

Fifth Series Vol. XLVI - No. 17

**Friday, December 6, 1974
Agrahayana 15, 1896 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 11 – 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 17, Friday, December 6, 1974/Agrahayana 15, 1896 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 349 to 351 and 355 1—23

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 352 to 354 and 356 to 371 24—42

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3385 to 3445 and 3447 to 3584 43—207

Re. Adjournment Motion : (*Querv*) 208—33

Papers laid on the table 234—35

Messages from Rajya Sabha 235—36

Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous provisions (Amendment) Bill :

As, passed by Rajya Sabha.

Assent to bill 237

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance :

Reported decision of the Government not to pay instalments of dearness allowance to Central Government employees. 248—68

Business of the House 268—83

Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of smuggling activities Bill :

Motion to pass, as amended :

Shri Somnath Chatterjee 284

Shri Erasmo de Sequeira 290

Shri Samar Guha 292

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa 298

Shri Bhogendra Jha 301

Shri P. K. Deo 306

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra 307

Shri P. G. Mavalankar 311

Shri Piloo Mody 315

Shri S. M. Banerjee 317

Shri C. Subramaniam 319

Resolution Re. Growth of Fascism in the country 326

*The Sign : marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATE

1

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 6, 1974/Agrahayana
15, 1896 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Smugglers arrested Under MISA

@*349. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers who
have been arrested under the Main-
tenance of Internal Security Act;

(b) whether the use of this Act and
other collateral measures have re-
sulted in achieving the objective of
smashing the smuggling network;

(c) whether the ace smuggler, Haji
Mastan has alleged involvement of
politicians and Ministers in his acti-
vities;

(d) whether Police, preventive and
enforcement agencies of Government
have a list of politicians and persons
in the administration who have been
receiving regular and periodic pay-
ment from the smugglers; and

(e) if so, the names of such indi-
viduals and organisations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 19
smugglers were detained under
orders of the Central Government.
According to reports received by the
Central Government, over 550 per-
sons have been detained by the
State Governments upto 5-11-74 under
the Maintenance of Internal Se-
2894 LS-I

curity (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974
for involvement in smuggling and in
activities prejudicial to conservation
of foreign exchange.

(b) The steps taken by the Gov-
ernment to strengthen the anti-
smuggling set-up, including the
action taken under the Ordinance
have had the effect of breaking the
Indian links in the smugglers' gangs.

(c) Government have no specific
information in this regard.

(d) and (e). In the case of officers
who are found to have connived with
the smugglers, departmental action
is taken. Wherever there is suffi-
cient evidence they are also prose-
cuted as provided for in law. The
Government do not have any list of
politicians who are alleged to have
been receiving periodic payments
from smugglers.

I may submit that this question
was answered earlier and it is being
taken up because there was not suffi-
cient time. We discussed it for more
than six hours and I have answered
all the points in detail in my reply
yesterday.

श्री हुकमचन्द कलु बाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय
350 का उत्तर भी दिलवा दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 350 may
also be taken up alongwith.

Action against smugglers

*350. SHRI BHAGIRATH

BHANWAR:

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Socialist M.P. corres-
ponded with the Commerce Minister
from 1967 to 1970 suggesting that

Government take strong measures against smuggling from Nepal to India of stainless steel, Nylon and Polyester yarn and fabrics, liquor etc. originating in third countries;

(b) whether Socialist M.P. tabled several questions in the year 1970 seeking to expose political connections of smugglers like Coolie Mastan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in action against the smugglers and smuggling till September, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Certain Unstarred Questions relating to these matters were answered in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance in 1970.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Several measures have been taken by the Government to combat the problem of Indo-Nepal smuggling. These include—

- (i) Creation of a net-work of Customs Preventive Units on Indo-Nepal Border in January, 1969 and its subsequent augmentations in 1970 and 1971.

Seven Customs Divisions are now operating on Indo-Nepal border. Jeeps have been provided for the mobility of these preventive units and ex-army personnel have been recruited. Revolvers and rifles have also been supplied to these preventive units.

Special training centres for Customs training have been set up at Patna and Allahabad to train up officers posted on Indo-Nepal border.

- (ii) The post of an Officer on Special Duty was created in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in January, 1970 for co-ordination of intelligence, preventive measures and anti-smuggling drive in connection with Indo-Nepal smuggling.

- (iii) The entire Indo-Nepal border has been placed under the unified command of the Collector of Customs (Preventive) with headquarters at Patna.

- (iv) The cooperation of H.M.G., Nepal has been sought from time to time and measures taken by them have helped curbing Indo-Nepal smuggling.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Is it a fact that some smugglers who were arrested were released by the court and if so what are the grounds of their release and what are the loopholes in the existing law and what do the Government propose to plug them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: About eight or nine persons have so far been released by the various High Courts. ... (Interruptions). Not the big ones, medium size fish. The main points that have been taken up are that there had been no recent activity cited in the grounds of detention. As I explained yesterday in the debate on the Bill, particularly the top level people try to keep away from the smuggling activities as much as possible and therefore the criteria which the courts observe with regard to political detenus should not perhaps be applicable to the smugglers cases. There are Supreme Court cases with regard to political detenus which are binding on the High Courts and on that basis they have been released. We are taking up the matter to appeal to the Supreme Court and we hope to convince the Supreme Court and in cases of smuggling, Proximity should not be the basis.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI: Is Government aware of big smuggling in drugs overland in the North-eastern India and is it a fact that drugs pour into the area from the triangle of Thailand- Laos-Burma? Part (B) of my question is; are the Government aware that the drugs are smuggled into Shillong through Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram and that a Shillong restaurant called Capri belonging to the vice President of a political party in which a Minister of that State is alleged to have business interests is the receiving and distributing Centre of the drugs? If the Government is not aware of it, will they make enquiries into that and report to the House?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The scale of smuggling which has come to the notice of the Government as far as the North-eastern India is concerned is not very significant. But the hon. Member has made a serious allegation with regard to the State Minister. I do not have any information and if that requires investigation, it should be done.

I am sorry that I made a slip with regard to the number of detenus that have been released. I am told that so far 26 have been released.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The statement of Haji Mastan has been quoted in this House a number of times. I want to read one or two sentences. In one of the statements he says: "there are some big leaders, respected leaders and there will be a political explosion if I reveal their names; they include Congressmen, Communists, Socialists and Muslim League." He has also said that "even the biggest Government Officers and top police bosses are as much part of the business as we are. If I may reveal a trade secret, our business could not continue even for one day if every cadre of Government officials were not at our back". I think the Government have seen the statement. I want to know this from the Government. They have

arrested 555. I want to know whether they have examined all those persons who had been arrested to know from them the names of the politicians belonging to different political parties, and also the Government officials, customs officials, police officials and banking officials with whom they have links and whether Government has made any investigation about it and if so, what is the outcome of their investigation? In order not only to prevent smuggling but to punish them and stop this smuggling business for ever, will Government set up a high-powered commission to go into all aspects of the matter to unearth the network of smugglers and also advise on preventive and penal measures to deal with this problem?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the second part of the question is concerned, there was a specific amendment to the Bill to that effect yesterday but the House threw it out. Therefore, the House itself is not in favour of it. But that is suggestion for action. At the appropriate time, if a commission is necessary to go into it, certainly it will be done.

About the statement of Haji Mastan, not only now but even yesterday hon. members seemed to attach great importance to what Mastan said, as if it is absolute truth! After all, he is a smuggler and he would like to get away even by alleging that so many people at the high level are involved in it. It might be that they are involved and therefore, it requires a very detailed investigation, not taking into account what Mastan said—certainly I would not attach so much importance to what he says—but independently an investigation has to be made whether there are political links or official links. Certainly this will be taken into account. Some of them are being interrogated also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has not replied to my question whether the Government has started investigation

and ascertaining facts from the 555 smugglers who have been arrested about their political, administrative, police and customs links. By their brute majority, they threw out the suggestion for a high-powered commission. But what is the attitude of the Government towards setting up a high-powered commission?

MR. SPEAKER: Since the day Haji Mastan and Tul Mohan Ram entered this House, there is no peace!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My questions were very specific.

MR. SPEAKER: But you do not give him a chance to reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Immediately you told me, I sat down. I am a very obliging good boy.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I said that they are being interrogated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I asked whether Government will appoint a high-powered commission.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a never-ending supplementary.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : सरकार तस्करी के मामले में केवल चोरो को मार रही है, चोरो की मां को नहीं मार रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह श्रीमनो इन्दिरा गांधी है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is below the taste. Such remarks should not go on record. They should be expunged... (Interruptions). How silly of people to make such remarks which are below taste... (interruptions). It is utterly foolish to make such remarks.

हृद से ज्यादा बेहूदा बात है।

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल तस्करों के लिए

देश में हवा फौना कर के उस को पकड़ लेने से तस्करी बन्द हो जायगी? कभी नहीं बन्द होगी, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। तो क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रही है कि जो प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर बैठे हुए राजनैतिक नेतागण योग्य अधिकारी लोग इन तस्करो से मिले हुए हैं और तस्करो कराते हैं, उन को भी पकड़ा जाय? यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ताकि हम को विश्वास हो कि कुछ किया जा रहा है?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We cannot go about arresting politicians, Administrators and officials without any basis whatsoever. It is a question of detailed investigation and trying to find out who are the real links. It may be political links or official links. If there is sufficient evidence, whether it be a politician of any rank or an official of any rank, we would not hesitate to take action.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : प्रान में पूछा गया है कि एक समाजवादी मन्द मन्द ने क्या इन बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया था, तो मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर हाँ में दिया था। यह जो लिखा गया था उस के पहले और बाद में भी तस्करी चल रही है। तो स्मगलरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में सरकार ने क्या देरी की? क्या इस का कारण यह है कि यह स्मगलर लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी को चन्दा देने रहे हैं?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is absolutely baseless. During the question hour to make such baseless allegations that smugglers have been contributing to the Congress funds is not proper. In my reply yesterday as well as while moving the Bill with regard to MISA. I have already given the details of the action which has been taken by the Government during these years. Therefore, there is no question of government sleeping over it. Now for the purpose of prevent-

ing them from further expanding their activities we are taking detention powers to put them behind the bars. As I have already said, more than 500 people have been detained.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष मेरे प्रश्न (सी) का उत्तर नहीं आया जिसमें मैंने पूछा है कि नेपाल की तस्करी का मामला कई साल पहले उठाने के बाद भी उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में विलम्ब क्यों हुआ ? आप टाइमकेबल दीजिए, फिर मैं सप्लीमेंट्री पूछूँ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have not even read the statement laid on the Table.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Whatever information is available, I have laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye says that part (c) has not been answered.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A statement was laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The statement does not give the reasons for the delay in taking action.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: According to me there is no delay at all

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप इससे मनुष्ट है। आपके डायरेक्शन के अनुसार

Answers to questions shall be complete....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It has been brought to the notice of the Ministers that when questions are split into parts, each part should be replied separately. I have brought it to their notice on a number of time. It

should not be left for inference from the main general sort of reply. The member asking for a specific reply to part (c).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We feel there is no delay. According to him we did not take any action till September 1974, even though this was brought to our notice in 1970. But if you look into the statement, it refers to the creation of a network of Customs Preventive Units on Indo-Nepal Border in January 1969 and its subsequent augmentations in 1970 and 1971. Therefore, action has been taken even before 1970, before the hon. Member put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's reply is that action was taken even before 1970.

श्री मधु लिमये क्या अभी भी नेपाल के रान्ने में तरह तरह का ऐसा सामान जिसका उपर हमारे कानून ने पाबन्दी लगाई है आता है ? मैं एक उदाहरण देकर खत्म करता हूँ। इसके बारे में मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मुझे समाचार मिला है कि

"A proto-type of Maruti car was sent to the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot and was approved by the Government. This car was sent to Ahmednagar and it is still there. It is fitted with an imported engine from West Germany. One foreigner working with the Maruti Technical Services Private Limited, Mr. W. H. F. Muller is the person who has brought it by air.

मोटर इंजनों के उपर पाबन्दी है। क्या नेपाल के रान्ने में इस तरह का इंजन मारुति कार के लिए जिस का टैम्प अहमदनगर बोहिकल्ज डिपो में होने वाला था आया था और कस्टम वालों ने उसे पास होने दिया ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have no such information.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी जाच करके बाद में बताएंगे ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a general question and he brings in some specific instances. Like King Charles' head, they cannot leave Maruti. Somehow or other they want to bring it in a question. Then I am asked to give information.

श्री मधु लिमये : मारुति के बारे में मवाल पूछना कोई अपराध नहीं है।

श्री जर्मलुरहमान : 1972 के कई महोत्सवों में ठाकुरगज बोर्ड पर भूतपूज ससद सदस्य जो एस एम पी के हैं श्री लखन लाल कपूर पांच हजार रुपये के स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तन लाते हुए पकड़े गए थे क्या यह सही है? और अगर सही है तो इसके का अभी तक क्या हुआ है ?

MR. SPEAKER: They are asking specific questions under a general question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I suggest to the hon. Member on my side not to emulate the Opposition in this matter?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have been demanding commission after commission to find out who are the politicians involved. Let them accept the suggestion. In the case of Maruti, he said, he has no information. But in the case of the supplementary put by the Congress Member, he said, "Don't emulate the Opposition." (Interruptions) Let him come out with the information.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of submission. This House does not consist of first class Members second class Members and third class Members.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the occasion for this?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think the Minister has any right to tell a Member of his own party that he is not entitled to information because he is a Member of his party.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he is aware of the fact that an honourable Member of this House has been paid handsomely to highlight the great achievements of the life of Haji Mastan in his own paper which has been translated in many languages.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have no such information.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to know whether he will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called the next Member.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many persons who believe in classless society.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some smugglers have been released by various High Courts on the ground that the reasons given for detention were either vague or indefinite or inadequate. May I know whether Government have inquired into the allegation that some of the officials who have the authority to detain smugglers are in league with the smugglers and they are giving the grounds which would not hold good in a court of law.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As a matter of fact, we went into this matter and tried to find out whether, purposely, some loophole was left in preparing the grounds, but we could not find any basis for this. But if the hon. Member thinks that this requires a little more probe, certainly

I would make that and try to find out whether any officials are in league with them and have done it purposely so that they might take advantage of the loopholes and get released by the High Court. Certainly, this is a very relevant point.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : नेपाल की सरहद के दोनों तरफ हर प्रकार का स्मगलिंग जैसे चावल का और दूसरी तरह की चीजों का होता है और यह लाज स्केल पर हो रहा है जिससे हमारे यहां का सारा सामान जैसे चावल, गेहूँ तथा दूसरे पदार्थ नेपाल के जरिए आसपास के देशों में जा रहे हैं, क्या यह सही है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे इस प्रकार स्मगलिंग रोक जा सके और स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ कारवाही हो सके ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already stated what steps have been taken. Particularly with a long land border and particularly with persons constantly crossing from Nepal into India and from India into Nepal, these things are likely to happen, specially in regard to foodgrains, etc. As a matter of fact, some of the persons living in Nepal have land on this side and some of the persons living on this side have land in Nepal. In the same way, there are houses also. Therefore, movement of small things like foodgrains, etc., cannot be completely eliminated. But I do agree that large scale smuggling of these things also should be avoided, and for that, as far as possible, we have taken adequate steps.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It appears from certain publications that one of the top smugglers in this country, Haji Mastan, has written an article wherein he has admitted to have been participating and indulging in these illegal activities. The usual plea that is taken in preventive detention is that evidence is not forthcoming to convict such persons. When this top

smuggler has admitted in writing, which has been circulated throughout the country, will the Government now take steps to prosecute him under the Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act under which a much longer period of punishment can be awarded to him than one year, as in provided here? He can even be put to rigorous imprisonment and not be given a VIP treatment that is reportedly being given to him. Will the Government take steps now to prosecute him on the basis of his own confession?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I agree. Not only with regard to Haji Mastan, but even with regard to the other detenus, if there are evidences of any specific offence having been committed by them, as I have already said yesterday, they would be prosecuted. We have to look into this article. I do not know how far Mastan is going to admit; or it may be a biography written by somebody else; I do not know. This requires investigation. If this is a public confession made by him, then certainly that could be used as evidence. We shall see how far it could be used for prosecution.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: Under our rules, a Member can put a question to another Member. If you permit me, may I put a question to Mr. Shamim? The rule allows it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I do not mind answering the question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: My question will be; if the prosecution is launched by the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that you want?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: I am submitting to you. If you allow, only then I will put my question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a way out. You make Mr. Shamim a Minister and ask him to answer your question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: With your permission and under the rules it can be put.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called you for a supplementary. You can avail of that supplementary to the Minister.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: With your permission, I will put a question to him. My question is—either Mr. Shamim can clarify or let the Minister reply to it—that in case they think of prosecution of Haji Mastan, will they ascertain from Mr. S. A. Shamim whether he will give evidence in the court to the effect that the smuggler made an extra-judicial confession to him and on the basis of which he wrote that article?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certainly if there is to be a prosecution, perhaps Mr. Shamim may be summoned as a witness. It is only 'may be'. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shamim, you are going to reply to it?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I may reply in the form of a question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow him to address this question to you.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I have my own question. I quite agree with the Minister when he says that much reliance should not be placed on what Mr. Haji Mastan has said.

But does the hon. Minister know that this was not an interview granted by the great Haji Mastan to the greatest journalist living in this country? This was not so. I did not even go for an interview with Mr. Subramaniam. So, the question of Haji Mastan's interview does not arise.

Does he know that it was not an interview but these were the facts collected when I had the opportunity

of knowing the facts from the accused himself?

No. 2—Does he know that this story of Haji Mastan appeared in the issue of the weekly **AINA** edited by me, in its issue of 31st May and the action against smugglers was taken in August three months later?

Does the Minister know that when Haji Mastan made his disclosures or confessions, he knows that it can be used against him and in fact, in a portion of that story, does the Minister know, he has said that the Government is duping the Members of Parliament by saying that they are taking action against smugglers?

Does the hon. Minister know that Haji Mastan has only corroborated what we have been saying in Parliament?

Lastly, if I am summoned as a witness—I am sure they will not—I will be glad to appear and say many other things and mention many other names and say the whole truth and nothing but the truth for which I had clear confirmation from him and I may say the names of Ministers he had mentioned as those who had taken money from him.... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I really do not know what sort of relationship existed or exists between Mr. Shamim and Haji Mastan.

SHRI S. A. Shamim: Have you ever been a journalist? You have not been.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He had been speaking about MISA yesterday. And, to-day he seems to have a very intimate relationship with Shri Mastan. Therefore, I do not know whether he will be summoned as a witness. It will depend upon the investigation.

MR. SPEAKER: You unnecessarily got this prolonged. Kindly sit down Mr. Shamim.

What Mr. Shamim's point is that a Member of Parliament can of course

be objected to if he met such a smuggler. But, a journalist cannot be objected to because he has two personalities just as I have two personalities—one as Speaker and the other as a journalist. I hope you will not object if I also go to meet such people!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have defended the freedom of the journalists.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put the question, I do not mind even if you meet Mr. Haji Mastan as a journalist. But, my question is this. From the news paper it appears that in the last one month or after re-shuffling, arrests of smugglers have been minimised if not completely stopped. I would like to know whether all the smugglers have been arrested. If not, whether Government is likely to arrest more

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What-ever action is necessary that is being taken. It is wrong to insinuate that after the change of the portfolio, steps that are being taken against the smuggling activities are slackened in any way. On the other hand, it is being pursued more ruthlessly.

MR. SPEAKER: This Haji Mastan question has taken us forty-five minutes.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किये जाने के लिये चुने हुए स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण

* 351. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किये जाने वाले चुने हुए स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण शुरू हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism undertakes from time to time various types of surveys for determining (i) the quantum and nature of facilities to be provided at tourist centres, (ii) the physical planning of the area/centre proposed for development, (iii) the potential of a place as a tourist attraction.

Recently the master plan of Manali was prepared with a view to determining and locating facilities to be provided, and for curbing a regulated growth of the centre so that its natural beauty is not spoilt. Similar master plans are under preparation for a few selected places of archaeological interest. Such physical planning of selected centres will be taken up each year of the Fifth Plan.

A survey on the accommodation requirements at important tourist centres in the Southern and Western regions and at Delhi has been completed. This survey will be extended to the Northern and Eastern regions as well.

A survey to assess tourist preferences for entertainment at Delhi and Agra has been completed. Another survey on the shopping pattern of international tourists at Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi and Bombay has also been completed. These two surveys may also be extended to other important tourist centres.

