प्लायीज मुनियन के जो सेक्रेटरी हैं श्री बर्मा उनकी तरफ से और सब के प्रैस कॉन्ट्रिब्यू मेरे पास हैं कि 33 करोड़ का घोटाला हुआ है। दूसरी बार यह लगाया गया कि सात करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ। साथ ही यह भी लगाया गया कि जो अकसर डैपुटेसन पर बनी तक डी०डी०ए० में हैं उन पर जिन की संख्या दस हजार के करीब है वेतन भत्तों के अतिरिक्त तीस लाख रुपया ज्यादा खर्च डी०डी०ए० को करना पड़ रहा है। बच्चा मारने के नाम पर एक लाख रुपया दिया गया था जिस में बड़ी घोषणा हुई। पुनर्वास के नाम पर 27 करोड़ रुपये मकान बनाने के लिए दिए गए थे लेकिन मुश्किल से दस करोड़ ही खर्च किए गए। सड़कों के किनारे लकड़ियां लगाने के लिए जो 750 लक्षों की मुश्किल से लवाई गई थीर इस तरह से उस में घोटाला हुआ। एक पर साढ़े बार ली रुपया खर्च जाता है। इस हिसाब से आप देखें तो आपकी बत्ता बनेगा कि कितना

बढ़कर घोटाला हुआ है। इन सब चीजों की मन्त्री महोदय बख चुके हैं।

लेकिन मुझ मुझ जो मैं आज उठना चाहता हूँ वह एक छोटी सी सुप का उठाना चाहता हूँ। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने तीन बार प्रश्न किये थे। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर को दूसरे प्रश्न के साथ मिला कर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि उन उत्तरों में कितना कम्प्लेक्सन है। आप देखें कि एम०आई०जी० सुप के लिए जो मकान बनाए जाते हैं उनकी कीमत 68 हजार रुपया रखने का फैसला किया गया था। लेकिन बसुला गया सत्तर हजार रुपया प्रति फ्लैट। आप नियम को देखें। डी०डी०ए० के फ्लैट्स दिल्ली डिप्लेपमेंट एक्ट 1957 और दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट (मैनेजमेंट एण्ड डिसपोजल ग्रोक हाउसिंग एस्टेट्स) रैग्युलेशन 1968 की शर्तों के अनुसार घोषित होते हैं। दिल्ली डिप्लेपमेंट बिल 1957 के क्लॉज 51 और 52 से सम्बन्धित मैकोरेंडम में स्पष्ट लिखा गया है कि पामिसी बनाने का अधिकार डी०डी०ए० को नहीं है। डी०डी०ए० को वह शक्ति नहीं है कि वह किसी तरह की सबसिडी दे इस प्रकार से।

मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि एक फ्लैट की कीमत 58000 होती है। जब इतनी होती है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 70 हजार क्यों लिया और कैसे लिया। आप कह सकते हैं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्वाइण्ड ग्रोक अ्यू से यह किया गया है। यह क्या होता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। इस तरह से लाखों रुपया एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्वाइण्ड ग्रोक अ्यू से आपने लोगों से अतिरिक्त लिया है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेसन उसके प्रसर्पत जाता है या नहीं यह देखने वाली चीज है।

मेरे संपादनक प्रश्न 161 जो 17 फरवरी 1978 का है उनके जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि दिल्ली विकास परिषद-विषय 1957 में अधिभार लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह प्रशासनिक विषय है। फिर मेरे प्रश्न संख्या 247 के लिखित उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उसी कालोनी के वैसे ही प्लैटों में अब कोई सबसिडी नहीं ली जा रही है। क्यों अधिभार लगाया गया इसका जवाब मन्त्री महोदय नहीं देते कि एल०आई०जी० और जनता प्लैट जो बन रहे हैं उन के लिए यह सरचार्ज लगाया गया है और इसलिए लगाया गया है कि उनको सबसिडी देनी है और जो कमी पड़ती है उसकी थोड़ी प्रति हो सके। मैं कहूँगा कि यह कौन नियम है? यह कौन सी लोकप्रियता है जो आप प्रयत्न करना चाहते थे। आपने एम०आई०जी० में बारह हजार बढ़ा दिए और यह कह दिया कि जनता प्लैट्स और एल०आई०जी० के जो प्लैट हैं उन के वास्ते आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं। हमारा कहना यह है कि आपको अधिभार लगाने का अधिकार नहीं था फिर अगर लगाना ही था तो सिकं चार कालोनीज में ही क्यों लगाया? उसी में क्यों लगाया जो कालोनी मन्त्री को? जो सब से बढ़िया कालोनियां थीं मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हं, आप जानते हैं—वहाँ आपने इस चीज को एंवाई नहीं किया। वहाँ पर किया जिस को आप राजौरी मार्टिन कहते हैं—मायापुरी—वहाँ पर जा कर आप दाम बढ़ाते हैं। दूसरी जगह पर आप दाम बढ़ा देते हैं। यदि आप दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो वे सब जगह बढ़ने चाहियें, लेकिन आप सब जगह पर दाम नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। कहीं आपने दाम बढ़ाये हैं 12,000 रुपये, कहीं 1,000 रुपये और कहीं पर दाम बढ़ाये ही नहीं कये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कुछ अकसरजाही का नमूना है। मन्त्री महोदय उस विभाग के प्रबन्धी हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि वह इस हाउस में उसको डिफेण्ड करेंगे, लेकिन मैं उनसे आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस बात को अपने

