

**Payment of Bonus to L.I.C. Employees**

\*85. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive agreement was made with the Life Insurance Corporation Management on January 24, 1974 to pay bonus to the L.I.C. employees;

(b) whether Government propose to review their demands for payment of bonus in future in view of Calcutta High Court judgement dated 21st May, 1976; and

(c) how much amount Government are likely to pay towards the arrears and future payment of bonus to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Comprehensive settlements were concluded between the management of the L.I.C. and the Unions of its Class III and Class IV employees on 24th January, 1974 and 6th February, 1974. These settlements were current from 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1977 and *inter alia* provided for payment of annual cash bonus to the Class III and Class IV employees at the rate of 15 per cent of annual salary.

With the enactment of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1976, the Central Government decided that, beginning with the accounting year 1974/1974-75, employees of the non-competing public sector undertakings may be paid an amount *ex-gratia*, in lieu of bonus, to be determined by the Central Government, taking into account the wage levels, the financial circumstances and other relevant factors. The *ex-gratia* payment is not to exceed 10 per cent of salary/wage and on those drawing salary upto Rs. 1,000 per mensem are eligible.

The maximum salary/wage level for calculation of *ex-gratia* payment is Rs. 750 per mensem.

The All India Insurance Employees' Association moved the Calcutta High Court on 22nd April, 1976 *inter alia* for a declaration that the settlement dated 24th January, 1974 between the Corporation and the said association is lawful and binding on the LIC and that an injunction should be issued restraining the LIC from refusing to pay bonus to Class III and Class IV employees. The Judge of the Calcutta High Court in his judgement dated 21st May, 1976 directed that the LIC should make payment of bonus as laid down in the settlement. The LIC made an appeal against the above judgement to the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court presided over by the Chief Justice. Meanwhile the LIC (Modification of Settlements) Act, 1976 came into force on 29th May, 1976 annulling with effect from 1st April, 1975 the provisions of the settlements insofar as they pertained to payment of annual cash bonus to the Class III and Class IV employees. In view of the said legislation, the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court did not make any order on the appeal as the action of the LIC was now protected by law. And thus the judgement of the Single Judge of the Calcutta High Court was rendered ineffective.

The validity of the LIC (Modification of Settlements) Act, 1976 has since been challenged in the Supreme Court by some of the Unions of the LIC employees. The matter is still pending before the Supreme Court.

**अन्नक का निर्यात**

\* 88. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार अन्नक पर लगा वह प्रतिबन्ध

कि मिटको और निर्यातक क्रमशः 40 प्रतिशत और 60 प्रतिशत अन्नक निर्यात करें, समाप्त करने और दिन प्रतिदिन घटते हुए अन्नक व्यापार को, जिसके कारण अन्नक व्यापारियों और मजदूरों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, बचाने के लिये मुक्त व्यापार की अनुमति देने का विचार है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** जी नहीं बटवारा फार्मूला अन्नक व्यापार के कमजोर वर्ग की सहायता के लिये शुरू किया गया था। सामान्यतः मिटको अपने 40 प्रतिशत के हिस्से के लिये इसी कमजोर वर्ग से ही माल खरीदता है, जब तक ऐसा न हो कि मिटको द्वारा अपनी बिक्री के वायदे पूरे करने के लिये अपेक्षित कुछ मर्द इस कमजोर वर्ग से न मिले। अतः बटवारा फार्मूला समाप्त करना और मुक्त व्यापार पुनः शुरू करना अन्नक व्यापार के इस कमजोर वर्ग के हित में नहीं होगा। अन्नक व्यापार में गिरावट का कारण काफी हद तक यह है कि संश्लिष्ट एवजी माल बनने लगा है।

**Report of the Committee on Costing/  
Pricing of Cotton and Cloth**

\*89. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Report of the Committee set up last year to go into the costing/ pricing of cotton and cloth;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee observed that it is possible to evolve a nexus between the prices of kapas, the mill-gate delivery prices for cotton and the prices of yarn and cloth, taking various assumptions into consideration. The Committee also observed that fluctuations in the prices of kapas and cotton are a regular feature disrupting the economy of the cotton growers as well as of the textile industry. The production of cotton acquiring self-sufficiency in its supply assumes considerable importance and has to be given priority.

(c) The Report of the Committee is under examination.

**विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों का उल्लंघन**

\*90. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

**वित्त और राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :** (क) और (ख).

जनवरी, 1975 से अप्रैल, 1977 तक की अवधि में, विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम के आरोपित उल्लंघन के कारण, प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा विभिन्न व्यक्तियों (जिनमें कानूनी निकाय भी शामिल हैं) को 13,020 'कारण बताओ नोटिस' जारी किये गये थे। इसी अवधि में न्यायालयों 327 शिकायतें