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि पर्यटन केन्द्रों का समय समय पर सर्वेक्षण होता जा रहा है। तो अभी जो आप ने सर्वेक्षण की बात कही है इस से पहले जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ क्या उस में पर्यटन केन्द्रों की उन बातों की ओर भी आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया जिस में खजुराहो और भ्रामरा की बात कही गई है। और यदि उस में इन पर्यटन केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध

में कुछ तथ्य आप के सामने पेश किये गये हैं तो मुख्य-मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जैसा मैंने जवाब में कहा है कि यह सर्वे तो होते रहे हैं और अब भी हो रहे हैं। जहां तक खजुराहो का सवाल है हम ने सर्वे करने के बाद 10 साइट्स ऐसी सेलेक्ट की हैं जो डेवलप करनी हैं और उस में से खजुराहो का मंदिर भी हैं।

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : प्रथम जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ आप की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उस में बताया गया है कि आगरा के अन्दर देश में आने वाले पर्यटकों में से एक तिहाई वहां जाते हैं और उन की आवासीय व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो पाती है। और इस से पहले जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ है उस में कहा गया है कि खजुराहों में पर्यटकों को जल नहीं मिलता है ? तो इन दोनों व्यवस्थाओं की तरफ आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, और कितनी शीघ्र इन को पूरा करायेंगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : कभी न कभी सर्वे द्वारा जो कमियां मालूम होती हैं उनको हम जल्दी पूरा करने का कोशिश करते हैं, खजुराहो में होटलों की कमी थी वह पूरा की जा रही है। तो जो शिकायतें आयी हैं उन को दूर किया जाय और जो कमियां हैं वे पूरे हो जायें यह हम कोशिश करते हैं।

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: May I know whether a big religious place like Pavanagar in Deoria district in U.P. is being included in the survey at present?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर अलग-अलग जगहों के नाम माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे तो मेरे लिये कहना मुश्किल होगा। मैं ने कहा कि 10 साइट्स को डेवलप करने की बात हमने तय कर ली है।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Is the Government intending to place Srinagar on the international route of

Air India so that people who come on a short visit would also be able to visit Srinagar? Why I am asking this question is for this reason. If tourists come on short visit to this country, they do not have time to go to Kashmir. Suppose we place Srinagar on Air India routes to United Kingdom, or on Moscow-Delhi route, it will enable them to do so.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We have been receiving such suggestions. The fact of the matter is that Srinagar is very well served by Indian Airlines and all the tourists who want to go to Srinagar are amply looked after.

Crisis in Handloom/Powerloom Industry

*355. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the crisis prevailing in handloom/powerloom industry today resulting in huge unemployment;

(b) if so, the reasons for this crisis; and

(c) the steps taken to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Some reports have been received of difficulties faced by the handloom and powerloom weavers regarding cutback in production and/or closure of handloom and powerlooms resulting in some hardship.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Is it a fact that the Government has set up a High power com-

mittee under the chairmanship of Sivaraman to go into the problems of handloom and if so whether that team had submitted its report? May I know whether the suggestions made in that report are in the interest of handloom industry and the All India Federation of powerloom associations think that those suggestions will affect the working of powerlooms?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The Sivaraman Committee has submitted its report which is being considered by a high-power committee. Meanwhile we have received some representations from powerloom associations expressing their anxiety and apprehension that the implementation of some recommendations of the Sivaraman committee might adversely affect the industry. I can say at the moment that decisions on the recommendations have not been finalised. I may submit, now that due care will be taken of the interests of the powerloom industry as well but we should like to submit that the weaknesses of the handloom industry deserve our primary consideration.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the differentials in excise duty are being narrowed down according to the report? Is it helping the powerloom people and the industry as well?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There is a suggestion about the excise so far as powerloom industry is concerned; it is being looked into. Since a decision has not been taken on that, I could not say anything more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह स्वीकार किया है कि ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि हथकरघा उद्योग बहुत संकट में है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन-कौन से

उपाय सोचे हैं, और जब तक सरकार कोई उपाय सोचती है, तब तक क्या वह हथकरघा उद्योग को कोई आर्थिक मदद देने का विचार रखती है। पावरलूम के लोगों ने जो ज्ञापन दिया है, उस पर भी विचार चल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह ज्ञापन सरकार को कब मिला है। सरकार उसके बारे में में अन्तिम फैसला कब तक ले लेगी, और क्या ऐसा करते समय इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि हथकरघा उद्योग पर किसी प्रकार का बरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already submitted that the problems of the handloom industry deserve our prior consideration and sympathetic attention. All the problems regarding yarn supply are being looked into; these are dealt with in the Sivaraman Committee's report. The price of the yarn has come down and we will see that the industry continues to receive its supply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Since the last session we are raising the question of short supply of yarn to the handloom and powerloom, especially in a town like Bhagalpur. The hon. Minister replied in the House that he would look into the matter. How long will the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee be considered by the High Power Committee and by what time implementation will start so that they can get yarn which is being misappropriated by millowners in Bombay and other big cities?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The yarn position has vastly improved in the last three or four months. Now the problem is not short supply of yarn but of accumulated stock of yarn and its not being lifted, though their prices have been slashed down considerably. About the finalisation of decision on the recommendations, it will take us 2 months or so because it is now in the final stage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

Just now Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad raised the question of supply of yarn to handloom weavers. So far as the report goes, the handloom cloth is now being accumulated to such an extent that it has been difficult for the handloom weavers to keep their professional work continuing. May I know whether this matter is in the knowledge of the minister or not and if so, what steps Government want to take in the matter?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

Because of the high price of yarn, the prices of handloom products, particularly cloth prices, went up very high. Therefore, there was a temporary distortion in the market situation. The latest information is, the situation is improving now.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that huge stocks of cloth produced by handlooms and powerlooms are lying unsold and whether the powerloom associations and handloom associations have represented to the Government that standard cloth should be manufactured by these two sectors? If so, may I know whether Government has approved of it?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

The first part of the question, I have already answered in reply to Mr. Bhattacharyya. We are informed of the situation that there was accumulation of stock of powerloom and handloom products, but now the situation is improving.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: May I know whether the Government has ascertained the needs of the handloom and powerloom weavers and if so, what is the quantity required by them?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

The exact quantity cannot be indicated but we are aware of their needs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Issue of Import Licences for Polyester Fibre

***352. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any import licence since June 1970 for importing polyester fibre;

(b) if so, the names and dates of the licencees and licences and the value of the licences issued to each of them during this period;

(c) whether any export condition or any other condition was attached to these licences;

(d) whether Government are also aware that imported goods which were exempted from duty have been sold in India in violation of the conditions attached to the import licences and

(e) if so, the details of (c) and (d)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Polyester Fibre was canalised for import through the STC from 1967-68 licensing period and therefore there is no other licence. However, in regard to the canalised items, letters of authority can be issued in favour of other parties.

(c) to (e). Informations are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Withdrawal of the Facilities for Import Licences extended to Small Scale Units

***353. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:**

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the facility of import licences

extended to small scale units in the first half of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to revert to licensing on the basis of consumption; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (d): Government have not withdrawn the facility of import licences for small scale units. In the Import Trade Control Policy for the year April 1974—March 1975 small scale units were provided with the facility of 'repeat operation' for 50 per cent of the value of their import licence/release orders issued to them for the period April 1973—March 1974 to enable them to meet their requirement for the first six months of the year 1974-75. As provided in the said policy, for the second half year, the small scale units can apply for licences for import of raw materials on the basis of actual consumption in the previous year. Units engaged in industries other than priority and required imported inputs of not more than Rs. 10,000 for the year need not produce statement of consumption. The entitlement for the second half year of April 1974—March 1975 will be determined after making due adjustment of the value availed of under the 'repeat operation' facility in the first half year.

Assistance to Customs Officer Injured by Smugglers

*354. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:
SHRI MONORANJAN
HAZRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smugglers seriously injured a customs official near VAPI in June, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) whether no financial assistance has been given to the official for his treatment which is very expensive;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) steps being taken to give proper assistance to him?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of an encounter with a gang of smugglers in village Saran near Vapi on the 25th June, 1974 Shri R. M. Sheth was the victim of assault by smugglers. The party of Customs Officers which seized contraband goods valued over Rs. 1 lakh was split after the vehicle loaded with contraband left for Vapi leaving behind five members of the party including Shri Sheth which was outnumbered and attacked by a mob comprising of more than 100 men belonging to the gang of smugglers. In this attack, two officers viz. S/Shri I R Parekh and R M. Sheth, Inspectors were injured. Shri Parekh succumbed to his injuries on 2nd July, 1974. Shri Sheth was, however, finally discharged from Hospital on 21-8-1974 after treatment.

(c) to (e): No Sir. An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000 has been disbursed to Shri Sheth for meeting his medical expenses to be adjusted against medical reimbursement.

Licence Holders for Import of Chemicals

*356. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies or individual parties have been enlisted as import licence holders for chemicals in our country;

(b) whether allegations have been made against some part in the current year for the improper use of the licences; and

(c) if so, the particulars of those parties and what act has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Statistics about the import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Particulars are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tourist Hotels in New Delhi

*357. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

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

(a) the total number of tourist hotels functioning in New Delhi at present;

(b) the number of hotels opened during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the Capital; and

(c) whether these hotels are showing good profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) At present, there are 24 hotels approved by the Department of Tourism in Delhi.

(b) Three hotels were added during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(c) The approved hotels in Delhi include six hotels belonging to the India Tourism Development Corpora-

tion, a public sector undertaking. Of these, three hotels have shown profits while the remaining three have incurred losses. The rest of the hotels are in the private sector information in regard to which is not available.

सबसे बड़ी 75 कंपनियों/व्यक्तियों के नाम कर की बकाया राशि

†358 श्री आर० बी० बड़ै :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन 75 सरकारी / गैर सरकारी उपक्रमों अथवा कंपनियों / व्यक्तियों के राज्यवार, नाम क्या है, उनके नाम कर की सबसे अधिक बकाया राशि हो ;

(ख)गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के सिलसिले में प्रत्येक मामले में क्या प्रयत्न किये गये तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) कर की बकाया राशि प्रत्येक मामले में किम तारीख में जमा होनी आरम्भ हुई ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) और (ग) : 30 जून, 1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार जिन 75 कर-निर्धारितियों की तरफ आयकर की बकाया रकम सबसे अधिक थी, उनके नाम और प्रत्येक मामले में जिन तारीख से आय कर की वह बकाया रकम इकट्ठी होनी आरम्भ हुई थी वह तारीख सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबध्द में दी गयी है । ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया / [द्वितीय सदन
LT 8685/74]

(ख) इन 75 मामलों में अनेक मामलों में बकाया रकम तीन वर्ष से कम समय की पुरानी है । प्रत्येक मामले में बकाया रकम की समाप्त करने के लिये आय कर अधिनियम 1961 में निर्दिष्ट उपायों के अनुसार सभी समुचित उपाय किये गये हैं / किये जा रहे हैं ।

Recession in Textile Industry

*359. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL;
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry in
the country is facing recession at present; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures
proposed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) No, Sir. But there has been
some accumulation of stocks of cloth
and yarn.

(b) There has been a reduction in
ex-mill prices in most varieties of
cloth, averaging about 20 per cent. A
Committee under the chairmanship of
the Textile Commissioner has been
appointed to study the further mea-
sures, if any, required, and suitable
action will be considered on the basis
of the Committee's report.

Fall in Value of Rupee

*360. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of Indian
rupee has fallen by 19 per cent in re-
lation to major currencies of the world;
and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and
the impact of this phenomenon on
our economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and
(b): In a world of floating exchange
rates, it is not possible to establish
with any precision the average ex-

ternal value of the currency. The
bulk of India's external trade is con-
ducted at fixed exchange rates. As
for the rest, marginal variation in
exchange rates have not had any
significant impact on the economy.

Seizure of Gold during raid on the House of former M.L.A. in Moga

*361. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Moga District (Pun-
jab) a large quantity of gold was re-
covered during a police raid from the
house of a former M.L.A.;

(b) whether the Deputy Superin-
tendent of Police concerned destroyed
the evidence;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) action being taken against the
D.S.P. and also the former M.L.A.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a)
Gold ornaments weighing about 24
Kilograms were recovered from the
house occupied by Shri Muni Lal
and Mathura Dass of Moga in Faridkot
District. Neither of these persons is
or was an M.L.A. The matter is under
investigation. The names and parti-
culars of other persons, if any, involv-
ed in the case will be known after
completion of the investigation.

(b) to (d) The Deputy Superinten-
dent of Police of Moga has been placed
under suspension. But his suspension
has nothing to do with this case of
seizure.

Remittances by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

*362. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Lever
Limited has remitted abroad as much

as Rs. 6,23,000 as trade marks capitalised for 1970;

(b) whether any further amount has been remitted after 1970 on this account;

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 87,000 has been remitted abroad in 1970 as dividends on account of trade marks and whether any further remittances on this account have been made; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing international Brand names in items such as toothpastes, soaps and detergents resulting in such remittances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Hindustan Lever Ltd. has not remitted abroad Rs. 6.23 lakhs as fees or as compensation for use of trade marks. The company has also advised the Reserve Bank of India that it has not issued any shares to its foreign principals for the use of trade marks

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cases wherein a foreign company or an Indian company having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest has permitted any person or company to use its trade marks for direct or indirect consideration will come up for review under Section 28(1) (c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Economy Drive

***363. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the economy drive by the Government of India to reduce the administrative expenditure;

(b) whether any cuts have also been imposed for the various developmental activities; and

(c) if so, the amount likely to be saved during the current financial year under both the heads?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) In addition to the various economy measures already in force, the following steps have been introduced this year to reduce the administrative expenditure of Government:—

(i) A review to be undertaken by all Ministries of 'on going' functions and actual staff requirements, so as to ensure that inessential and peripheral functions are cut down and surplus staff located. Consideration of proposals to augment staff will be postponed, and powers of local or ad hoc recruitment will be kept in abeyance till the above review is completed, even if this leads to deviation from the prescribed staffing pattern in respect of different categories of staff.

(ii) A 10 per cent cut on provisions for office expenditure, travelling allowance and contingencies

(iii) A 10 per cent cut in expenditure on overtime payments to non-industrial workers.

(iv) Ban on engagement of additional staff on daily wage basis.

(v) Ban on creation of new posts except for certain operational posts in the Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs, India Meteorological Departments and operational and technical staff directly connected with the execution of new Plan projects or Security and Vigilance sectors.

(vi) Ban on filling up of all vacancies in non-technical and non-operational posts except by transfer, promotion, deputation or adjustment of surplus staff.

(vii) Implementation within a period of three months of all outstanding reports of Staff Inspection Unit recommending abolition and adjustment of surplus posts.

(viii) Restriction of the number and size of foreign delegation and foreign tours by officers of the Government of India to the minimum.

(ix) Elimination of surplus staff of completed schemes/projects still covered on the pay roll.

(x) Review of staff requirements and curtailment of powers of recruitment of subordinate offices in the case of public sector undertakings.

(xi) Steps to be taken for the gradual elimination of cash losses in public sector enterprises which are in production and avoidance of cross-subsidisation of losses on particular operations of public sector enterprises from profits elsewhere.

(xii) Adoption of semi-permanent or temporary specification, in construction programmes as far as possible.

(xiii) 20 per cent reduction in the number of telephones in each Ministry/Department.

(xiv) Maximum economy in case of paper.

(xv) Suspension of motor car purchase advances to officers.

In addition, particular items of non-Plan expenditure have been scrutinised to locate possible savings. Further exercises are continuing in order to locate additional economies.

(b) Savings amounting to about Rs 142 crores have been imposed on certain non-core sectors of the Central Plan. This has been done in such a manner that only schemes which are no. of high priority in the present context are affected. As against this, it has been found necessary to provide additional funds to the tune of Rs. 162 crores for certain essential schemes in the core sectors of the Central Plan like fertiliser, coal, steel, petroleum, chemicals, ports, etc. Thus while there has been a redistribution of Plan ex-

penditure in favour of core sectors, no net savings have been possible.

(c) Assessment of savings is a continuing process. According to the present assessment, it is expected that there would be savings of about Rs. 71 crores in non-Plan expenditure during the current financial year as a result of the economy measures. In Plan expenditure, savings envisaged are Rs 142 crores against which there will be additional fund provision to the extent of Rs 162 crores.

मैक्स जे० बी० मंगाराम एंड
कम्पनी द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुएं

374 श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैक्स जे० बी० मंगाराम एंड
कम्पनी खानियर (मध्य प्रदेश) ने पिछले
तीन वर्षों में किन किन देशों को कितनी कितनी
मात्रा में अपने उत्पाद अर्थात् बस्कुट आदि
का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा कितनी
विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन की गई .

(ग) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात वस्तुओं
के बढ़ने में उक्त कम्पनी को किसी प्रकार का
कोई आयात लाइसेंस भी दिया है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
बिजयनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) :
निर्यात आकड़े उत्पादवार रखे जाते हैं, फर्म-
वार नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) : आयात प्रतिपूर्ति
योजना के अन्तर्गत बस्कुटों के निर्यात के
एक० ओ० बी० मूल्य के 1० प्रतिशत व

आयात लाइसेंस योजना में विनिर्दिष्ट उन मर्दों में आयात हेतु दिये जाते हैं जिनकी बिस्कुटो के उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यकता होती है। मैं मं. ने. वी. मंत्रालय एंड कम्पनी भी इस योजना के अंतर्गत आयात लाइसेंसों के हकदार थे।

Export to and Imports from Developed, Developing and Rupee-Payment Countries

*365. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4015 on the 30th August, 1974 regarding imports from rupee payment countries and state:

(a) what is the latest figure during the year 1973-74 about the exports to and imports from the Developed, developing and rupee-payment countries and what is the estimate for the current year 1974-75;

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure balancing the imports to the exports regarding the developed countries and making them agree to accept either Indian currency or equivalent value of goods;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof, particularly to U.S.A., U.K. Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and France; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing imports from and exports to the developed countries, rupee-payment countries and developing countries during 1973-74 is placed on the Table of the House. Foreign Trade statistics for the full year 1974-75 are as yet not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is the Government's policy to diversify and maximise trade with all trading partners whether they be in rupee payment area or in convertible currency area. Consequently exports are encouraged to all areas. Essential requirements are imported from the sources where they are available at the most competitive prices. There is no arrangement to restrict trade with any particular economy area or to any particular currency area.

Statement

The following are the exports and imports during 1973-74, based on monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

	Million/Rs
Developed Countries	Imports— 16576.6 Exports— 14387.2
Rupee payment	Imports— 3849.3 Exports— 4545.1
Developing Countries	Imports— 8783.2 Exports— 5899.8

एयर इंडिया में 'स्लिप' प्रणाली

† 366. श्री मूलचन्द डांगः

श्री पी. वेंकटरावुदया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्लिप प्रणाली को रद्दिकार न करने के कारण एयर इंडिया में कितने दिन लाना बन्दी जारी रही ; और

(ख) स्लिप प्रणाली लागू करने से एयर इंडिया को कुल कितना वार्षिक लाभ होने की आशा है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) कर्मचाल विनियोजन की स्लिप प्रणाली के आधार पर उड़ाना का परिचालन करने पर महत्व लाइन विमान चालकों के सिवाय सभी लाइन विमान चालकों के बारे में 3 अगस्त, 1974 के प्रातः 8 बजे से घोषित की गयी तागा बन्दी उन विमान चालकों के लिये क्रमशः उठा ली गयी थी जिन्होंने वास्तविक रूप में एयर इंडिया के प्रवक्ता द्वारा निर्धारित शपथपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिये थे। सभी 184 लाइन विमान चालक वास्तविक रूप में शपथपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर कर जिनमें यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि परिचालन पद्धति तथा कर्मचाल विनियोजन पद्धति का निर्धारण करना प्रबंधकवर्ग का कार्य है, 1 नवम्बर 1974 तक इष्टी-पर आ गया। एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधकों ने उमीद की तागा बन्दी उठा ली थी,

(ख) जहाँ यह प्रणाली विश्व की लगभग सभी प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान उड़ानों द्वारा कार्य-कुशलता तथा परिचालन की अर्थव्यवस्था के हित में अपनायी गयी प्रत्येक आजकल अपनायी जा रही परिचालन की पद्धति के अन्तर्गत है वहाँ फिलहाल इस प्रणाली से लगभग 75 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक बचत होने की भी आशा है।

Five Star Hotels

*367 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO.

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

(a) the number of Five Star hotels at present in the public sector;

(b) the profit earned by these hotels during 1973-74; and

(c) whether Government have decided to construct more such hotels in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) At present there are 3 hotels in the public sector which offer services and amenities of the 5-star deluxe or 5-star category

(b) The profit earned by these hotels during the year 1973-74 was Rs 56.84 lakhs

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present

Financial Assistance by I.D.B.I to Projects in Backward Areas

*368 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India disbursed any funds as direct assistance to projects in backward areas and if so, whether it constituted 46.9 per cent of the total assistance in 1973-74,

(b) the break-up of the amount disbursed, State-wise and backward area-wise, and

(c) whether Industrial Development Bank of India disburses the money only to economically backward areas or to industrially backward areas also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India extends assistance on concessional terms for industries in districts/areas identified as industrially backward by the Planning Commission. During the accounting year 1973-74 (July-June) the Industrial Development Bank of India sanctioned by way

of direct loans and underwriting assistance agreement to Rs 30.56 crores of which Rs 30.16 crores (99 per cent) were sanctioned on concessional terms, to units located in such specified areas. The total assistance of Rs 30.56 crores constituted about 46.9 per cent of the total direct assistance of Rs 65.30 crores during the above period. The State-wise/District-wise particulars of the assistance of Rs 30.56 crores are given in the attached statement. In areas not classified as industrially backward industries are eligible for finance on normal terms.