विभाग में रखें कि एक ही जगह पर विभिन्न कालोनियों में दाम नियमों के अनुसार बढ़ा-या है या नहीं। एक जगह पर आप 12,000 रुपये चार्ज करते हैं, अब आप कहते हैं कि हम उसको हटा रहे हैं, तो जिन लोगों से आपने पहले ज्यादा चार्ज किया था, क्या आप उनको वह रकमा लौटाने जा रहे हैं? कई जगह आपने दामों को बढ़ाया ही नहीं।

मेरे पास यह एक लिस्ट है कि आपने कितने कितने दाम बढ़ाये। राजौरी मार्टिन में एम०आई०जी० के टाइप 'ए' और 'बी' में ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर प्लैट की डिस्कोजल कास्ट 58,100 रुपये है, लेकिन आपने फाइनली चार्ज किया 70,000 रुपये। फर्स्ट फ्लोर की डिस्कोजल कास्ट 57,500 रुपये थी, अब कि आपने फाइनली चार्ज किया 69,000 रुपये। इसी तरह सैकण्ड फ्लोर की डिस्कोजल कास्ट 55,800 रुपये थी, लेकिन आपने फाइनली चार्ज किया 70,000 रुपये। टाइप 'सी' में ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर के प्लैट की डिस्कोजल कास्ट 63,700 रुपये थी, लेकिन उसका चार्ज किया 72,000 रुपये।

बडीरपुर में टाइप 'ए' और 'बी' के ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर की डिस्कोजल कास्ट 63,100 रुपये थी, लेकिन आपने फाइनली चार्ज किया 64,000 रुपये। वहाँ पर फर्स्ट फ्लोर की डिस्कोजल कास्ट 57,200 रुपये थी, लेकिन आपने फाइनली चार्ज किया 59,000 रुपये। इसके बलावा भी प्लैट्स से मैनिटैन्स चार्ज आप लेते हैं। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि जब डी०डी०ए० प्लैट बेच देता है तो उसके बाद वह उसको मैनेटेन नहीं करता। अब आप प्लैट बेचने के बाद उसको मैनेटेन नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आपने मैनिटैन्स चार्ज क्यों रखे हुए हैं?

मैंने डी०डी०ए० के सिकं एक पहलू की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाया है। इसके बारे में मैंने और मेरे कई साथियों ने प्रश्न

[श्री राम विवेकानंद परियार]

पूछे हैं, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि एमजेंसी के दौरान वहाँ पर जो करणम हुआ है, अगर उसकी सही इन्फार्मरी जो जर्मनी में समझता हूँ कि डी०डी०ए० का बाटाला एक महाकाण्ड बन सकता है।

मैं अपनी महीयत से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डी०डी०ए० के पास कोई ऐसी शक्ति है जिसके द्वारा वह प्रभार लगा सकता है? यदि नहीं, तो किस आधार पर प्रभार लगाया गया है?

क्या एक ही वर्ष की दो कालोनियों में लोकप्रियता के आधार पर विष-विष रूप से प्रभार लगाया जा सकता है? यदि हाँ, तो लोकप्रियता का मापदण्ड क्या है? मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक दो का नाम भी लेना चाहता हूँ जैसे कटकरिया मराय है, सुनीरका है, सफवरजंग है, उस के मुकाबले में मावापुती वगैरह है जिस में भाप ने प्रभार लगाया है, क्या यह अधिक लोकप्रिय है, क्या वह अधिक मुविधानजनक है या उस में कम मुविधानजनक है? क्या वहाँ ज्यादा लोगों ने झन्डाई किया है क्वैट्स के लिए या इन स्थानों में किया है?

मेरा अंतिम प्रश्न है कि जो मेंडिमेंस चार्ज अभी तक ले रहे थे फ्रीट के ऊपर, क्या सरकार अब के बाद जो फ्रीट आर्बेटन करेगी उस में इस नाम का कोई कालम नहीं रहेगा धीरे जो भाप ने ऐसा बयानका है, जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि इन स्थानों पर फिर सरकार नहीं लगाने जा रही है। सच मतलब है कि जो पहले के रेट पर मिलते थे

उस रेट पर देने को रहे हों इस बीच में जिन स्थानों को भाप ने रेट दिया है उन को वह रेटो लौटाने जा रहे हैं?

सभापति महोदय: हाँ एमजेंसी है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Madagars): On a point of order, Sir. We have raised a very serious matter. The House should know before it adjourns. There is hardly any time. We should get a reply. You say that the House wants a reply before 6 o'clock. Please convey this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is with the Speaker. I am sure you will know in time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Not on Monday. We understand something is going in. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your assumption.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No, it is not assumption. It is a fact. (Interruptions).

श्री सुबराज (कटिहार): सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइण्ट ऑफ इन्फार्मेशन है कि हाउस में कौरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ring the bell.

There is no quorum. So, the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on 22 July.

11.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 23, 1978/Bravara 9, 1900 (Saka).