

श्री हुकम बेंब नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री-महोदय ने कहा है कि सोने की नीलामी के बाद से तत्करी रुकी है। उन्होंने श्री रवी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह भी बतलाया कि पांच परिवारों ने जमा नहीं किया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास काला धन है, या किसी तरह से ज्यादा पैसा है, वे ही सोना खरीद कर घर में रखते हैं, जो गरीब भ्रादमी हैं, जिस को खाने के लिए गेहूँ भी नहीं मिलता है, वह सोना कहां से खरीदेगा। जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास काला धन है, उन्होंने सोना नीलाम होने के बाद उस पैसे से खरीद किया और फिर उस को ज्यादा दाम पर बेचा तथा अपने कालेधन को सफेद धन में परिवर्तित किया। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—वह इस बात से सहमत है या नहीं? यदि सहमत नहीं है, तब तो फिर दूसरी बात ही सकती है—जो काला धन सोना खरीदने में लगा, वह सफेद धन में परिवर्तित हो गया और फिर जब उस को अधिक दामों पर बेचा गया, तो उन्होंने एक रुपये से कई रुपये कमाये। ऐसे ये पांच परिवार ही नहीं हैं, हजार भी नहीं, बल्कि पांच हजार परिवार इस देश में ऐसे हैं जो ज्यादा पैसे वाले हैं और उन्होंने सोना खरीद कर अपने घर में रखा है। इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक सम्पूर्ण सोने का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके सरकार प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगायेगी, कि सोना सिर्फ सरकार ही रखेगी, तब तक आप इस को रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** This auctioned gold was purchased and paid for by cheques. So, there is no question of any black money coming into it. Secondly, gold is purchased only by those who are authorised as gold dealers. The ordinary man, however rich he may be, was not entitled to buy this gold. What he may buy as ornaments and keeps, that is a different matter.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that thousands of goldsmiths with their families have been committing suicides during the last several years because they have no work and no food? If it has come to the notice of the Government, will the Government try to see that the gold sold out is really converted into ornaments so that they could get work?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** So far as goldsmiths are concerned, I do not think, there has been any instance of suicide in the recent past. In fact, the scheme which we have introduced of

importing gold and making it available to goldsmiths for conversion into ornaments for the purpose of export, is designed to provide employment to goldsmiths. As this scheme gathers momentum, gets known and people begin to use it, I think many goldsmiths will get jobs.

#### Utilization of Seating Capacity in Airbuses

\*368. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what plans, if any, Government have for greater utilisation of seating capacity in our airbuses which seldom carry their full passenger load;

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

(c) if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The seating capacity on the Airbus fleet of Indian Airlines is well utilised. The average seat factor for the Airbus routes during May, 1978 to October, 1978, was 72 per cent.

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

**SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES.** Only my sense of humour prevents me from exploding with such an answer. The question I had tabled was about greater utilisation of seating capacity but the answer was about good utilisation 72 per cent represents about 200 seats in a 278 seat plane. It is true that the airbus has a very low financial break-even point at 120 odd seats, but still more than 78 seats remain unutilised on an average on each of these planes. Is it not a fact that because of the under-utilisation of our existing five airbuses there is already a scheme for additional lease of airbuses to Air India for some of the flights to the Middle-East? Because of the under-utilisation of these airbuses

by Air India, is it also not a fact that there is a scheme for the integrated use of these airbuses by Air India and IAC?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** So far as additional use of these airbuses is concerned, it is entirely a different question. The question is whether on the existing routes where airbuses are operating, there is traffic potential and for that the answer is that at present we are operating six routes in India and also to Gulf countries and there the utilisation is 72 per cent. It can be said to be very good. Sometimes on several routes, it is 100 per cent some day, it can be 60 per cent on some other day. So, the average utilisation is 72 per cent? so far. As my friend has said, we are planning to operate on many routes, but that depends on the availability of the airbus. Regarding the airbus, presently that is fully utilized so far as the route operation is concerned. As I said, this 72 per cent is the seat utilisation on the existing routes where we are operating our airbuses.

**SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES:** The hon. Minister still does not admit that there are schemes afoot for the greater utilisation of the unused 28 per cent. However, I should have thought that any Minister would be concerned with greater utilisation of the unutilised capacity. My second question, therefore, is that in the South we already have an Indian Airlines scheme for excursion fares to make use of utilised capacity. I would ask the Minister to consider giving off-seasonal IAC excursion fares to students and other types of group delegations to make use of this unutilised capacity.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** It is a suggestion for consideration.

**SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** Sir, the passengers of the airbus are very much dissatisfied with the food served in the airbus. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken any measures to im-

prove the quality of food. Not only that the passengers are not taking that food and so, it is nothing but wastage. The quality of food is gradually deteriorating. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what measures they have taken to improve the quality of food.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise.

**SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** It is very important.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is very important, I agree. But it does not arise.

**SHRI B. RACHAIAH:** I would like to know if the Minister is aware that between Delhi and Bangalore there is a large number of people waiting for tickets every day, especially when there are foreign delegations going to Bangalore side and many people are disappointed in not getting the seats. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider putting an airbus between Delhi and Bangalore.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** I just wanted to answer that the airbus utilisation is maximum. This is what I wanted to say and my hon. friend has justified it. Looking to the traffic growth, we are considering that but we cannot say anything now. After all it all depends on the availability of aircraft, and that will be taken into consideration as soon as we get new aircraft.

**SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his answer said that the utilisation in the airbuses is about 72 per cent. This could have become much higher, it could have been over 90 per cent. But is the Minister aware that there is a steady deterioration in the quality of food in the airbuses and that is the reason why the utilisation is going down?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** Firstly, there is a constant improvement so far as the food served on the

airbuses are concerned, and I do not deny that there is scope for improvement. But I deny that because there is some deficiency in the quality of food this utilisation capacity is going down.

### Loans on Lower Rate of Interest to Jute Growers

\*369. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loans at a lower rate of interest are made available to jute magnates for capital investment for modernisation, diversification and expansion of jute industry but no credit facilities are available to the poor jute growers;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend credit facilities at a lower rate of interest to the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Financial institutions provide need based credit to all industries, including jute mills, and to jute growers at rates of interest prevalent from time to time.

(c) Banks are already providing credit at concessional rates of interest for agriculture, which includes jute growers as they form part of the neglected sector.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: What is the rate of interest charged to the jute growers and the jute industrialists?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The jute growers would certainly be getting at a lower rate of interest. If the jute grower is a small man and if he is entitled to differential rate of interest, it would be 4 per cent; otherwise, if he borrows upto Rs. 2,500, it will be at 11 per cent, whereas the industrialists

would be paying much higher than that.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: He has not given a specific answer to my question. What is the actual percentage of interest?

श्री बलवीर सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस तरह के जवाब देने की क्या प्राप इच्छाजत देते हैं ? मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उनको ज्यादा इंटरैस्ट लगता है और इनको कम। यह सीधा जवाब नहीं है। उनका सवाल डैफिनिट था। कितना जूट इंडस्ट्रियलस्ट्स से ब्याज लिया जाता है और कितना जूट प्रोमर्ज से लिया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Question Hour. Mr. Pradhani is asking, what is the rate of interest for the jute growers and the jute industrialists.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said that so far as the jute growers are concerned, if he is a small farmer, and entitled to differential rate of interest, he will have to pay 4 per cent; if he is not and if he borrows upto Rs. 2,500, it will be 11 per cent. In any case, it would be considerably lower than the rate which the industrialists pay. The industrialists would be paying 11 per cent and over.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon. Minister in view of the large-scale production of jute in Dankaranya Project area, whether the Government can finance the jute industry if it is set up on a cooperative basis?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question does not arise. If there is any jute mill set up by cooperative interest we would consider and give every assistance. Today, it is in the interest of the jute growers that the jute mills flourish and they must also be provided with finance.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the hon. Minister kindly give the break-up of the loans given to the jute industrialists; the jute growers and the middlemen who procure jute from the jute