Statement

State/District	Rs. in crores)	
	* Assistance sanctioned	
	on concessional term	on normal term
1 Assam		
(a) Goalpara	5.60	..
2 Haryana		
(a) Hisar	0.75	
3 Madhya Pradesh		
(a) Raipur	0.60	.
4 Maharashtra		
(a) Amravati	0.65	
(b) Chandrapur	5.25	
5 Meghalaya		
(a) Khasi Hills	0.04	
6 Karnataka		
(a) Mysore	4.50	
7 Rajasthan		
(a) Tonk	0.56	
(b) Udaipur	3.25	
8 Tamil Nadu		
(a) North Arcot	0.91	
(b) South Arcot	0.08	
(c) Ramana-thapuram	6.42	
(d) Tiruchirappalli		0.15
9 Uttar Pradesh		
(a) Moradabad	.	0.06
10 West Bengal		
(a) Burdwan	0.80	0.19
(b) Hooghly	0.36	
(c) Purulia	0.39	
TOTAL	30.16	0.40

*Financial Assistance includes direct loans (other than for exports) and underwriting of shares/debentures

विदेशी से ऋण

*369 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत का 30 नवम्बर 1974 को किस-किस देश का कितना ऋण तथा बाजार विदेशी मुद्रा में और रुपये में चुकाना है ;

(ख) उस सबध मेंगत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कितना-कितनी रकम विदेशी मुद्रा में तथा रुपये में अदा कर गइ *

(ग) इनके दिन स वषरक विरल मुद्रा र। प्रबध हल प्रक।र तथा तब-कब किया गया , और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष भारत द्वारा भुगतान र।य जाने वाला किस-किस देश क ऋण कितना-कितना बढ़ा या कम हुआ है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) भारत का 30.9.74 का विदेशी मुद्रा और रुपये में जा ऋण वापस करने है और 30.9.74 का बकाया कर्ण पत्र जा ब्याज देना है उसक सबध में देशवार सूचना विवरण में दी गयी है ।

अक्टूबर से नवम्बर 1974 के दौरान निकाली गई रकमों के बारे में ज्यादा ही पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध हो जायेगी उपरिक्त 30-11-74 तक की सूचना समा क मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में इस सबध में विदेशी मुद्रा और रुपये में वार्षिक पुन अदायगी को देशवार रकम के सबध में सूचना समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण II में दी गयी है । [प्रत्यक्ष में रखा गया/देखिये सफा LT-8686/74]

(ग) मूलवन की वापसी और व्याज की अदायगी देय तारीखों को की जा रही है। आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा, हमें माल और सेवाओं के निर्यात से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की आय से प्राप्त होती है।

(घ) विवरण III जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [गृहस्थान में रखा गया। देखिये सत्रिका LT 8686/74]

Decline in Prices of Raw Jute

*370. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of raw jute have declined and if so, to what extent during September and October, 1974;

(b) whether during this period, the Jute Corporation of India slowed down its purchases on the plea of inadequate finance;

(c) whether during this period jute mill-owners also slowed down their purchases on the plea of credit squeeze by the banks; and

(d) the reasons why Government did not take timely action to protect the interests of the raw jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Prices of raw jute increased steadily upto the third week of September and from the end of September there was a decline of 10-15 per cent mainly due to increase in arrivals.

(b) and (c). The credit squeeze has had an impact on the volume of purchases of both the Jute Corporation of India and the Infantry.

(d) Raw jute prices have generally ruled above the statutory minimum fixed by Government and Jute Corpo-

ration of India have intensified its operations in areas where the prices were comparatively low.

Trade Agreement between India and South Korea

*371 SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-South Korean agreement has been concluded to increase trade relations by identifying the areas of cooperation and collaboration; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Copies of the Agreement have been placed in the Parliament Library. A statement showing the salient features of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

An Agreement on Trade Promotion and Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea was concluded on the 12th August, 1974. The Agreement provides for—

(a) maximisation of trade between the two countries;

(b) according most-favoured-nation treatment to each other's Commerce;

(c) encouraging the development of mutually agreed schemes;

(d) promoting technical co-operation for economic development and enhancement of living standards of each country;

- (e) shipping arrangements for commodities;
- (f) payments in US dollar or pound sterling or any other convertible currency; and
- (g) periodic consultations with each other.

Expenditure on account of Deputation Allowance drawn by Officers

3385. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers working on deputation in various Ministries and subordinate offices of the Government of India as on 1st April, 1974;

(b) the amount spent annually towards payment of deputation allowance to these officers; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce this expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The information is not readily available and is being collected from all Ministries. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received. According to the information readily available, however, a sum of about Rs. 42.93 lakhs was spent during 1972-73 on account of deputation allowance to 14375 employees working on deputation in the various Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices.

(c) The scheme of deputation allowance has been continuously under review. Since 1970 it has been reviewed twice and the rate and maximum quantum of deputation allowance have been progressively reduced. It has

also been decided that the borrowing authorities should build up their own cadres as far as possible, and with this end in view the maximum period of deputation for which deputation allowance will be admissible has been stipulated as four years.

Profits repatriated by Foreign Companies

3386. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first ten foreign companies whose remittances have been the highest during the last three years;

(b) what had been the performance of these companies during the three preceding years, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that these profits are ploughed back into India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The names of the first ten foreign companies which have remitted the maximum amount during the financial year 1972-73 are given below:

1. Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd
2. Indian Explosives Ltd.
3. Hindustan Lever Ltd.
4. Union Carbide (India) Ltd.
5. Esso Standard Refining Co of India Ltd.
6. Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd
7. Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.
8. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co of India Pvt. Ltd.
9. Brooke Bond India Ltd.
10. Pfizer Ltd.

(b) The details of the remittances made by these companies during the five years ending 1972-73 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8687/74].

(c) It is not the policy of the Government to make it obligatory on the foreign companies to plough back their profits in India except when they are under-capitalised. However, in view of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974, a portion of the net profits after tax earned by these companies will be ploughed back into business in India. Moreover, as a result of the implementation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Government under Section 29 thereof, the companies will be required to bring down their foreign shareholdings in a large number of cases which in its turn will result in a reduction of remittances by way of dividends/profits.

Setting up of an Export Free Trade Zone for Ready Made Garments at Bombay

3387 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have suggested to set up an export-oriented free trade zone for ready-made garments and leather industries in the 'New Bombay' area and duty free zone for all goods at Nhava Siva and requested the planning commission to have cent per cent export oriented sugar units particularly of raw sugar in various parts, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken over the proposal of the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Suggestions have been received from different State Governments for setting up Free Trade Zones in a number of places including Nhava Siva in New Bombay area. According to the Planning Commission, they have not received any request from Maharashtra Government about cent per cent export-oriented sugar units, particularly of raw sugar in various parts.

(b) Suggestions of State Governments for setting up Free Trade Zones are under Government's consideration. Individual locations will be decided on the basis of feasibility study for each location.

Obligation for Production of Textiles

3388 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for a continued obligation for production of textiles, both controlled varieties and for exports has been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) With effect from 1st October, 1974, composite cotton textile mills are required to produce 30 per cent of their production as controlled cloth. A set-off of one square metre in the controlled cloth obligation is allowed against exports worth Rs. 500 in terms of f.o.b. value of mill made cotton piece goods and made-ups and of Rs. 7.50 in terms of f.o.b. value of garments made from mill-made cloth.

Special Cell to investigate into connivance of Government Officials with smugglers

3389 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has created any special cell to investigate into the connivance of Government officials with smugglers; and

(b) if so, actions taken against the customs and police officers so far as if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI (SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) No Sir However, an adequate machinery exists for investigating into connivance of Government officials with smugglers and taking suitable action In a few cases, prosecutions have been launched and convictions obtained from courts of law

टेलीन तथा बड़िया (फाइन) कपड़े का उत्पादन

3390. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, टेलीन तथा बड़िया (फाइन) कपड़े का अलग-अलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ ,

(ख) इन कपड़ा कारखानों का सरकार द्वारा कौन सी और किस प्रकार में सुविधाये प्रदान की गई है और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में कितनी सुविधाये देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) एक विवरण सज्जन है ।

(ख) पोलिस्टर वस्त्र अथवा फाइबर बनाने वाले टैक्सटाइल एजेंटों को कोई विशेष सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

(फ) टेलीन, पालिस्टर फाइबर का व्यापारिक नाम है । ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य इसमें बनने वाले पालिस्टर फाइबर तथा उसमें निर्मित कपड़े के उत्पादन के संबंध में जानकारी चाहते हैं । विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित पोलिस्टर फाइबर की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है

1971	5729 मे० टन
1972	8604 मे० टन
1973	10527 मे० टन

पोलिस्टर फाइबर फैब्रिकस के उत्पादन के संबंध में अलग से आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते , विगत तीन वर्षों में देश में उत्पादित हुए मानव निर्मित फैब्रिकस के आकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं

(लाख मीटर में)

शक्तिचालित वर्षे/हथकरघे द्वारा सूती वस्त्रमाला द्वारा योग

1971	9715	16	9731
1972	9180	14	9194
1973	8860	6	8866

Proposals to bring down the Cost of Fishing and other Marine Products

3391 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated concrete proposals to bring down the cost of fishing and other marine products to make them competitive in the world market, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The cost of marine products for exports will be brought down by increasing the marine landings, increasing the productivity of fishing craft and improving the processing facilities The chief scheme, during the Fifth Plan towards this end are (a) introduction of deep sea fishing trawlers and mechanisation of fishing boats (b) development of fishing ports and harbours, refrigerated godowns, and transport (c) modernisation of processing facilities, diversification of export products, etc

Increase in Fares in Indian Airlines

3392. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a
proposal to increase the fares in
Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines there-
of?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No such pro-
posal is under consideration at pre-
sent. The matter is, however, under
constant review.

(b) Does not arise

**Representations against withdrawal of
Coach Services of Indian Airlines**

3393. SHRI NUROOL HUDA: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact
that Indian Airlines passengers
boarding and embarking from and to
Metropolitan cities viz. Calcutta,
Bombay, Delhi and Madras are facing
immense difficulties due to withdrawal
of Indian Airlines buses from such
cities;

(b) whether Government have re-
ceived complaints and representations
in this connection from individuals
and public bodies; and

(c) whether Government propose to
reintroduce the buses to mitigate the
sufferings of the Airlines passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Trans-
port facilities between the airport

and the city terminal had been with-
drawn by Indian Airlines at Bombay,
Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore,
Hyderabad and Tiruchirapalli. At all
other domestic airports, the Corpora-
tion continues to provide such facili-
ties.

At Delhi, Madras and Calcutta al-
ternative arrangements have been
made by the International Airports
Authority of India to provide such
facilities by private operators on
contract. The International Airports
Authority of India are making simi-
lar arrangements at Bombay. At
Bangalore and Hyderabad also,
alternative transport arrangements
have been made. Such facilities are
not considered necessary at Tiru-
chirapalli as the distance between the
airport and the city terminal is
short.

Representations were received in
the past from individuals and public
institutions when the passenger coach
services were discontinued by Indian
Airlines.

Arrears of Income Tax in Rajasthan

3394. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income-tax
arrears in Rajasthan at present; and

(b) the amount of income-tax re-
alised in that State during the last
year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The
arrears in Rajasthan at present; and
Income-tax (including Corporation-
tax) outstanding as on 30-9-1974 in
the charge of the Commissioner of
Income-tax, Rajasthan, is as under:

Grass arrears	Net arrears
(Rupees in crores)	
10.95	8.39

(b) The total amount of income-tax (including Corporation-tax) realised in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Rajasthan during the financial year 1973-74, was Rs. 15.31 crores.

Night Air Mail Services of Indian Airlines

3395. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines have abandoned the idea of reviving night air mail services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the arrangements that are being made at present by Indian Airlines between selected stations for carrying mail and newspapers early in the morning?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A cost/revenue analysis of the Night Air Mail operations has revealed that their re-introduction will be highly uneconomical particularly in the context of the present cost of aviation fuel. Indian Airlines are, however, considering the feasibility of introducing a late night or pre-dawn service between some selected cities to provide cheaper air travel facilities. Such a service could also be used for carriage of mails. The economics of such a service are being worked out.

For carriage of mails and newspapers, specific capacity has been allotted for mails and newspapers, on agreed basis, on all flights from different stations, particularly on the trunk routes.

Study on Tax Evasion by Institute of Chartered Accountants

3396. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has commissioned the services of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India to make a study on tax evasion; and

(b) if so, whether the Institute has accepted the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has submitted a proposal for undertaking a study on tax evasion under the Planning Commission's programme of sponsoring research studies and the same is under examination by the Planning Commission.

Decline in Prices of Cotton Cloth

3397 SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extent of fall in the prices of cotton cloth; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring them down further through credit squeeze and display of the stock with mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The textile mills are reported to have reduced, in recent months, prices of different varieties of cotton cloth on the average of 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

(b) There is no specific move.

Financial Assistance to States

3398. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the State-wise financial assistance given so far by the Union Government in the form of special assistance, over-drafts facilities, grants and loans during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHATGI): No special assistance has been given to any State in the current year, nor are the States allowed to use overdraft with Reserve Bank of India as a budgetary resource.

A statement showing the grants and loans released to the State Governments so far in the current financial year for State plan is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Central assistance for plan released to States in 1974-75 so far

	RS. LAKHS)		
	Loans	Grants	Total
1 Andhra Pradesh	2494	1094	3588
2 Assam	2003	895	2898
3 Bihar	2150	1534	4684
4 Gujarat	1092	720	1712
5 Haryana	506	45	851
6 Himchal Pradesh	1153	523	1656
7 Jammu & Kashmir	1450	677	2136
8 Karnataka	1851	792	2643
9 Kerala	1881	801	2682
10 Madhya Pradesh	2673	1191	3864
11 Maharashtra	2619	1125	3744
12 Manipur	390	170	560
13 Meghalaya	38	592	630
14 Nagaland	41	484	525
15 Orissa	1522	728	2250
16 Punjab	1000	..	1000
17 Rajasthan	2172	680	2852
18 Tamil Nadu	2160	927	3087
19 Tripura	368	169	537
20 Uttar Pradesh	5390	2136	7535
21. West Bengal	2198	1000	3198
All States	37569	16263	53832

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नई शाखाओं की स्थापना

3399. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कोई नई शाखाएँ स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन किन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहती) : (क) और (ख) : रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि सितम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएँ खोलने के लिये 76 लाइसेंस आवंटन पत्र थे। इनमें से 53 लाइसेंस/आवंटन पत्र पिछड़े जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिये हैं। जिन केन्द्रों के लिये ये लाइसेंस/आवंटन पत्र हैं वे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 8688/74]

रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी वार्षिक बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि शाखाओं के विस्तार की तीन वर्षीय "रोलिंग" योजनाएँ बनाने समय उन्हें यह मुनिश्चय करना चाहिए कि बिना बैंक/कम बैंक वाले ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से उन जिलों में जिनका प्रतिबैंक-जनसंख्या औसत जून 1974 के अन्त में 75,000 से अधिक था, अधिकाधिक शाखाएँ खोलने का प्रस्ताव करें। यह श्रेणी ऐसे अधिकांश क्षेत्रों को व्याप्त कर लेगी जहाँ जनजाति के लोग अधिक संख्या में रहते हैं। आजकल बैंक 1975-77 के तीन वर्षों के लिये अपनी योजनाएँ बनाने में लगे हुये हैं।

Anomalies in Pay of Income Tax Officers

3400. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of senior officers drawing less pay than their junior officers in the Income-tax department is pending for a decision with the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, for how long the matter has been pending;

(c) the decision, if any, taken in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Shawl Wool Industry in Orissa

3401. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to develop shawl wool industry and other woollen industries in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). For the development of woollen industry in the State, one shoddy spinning unit of 600 shoddy spindles has been approved for being set up in a backward area of Orissa. No separate programme of development for the shawl industry alone is envisaged, as existing looms can be used for production

Increase in Export of Woollen Knit-Wears to USSR

3402. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hosiery Exporters Corporation has urged the Union Government to increase the export of woollen knitwears to Russia under the trade agreement for 1975;

(b) whether any visit has also been paid by Russian trade delegation for finalising the purchase orders; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir, a delegation from Raznoexport, Moscow, the Soviet buying agency visited India in October, 1974, for the purpose.

(c) the above mentioned delegation has selected samples and taken them to Moscow for finalising orders for supply during 1975.

Deficit Financing

3403. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether centre's deficit financing has risen to Rs. 656 crores as against Rs. 587 crores during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been contemplated to check further rise in deficit financing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c) Budgetary deficit at the end of October, 1974 amounted to Rs. 656 crores as against Rs. 541 crores at the end of October, 1973. While the higher budgetary deficit compared to last year at the end of October is on account of re-scheduling of repayments of loans by the State Governments in terms of Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations and the time lag in receipt of Government dues it may be mentioned that there is no month to month correlation of receipts and expenditures. Budgetary deficit at a particular point of time in a year is not an indicator of the year and budgetary deficit

A number of measures have been initiated to effect economies in Government expenditure with a view to containing the deficit to the minimum level possible and the position is under constant review.

पक्षियों और पशुओं का निर्यात

3404 श्री लालजी भाई क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पक्षियों और पशुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनका खाने अथवा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग करने के लिये भारत से विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे निर्यात में सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की है, ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री किशोर नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जान का 'लग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विगत तीन वर्षों 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान भारत से निर्यात किए गए पक्षिमा तथा पणुओं का मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण

नाम	1971-72	(मूल्य लाख रुपयों में)	
		1972-73	1973-74
बकरों तथा मीनों	—	0.1	1
मेड तथा मीनों	3†	9	6
कुक्कुटादि (जीवातन)	0.2	0.1	0.3
पक्षी††	62	50	71
वृत्ते	—	0.1	0.3
हार्थ	3	1	8
बन्द	38	35	11
निर्दिष्ट घ. व. के अ. जो. व.	1	1	2

† दर्शक मूल्य 1971-72 में मूल्य भा. शामिल है।

†† जीवातन व्यवस्था की स्थिति दर्शाता है।

Canalisation of Iron Ore Exports through M.M.T.C.

3405 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to canalise all iron ore exports through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far in this direction;

(c) the advantages and disadvantages in bringing about this change; and

(d) the reaction of erstwhile private exporters to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (d) Export of iron ore, except that of Goan origin, is already canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The question of canalising the export of Goan iron ore through M.M.T.C. is under Government's consideration,

Transport facility at Airports

3406. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of providing airport bus service facility in a phased manner at all the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the names of airports now provided with such facility and airport for which the facility would be made available during the current year; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to entrust this work to labour cooperative societies and if so, the salient features of the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Indian Airlines are, however, providing transport facilities at all domestic aerodromes except Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Tiruchi. The International Airports Authority of India have made arrangements for providing airport coach services at Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. The contract at Delhi and Calcutta has been awarded to an organisation owned by ex-servicemen and at Madras the contract has been awarded to M/s Pallavan Road Transport Corporation. At Bombay, the contract has also been given to the ex-servicemen organisation, and the service is likely to start shortly. At Bangalore, M/s Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and at Hyderabad, M/s Tourist Travels are providing such facilities.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

3407. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last year from the tourist industry;

(b) the percentage of earnings from tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to attract more foreign tourists to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The foreign exchange earned during the year 1973 from tourists is estimated at Rs. 67.5 crores.

(b) It is not possible to estimate such earnings in respect of individual tourist spots.

(c) As a part of tourist promotion the Department of Tourism *inter alia* gives publicity to various places of tourist interest including those in Madhya Pradesh.

Complaint regarding Fares charged by Taxi-Drivers from Palam Airport to City

3408. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign passengers have lodged complaints with various international airlines based in Delhi that exorbitant fares are being charged from them by taxi-drivers from Palam airport to the city;

(b) whether many passengers are forced to pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 from Palam airport to Vasant Vihar and Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi;

(c) whether the airport traffic booth inspectors who note down the name of the passenger, destination and taxi number are tipped by these taxi drivers and therefore no action is taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). Complaints about exorbitant fare demanded by taxi drivers were received in the past. To curb this practice Taxi Tariff Cards have been printed

which give the approximate fare from the airport to important hotels in Delhi. At the traffic booth located at the exist gate, traffic police inspector notes down the taxi number, name of the passenger, his destination and gives the Taxi Tariff Card to him. For making a complaint a passenger is required to fill the detachable portion of the Tariff Card and mail it to the Superintendent of Police (Traffic) for taking action against the defaulting drivers.

For the information of the general public, notice boards have been placed at the important places that in case of any difficulty with the taxi drivers they should report the matter to the Traffic Police.

As regards the alleged tipping of Airport Traffic Booth Inspectors by the taxi drivers, the matter has been brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Police (Traffic).

Production in Public Undertakings

3409 SHR K S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Monopoly houses and multinational corporations are responsible for the downfall in production of public sector undertakings; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. Capacity utilisation in the public sector has considerably improved during the last year as compared to the previous year.

(b) Does not arise

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जन जाति के राजपत्रित अधिकारी

3410. श्री बतशाह प्रधान क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों में प्रशासनिक और अन्य कार्य के लिये राजपत्रित पदों में से कितने प्रतिशत पद अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित हैं और इस समय वहाँ पर अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) अनुसूचित जनजाति के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटों से कम होने के क्या कारण है, और

(ग) उन पदों पर अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या ढोल देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) सरकारी प्रादेशों के अनुसार सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये 7½ प्रतिशत स्थानों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। साथ ही ऐसे प्रेडो अवकाशों से वा-ओ में भी, जहाँ कि सीधी भर्ती (यदि हो तो) के लिये 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक की व्यवस्था नहीं है, श्रेणी III से श्रेणी II में स्वयं श्रेणी II के अन्दर ही, तथा श्रेणी II से श्रेणी I के निम्नतम पद अवकाश वर्ग में चयन-प्रणाली द्वारा की जाने वाली पदोन्नतियों में भी अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये 7½ प्रतिशत स्थानों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। पर्यटन विभाग तथा नागर विमानन विभाग में क्रमशः 1.72 प्रतिशत एवं 1.2 प्रतिशत अधिकारी अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं। भारत संसद विज्ञान विभाग तथा मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या शून्य है। ये सुरक्षा आयोग में पदों को रखने से स्थानांतरण के आधार पर भरा जाता है।

(ब) और (ग) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित स्थानों पर उनकी नियुक्ति में कमी का कारण उपर्युक्त पाँच अधिकारियों का उपलब्ध न होना है। इन रिक्तियों को भरते समय अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को सरकारी आदेशों में अपेक्षित छूट प्रदान की जाती है।

U. S. Financial Assistance for India

3411. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met Dr. Kissinger during his recent visit to India;

(b) if so, the main topics discussed;

(c) the terms agreed for getting American aid for India; and

(d) how much financial assistance has been agreed to?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Views were exchanged on various subjects of mutual interest, including food, fertilizers, etc.

(c) and (d) Nothing specific came out of the discussion regarding U.S. aid to India.

Delhi Income Tax Employees' Union

3412. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Income-tax Employees' Union have repeatedly requested the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi-I to complete the formalities of verification of its membership needed for recognition;

2894 LS-3.

(b) whether the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-I has also been requested by the Union to grant an interview for the aforesaid purpose; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Commissioner of Income-tax?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Although no formal interview was granted, the Union being an unrecognised body, the representatives of the Union had met the Commissioner of Income-tax once and had held detailed discussions with the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (Headquarters).

The Union's request for recognition is still under examination.

Credit offered to India by International Monetary Fund

3413. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the oil facility offered to India by the International Monetary Fund; and

(b) the amount proposed to be drawn during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) India is entitled to borrow upto a maximum of SDR 504.8 million under the Oil Facility of the International Monetary Fund. This Facility is available to all its Members provided the Member is faced with a balance of payments problem caused by the sharp increase in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products.

(b) India has drawn in October, 1974 SDRs 200 million (Rs. 193.86 crores) under this Facility

Smugglers' Links with Indians Abroad

3414. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued warning to Indians abroad known to be connected with smuggling to return to India and surrender themselves to Government failing which their passports would be forfeited; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Disposal of Iron and Steel Products by Managing Director of Poly Steel (India) Limited

3415 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Managing Director of Poly Steel (India) Ltd. personally supervised the disposal of iron and steel products worth Rs 15 lakhs from his factory in Bhavnagar without paying excise duty; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon and whether Steel Ministry propose to stop allocation of steel to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) During the searches conducted in the premises of M/s. Poly Steel (India) Ltd., Bhavnagar, documents and records indicating, removal without payment of Central

Excise Duty, of Steel products valued over Rs. 15 lacs were recovered. The Managing Director of M/s. Poly Steel (India) Ltd.—Shri J. P. Mehta—and the Secretary-Cum-Commercial Manager, Shri A. C. Mehta were arrested for alleged complicity in the said removals. They have been released on bail. The investigation is in progress. Hence at this stage, it cannot be stated positively whether the disposal of iron and steel products under reference was personally supervised by the Managing Director of M/s. Poly Steel (India) Ltd.

Iron and Steel Control authorities have also been requested to examine whether any contravention of the provisions of Iron and Steel Control Order 1956 is involved. Suitable action will be considered against the delinquent concern under the provisions of the said Order if the investigation finally reveals that there has been any violation of the provisions of the said Order.

बम्बई के श्री राम लाल नारंग की गिरफ्तारी

3416 श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या जिल्ला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 6 अक्टूबर को बम्बई में 'प्रासुका' के अन्तर्गत पुरातन वस्तुओं तथा कला-वस्तुओं के तस्कर श्री रामलाल नारंग की गिरफ्तारी की गई थी,

(ख) क्या श्री नारंग फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्व तथ्य क्या हैं; और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

जिल्ला मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (बीमती सुतोला रोहतगी) : (क) श्री राम लाल नारंग की आंतरिक सुरक्षा अग्निसुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन 5-10-74 को बम्बई में नजरबन्द किया गया था।

(ख) श्री मारग की सेमर बोर्ड की सक्षयता सितम्बर, 1974 से समाप्त हो गई।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) का देखन हुए, यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cases of Smuggling Pending for Trial

3417. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some 700 cases of smuggling have been pending trial for years together;

(b) whether Government are aware that these cases are pending due to lethargy of customs authorities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) About 300 major prosecution cases relating to customs offences involving goods exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in value in each case and important conspiracies, are pending in various courts all over India. In many instances cases get delayed in court for reasons beyond the control of the customs authorities. Whereas simpler cases get disposed of quickly, complicated cases, in their very nature, take time for completion. Efforts are continuously made to expedite the hearings etc. in the courts

The Government are also examining the Law Commission's recommendations regarding setting up of special courts for trial of economic offences and amendment of procedures with a view to cutting out delays.

Pondicherry Import Licence Scandal

3418. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pondicherry Government has registered 14 cases in con-

nection with the Pondicherry import licence scandal; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीय तस्करों के पासपोर्ट रद्द करना

3419 श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार. क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में उन तस्करों के नाम क्या हैं जो आजकल भारतीय पासपोर्ट पर विदेशों में हैं तथा जिन पासपोर्टों को रद्द करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा भाग की गई है;

(ख) क्या विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा मन्त्र-निधन देशों की सरकारों को इस संबंध में लिखा गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन-किन देशों की सरकारों द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है तथा किन-किन देशों में ऐसा कार्यवाही की जायेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) वित्त मंत्रालय ने विदेश में ठहरे हुए किसी व्यक्ति का परि-पत्र रद्द करने के लिए नहीं कहा है। मंत्रालय के पास ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बारे में भी कोई विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं है जो भारतीय पास-पत्रों पर विदेशों में ठहरे हुए हैं और जिनके विरुद्ध आंतरिक सुरक्षा अनु-क्षण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 के अधीन नजरबंदी अध्यादेश जारी किए गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Steps to boost up Sugar Exports

3420. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar exports have lately been encountering set-backs, including high internal prices;

(b) the draw-backs that sugar exports have been suffering from and the steps taken and being taken to boost up sugar exports; and

(c) how far it would be possible to achieve the sugar of targets for the current year and the total exports made and contracted so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (c) Apart from the problem of congestion in the ports of Kandla and Bombay there are at present no other difficulties. The target for the current year is nevertheless expected to be fulfilled. Out of the total quantity of 6,82,800 tonnes contracted for export during the current financial year, 3,42,392 tonnes have been shipped by 30-11-1974

Guidelines to State Governments for removing Lacunae in MISA

3421. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that several lacunae existed in various orders issued under MISA for the arrest of smugglers;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to remove these lacunae; and

(c) if so, the salient features of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Some of the detention orders issued under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, have been set aside by some High Courts on the grounds either that the detaining officer had not applied his mind or that the grounds of detention were vague or irrelevant or stale. The detention orders and the grounds for detention in such cases are being reviewed with a view to removing the imperfections.

Export of Engineering Goods to Iran

3422. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export engineering goods to Iran;

(b) if so, the particulars of engineering goods to be exported to that country;

(c) the cost of the goods to be exported and the mode of payment to be made by Iran;

(d) whether such orders have also been received from other countries; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (c). Engineering goods are already being exported to Iran. The main items of export are: Electric wires and cables, transmission line towers, bicycles and parts, diesel engines and parts, fabricated steel structural, including pressed steel tanks, steel pipes, tubes and fittings, transformers, concrete mixers etc. During 1974-75 and 1975-76 the exports are expected to be worth

Rs. 17.50 crores and Rs. 18.25 crores respectively.

Payment by Iran is made in free foreign exchange.

(d) and (e). Orders for supply of various engineering goods are received and complied with from all parts of the world.

Arrest of Smugglers in Rajasthan

3423. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names and address of smugglers in Rajasthan who were arrested by the State Government under D.I.R., MISA or Internal Security Act of Rajasthan with dates and action taken against each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Acquisition of Fast Patrol Boats to check Smuggling

3424. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many patrol boats to check smuggling have been ordered from Sweden and other countries; and

(b) the reasons for obtaining them from foreign countries when these could built in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) An order has been placed for purchase of 20 boats from Norway for the use of the Customs Department to check smuggling. No boat is being purchased from Sweden.

(b) Possibilities to get Boats of the requisite speed etc. built indigenously to suit the Customs requirements were explored but the efforts were not successful. The design-data etc. of the 20 boats referred to above have since been purchased for manufacture of some similar boats indigenously.

Surplus Staff in M.M.T.C.

3425. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has declared a large number of staff as surplus, based on the recommendations of a study team;

(b) if so, the number of persons declared surplus; and

(c) the future prospects of persons declared surplus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A work study of the Corporation has been carried out which reveals 267 posts as surplus. The work study report is under examination of the Management. The Employees have been assured that there would be no retrenchment of any employee.

Floation of Indian Rupee

3426. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not agreed to the proposal of some ex-

perts for floating the Indian rupee in the international market independently of other currencies; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a) and (b) The existing exchange rate arrangements are serving our objectives of promoting exports and encouraging import substitution and the Government has at present no intention to modify them. Exchange rate arrangements are kept under constant review by the Government.

भारत और बंगला देश के बीच वस्तु-विनियम व्यापार

3427 श्री मोहन स्वयं : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच वस्तु विनियम व्यापार की व्यवस्था है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है

(ग) क्या उक्त पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का समझौता हाल में उन देशों के बीच हुआ है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (घ)। भारत और बंगला देश के बीच व्यापार विनियम दोनों देशों के बीच 5 जुलाई 1974 को हुए करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार होता है जो कि 28-9-73 से 27-9-76 तक की तारीखों का अवधि के लिए वैध है। करार के अन्तर्गत, एक सन्तुलित व्यापार तथा भुगतान प्रबन्ध है जिसके अन्तर्गत करार के प्रथम वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक ओर से 30-50 रु० मूल्य के विनिर्दिष्ट मात्र

के भ्रान्त-जाने की व्यवस्था है, जिसकी अवधि को अब 31-12-74 तक बढ़ा दिया है।

सन्तुलित व्यापार तथा भुगतान प्रबन्ध के बाहर व्यापार का विनियम दोनों देशों के विदेशी विनियम विनियमों के अनुसार होता है। हाल ही में कोई नया करार किया गया है। भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच व्यापार करार और सन्तुलित व्यापार तथा भुगतान करारपत्र की एक प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

Submission of New Scheme by Cotton Mills Federation and Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council

3428 SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any new cloth production and distribution scheme has been submitted jointly by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council to Government recently;

(b) if so salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government had taken any decision on the new scheme;

(d) if so, broad features thereof; and

(e) whether the new scheme will replace the existing obligation of 16 per cent of production for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A new scheme for controlled cloth production and exports has been brought into force with effect from 1st October, 1974.

(b) to (d). Under the scheme, composite cotton textiles mills are required to produce 30 per cent of their production as controlled cloth. A set-off of one spare metre in the controlled cloth obligation is allowed against exports worth Rs. 5.00 f.o.b. of mill-made cotton piece goods and made-ups and of Rs. 7.50 f.o.b. of garments made from mill-made cloth.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Assistance sanctioned to Projects by Industrial Development Bank of India

3429. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 77 per cent of the assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India so far has gone to the projects of Rupee 5 crores and above;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal to streamline the assistance to the needs of the country and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Major portion of the direct pro-

ject assistance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India for establishment of projects has so far gone to the core and priority sector industries including 8 major fertilizer projects, 4 large petro-chemical projects, a number of machinery manufacturing projects, paper and paper products, rubber products etc. These sectors require heavy capital investment and, therefore, the outlay on most of these projects is over Rs. 5 crores. The statement below indicates the number of projects assisted by the Industrial Development Bank of India, their project cost, direct project assistance sanctioned and such assistance expressed as a percentage of the project cost:—

Size of the project	No. of projects.	Project cost	Rs. in crores.	
			Project assistance sanctioned	Percentage of column 4: Col.3.
I	2	3	4	5
1. (i) Rs. 5—10 crores.	30 (12.0)	212.7 (11.4)	51.0 (13.9)	24.0
(ii) Rs. 10—20 crores.	20 (8.0)	250.0 (13.4)	53.3 (14.6)	21.3
(iii) Rs. 20—50 crores	14 (5.6)	408.9 (21.9)	98.4 (26.9)	24.1
(iv) Above Rs. 50 crores.	9 (3.6)	650.5 (34.9)	79.4 (21.7)	12.2
Total	73 (29.2)	1522.1 (81.6)	282.1 (77.1)	
2. Other projects whose outlay is Rs. 5 crores or below—	176 (70.8)	342.0 (18.4)	83.9 (22.9)	24.53
Grand total of 1 and 2:	249 (100.0)	1864.1 (100.0)	366.0 (100.0)	19.6

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

As regards the borrowers in the consumption goods sector who require a lesser amount of capital investment,

they are generally asked to approach the other institutions.

In recent years about half of the Industrial Development Bank of India project assistance has been to units located in specified backward areas. If direct project and refinance assistance are taken together, 99 per cent in terms of number of sanctions and 52 per cent in value have been to small scale and medium sized industrial units.

(c) The assistance schemes of the Industrial Development Bank of India are designed to meet the overall development strategy keeping in view the basic economic objectives of balanced regional development, growth of new entrepreneurial talent, development of indigenous technology, small-scale industries and exports. Consistent with the fulfilment of these objectives the schemes are modified, from time to time, to cater to the specific requirements of the economy.

Decision of Government in regard to Location of Security Paper Mill

3430. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA;

SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team has recommended Sanchi-Salamatpur in Madhya Pradesh as one of the two best sites for the location of a security paper mill; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's decision on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A Committee appointed by the Government of India for selection of a site for the location of a Security Paper Mill for manufacture of currency and bank note paper, visited the various sites suggested by the various State Government, including a site near Salamatpur in Madhya Pradesh, in

April-May last. On the basis of techno-economic factors bearing on the selection of site, the Committee recommended a site near Baroda in Gujarat State as the most suitable one for the proposed Mill. The Committee's recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

Charter of Demands from Technical Staff Association of Opium Factory, Ghazipur

3431. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Staff Association of Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur (U.P.) had sent their charter of demands on the 14th August, 1974; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on memorandum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A deputation of the representatives of the Technical Staff Association of Government Opium & Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur (U.P.) accompanied by Shri Chander Shekhar Singh, M.P. discussed certain problems of the workers of the Factory with the then Minister of Revenue & Expenditure on 14th August, 1974. The Government's view on the various points raised was explained to them. The present position in respect of the points which required follow up action is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-8689/74].

राजस्थान में तस्करी की वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

3432. श्री जॉकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मल एक बर्त में राजस्थान में मकद राशि सहित कुल कितने मद्य का तस्करी का सोना तथा चांदी पकड़ी गयी ।

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कब्जे से ये माल पकड़ा गया था; और

(ग) कर-प्रपबन्धन के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

बिल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) दिसम्बर 1973 से नवम्बर 1974 तक की अवधि में राजस्थान में पकड़े गये, तस्करी के मोने का मूल्य 47,300 रु० है। सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने राजस्थान में इस अवधि के दौरान कोई चादी अवशेष नकदी नहीं पकड़ी।

(ख) यह माल, राजस्थान के मेमसं धनराज गणपत सिंह और एक श्री दुर्गालाल ने बरामद किया गया था।

(ग) आय-कर कानून में, आय-कर प्रप-बन्धन के लिये किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

राज्यों द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट

3433. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) अब तक अर्थात् 30 नवम्बर, 1974 तक किन-किन राज्यों ने कितने-कितने रुपयों के ओवरड्राफ्ट प्राप्त किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ओवरड्राफ्ट को बंद करने का है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई विज्ञापन दिये हैं कि राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं की किस प्रकार पूरा करें ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्)

(क) चालू वर्ष में केरल, कर्नाटक और बिहार को छोड़कर किसी और राज्य ने लगातार 7 कार्यदिवसों से अधिक समय के लिए ओवरड्राफ्ट नहीं लिया है। केरल और कर्नाटक द्वारा लगातार ओवरड्राफ्ट लिये जाने के कारण इन राज्यों को तब तक के लिए अदायगियां बंद करनी पड़ी जब तक कि इन्होंने केन्द्र से सहायता लेकर ओवरड्राफ्ट बेबाक नहीं कर दिया। मई, 1974 में केरल को तीन कार्य-दिवसों के लिए और कर्नाटक को एक कार्य-दिवस के लिए अदायगियां बंद करनी पड़ी थी। जिस समय अदायगियां बंद कर दी गयी थी उस समय कर्नाटक पर 27.32 करोड़ रुपये का और केरल पर 15.08 करोड़ रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट था। बिहार की चालू वर्ष की वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में बिहार सरकार के साथ बातचीत की जा रही है। 30 नवम्बर, 1974 को बिहार सरकार पर 13.03 करोड़ रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट था।

(ख) इस संबंध में पहली मई, 1972 से जो भीति लागू की गयी है उसके अनुसार राज्यों को अपने बजट संबंधी संसाधन के रूप में रिजर्व बैंक से ओवरड्राफ्ट लेने की अनुमति नहीं है। यदि लगातार 7 कार्य-दिवसों से अधिक समय तक ओवरड्राफ्ट बने रहें तो राज्यों को अदायगियां बंद कर दी जायेगी।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को सलाह दी है कि वे अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाये और सिंचाई तथा बिजली परियोजनाओं में लगायी जाने वाली सारी पूंजी के संबंध में होने वाली हानियों को यथा-संभव कम करें। उन्हें यह सलाह दी गयी है कि वे अनावश्यक कम प्राथमिकता वाले तथा अनुत्पादक व्यय में कटौती करें।

तस्करों तथा कर अपवंचकों पर मारे गये छापों में जस्त नकद बनराशि तथा बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं के रख-रखाव तथा निपटान पर हुआ व्यय

3434. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :

श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तस्करों, बाला धन तथा आयकर अपवचन के सिलसिले में अब तक मारे गये छापो में बरामद किये गये माल के रख-रखाव अथवा नीलामी पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितनी राशि का व्यय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) मचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मना-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी

3435. श्री मुल्कीराज सेनी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

श्री एस० ए० मुक्कनन्तम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखने सम्बन्धी अधिनियम व अन्तर्गत देश से कुल कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनका राज्य बार-बार क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने तस्करों को जमानत पर रिहा किया गया; और

(ग) कितने तस्करों को बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण याचिका दिये जाने पर रिहा किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुसंधान (सशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 के उपबन्धों के अधीन जारी किये गये नजरबन्दी के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत 19 व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने, तस्करों अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा-सुरक्षण के प्रतिकूल गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्त 600 से भी अधिक अन्य व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया है।

(ख) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुसंधान अधिनियम के अधीन किसी नजरबन्द व्यक्ति को जमानत पर छोड़ने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार सम्बन्धित उच्च न्यायालयों के आदेशों के अधीन 31-11-74 तक 26 नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों का रिहा किया गया है।

Agreement with Middle East Countries for Export of Cement

3436. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main items of agreement with the Middle East countries for the export of cement; and

(b) the total quantity of cement exported during the period 1st April, 1974 upto 30th September, 1974 and foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Contracts have been signed by the STC with Iran, Oman and Dubai for export of cement. The total quantity of cement exported in res-

pect of these contracts during the period 1st April, 1974 to 30th September, 1974 was 12,530 tonnes valued at Rs. 23.55 lakhs.

Monetary Restraints to Deal with Inflation

3437. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. R. K. Hazare, Deputy Governor of R.B.I. in his speech at Calcutta has recently called for monetary restraints to counter inflation;

(b) if so, what are those restraints; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Dr. R. K. Hazare, Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India explained the various aspects of the Reserve Bank's credit policy for the 1974-75 busy season (November, 1974 to April, 1975) at a meeting with the representatives of the press at Calcutta on November 12, 1974. At this meeting Dr. Hazare sought the cooperation of the commercial banks in containing inflation while augmenting production and investment in essential sectors. The credit policy for the current busy season, provides for a continuation of the existing restraints on credit through a higher statutory liquidity ratio, high lending rates and control of discretionary financial assistance by R.B.I., though marginal relaxation in minimum statutory balances which the scheduled banks are required to keep with the Reserve Bank is envisaged with effect from the latter half of December, 1974. Some selective deployment of credit is envisaged for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities.

(c) Government is equally concerned about the accentuation of inflationary pressures until the growth prospects for the economy become distinctly favourable, a continuation of the present credit restraint measures is necessary to ensure that growth of demand in the system is not disproportionate to an increase in real output.

System of Distribution of Fertilisers to Tea Gardens

3438. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH
MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether system of distribution of Fertilizer to the Tea Gardens has been changed recently;

(b) if so, the broad reasons for such change and the net result achieved by this change; and

(c) the number of Tea Gardens affected by such change up-to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Raids by Income Tax and Customs Authorities in Ahmedabad

3439. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids carried out in Ahmedabad by the Income tax and Customs Departments officials during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the break-up of the Cash and valuable articles and gold seized during these raids; and

(c) how the said seized stocks have been deposited and when and how they are proposed to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The number of raids carried out by the Income tax department during the years 1971-

By INCOME TAX in Gujarat

Year	(in thousands of Rupees)			
	Cash	Jewellery	Gold	Others
1971-72	16.93	15.00	..	30
1972-73	9.57	2.23
1973-74	1.01	43	1.50	3.40

By CUSTOMS in Ahmedabad

Year	(in thousands of Rupees)			
	Cash	Jewellery	Gold	Pre-100% stone*
1971-72	4	..	58	..
1972-73	5	..	85	41
1973-74	84	..	1.49	..

(i) The seized assets are kept in safe custody and disposed of in accordance with the procedure laid down in Sections 132 and 132A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the relevant rules in the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

Valuable articles such as gold, cash and jewellery etc. seized by the Customs department are deposited in the safe deposit vault of Bank. After adjudication of the cases, confiscated cash is deposited in the State Bank of India and the gold and silver are sent to the Government Mint.

Effect of High Cotton prices on Garment Industry

3440. **SHRI A. K. KISKU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high cotton prices have hit garment industries; and

72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 in Gujarat are 19, 12 and 18 and by the Customs department in Ahmedabad 62, 55 and 100 respectively.

(b) The break-up of the value of assets seized by the Income-tax and Customs departments during these raids is as under:—

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). High prices of cotton and hence of fabrics have posed difficulties for the garment industry during the current year. However, cotton and cloth prices have registered a decline since October 1974. In order to supplement domestic availability of cotton and to make cotton available for export production at competitive prices, Government have also decided to import some medium staple cotton.

Heavy demand of Dhotis and Sarees in Baharalch (U.P.)

3441. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is heavy demand of Dhotis and Sarees of coarse variety in the rural areas of District of Baharaich (U.P.);

(b) whether Markin supplied to Baharaich District is of very narrow width; and

(c) whether Government are going to take early steps to supply markin Dhotos of 44" width?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Honourable Member has brought the matter to the attention of the Government recently. The Textile Commissioner has been requested to do whatever is possible.

(c) The monthly entitlement of controlled cloth of Uttar Pradesh is 7,174 bales. Against this entitlement, the following increased allotments have been made to U.P.

(i) An allotment of 10,558½ bales of controlled cloth, consisting of 1,324½ bales of grey long cloth of width 44" and above, 315 bales of dhofis and 334 bales of sarees were made during October, 1974 out of September, 1974 packing;

(ii) An allotment of 9,874½ bales of controlled cloth, consisting of 1,281½ bales of grey long cloth of width 44" and above, 983½ bales of dhofies and 257 bales of sarees were made during November 1974 out of October, 1974 packing;

(iii) An additional allotment of 132 bales of grey long cloth of width 44" and above, 462 bales of dhofies and 360 bales of sarees have been made to Uttar Pradesh during October/November 1974, out of anticipated November, 1974 packing.

The distribution of controlled cloth allotted to each State is the responsibility of the concerned State Govern-

ments. It is for the State Government to meet the qualitywise requirements of different districts in the State out of the allotments made to that State.

Revision in D.A. formula for Central Government Employees

3442. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

VERMA:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA

GOWDA:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the present dearness allowance formula for Central Government employees as recommended by the Third Pay Commission as the 12 monthly average of consumer price index have crossed to 278 points in August this year; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission recommended that, should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960-100), Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Government are reviewing the matter accordingly.

Steps to fight Inflation

3443. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA

GOWDA:

SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has suggested a number of non-mone-

tary measures to check inflation which include an efficient public distribution system for foodgrains, curbs on black money, reduction in money stock and determined efforts to boost agricultural and industrial production;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) whether some of the suggestions have also been accepted and implemented by Government, and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India in its Annual Report for 1973-74 (July 1973 to June, 1974) has made several suggestions to check inflation in the economy. According to the annual report, the recent measures taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank are expected to further restrain the growth in money supply and thereby mitigate the inflationary pressures emanating from the demand side. These measures should be supplemented by non-monetary measures to ensure a better flow of goods, discourage stock-piling and promote efficient functioning of the public distribution system. It has also emphasised the need for securing larger production through fuller utilisation of already existing capacities, particularly in agriculture, basic industries, power and transport. Simultaneously, it has called for stern measures to deal with unaccounted incomes and illegal transactions. The Government is equally concerned about domestic inflationary pressures and has already taken several anti-inflationary measures, as follows:

(a) Government promulgated four Ordinances in July 1974 with a view to curtailing disposable incomes in the hands of the people and enabling more stringent enforcement of the pro-

visions of the Essential Commodities Act in dealing with hoarding and profiteering in respect of articles of mass consumption;

(b) The supplementary Budget presented to the Parliament on July 31, 1974 sought to raise additional resources to meet the increasing expenditure and, thus, to help keep deficit financing within reasonable limits;

(c) To deal with the problem of black money and tax evasion, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) has made several useful recommendations. Most of these recommendations which were found acceptable to the Government were implemented through various Finance Acts and Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972. Some other recommendations are proposed to be implemented through Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973. This bill is being examined by the Select Committee. More recently by an Ordinance promulgated on September 17, 1974, smuggling of goods and illegal transactions in foreign exchange have been brought under the purview of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and measures against smuggling activities and tax evasion have been stepped up.

(d) The present policy of the Government is aimed at extending fiscal and price incentives in a discretionary manner to sectors which are vital for the growth of the economy together with restrictions on areas which are of secondary importance. Thus, it is sought to step up investment in core sectors like agriculture, coal, power, fertilizers and non-ferrous metals. Special efforts are also being made to remove the bottlenecks in power generation and transport and to improve capacity utilisation in vital sectors of the economy.

(e) The Central and State Governments have launched an intensive drive to make up for the shortfall in the kharif crop during the next rabi crop

by adequate and timely supplies of agricultural inputs, extension of wheat, production in non-traditional States and provision of power for running of tube-wells on a priority basis;

(f) A number of steps have also been taken for streamlining the public distribution system and for effecting improvements in the working of fair price shops.

The credit policy for the current busy season (November, 1974 to April, 1975), announced by the Reserve Bank on 29th October envisages a continuation of restraints on credit creation and containing inflation. At the same time the policy provides for selective deployment of credit for sustaining investment, augmenting industrial and agricultural production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities.

औद्योगिक विकास पर कम्पनी (लाभांश) प्रस्थापी नियंत्रण अधिनियम का प्रभाव

3444. श्री रामरतन शर्मा क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के औद्योगिक विकास पर कम्पनी (लाभांश प्रस्थापी नियंत्रण) अधिनियम का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है अथवा पड़ने वाला है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुशीला रोहतगी): कम्पनी (लाभांशों पर प्रस्थापी रोक) अधिनियम, 1974 में कम्पनी के निवल लाभों में से लाभांशों की भुगतानी की 33-1/3 प्रतिशत तक या कम्पनी के इक्विटी शेयरों के अंकित मूल्य पर 12 प्रतिशत लाभांश और उसके तरजीही शेयरों पर देय लाभांश के लिए आवश्यक रकम तक, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, 2 वर्ष के लिए सीमित कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार कम्पनियों के पास जो रकम बच जायगी उसे वे विस्तार, विविधीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन

के पूजीगत खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए काम में ला सकेंगी और साथ ही इससे यह लाभ होगा कि वे बैंकों से कम ऋण लेंगी और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के साधनों पर उनका दबाव कम हो जायगा।

World Bank's Report on India's Progress

3445. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has expressed grave doubts about India's economic progress and has stated that the country's two traditional exports, tea and jute, failed to benefit from the global economic boom in respect of primary products whereas Pakistan's cotton and rice have added to its gross national income by 6 per cent;

(b) the reasons for this poor performance; and

(c) whether the World Bank has also opined that India has not much benefited from its loans but that the assessment for this falls within the realm of her Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is true that the foreign exchange earnings from the exports of tea and jute have not shared in the boom in respect of the primary commodities. This is due, among other things, to problems of competition from substitutes in the case of jute and inelastic demand in the case of tea.

(c) No, Sir.

Steps to check increase in prices of hessian by manufacturers

3447. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued directive to Jute mills not to keep stock of more than four to six months;

(b) whether mills have also been asked to declare their stocks; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard and steps taken to ensure that the manufacturers do not increase the prices of hessian?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No instructions on stock holding of hessian have been issued by Government.

(c) The price of hessian is determined by market forces. The price has been showing a downward trend in the recent months and the situation is under the watch of Government.

Export of Ready Made Garments

3448. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the countries where ready made garments are being exported from 1971 to 1974;

(b) the number of exporters with their names and addresses; and

(c) how many exporters out of them have got factory premises of their own?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The USSR, UK, USA, France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, Canada,

Australia, Japan and Switzerland have been the major importers of Indian ready made garments during the period 1971-74.

(b) and (c). Full details of garment exporters are not available as they are not licensed or registered with any Central agency. However, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council have got about 1,400 garment exporters registered with them. Among these, about 150 exporters have got their own garment factories.

Effect of Credit Squeeze on Economy

3449. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made by several bodies about the adverse effect of the bank credit squeeze on the economy;

(b) if so, the main points brought out by them and Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) whether a liberalization is under consideration, and if so, to what field of activities will it apply?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) Various industrial and business association have been making representations to the Government and the Reserve Bank of India for relaxation of the monetary and credit restraint applied by the Reserve Bank, since May, 1973. By and large, the representations have pleaded for considerable relaxation in, if not total exemption from the credit restraint measures. Government and the Reserve Bank of India on their own keep the monetary and credit policy under regular watch and due adjustments are made as and when necessary having regard to these representations. According to the credit policy for the 1974-75 busy season, guidelines have been indicated to the banks for selective deployment

of bank credit for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities with special attention to priority sectors, such as agriculture, exports, small scale industries, public sector manufacturing industries, core industries in the private sector. As there has been no marked abatement in the inflationary pressures in the economy, no general relaxation of credit restraint is called for at present.

Development of Tea Gardens

3450. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(Expenditure in Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme	25.87	14.57	17.22
2. Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme	112.42	142.02	87.24
3. Replantation subsidy scheme	29.69	26.90	25.80

(b) Statewise figures of tea estate-who have benefited by these Development Schemes since their inception is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8690/74].

(c) Production of tea in India has increased to 472,952 m. kgs. in 1973 against the production of 435,468 m. kgs. in 1971 and 455,996 m. kgs. in 1972.

Removal of Exchange and Import controls

3451. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected the demand for dismantling exchange and import controls; and

2894 LS-4.

(a) the particulars of the amount spent during the last three years, year-wise for the development of the tea gardens in the country and the channel of distributing the amount;

(b) the tea garden benefited by these grants, limit-wise and State-wise; and

(c) how far did the production increase during the same period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Particulars of financial assistance given to tea gardens during the last three years through the Tea Board's Development Schemes, are given below:

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) In the context of the current balance of payment situation, Government do not consider it advisable to withdraw import and exchange controls.

Better deal for Small Scale Manufacturer exporters

3452. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale manufacturer exporters have approached Government for the formation of consor-

tium to secure better prices for the export of their goods;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof together with the decisions taken by Government to accede to their request keeping in view the decision taken by U.S.A., Germany and other countries to discontinue production of low volume labour oriented items; and

(c) the expected foreign exchange to be earned by India in case Consortium is formed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (a) and (b). Small scale manufacturer-exporters are not required to approach the Ministry of Commerce for the formation of consortia by them. Such consortia formed for the purpose of improving their marketing capability are encouraged by extending to them the facilities available under the scheme of Export Houses.

(c) Its not possible to assess the foreign exchange earnings on exports which may be routed through consortia.

Setting up Industries by Indians in Cyprus

3453. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian industrialists allowed by Government to have business concerns in Cyprus;

(b) whether a business concern owned by a politician of Orissa is one of them; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (a) One.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Profit/loss of M.M.T.C.

3454. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profits earned or losses suffered by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the period from 1971-72 to 1973-74, year-wise; and

(b) the factors responsible for profits or losses during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (a) The amount of profit earned by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74 was as follows:—

	Net profit after tax Rs. in crores
1971-72	5.59
1972-73	5.25
1973-74	11.47

(b) These profits have been earned as a result of the normal trading activities of the Corporation.

Reconstitution of a Tea Board

3455. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Board has not been reconstituted for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the particulars of the members of Tea Board during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c). Tea Board is reconstituted every three years with a Chairman and forty other members representing various tea interests. It was last reconstituted in April 1972. A list of members of the Tea Board as reconstituted in April, 1972 incorporating changes from time to time till date is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8691/74.].

Value of Rupee

3456. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present official value of the rupee vis-a-vis the sterling and the dollar;

(b) what is its actual value; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to restore the rupee to its official value?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The rupee pound sterling rate has been fixed at Rs. 18.80 equal to one pound. The rupee-dollar rate is derived as a cross-rate through the rupee-pound sterling rate and the pound sterling-dollar rate. The rupee-dollar rate varies in accordance with the day-to-day changes in the sterling-dollar rate.

(c) Does not arise.

Raids by Income-Tax Authorities

3457. SHRI P. RANGANATH SHEENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Income-tax raids conducted from the 1st April, 1974;

(b) the total amount of money seized during these raids; and

(c) the total income found to have been suppressed as per papers seized from the premises of the places raided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Total number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department from 1st April, 1974 to 31st October, 1974 is 1,065.

(b) The total value of assets seized during these raids is Rs. 905 lakhs.

(c) The concealed income involved in the respective cases can be determined only after the scrutiny of the seized papers is over and the relevant assessments are completed. In the mean while, in cases wherein some assets have been seized, orders u/s 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, are being passed estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner and retaining the seized assets to the extent of the tax due thereon along with the existing tax liability.

Foreign Tours by Officers connected with anti-smuggling drive

3458. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of top officials closely connected with the anti-smuggling drive have chosen to make visits abroad; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). No officer closely connected with anti-smuggling work is at present abroad. Sometimes officials have to be sent abroad on official business but arrangements are always made for their important work at home being looked after by other officers.

Arrears of Income-tax against Volga Restaurant

3459 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1438 on the 2nd August 1974 regarding Income-tax and Wealth-tax against Volga Restaurant and state:

(a) how much amount has been collected so far;

(b) how much amount is disputed and how much is undisputed;

(c) how much interest and penalties have been charged on this amount so far and if not, why; and

(d) how much amount of income tax and wealth-tax is due from them as on the 31st October, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The requisite information is given below:—

	Income Tax	Wealth Tax
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a)	0 39	Nil
(b) (i) Disputed amount	8 71	0 03
(ii) Undisputed amount.	1 21	0 14
(c) (i) Interest charged	Nil	Nil
Interest is normally charged at the end of each financial year.		
(ii) Penalties levied:	Nil	Nil
(d)	9 92	0 17

Growth Rate of Tourism

3460. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Tourism during the current year has

declined considerably as compared to the last year; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) and (b). The growth, rate in tourism during January-October 1974 was 2.3 per cent as against 21.2 per cent recorded during the corresponding period of 1st year. However, in terms of absolute numbers the tourist traffic increased by 7461 during the same period in 1974 over that of 1973.

The various factors that have affected tourist inflow are the high-cost of fuel resulting in an increase in international air-fare, inflation in the originating countries which have cut down tourists funds for leisure time activities, strike in Indian Airlines, Railway strike and their Air India lock out. It is somewhat reassuring that we have however, maintained some growth in tourist arrivals as against a general decline in world tourism in 1974. According to some press reports, tourism from the principal generating countries (United States, France, U.K., Benelux, Italy and Scandinavia) has declined in nearly all countries. Arrivals of Foreign Tourists in the U.S.A. and Canada declined by 2 and 4 per cent respectively during the period January-May, 1974. During the period January-July, 1974 tourists to Austria declined by 9 per cent., Denmark by 4 per cent and Spain by 9 per cent.

Amount demanded by U.P. Government for completion of Projects

3461. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 45 crores has been demanded by the U.P. Government from the Centre for the completion of certain projects;

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre; and

(c) whether this amount is being sanctioned for the Fourth Plan and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, they require additional funds for the following projects in the current year to the extent noted against each:

(Rs Crores)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Power projects | 132 |
| 2. Sarada Sahayak Irrigation Project | 20. |
| 3. Sugar factories | 4 |

They have asked for the help and support of the Government of India for meeting these expenditures. But in view of the constraint of resources, it has not been found possible to agree to their request in this regard.

Expenditure of the Court Liquidator, Kerala

3462. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had requested the Central Government that the fees realised by the Court Liquidator, Kerala should entirely be credited to the Central Government and that the entire expenditure on the Court Liquidator and his establishment be borne by the Government of India;

(b) whether there is any 'undue' delay in taking decision in this matter; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The request of the Government of Kerala had earlier been considered and not acceded to. However, as the Government of Kerala have urged a reconsideration of the decision, that Government have been request-

ed to furnish certain information to facilitate re-examination of the matter.

Amount of Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks

3463. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced by nationalised banks during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (first half) statewise,

(b) the reasons for low amount given to industrially backward States like Bihar; and

(c) whether any special drive is proposed to be made in this regard so that backward areas can derive benefits from nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Data regarding statewise advances of public sector banks, including the fourteen nationalised banks, as on the last Friday of December, 1972 and 1973 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8692/74].

(b) and (c). The volume of credit in any State is linked to the general level of economic activity in that State, particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry. This, in turn, is determined by several factors like availability of infrastructure facilities like power and communications, availability of labour and raw-materials, existence and size of market and the local entrepreneurial talent. The public sector banks on their part have been continuously seeking to enlarge their branch network in under-banked areas and to meet, in an increasing measure, the

credit needs of small borrowers engaged in priority sectors like agriculture, small scale industry, road transport etc. Banks are also investing larger amounts in the securities of the State Governments and in the bonds and debentures of State-associated bodies in the under-developed States.

बस्तर जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में पर्यटन केन्द्र का विकास

3464. श्री चम्पूनाथ चम्पाकर :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन बोर्ड यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बस्तर जिले में एक बड़ी गुफा जो पर्यटकों के लिए भारी आकर्षण का केन्द्र है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बस्तर में अबशैन स्टेले-क्टाइट्स तथा उल्केन स्टेलेक्टाइट्स वाली एक गुफा है जो कि पर्यटकों के लिए, विशेष करके स्थानीय पर्यटकों के लिए, रुचिकर हो सकती है। परन्तु साधनों के सीमित होने तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं को धृष्टि में रखते हुए इस गुफा को एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने का किन्हीं हाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Compensation paid to Sick Tea Gardens

3465. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many sick tea gardens have so far been taken over by Government;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to each of them; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government to declare a particular tea plantation as sick and to decide upon its take-over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No sick tea garden has so far been taken over by Government,

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

Sick and closed Tea Gardens

3466. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tea gardens that are lying closed for more than two years in the country with their area, last available production figures, reasons for closure and the States to which they belong;

(b) how many of these gardens have already been acquired by Government for public purposes with dates of their acquisition and the purpose to which they were put since their acquisition; and

(c) whether Government have examined how many of these gardens can be nursed to revive production and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) According to information available with Tea Board 32 tea gardens are lying closed for more than two years. The Statewise figures of these

gardens with their areas are as under:—

State	No. of Tea Estates	Total area (in hectares)
Assam	13	768
Kerala	5	260
Tripura	2	151
Uttar Pradesh	6	279
West Bengal	6	998

Information regarding the last production figures of these closed tea estates is not available readily.

Financial stringency, labour trouble, bad management, owner abandoning the garden, are some of the reasons for closure of these Tea Estates.

(b) Two gardens were requisitioned/acquired for defence purposes. One was in West Bengal during 1964 and the other was in Assam in August, 1967.

(c) The Task Force on Tea Industry has recommended acquisition of legal powers to take over and manage any sick or closed garden which is capable of being turned into a viable unit. Proposals for amending the Tea Act, in regard to the taking over of the management of the closed and sick tea gardens and management through appropriate agencies to nurse them back to normally are under examination of Government.

Loan given by Nationalised Banks to Fishermen

3467. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given by the nationalised banks in the State of Kerala for the 'Cycle Load Fishermen' and the number of workers benefited thereby; and

(b) the names of the nationalised banks which refused to give loans to

the poor fishermen and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The present method of statistical reporting does not provide for maintaining information for such detailed categories as 'cycle load fisherman' etc. Bank credit given to the borrowers in this category would get included under the broad occupational category of 'advances to fisheries' which would, of course, include not merely loans to "Cycle Load Fishermen" but also loans for such various other purposes as purchase of mechanised boats fitted with nets and other implements, construction of new vessels, mechanisation of vessels, etc. The Reserve Bank have reported that as on the last Friday of September, 1973 outstanding advances of public sector banks, including nationalised banks, in the State of Kerala amounted to Rs. 310.35 lakhs, the number of borrowal accounts involved being 2,133.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any specific complaint regarding credit refusal to fisheries in Kerala.

Re-structuring of I.T.D.C.

3468. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of re-structuring of India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, what changes are proposed and the possible effects of these changes on the Corporation's working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A group has been constituted to examine the

organisational and administrative structure of India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) The group has not yet completed its study the changes to be made can be considered only after the study is complete.

Loan by Tea Board to Tea Companies

3469. SHRI MADHURYYA

HALDAR:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by Tea Board as loans during the last three

years to tea companies for replantation and on hire purchase for buying machinery, lorries and jeeps; and

(b) the names of tea companies in West Bengal who have received such loans and amount of loans received by each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Particulars of the loans paid by the Tea Board during the last three years are given below —

Scheme	(Expenditure in Rs. lakhs)		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme	25.87	14.57	17.22
2. Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme	112.42	142.02	87.24

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

S.T.C's contract for purchase of Raw Wool from Australia

3470. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has been black listed by the Australian wool shippers for not honouring contracts to purchase raw wool worth rupees two crores; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Parallel Reserve Bank set up by Smugglers

3471 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA

HALDER:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a parallel "Reserve Bank" which is set up by smugglers, is now preparing "blue prints" to get the arrested smugglers released for which it is ready to spend any amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Government have no information in this regard.

(b) In view of (a) question does not arise.

Shortage of Newsprint

3472. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has not been able to get more newsprint from various countries which is resulting in newsprint shortage in the country and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total buffer stock of newsprint with S.T.C.;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the newsprint shortage;

(d) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to supply the newsprint to India this year and if so, how much, and

(e) to what extent this will meet our demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) 9098 tonnes as on 31-10-1974

(c) While steps to expand production are being taken, efforts to import newsprint in order to bridge the gap between supply and demand are continuing.

(d) The USSR has agreed to supply 45,000 tonnes of newsprint.

(e) With the contracts already entered into by the STC, import requirements of newsprint in the country will be substantially met.

Foreign companies trading in India

3473. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies, exclusively trading in India, have been allowed so far to operate after 31st August, 1974 under relevant rules of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act; and

(b) the names of foreign companies which have sought extension of time

or exemption and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Under Section 29(2) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the branches of foreign Companies and Indian Companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holding including those engaged in trading activities were required to make applications to the Reserve Bank of India by the 31st August, 1974 for permission to carry on their existing activities in India. All such applications received are under examination of the Bank in terms of the Guidelines announced by the Government for administering Section 29 of the Act, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 20th December, 1973 and so far no case has been decided by the Bank.

(b) No such company has sought extension of time for submitting application under Section 29(2) (a) or exemption under Section 29(3) of the Act.

Un-utilised spinning yarn lying in Kerala mills

3474. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lot of spinning yarns is lying unutilised in Kerala mills;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for its utilisation; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The stocks of yarn lying with cotton spinning mills in Kerala has considerably increased during the last 3 months. The accumulated stocks which were 1000 bales of 180 Kgs. each at the end of July 1974 has increased to 2400 bales at the end of

August and to 7,900 bales by the end of October, 1974.

(b) and (c). A study team under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner is looking into the problem of accumulation of stocks with mills and is expected to submit its report shortly

Synthetic fibre industry

3475 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official assessment has been made with regard to recent developments in the synthetic fibre industry particularly in regard to the production of polypropylene and low density polyethylene which may threaten to render Indian Jute as packing material uncompetitive in the World market;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of any concrete steps to meet the possible threat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Current reports in the price trends of low density polythelene and polypropylene vis-a-vis prices of jute products are under continuous review of the Government.

(b) and (c). Measures to combat the threat if any will be taken as and when necessary.

Collection of taxes from M/s. Volga Restaurant, Delhi and Bombay

3476. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of taxes collected from M/s. Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and Volga Restaurant, Bombay, separately during the years 1972 to 1974, year-wise;

(b) whether the taxes were paid on due dates; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken against the defaulter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The requisite information is given hereunder:—

Income Tax Paid during			
	1972	1973	1974 (upto 31st. October, 1974.
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Volga Restaurant, New Delhi	2.29	1.97	0.51
Volga Restaurant, Bombay.	Nil	0.65	Nil
TOTAL	2.29	2.62	0.51

(b) Some of the amounts were not paid on due dates.

(c) Action for charging interest/penalties for delayed payments has been/is being taken.

Amount spent on Salaries of Officers of the Rank of Under-Secretary and Above

3477. SHRI RAM DEO SINGH:

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above, including Directors, Special and Additional Secretaries, under the Government of India as on 15th August, 1947;

(b) what was the number as on 15th August, 1974; and

(c) the total amount spent on their salaries and allowances in the financial year 1948-49 and in the financial year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

तस्करी को रोकने के उपाय

3478. श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रमोद

श्री वसंत साठे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार तस्करी को समाप्त करने के लिए तस्करों के विरुद्ध चलाए जा रहे वर्तमान अभियान को और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए योजना बना रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (बीबीसी बुकींग रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) पश्चिम समुद्र तट तथा तमिल-नाडु समुद्रतट पर, तट की सुरक्षा के लिए

चलते-फिरते निवारक दल स्थापित करने की एक व्यापक योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऐसे स्थलों पर मार्गजांच दल भी होंगे जहाँ समुद्रतट से पोषक-मार्ग (फीडर रोड) मुख्य मार्गों पर मिलते हैं और उन गहरी कस्बों में गुप्त-सूचना तथा निवारक दल भी होंगे जहाँ से तस्करी-कार्यों का संचालन किया जाता है और जहाँ से तस्करी के माल का वितरण किया जाता है।

सरकार बेनाम संचार व्यवस्था की एक योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है जिसके अंतर्गत पश्चिम समुद्रतट और तमिलनाडु समुद्रतट आ जाएंगे। इससे तस्करी विरोधी कार्यों के लिए संचार के त्वरित-विश्वस्त और गुप्त साधन उपलब्ध हो जाने चाहिए।

Trade Protocol between India and Bulgaria

3479 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE वाणिज्य मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bulgaria and India have recently signed a trade protocol for 1975; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indo-Bulgarian Trade Protocol for the year 1975 signed on 26th September, 1974 envisages a total trade turn-over of Rs. 850 million, i.e. Rs. 425 million either way during 1975.

The main items of export to Bulgaria will be oil cakes, jute manufactures, tanned hides and skins, coffee, spices, drugs and pharmaceuticals, misc engineering goods etc

The main items of imports from Bulgaria will be fertilizers, steel and steel products, pharmaceutical products and intermediates various organic and inorganic chemicals electronic components, etc

Recruitment of SC and ST in Nationalised Banks

3480 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and various nationalised banks follow Government orders allowing reservation and other concessions in service matters for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(b) from what date/dates these orders are being followed in these banks, and

(c) what concrete steps have been taken and special efforts made by the various Banks mentioned above to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services and posts filled by direct recruitment and also those filled by promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) RBI, SBI, and all the 14 nationalised banks have adopted instructions of the Government regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes in regard to posts filled by direct recruitment. The banks, however have not been able to adopt Government instructions regarding reservations in promotion posts because of agreements/understanding with the unions of employ-

ees and paucity of persons with the minimum qualifying service

(b) A statement is attached

(c) Government have advised the nationalised banks to take the following special measures

(i) to prescribe lower qualifications and qualifying standards for members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes,

(ii) to restrict the temporary appointments of subordinate staff to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(iii) to indicate clearly in the advertisement for recruitment the percentages laid down for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities

(iv) to give wide publicity to reserved vacancies according to the instructions of the Government

(v) to place a Report after every major recruitment before the Board of Directors giving the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates recruited by the bank and the shortfall in percentage, if any and reasons why the full quota was not filled

(vi) the banks have also been advised to instruct their recruiting offices to contact the pre-recruitment training centres in various states for the training of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for the recruitment test,

(vii) the banks have been advised to intimate the reserved vacancies to associations/special bodies looking after the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes requesting

them to sponsor suitable candidates.

With a view to improving the representation of these communities in their services, some of the banks have resorted to special recruitment exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates.

The question of giving adequate representation to these communities in the posts filled by promotion is being examined in the Department of Banking in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

S.No.	Name of bank	Date of adoption of Government orders
-------	--------------	---------------------------------------

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Reserve Bank of India | May, 1967 |
| 2. | State Bank of India | September, 1966 |

Nationalised Banks

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Central Bank of India | November, 1970 |
| 2. | Bank of India | November, 1970 |

3.	Punjab National Bank	4-12-1970
----	----------------------	-----------

4.	Bank of Baroda	1-1-1970
----	----------------	----------

5.	United Commercial Bank	19-7-1969
----	------------------------	-----------

6.	Canara Bank	1-7-1971
----	-------------	----------

7.	United Bank of India	1-1-1971
----	----------------------	----------

8.	Dena Bank	19-7-1969
----	-----------	-----------

9.	Syndicate Bank	1-5-1971
----	----------------	----------

10.	Union Bank of India	January, 1970
-----	---------------------	---------------

11.	Allahabad Bank	1-1-1971
-----	----------------	----------

12.	Indian Bank	4-11-1970
-----	-------------	-----------

3.	Bank of Maharashtra	6-11-1970
----	---------------------	-----------

14.	Indian Overseas Bank	19-7-1969
-----	----------------------	-----------

Rehabilitation of closed and sick Tea Gardens

3481. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in regard to the rehabilitation of the sick and closed tea-gardens in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and financial implications thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Proposals for amending the Tea Act, in regard to the taking over of the management of the sick gardens and management through appropriate agencies to nurse them back to normalcy are under consideration of Government. The implications of the measures are being examined in all their aspects including legal administrative and financial.

Export of Iron-Ore

3482. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the estimated total iron ore deposits in India;

(b) what is the value of current annual exports of iron ore; and

(c) whether India is trying to organise exports on lines similar to OPEC in regard to iron ore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) About 11 billion tonnes.

(b) Rs. 132.83 crores during 1972-74.

(c) No, Sir. Efforts are, however, being made to form an organisation of iron ore exporting countries so that they may coordinate their export policies and take joint action to secure adequate return for their exports of iron ore

Import replenishment Licences to actual users

3483 SHRI K. MALLANNA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision over the non-lifting by trade and industry of imported raw materials lying with canalising agencies like the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to cut import replenishment licences issued to actual users and other concerned interests, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) Steps are being taken to facilitate early lifting by trade and industry of imported raw materials lying with Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

54 कबों द्वारा लाइसेंसों का गैर कानूनी उपयोग

3484. श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो ने 1973 में हुए 54 फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की थी

जिन्होंने 3,22,10,508 50 के मूल्य के 306 लाइसेंसों का गैर कानूनी उपयोग किया और यदि हा, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं, वे कहाँ पर स्थित हैं, उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई, किसने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध चालान दायर किया गया और अब तक फ़िने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :

— जानकारी पत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Assistance from USSR for Industrialisation

3485 SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of assistance received or proposed to be received from the USSR under the 15 year economic and trade co-operation Agreement in India's programmes of Industrialisation;

(b) whether the Soviet Union have extended fresh credits to India this year; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Under the 15-year Agreement Treaty signed on 29th Nov, 1973 between India and USSR, the Soviet Union has agreed to extend credits to India for the setting up of new industrial projects in certain fields and for the expansion of projects previously undertaken with Soviet assistance. No assistance has so far been received but this is to be settled by the two Governments, in due course, by separate agreements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for allotment of imported Trawlers

3486. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of proprietors and Director of the various firms to whom the first lot of the 30 imported trawlers were allotted indicating the period and the number of trawlers allotted to each of them;

(b) whether each party had fulfilled his export obligations since he got the allotment of the vessel;

(c) whether each of the allottees had honoured the undertaking to place an order for an indigenous vessel for every two imported vessels; and

(d) whether Government have cancelled any of the allotments, if so, the names of the parties and reasons and the date of cancellation and to whom the cancelled allotment were re-allotted and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8693/74).

(b) The export obligation is spread over a period of seven years from the date of acquisition of the trawlers. The parties who have imported the trawlers have already started exporting marine products.

(c) Before issue of import licence to the concerned parties, it has been ensured that the parties have produced documentary evidence from indigenous shipyards that an irrevocable order has been placed for the construction of one trawler for every two allowed to be imported.

(d) The Government have already cancelled/not revalidated the licences issued to some of the parties, as per

the statement for little or no progress being made by these parties in the import of trawlers laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No LT-8693/74). The trawlers made available out of these cancellation are being considered for re-allotment along with the fresh scheme for import of 50 trawlers.

Facilities provided to smugglers in prisons arrested under M.I.S.A.

3487 SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature of facilities being provided to smugglers in prisons who were arrested under M.I.S.A. during the last three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, under orders passed by the Central Government are given the facilities available to prisoners in the ordinary class. In respect of persons detained under orders passed by the State Government authorities, the facilities are governed by the relevant rules of the respective State Governments.

Airworthiness of Avro Planes

3488. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether a team of experts have gone into the airworthiness of the Avro planes; and

(b) if so, the comments by the experts and the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) The one man Avro Evaluation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr S Dhawan appointed to evaluate all aspects of Avro (HS-748) Aircraft has not yet submitted its report

Proposal from U K for Recycling Arab Petro-Dollars Oil Funds

3489 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether U K has proposed for recycling Arab "Petro-dollars oil funds",

(b) whether this proposal has been approved by five major Western countries including the USA and West Germany

(c) if so, whether India, which had announced its decision to borrow from the new oil facility of the International Monetary Fund will stand to gain further if this proposal is agreed upon and implemented, and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAHMANYAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) While proposals for recycling of petro-dollar funds have received widespread support there are, as of now, no indications that the specific

U K proposal has been endorsed by the major developed countries

(c) and (d) The oil facility of the Fund is for the year 1974 and the question of its continuation for 1975 is still under consideration by the International Monetary Fund. It will therefore be premature to indicate at this stage the nature of the proposal which would finally emerge and the extent to which India would stand to gain

Order for Export of Railway Coaches from South East Asian Countries

3490 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received orders from the South East Asian countries for export of Railway coaches,

(b) if so, the total number of coaches to be exported and the terms of the orders and

(c) the time by which these will be supplied and foreign exchange expected to be earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The number of Coaches contracted for, their approximate value, date of delivery and terms of contracts are given below

Number of coaches contracted for & the name of country	Delivery date	Approx Value	Terms
Bangladesh 50 Coaches	By April, 1975	Rs 4.45 Crores	5% in advance and 95% on delivery.
Philippines 30 Coaches	By June, 1975	Rs 2.48 Crores.	10% in advance, 5% against shipping documents and remaining 85% on deferred terms in 11 years. Deferred payments are guaranteed by Government of Philippines.

Gifts given by Shri S. N. Bakhia to the Hospital Staff and Officials of Enforcement Department

**3491. SHRI BIREN DUTTA:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Sukur Narayan Bakhia, recently arrested under MISA, had given costly gifts to the Hospital Staff and to some officials of Enforcement Department after his arrest;

(b) if so, how could he manage to get those valuable things when he was in hospital under police custody; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Government have seen some newspaper reports to this effect. There were also further reports in newspapers on behalf of Sukur Naran Bakhia denying these allegations.

(b) and (c). Inquiries reveal that there is no basis for the reports. Sukur Naran Bakhia was constantly guarded by the State police after detention under MISA.

मूंगफली का निर्यात

3492. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या राशि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूंगफली का निर्यात करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या मूंगफली के तेल और अन्य खाद्य तेलों की कमी के कारण देश में उपभोक्ताओं की वनस्पति भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है ; और

2894 LS-5

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी स्थिति में मूंगफली का निर्यात करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . भारत केवल हाथ से चुनी हुई किस्म की मूंगफली का ही निर्यात करता है जिसका प्रचलित नाम एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली है और ढेरो में से जिसके मोट मोटे दाने मजदूर लगा कर चुने जाते हैं । मूंगफली की अन्य सभी किस्मों के, जिनमें तेल निकलने वाली किस्म शामिल है, निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं है ।

एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली के निर्यात किये जाने का कारण यह है कि पेरने के काम आने वाली किस्म के मुकाबले इस में तेल का अंश कम रहता है और सामान्यतः इसे पेरने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता । एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली के निर्यात से भारत को काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होती है जिसकी बहुत जरूरत है । इसके अतिरिक्त एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली के निर्यात देश के मूंगफली के कुल उत्पादन के 1.5 प्रतिशत से भी कम बैठते हैं । अतः देश में मूंगफली के तेल तथा वनस्पति की कमी का कारण एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली का निर्यात नहीं है ।

पेट्रोल पर टकटुए उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त राशियाँ

3493. श्री चन्नुलाल चन्नाकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ाने के बाद सरकार को उत्पादन शुल्क और अधिभार के रूप में कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राशि को सड़को के निर्माण और विकास कार्यों पर खर्च किया जायेगा या किन्हीं अन्य मदों पर खर्च किया जायेगा, और

(ग) उन अन्य मदों का ब्योरा क्या है, जिन पर यह राशि खर्च की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुनीला रोहतगी) : (क) मोटर स्प्रिंट पर बढ़ाये गये उत्पादन शुल्क से वसूल की गई अतिरिक्त राशि निम्न प्रकार है —

वर्ष	राशि
! (लाख रुपये में)	
1972-73	131 2
1973-74	7905 6

(ख) और (ग) पेट्रोल पर उत्पादन-शुल्क के कारण बड़ी हुई आय भारत की समेकित-निधि में जमा की जायेगी और उसे अन्यरूप से सड़को आदि के निर्माण पर खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, बड़े हुए राजस्व का एक भाग, बम्बई कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास महानगरों में सार्वजनिक परिवहन व्यवस्था को सुधारने और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए ऋण के रूप में दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

Ore Club

3494. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is complete understanding on the ore club idea among ore-producing countries—India, Australia, Brazil, Canada and Sweden;

(b) if not, the reasons for it and the names of the country/countries opposed to "ore club idea",

(c) whether the producing countries agreeing to club idea, together produce more than half the exportable iron ore; and

(d) if so, the harm to form the club with the agreeing countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (a) to (d) A Ministerial meeting of the Group of iron ore exporting countries was held in Geneva on November, 4-6-1974. This meeting affirmed the need for close cooperation among producers of iron ore, and considered setting up a permanent mechanism or institution to continue and to further the work which so far has been carried on by this Group. There was no opposition to the idea of setting up such an organisation, and various suggestions were made by participating countries. A Preparatory Committee senior officials representing all iron ore exporting countries was set up to examine, in depth, the form and detailed provision for an Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries. The Preparatory Committee will meet in New Delhi in January, 1975, and report to the Ministerial meeting which may be held in March-April, 1975.

Criteria for Detaining Persons under MISA for Economic Offences

3495 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for detaining persons under MISA for economic offences;

(b) whether Government are aware that some spiteful persons are making anonymous or even signed applications for the detention of persons

they hate, alleging some smuggling activities; and

(c) the weight given to such applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The preventive detention of a person (including a foreigner) under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, as amended by the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, for economic offences can be ordered under Section 3(1)(c) "with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the conservation of foreign exchange or with view to preventing him from (i) smuggling goods, or (ii) abetting other persons to smuggle goods, or (iii) dealing in smuggled goods."

(b) and (c). Government are receiving a number of applications signed and unsigned. Where any special data is furnished it is looked into, for necessary action under law.

Export of sugar during 1972-73 and 1973-74

3496. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the amount earned therefrom in foreign exchange and Indian currency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). The quantity of sugar exported during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the amount of foreign ex-

change earned therefrom are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Foreign exchange earned (Rs. crores)
1972-73	98,827	12.52
1973-74	248,864	42.21

New Excise rebate system in case of sugar factories

3497. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association, at its recent meeting held in New Delhi, has protested against the new excise rebate system offered by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No change is considered necessary in the scheme of excise rebate announced in Notification No. 146/74-CE dated 12th October 1974, as the scheme has been drawn up keeping in view the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The quantum of rebate is also considered adequate.

A scheme for factories which commenced production for the first time in 1971-72 has been separately notified in Notification No. 152/74-CE dated 20th November, 1974.

Credit from International Monetary Fund for Oil

3498. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has decided to allow the

Member Countries to draw on the unutilised portion of their entitlement under the oil facility next year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The oil facility of the International Monetary Fund was for the year 1974. The questions of allowing members to draw on the unutilised portion of their entitlement, the continuation of the facility for 1975 etc. are still under the consideration of the Fund.

C.B.I. Inquiry against S.T.C. Officials

3499. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI inquiry relating to purchase of newsprint in 1971 against some officials of State Trading Corporation has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (a) and (b). The Report of the CBI has been received in the State Trading Corporation and the same is under consideration.

Gold in possession of Naimul Punjaji Shah

3500. SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the smugglers, Naimul Punjaji Shah, alias Jain arrested under MISA, was also involved in the disappearance of the gold collected for the late Lal Bahadur Shastri;

(b) whether a consignment of gold worth Rs. 100 crores belonging to him was seized a few years ago; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Records of the 'Chhoti Sadri' case do not indicate has involvement in the matter.

(b) and (c) Seizure of such a large consignment of gold has not been reported.

Proposal to set up more pelletisation plants during Fifth Plan

3501. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether whereas Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is getting no more than Rs. 105 to Rs. 110 per tonne for raw iron ore, Chawgules of Goa have negotiated a price of Rs. 205 per tonne for iron ore pellets;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more pelletisation plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan in view of the buyers preference for obvious reason and better prices; and

(c) if so, the main outlines thereof and the salient features of the storage worked out to secure better prices for exporting the semi-process products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (a) Prices of iron ore vary according to its grade. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's realisations are higher than Rs. 110 per ton for several grades exported by it. However, a comparison with the price realisation for pellets cannot be made because pellets are a semi-processed

product and fetch better unit value realisation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two plants—one at DONIMALAI in Karnataka State with 2 million tonnes capacity per year, and the other at Goa with 1.8 million tonnes capacity per year—have made some progress.

Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Limited

3502. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Limited, a miscellaneous non-banking Company though prohibited under the Non-banking Companies Directions, not only conducts schemes floated prior to 1st September, 1973 but also has started two new schemes named as Sabarmati and Godavari groups; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that, in contravention of the provisions of Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973 M/s Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Ltd. has accepted deposits (subscriptions to its Savings schemes) from the public in respect of the schemes floated by it before the directions came into force in September, 1973 and has also floated two new schemes after the directions came into force.

(b) The Reserve Bank has also reported that, on 16th October, 1974 it issued a notice to the above company to show cause why it should not be prohibited from accepting further de-

posits from the public. The company has contended that the subscriptions raised by it for its schemes are not "deposits" and has, in this connection drawn attention of the Reserve Bank to a writ petition filed by Gujarat Savings Unit Pvt. Ltd. in the Bombay High Court challenging the validity of the directions issued to Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies as being ultra vires of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Reserve Bank has added that further action to be taken against this company is under its consideration.

Violation of the non-banking Directions by Companies

3503 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many miscellaneous non-banking companies particularly M/s Santosh Benefit Private Limited, M/s. Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Limited and M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Private Limited have been conducting their business although prohibited under clause 13 of the Non-Banking Companies Directions of 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken against these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that M/s. Santosh Benefit Private Ltd., M/s. Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Ltd., M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd and some other miscellaneous non-banking companies continue to accept deposits from the public in excess of the limits prescribed under the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973 even though no exemptions have been given to them in terms of Clause 13 of the said Directions.

(b) Reserve Bank has also reported that M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd., which was called upon to show why it should not be prohibited from accepting further deposits from the public, has filed a miscellaneous petition in the Bombay High Court challenging the validity of the show cause notice and obtained an injunction from the Court on 22nd October, 1974 restraining the Reserve Bank from taking further action in the matter.

M/s Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Ltd, which was also issued a similar show cause notice by the Bank has contended that the subscriptions raised by it are not "deposits" and has, in this connection, drawn the attention of the Bank to the writ petition filed in this regard by Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd Reserve Bank has added that further action to be taken against the company is under its consideration

The Reserve Bank has also reported that M/s Santosh Benefit Company Private Ltd, has applied for grant of exemption from the relevant provisions of the Directions to enable it to continue its existing prize chit schemes and the matter is under the Bank's consideration. The Reserve Bank has also added that similar applications received from certain other miscellaneous non-banking companies are also under its consideration

Use of staff cars in Government Departments

3504. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the stern measures taken by Government to save the petrol consumed on the staff cars used for official purpose in Gov-

ernment departments, little saving has been achieved so far; and

(b) if so, what further concrete steps Government propose to take to bring down petrol consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b): According to the information collected from various Ministries/Departments, there was an estimated saving of about 1.40 lakhs litres of petrol in 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73, showing thereby that the restrictions imposed in August, 1973, on the consumption of petrol by staff cars have yielded results. But for this saving, the total expenditure on petrol would have gone up in 1973-74 by about Rs 5.51 lakhs

Slump in International Wool Prices.

3505 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of recent slump in international wool prices; and

(b) the consequential economies proposed in Government expenditure on purchase of woollen materials in 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Sir, there has been a declining trend in international prices of raw wool since April 1974, compared to those prevailing in the last year. It would not be possible to estimate any economies on this account, as the allocations of foreign exchange for wool do not cover the capacity requirements of the woollen industry in full.

Representations received from Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh

3506. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-TRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of letters received by the Central Board of Direct Taxes from Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh from 1st January, 1974 to 30th June, 1974; and

(b) number of letters replied to by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and if no reply has been sent, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Eight letters addressed to the Central Board of Direct Taxes were received from the Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh from the 1st January, 1974, to the 30th June, 1974, and

(b) With reference to the last of these letters, a reply has been sent through the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi.

Demand for abolition of duty on Imported Cotton

3507. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous demand for the abolition of the duty on imported cotton by the Cotton Textile Industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Request for abolition of customs duty on imports of cotton, have been

received in the past. However, the Government have not found it possible to accede to them.

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस में विमानों की संख्या

3508. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय इण्डियन एयर-लाइंस के पास विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने विमान है ,

(ख) चालू वर्ष में कितने नये विमान खरीदे गये; और

(ग) इनकी खरीद पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस समय इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के पास निम्नलिखित विमान है —

बोइंग-737	—10
कारबेल	—9 (इनमें पट्टे पर लिये हुए तीन भी शामिल है ।)
वाइकाउट	—3 [एक के निपटान (डिसपोजल) की प्रतीक्षा है]
एफ-27	—9
एक० एस०-748	—15
डी० सी०-3	—3 [एक के निपटान (डिसपोजल) की प्रतीक्षा है]

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान आर नये बोइंग-737 विमान प्राप्त किये गये थे, एक विमान 31 मई, 1973 की दुर्घटना में

खोये विमान के बदले नया विमान लेने के लिये तथा तीन विमान बड़े को बढ़ाने के लिए ।

(ग) प्रतिस्थापन-विमान के लिए 50.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर की तथा शेष तीन विमानों के लिए 192 लाख अमरीकी डालर की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता थी जिस में प्रतिरिक्त इंजनों तथा सम्बद्ध फालतू पुर्जों और उपकरणों की खरीद भी सम्मिलित थी ।

Recruitment to the post of clerk-cum-cashier in State Bank of India

3509. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi held a test for recruitment to the post of Clerk-cum-Cashier in February, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of candidates appeared in the test and the number of candidates who qualified in it and were called for interview; and

(c) how many candidates have been offered appointments by October 31, 1974 and the approximate period to be taken to fill up the remaining posts from the selected candidates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) State Bank of India has reported that a written test and interview for members of the Bank's subordinate staff for promotion to the clerical cadre was held at their New Delhi office on the 7th February, 1973.

(b) and (c). All the 71 candidates who appeared for the written test were interviewed by the bank. All the 20 candidates who qualified in these tests, were appointed by the bank as Clerk-cum-Cashiers with effect from 1st June, 1973.

Tourists from West Asia

3510. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the various steps Government have taken or propose to take to attract more tourists from West Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Department of Tourism has a proposal to open a Tourist Office in Kuwait. This office will serve the neighbouring countries. The production of tourist literature/films in Arabic language has also been undertaken.

Silchar Airport

3511. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to renovate the Silchar (Kumbhirgram) airport in Assam so that Boeing aircraft can land and take off from there; and

(b) if so, the schedule for such construction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A proposal to develop Silchar (Kumbhirgram) aerodrome for Boeing 737 operations is under consideration in the Civil Aviation Department. Subject to the availability of resources and approved of the proposal by Government, the work may be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

Scarcity conditions in Goalpara, Assam

3512. SHRI NOORRUL HUDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute scarcity conditions and starvation deaths in Goalpara District and adjoining areas in the State of Assam, the State Government have requested the Central Government for liberal financial grants and assistance; and

(b) whether the Central Government have rushed aid for the same and if so, the quantum of such assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Government of Assam have estimated the requirement of funds for relief measures and for repair and restoration of flood damages in the State at Rs. 20.86 crores and asked for financial assistance towards it. A Central team has recently visited the State to assess the financial needs of the State in this regard. On the basis of the Team's report, the matter will be considered further in consultation with the State Government.

The Government of India have so far advanced Rs. 3.88 crores as short-term loan to the State Government in the current year for the rabi production programme.

Development of Tourist Centres in Rajasthan

3513. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of the places and historical sites in Rajasthan proposed to be deve-

loped as tourist centres by the Central Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH): The construction of a Reception Centre at Jaipur, a Forest Lodge in the Bharatpur Wild Life Sanctuary and a Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer which were taken up in the Fourth Plan will be completed during the Fifth Plan

In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a motel at Jaipur and expend its transport unit at Jaipur in the Fifth Plan subject to the availability of funds.

Development of Shawl-Wool Industry in Rajasthan

3514. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to develop shawl-wool industry and other Woollen Industries in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The steps taken for development of woollen industry, which will benefit the shawl industry also, include the following:—

10 units have been permitted to instal woollen spindles under liberalised policy and the cases of one worsted unit and five shoddy units to be set up in backward areas of the State are under consideration. In addition, 1.5 million lbs. combing capacity has been approved for the State.

Advances made by Nationalised Banks to Agricultural Sectors in Rajasthan

3515. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of advances made by the nationalised banks has gone to the agricultural sectors in Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for giving maximum help to agriculturists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of December, 1973, 19.7* per cent of the total advances of nationalised banks in Rajasthan has gone to the agricultural sector.

(b) Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks for financing of agriculture. Emphasis has been laid upon the banks moving away from security-oriented lending to productive and incremental-income-oriented lending. In order to remove the difficulties experienced by the farming community living in remote villages, banks have been urged to open more and more branches in rural areas. The number of offices of commercial banks in rural areas in Rajasthan increased from 147 as on the 19th July, 1969 to 341 as at the end of June, 1974. The State Bank of India Group have opened 10 specialised Agricultural Development Branches in Rajasthan in order to cater to the needs of agriculturists on an integrated basis. The State Government have enacted legislation in August, 1974, on the lines of the Model Bill recommended by the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on commercial banks' lending to agriculture. This should also help in improving the flow of credit to the agricultural sector from commercial banks in the State.

*Based on Provisional Data.

Export of ready made garments by Small Scale Industries Corporation, Rajasthan

3516. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation have got orders for export of ready made garments; and

(b) if so, particulars of the amount for which the order have been received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of the Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation having got any orders for export of readymade garments.

(b) Does not arise

Employees covered under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme

3517. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees covered under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, both in the Central and the State Government Services separately; and

(b) the names of employees associations/unions who have expressed resentment over this Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The reference is apparently to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. The provisions of the Act among others are applicable to all the employees of the Central and State Governments. Later, through a notification issued on 30th October, 1974, employees whose employment is of a

casual nature or is not likely to continue for more than 180 days in the year, including intervening holidays and periods of leave and those due to retire or superannuate from service on or before 31st December, 1974 have been exempted from all the provisions of the Act.

As on 31st March, 1973, the latest date for which information is readily available, the number of Central Government and State Governments employees was 2.9 millions and 4.6 millions respectively.

(b) The names of associations/unions of employees of the Central and State Governments who have communicated their resentment to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 to the Ministry of Finance are given in the enclosed laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8604/74].

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

3518. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme as it was implemented at the outset;

(b) whether the limit of salary of the employees to be covered under this scheme has since been raised; and

(c) if so, the date with effect from which the limit has been raised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Reference presumably is to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance of 1974 (No. 8 of 1974) which has since been replaced by the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 (No. 37 of 1974). The salient features of the scheme of compulsory deposit of additional emoluments as originally envisaged, were contained in the Ordinance itself,

copies of which were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22nd July, 1974.

(b) The Act, like the Ordinance which it has replaced, applies to all categories of employees specified in Section 3 thereof, irrespective of their income. However, clause (v) of Section 2(c) of the Act exempts any increase in wages consequent on the revision of the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, from compulsory deposit under the Act, and there was no such provision in the Ordinance.

(c) The above provisions of the Act, like other provisions (except Section 14), take effect from the 6th July, 1974.

Export of Textiles to E.E.C.

3519. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Common Market has decided to increase the import of textiles from India; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Negotiations are under way with the European Economic Community for arriving at an agreement on the import of textiles from India.

Conference of Iron-ore producing countries

3520. SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Iron-ore producing countries was held in Geneva; and

(b) if so, the broad features and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Ministerial meeting of the Group of Iron Ore Exporting Countries was held in Geneva from 4th to 6th November, 1974. A copy of the Declaration adopted at this meeting is laid on the Table of the House.. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8695/74].

Proposed changes in Monetary and Credit Policies

3521. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make major changes in the monetary and credit policies; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government has already taken a number of monetary measures to restrict the increase in money supply and to control bank credit. The measures include upward adjustments in borrowing and lending rates of interest, tighter control on the liquid resources of the commercial banks and strict control on bank credit for speculative and less essential uses. The effect of these measures is kept under close watch and suitable new steps will be taken as and when necessary, in the light of the emerging situation.

Top Management Posts in Public Sector Undertakings

3522. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reorient the recruitment policy of top management posts in public sec-

tor undertakings so as to enable them to play a 'crucial role' in the development of the national economy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To enable the Public Enterprises to play the crucial role expected of them, Government have re-oriented the procedure for manning of Top Posts at all levels so as to give the Top Management of enterprises greater responsibility and accountability for performance. The policy also attempts to improve management motivation by ensuring that merit and potential are recognised and properly used. It has, therefore, been decided that recruitment, training and promotion in respect of the bulk of managerial posts should be delegated to the companies themselves. Government have, however, retained the prerogative of appointment of Chairman, both part-time and full-time, and the Members of the Boards of Directors. In order to evolve a sound managerial personnel policy and to advise Government on appointments within its prerogative and also on Management Development within the companies, the Public Enterprises Selection Board has been constituted. The Board consists of eminent persons with intimate knowledge of the requirements of the Public Sector.

Raids by Karnataka Income Tax Authorities

3523. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER**
SHARIEF:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Income Tax authorities have netted several lakhs of rupees in cash and jewellery

in their current drive against tax evasion and black money; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Cash and jewellery and other assets seized in the course of search and seizure operations carried out by the Income-tax Authorities in the charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax, Karnataka, during the period 1-4-74 to 31-10-74 are as under:

Cash	Rs. 8.49,186
Jewellery	Rs. 8.22 lakhs (Approx.)
valued at	
Billion	Rs. .051 khs (Approx.)
Other assets	Rs. 2.70 lakhs (Approx.)

Besides the above assets, books of accounts and documents have been seized. Investigations are in progress to determine the concealed income involved in the respective cases.

Steps to Check Trafficking in Narcotics

3524. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illicit traffic in narcotics is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of charas, ganja and opium seized during last six months and value thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering to use the State Excise, Police, Customs, Central Excise (Narcotics Department), Central Bureau of Investigation and Border Security Force, altogether in the Eastern India to check the illicit traffic in narcotics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Judging

by the figures of seizure effected by various enforcement agencies, it does not appear that illicit trafficking in narcotics is increasing in the country.

(b) The following quantities of Charas, Ganja and Opium have been seized during the last six months (May—October, 1974):—

Commodity	Quantity seized in kgs.	Illicit market value (Approximately) Rs.
Charas	329.938	4,29,000
Ganja	11,175.250	44,70,000
Opium	4,840.341	53,24,000

(c) The enforcement agencies of the State and the Central Governments, such as State Excise, Police, Drug Control Administration, Customs and Central Excise, Central Bureau of Investigation, Narcotics Department, Border Security Force, Railway Protection Force, etc. are always on the alert not only in the Eastern India but throughout the country, to intercept persons engaged in illicit traffic in narcotic drug. The watch extends to places in the interior as well as on the border. Meetings are periodically arranged amongst senior officers of these organisations with a view to co-ordinate and strengthen the anti-smuggling measures.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम का नया प्रस्ताव

3525. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अधिक पूंजी निवेश का कोई नया प्रस्ताव जीवन बीमा निगम के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी स्वरिखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (धीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) जीवन बीमा निगम किसी भी राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सीधे कोई पूंजीनिवेश नहीं करता । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को ही निर्णय करना होता है कि उसको जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिये गये धन में से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कितना धन खर्च करना है ।

1974-75 के दौरान भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित वर्गों के अन्तर्गत धन लगाने के लिए प्रस्थायी तौर पर 12 30 करोड़ रुपये की रकम नियत की है —

वर्ग	1974-75 के लिये नियत की गई रकम (करोड़ रुपया में)
1 राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियाँ	2 00
2 भूमि विकास बैंक के डिबेंचर	1 30
3 राज्य विद्युत् बाडों के बन्ध-पत्र	0 75
4 राज्य वित्त निगम के बन्ध-पत्र और शेयर	0 30
5 जल-प्रदाय तथा जल-निकासी योजनाओं के 100% नगरपालिकाओं को ऋण	3 00
6 राज्य विद्युत् बाडों को ऋण	3 30
7 राज्य सरकार को आवासीय ऋण	0 65
8 प्रमुख सहकारी वित्त आवासीय समिति को ऋण	1 00
	12 30

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीणों को बिचा गया ऋण

3526 श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीणों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना ऋण दिया गया, और

(ख) यदि कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (धीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) बैंक ग्रामिणों सबधी आकड़ एकत्र करने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में, ग्रामीण उद्योगों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को दिये गये ग्रामिणों का पृथक रूप से सकलन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है । “ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाएँ” ही एक ऐसी विशेष श्रेणी हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में आकड़े उपलब्ध हैं । दिसम्बर, 1973 के अंत में, मध्य प्रदेश में, इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के ग्रामिणों की बकाया राशि 3 43 लाख रुपये थी । ग्रामीण उद्योगों को दिये गये अधिकारा ऋण जिन दो व्यापक शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिखाये जाते हैं, वे हैं “छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग” और “व्यावसायिक और स्वयं नियोजित व्यक्ति” । इन क्षेत्रों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ग्रामिणों सम्बन्ध आकड़े नीचे प्रस्तुत हैं —

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों तथा व्यावसायिक और स्वयंनियोजित व्यक्तियों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ग्रामिण ।

(लाख रुपये में)	
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	व्यावसायिक और स्वयं-नियोजित व्यक्ति
बकाया राशि	बकाया राशि

जून, 1972

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक 829.73 69.34

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		
समूह	759'59	4'77
जोड़	1589'32	74'11
जून, 1973		
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	969'15	60'24
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		
समूह	799'50	8'6
जोड़	1768'65	68'90
जून, 1974*		
राष्ट्रीयकृत		
बैंक	1414'39	95'83
भारतीय		
स्टेट बैंक		
समूह	1021'99	19'20
जोड़	2436'38	115'03

*अनन्तिम ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

वर्ष 1973-74 में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

3527. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या बल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया और वर्ष 1974-75 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है, और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उस राज्य में गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को अब तक कितना धन दिया गया है ?

बल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष ऋण की बकाया राशि दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त में 946.66 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) थी। विभिन्न राज्यों में बैंकों से ऋण-प्रयोजनों के लिये कोई राशि पहले

में ही निर्धारित नहीं की जाती है। किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में कृषिक ऋण-सीमा विभिन्न परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे— ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंक-कार्यालय का प्रसार, बैंकों की संगठनात्मक संरचना, उस क्षेत्र में सहकारी संगठन एवम् उनका निष्पादन, सेवाओं का विस्तार, निवेश एवम् मिर्चाई सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, उस क्षेत्र के किसानों में बैंकिंग संबंधी रुचियों का विकास, आदि।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में (छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों सहित) उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की राशि दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त में 4745 लाख 60 थी।

मध्य प्रदेश को जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

3528. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या बल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु की तुलना में बहुत कम ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में जीवन बीमा निगम के निवेश उन राज्यों में ऐसी उपयुक्त एजेंसियों के विद्यमान होने पर निर्भर करते हैं जो धन की बड़ी रकमों को खपा सकें और उनका उपयोग कर सकें। मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में ऐसी कुछ एजेंसियों का पूर्ण-तया विकास नहीं हुआ है जिससे कि वे जीवन बीमा निगम के ऋणों का उसी पैमाने पर उपयोग कर सकें जिस पैमाने पर उनका महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु में उपयोग किया जाता है।

विश्व बैंक से ऋण

3529. श्री गजाधर मांझी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की वर्ष 1975 में औद्योगिक आयात के विश्व बैंक ग्रुप से आसान शर्तों पर ऋण प्राप्त होने की आशा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना तथा इन ऋणों की शर्तों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, कच्चा माल, मशीनों के हिस्सों व पुर्जों को जिनकी कि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त कुछ उद्योगों को जम्बरत है आयात करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता के बारे में अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास सभ के साथ ऋण लेने के पर्याजिन से दिसम्बर के उत्तरार्ध में बातचीत होनी है। इस बात की समावना है कि इस विकास सभ उसकी सामान्य शर्तों अर्थात् दस वर्षों की रियायती अवधि सहित पचास वर्षों की अदायगी और 1 प्रतिशत के तीन चौथ ई में व प्रभार पर लगभग 150 करोड़ पैसे का ऋण मिल जायगा जो विकास सभ की चौथी प्रतिपूर्ति के सन्तोषजनक रीति पूरी हो जाने और इसके बोर्ड की मजूरी मिलने पर निर्भर है।

Compensatory Payments, Racket

3530. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed four rackets involving payment of about Rs. 15 lakhs in India on behalf of parties in Dubai, Kuwait and London; and

(b) if so, an account of the drives launched by the Income-tax authorities during last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a number of cases involving huge payments in India on behalf of parties in Dubai Kuwait and London in recent months

(b) The follow up action from the Income-tax angle in the cases unearthed by the Enforcement Directorate is taken as and when the requisite information becomes available to the Income-tax Authorities.

In their drive against tax evasion the Income-tax Authorities conducted 1030 search and seizure operations during the six month period May 1974 to October 1974 Value of assets seized in the course of these operations was Rs 885 lakhs approximately

Travel Agencies

3531 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Central Committee has been formed to centralise the work relating to recognition of travel agencies in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and the likely advantages thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It was thought in October, 1972, that recognition to Indian travel agencies should be granted by a Central Coordinating Committee. On further review it was considered that joint recognition may not be feasible. The system of separate recognition has therefore been continued for the present.

Loan sanctioned by State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks to farmers in Orissa

3532. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been sanctioned by State Bank of India and the nationalised banks to the farmers in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The agricultural advances (direct) by State Bank of India Group and the nationalised banks to farmers in the State of Orissa outstanding as at the end of June, 1972, June 1973 and December 1973 were Rs. 90 lakhs, Rs. 177* lakhs and Rs. 226* lakhs respectively.

Small Savings Collections

3533. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the collection under small savings has been very poor during 1973-74;

(b) if so, what was the collection during the said year; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage small savings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Net small savings collections during 1973-74 at Rs. 450.29 crores were the highest on record in any financial year so far, and represent an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year's figures of Rs 355 crores.

(c) The various small savings securities are kept under constant review and necessary steps are taken from time to time to make them more attractive. The rates of interest on the

small savings securities were stepped up from 1st April, 1974 and again from 23rd July, 1974. The Post Office Savings Bank Account holders, who maintain a minimum balance of Rs. 200 during the half year April-September or October-March are also entitled to participate in the draw for prizes which is held in January & July each year.

Differences over Export Earnings

3534. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry differed with the Commerce Secretary in regard to export earnings while participating in a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Council on Trade on the 5th October, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether correct picture was made available to the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No Sir. There was no difference between the President of the Federation & the Commerce Secy. with regard to the export earnings during 1973-74.

(b) Does not arise.

Advances made by Nationalised Banks to Agricultural Sectors in Orissa

3535. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of advances made by the nationalised banks has gone to the agricultural sectors in Orissa; and

(b) steps taken by Government for maximum help to agriculturists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of December, 1973, "6.7 per cent of the total advances of nationalised banks in Orissa went to the agricultural sector.

(b) Detailed guide lines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks for financing of agriculture. Emphasis has been laid upon the banks moving away from security-oriented lending to productive and incremental-income-oriented lending. In order to remove the difficulties experienced by the farming community living in remote villages, banks have been urged to open more and more branches in rural areas. The number of offices of commercial banks in rural areas in Orissa increased from 25 as on the 19th July, 1969 to 113 as at the end of June, 1974. The State Bank of India Group have opened 5 specialised Agricultural Development Branches in Orissa in order to cater to the needs of agriculturists on an integrated basis. The State Government are also examining the recommendations of the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on commercial banks' lending to agriculture with a view to removing certain difficulties experienced by agriculturists in obtaining finance from commercial banks.

*Based on provisional data

Orders for export of ready made garments received by Orissa Small Scale Industries

3538 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Small Scale Industries Corporation have got orders for export of ready made garments;

(b) if so, the particulars of the orders so received; and

(c) the names of the countries to whom garments are to be supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Government are not aware of the Orissa Small Scale Industries Corporation's having got any orders for export of ready made garments.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Help given to Tourism Department of Orissa

3537. SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has rendered any help to the Tourism Department of Orissa during 1973-74 and 1974-75 till the end of October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) An expenditure of Rs. 200 lakhs has so far been incurred between 1st April 1973 and 31st October 1974 in the Central Sector on the construction of a Youth Hostel at Puri. The Hostel is being constructed through the agency of the State Government, and is expected to be ready during 1975.

Arrears of Income Tax in Orissa

3538 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax arrears in Orissa at present; and

(b) the amount of income tax realised in that State during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The amount of gross and net arrears of

Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) outstanding as on 30th September, 1974 in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa, is as under:—

Gross arrear,	Net arrears
(Rupees in crores)	

6.56	5.78
------	------

(b) The total amount of income-tax (including Corporation-tax realised in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa during the last three financial years is as follows:—

Financial Year	Net collection of Income-tax (In crores of Rupees)
1971-72	5.45
1972-73	6.45
1973-74	7.58

Development of Tourist Centres in Punjab

3539. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and historical sites in Punjab proposed to be developed as tourist centres by the Central Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the names of places in the State where Government propose to construct hotels and bungalows for tourists during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The construction of a Youth Hostel at Amritsar and a Tourist Bungalow at Ladkhan, which were taken up in the Fourth Plan will be completed during the Fifth Plan. In addition, the India

Tourism Development Corporation proposes to reconstruct a motel each at Amritsar and Chandigarh in the Fifth Plan subject to the availability of funds.

New schemes to be taken up during the Fifth Plan are yet to be finalised.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks in Punjab

3540 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) loans advanced by the nationalised banks to the unemployed engineers, small scale industrialists and small peasants in Punjab during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) whether any loan was given to the big industrialists during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The present arrangements for data flow do not provide for information separately regarding advances by public sector banks to unemployed engineers. The two broad categories under which advances to such persons would figure are "small scale industries" and "professional and self-employed persons". Public sector banks' outstanding advances to small-scale industries and professional and self-employed persons in Punjab during the last three years are set out in the Annexure. Holding wise data regarding public sector banks' direct finance to farmers (excluding loans for allied agricultural activities) in Punjab, available for mid-March, 1973 are also set out in the attached statement. As at the end of December, 1973, public sector banks' total outstanding advances to industry in Punjab amounted to Rs. 100.5 crores, of which about half are estimated to be in respect of medium and large industries.

STATEMENT

(1) Public Sector Bank's Advances to Small Industries Professional and Self-employed Persons and Direct Finance to Farmers in Punjab

		(Rs in lakhs)	
		Small Scale Industry	Professional & Self-employed persons
As at the end of		Amt outstanding	Amt outstanding
June 1972	Nationalised Banks	1293 87	7 20
	SBI Group	1377 44	0 75
	TOTAL	2671 31	7 95
June, 1973	Nationalised Banks	1619 73	25 43
	SBI Group	1905 77	3 08
	TOTAL	3525 50	28 58
June, 1974	Nationalised Bank	3121 08	53 70
	(Provisional) SBI Group	2616 35	4 05
	TOTAL:	5737 43	57 75

(2) Holding wise data on Direct Finance to Farmers (excluding loans for allied agricultural activities) by public sector banks in Punjab, outstanding as on March 30, 1973

Size of Holdings	No of A/c	Amt (Rs in lakhs)
Up to 5 acres	3715	102 2
Above 5 acres	10672	731 4
TOTAL:	14387	833 6

Development of Shawl-wool Industry in Punjab

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

3541 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to develop shawl wool industry and other woollen industries in Punjab; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) A number of steps have been taken for the development of woollen industry in Punjab. These steps will also benefit the shawl industry, as the production of shawls can be undertaken by any unit which has looms.

The measures taken are as follows:—

(i) forty-five units have been permitted to instal woollen spindles under liberalised policy;

(ii) one shoddy spinning unit of 1200 shoddy spindles has been approved in principle for setting up in backward area of the State in the Co-operative sector;

(iii) nine existing shoddy units have been allotted looms. A few of them have taken effective steps and their cases are being processed with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

(iv) five million pounds' combing capacity per annum has been approved.

Arrears of Income-tax in Goa

3542. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax arrears in Goa at present; and

(b) the amount of Income-tax realised during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: (a) The amount of gross and net arrears of Income-tax (including corporation-tax) outstanding as on 30th September, 1974 in Goa, is as under:—

Gross arrears	Net arrears
(Rupees in crores)	
3.98	3.85

(b) The total amount of Income-tax (including corporation-tax) realised in Goa during the financial year 1973-74 was Rs. 4.01 crores.

Development of Tourist Centre in Goa

3543. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of the places and historical sites in Goa proposed to be developed as tourist centres by the Central Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): It is proposed to develop resort areas along the beaches, with church complex in Old Goa and to ensure conservation of selected areas in towns and along the river fronts through preparation of master plans, landscaping etc. Immediately, therefore, the question of evolving the necessary developmental set up for expeditious planning and implementation of the above schemes is under consideration of the Government.

Development of Shawl Wool Industry in Goa

3544. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to develop shawl wool industry or any other industry in Goa; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Woollen shawls can be manufactured by any unit having looms. One export-oriented unit has been issued a letter of intent for manufacture of woollen/worsted fabrics and an application for setting up

a unit, for manufacturing Ex-minister carpets for export is also under consideration. There is also a proposal to set up a customs bonded textile processing zone in the immediate vicinity of Marmagao harbour where some export oriented units could be set up.

Advances made by Nationalised Banks to Agricultural Sector in Goa

3545. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state that what percentage of advances made by the nationalised banks has gone to the agricultural sector in Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): As at the end of December, 1973, 2.68 per cent of the total advances of nationalised banks in Goa, Daman & Diu has gone to the agricultural sector

*Based on provisional data.

Cottage Powerloom Industry

3546. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether cottage powerlooms are mostly owned by capitalists and mill owners and not by weavers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**
There are reports of benami owner-
ship of Cottage Powerlooms by mas-
ter weavers, financiers and mil-
lowners. Verification of actual owner-
ship is difficult due to the highly de-
centralised nature of the industry.

Arrears of Taxes against M/s Kores India Ltd.

5247. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

3347. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 881 on the 7th July, 1972 regarding arrears of taxes against M/s Kores India Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the reply to show cause notice served on M/s. Kores India Ltd., has been received and, if so, the nature thereof; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a)
No reply to the show cause notice
was received.

(b) As a result of a rectification order made on 24-10-1973, the demand was completely wiped off. Accordingly, no action to levy penalty was called for

Import of Crash Fire Tenders

3548 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL;
SHRI BIREN DUTTA:

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

(a) whether in addition to 20 wheel-type crash fire tenders already ordered from Holland, another 18 crash fire tenders are being imported costing more than Rupees two crores in foreign exchange; and

(b) whether such machines are not in use anywhere in the World and are not likely to be specially developed and put to extensive quality tests before approval?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The twenty wheel-type crash fire tenders to be imported from Holland are to be deployed at the four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, while the sixteen to be imported from Austria will be used at the domestic aerodromes under the control of the Civil Aviation Department. The estimated expenditure in foreign exchange in respect of these sixteen crash fire tenders will be Rs. 87.79 lakhs.

(b) Similar and bigger crash fire tenders are in use at a number of international airports in other countries. All machines before acceptance will be subjected to the prescribed performance tests and quality control checks.

Steps to Check Inflation

3549. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to step up the drive against inflation and also after having taken certain fiscal measures, now greater attention will be focussed on increased production and effective distribution steps; and

(b) if so, what measures are now being proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In the ultimate analysis it is only increased production that can successfully contain inflationary pressures and the successive Five Year Plans have been geared to this objective. Even though certain measures have recently been taken to restrict demand and check speculative activities, steps aiming at increased production and effective distribution of essential commodities always continue to receive Government's attention. For example, in order to compensate for the shortfall in this year's kharif crop, an intensive drive for the rabi season has been launched. This envisages, inter alia, more adequate and timely supplies of agricultural inputs. The distribution system for foodgrains is being streamlined and a Central Civil Supplies Department has been set up to provide necessary support to the state civil supplies organisations in coordinating their activities and in securing and transporting the necessary supplies on a more effective basis. In the industrial sector steps are being taken to rapidly improve

the supply of power, coal, transport facilities etc. so as to removed the bottlenecks which currently tend to inhibit production.

Curbs on Credit

3550. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether curbs on credit will hit production in the country; and

(b) whether the country was losing between Rs. 1,000 crores to 2,000 crores per annum on production front as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Curbs on credit are intended to contain inflationary pressures by discouraging speculative activities, including the building up of abnormally high inventories. To the extent that these objectives are achieved, there would be a healthy impact on production. The genuine requirements of trade and industry are fully kept in mind by the Reserve Bank while framing the credit policy of the country. Thus, the new busy season policy is based on the assumption that the situation calls for a continuation of the restraints on credit creation, while at the same time providing selectively for the development of credit for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities.

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

3551. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange position is becoming tighter and tighter day by day; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to check the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India (excluding Gold, SDRs and drawing from IMF) declined by Rs. 289.01 crores upto 15th November, 1974 during the current fiscal year, reflecting an excess of payments over receipts.

(b) The decline in reserves is mainly on account of larger import bill caused by steep rise in prices of oil, fertilizers and other commodities and the continued need to import food-grains. To meet the immediate short term needs, Government has made drawings on the IMF. Over the long run, maximum effort is being made—has to be made—to strengthen the foreign exchange position by cutting down inessential imports, check on smuggling and expand earnings from exports, tourism and remittances from abroad.

Pending Income-tax cases

3552. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax cases pending at present with assessment years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of tax arrears at present;

(c) the names and number of cases compromised and the amount of tax reduced with reasons thereof;

(d) why in certain cases, no action has been taken so far; and

(e) the reasons, why it has taken years to launch prosecutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Statistics relating to Income-tax cases are maintained according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax and not according to the States. The Commissioners' charge-wise break-up of Income-tax assessment cases, with assessment year, pending as on 31st March, 1974 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8696/74].

(b) The latest figures of arrears of Income-tax (including Corporation Tax) are available as on 30-6-1974. The gross and net arrears of Income-tax as on that date are as under:—

Amount (in crores of Rs.)		
Gross Arrears	800.84
Net Arrears	595.71

(c) The requisite information regarding settlement (scaling down) of tax arrears is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(d) Except in cases where demand has been stayed by various authorities or is otherwise unenforceable, all the steps provided in law, including the following, are taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

(1) Levy of penalty u/s 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.

(2) Attachment of money due to the assessee u/s 226(3).

(3) Attachment of money in courts u/s. 226(4).

(4) Distraint and sale of movable property u/s. 226(5).

(5) Issue of Recovery Certificate u/s. 222.

(6) Attachment/sale of movable/immovable property.

(7) Detention of assessee in Civil Prison.

(e) The Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act 1961 provides for arrest and detention in civil prison and not for launching of prosecutions for non-payment of taxes. The question of launching any prosecution for non-payment of taxes does not, therefore, arise. However, clause 71 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 seeks to amend Section 276C that persons who wilfully attempt to evade payment of tax will be liable to prosecution.

Steps to check smugglers' activities in Trains

3553. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling business is being carried on in Express and Mail Trains through the catering contractors; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check smuggling in trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Stray cases of transportation of smuggled goods on Express and Mail trains with or without the connivance of Railway employees have come to the notice of Government. Among the various steps taken by the preventive units all over the country, are also checking of trains at frequent intervals.

Iron Ore Export from Belekeri Port North Kanara, Karnataka State

3554. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) for how long the iron ore export from the port at Belekeri in the District of North Kanara in Karnataka State has ceased to operate;

(b) the reasons for the cessation of this operation;

(c) the loss caused thus for due to excess haulage charges by the stoppage of activity at this port to the Mysore (Karnataka) Minerals Limited, and

(d) whether it is proposed to resume work at Belekeri Port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Mysore Minerals Limited, who are agents of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, have not been able to operate at Belekeri port from 15th May, 1974 onwards.

(b) Legal dispute over possession of land, building and structures at Belekeri port between the Mysore Minerals Limited and a private party.

(c) There is no loss to the Mysore Minerals Limited, as they are now transporting from Karwar port the quantities of iron ore which were to be shipped from Belekeri port and cost of haulage for both the ports is the same.

(d) Yes, Sir, as soon as the legal dispute is settled.

Export of Raw Material and Half Finished Goods by M/s. Kores India Limited

3555. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3517 on the 16th August, 1973 regarding export of raw material and half finished goods by M/s. Kores India Limited and state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any inspection of books of M/s. Kores India Limited and if so, whether Government have found out the information asked for in part (a) in the above question;

(b) whether Government have made efforts to find out this information from customs, shipping documents, railways, octroi or other Government agencies to ascertain the extent of export of the above firm;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to inspect the books of the concerned companies and compare the same with other Government records mentioned in (b) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (d) Several Government agencies are concerned with the matter. The information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आयकर तथा सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों के कामों में बाधा तथा अवल सम्पत्तियाँ

3556. श्री भगवत राम मनहर : क्या बिनामन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि आयकर तथा सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी अपने ससाधनों की सीमा से उपर का जीवन बिताते हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े भवनों के मालिक हैं, उनके घरों में बड़ी माला में विदेशों में निमित्त वस्तुएँ हैं और वे बड़ा ऐश्वर्यपूर्ण जीवन बिताते हैं; और

(ख) इन विभागों के कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध इस सदर्भ में जाच पड़ताल की गई और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

श्री विनायक में उपर्युक्त (बीकरी कुलीन दोस्त) : (क) जी, हाँ सरकार की जाँचकारी में इस प्रकार के कुछ समाचार आये हैं।

(ख) जब सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने के कारण होते हैं कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी धन्य हैं और उनके पास उनकी क्षमताओं से होने वाली आय के अनुपात से अधिक की परिसम्पत्तियाँ हैं धन्य उनके घरों में तस्करी की वस्तुएँ हैं, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्रमाण-प्रमाण जाच-पड़ताल शुरू की जाती है। वर्ष 1972 से 1974 तक की गई इस प्रकार की जाच-पड़तालों का ख्याल और उनका जो परिणाम निकला उसके बारे में सूचना क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Drought Relief Operations in West Bengal

3557. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether Centre have refused to finance drought relief operations in West Bengal, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA BOHATGI): (a) A Central team has recently visited the State to assess the financial needs of the State for tackling the flood/drought situation. On the basis of the team's assessment, the matter will be further considered, in consultation with the State Government

(b) Does not arise

Financial Assistance to Famine affected States

3558. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Centre to the affected States on account of famine relief during 1973 and the first 10 months of 1974;

(b) whether the Central Government have decided not to give any further assistance to the States on this account; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Till 1973-74, Central assistance was given to the States on the basis of the ceilings of relief expenditure recommended by Central teams and the progress of expenditure reported by the States. As the recommendations of the Central teams related to specific calamities, they used to be spread over more than one financial year. The total assistance given to the States during 1972-73 and 1973-74 for drought and flood relief expenditures was Rs. 216.67 and 303.33 crores respectively.

As for 1974-75, no financial assistance for relief expenditures has so far been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). Following the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations which were accepted by Government, the previous scheme of non-Plan assistance to States for relief expenditure has been rescinded with effect from the 1st April, 1974. The present policy in this regard is that financial assistance from the Centre will be provided, where absolutely essential, only by way of advance of Plan assistance or assistance under drought prone areas programme and tribal development plan provisions. Any such advance assistance will be set off against the normal Plan assistance due to the State in the succeeding year. Such advance assistance will be considered after the State Government have taken steps to fully utilize the margin money provided by the Finance Commission for relief expenditure, to divert Plan funds from various sectors as well as from the non-affected areas of the State to development works in the affected areas to provide employment to the affected population on continu-

ing major and medium irrigation projects and other works included in the Plan, to fit relief employment programmes into specific schemes under the drought prone areas programme, tribal development Plan provisions etc, and to raise additional resources for financing relief expenditure to the extent possible.

Financial assistance to the States affected by drought and floods in the current year in terms of the above mentioned policy is under consideration

कृषि-कर लगाना

3559. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री छटस बिहारी बाबयणी :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि-कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या-क्या परामर्श तथा निर्देश दिये गये ,

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक की किशानवृत्ति के सन्दर्भ में, राज्यवार, कितनी प्रगति हुई;

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक राज्य के राजस्व में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि तथा उद्योगों के हितों को देखते हुए, इस सम्बन्ध में समूचे देश में एकरूपता लाने का है; और यदि हा, तो किस प्रकार और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिना जगन्नाथ में कृषि-कर
(बीनती सुशीला रोहटगी) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे जैसी कि राज समिति ने सिफारिश की है, कृषि जोत कर लगा कर या ऐसे अन्य विधे-

जुने उपाय करना वर जैसे कि भूराजस्व की रियायत वापस लेकर भू-राजस्व पर क्रमिक रूप में बढ़ता हुआ अधिभार लगा कर, सुधार शुल्क लगा कर, वाणिज्यिक फसलों पर उपकर लगा कर कृषि क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाये।

(ख) और (ग) समा की पटल पर गत विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें उन राज्या के नाम दिये गये हैं जिन्होंने कृषि पर वर लगा कर चालू वर्ष में अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने के लिए उपाय अपनाये हैं और यह बताया गया है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इन उपायों से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रत्येक राज्य स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त ढंग से अनुसूचित कृषि-वर लगाता है और समूचे देश में पूर्णरूप में एक-समान कृषि वर लाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

विवरण

राज्या द्वारा कृषि पर वर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में 1974-75 में अनायें गये उपायों से अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्ति का अनुमान

राज्य	1974-75 में राजस्व-प्राप्ति
-------	-----------------------------

(करोड़ रुपया में)

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1 00
2. बिहार	8 20
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0 20
4. मध्य प्रदेश	1 75
5. महाराष्ट्र	0 80

6. उड़ीसा	2 20
7. पंजाब	1 70
8. उत्तर प्रदेश	12 00
जोड़	27 85

टिप्पणी जिन वराधान सम्बन्धी उपायों को हिमाचल में लिया गया है वे कृषि प्रयोजनों के उपयोग में लायी जाने वाली भूमि के सम्बन्ध में अनायें गये ऐसे उपाय हैं जैसे कि भू-राजस्व में दी गई छूट वापसी, भूराजस्व में वृद्धि, भूराजस्व पर उपकर/अधिभार, वाणिज्यिक फसलों पर उत्तर, कृषि भूमि के पूंजीगत मूल्य वर कृषि जात वर आदि।

वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान मुद्रा प्रसार में वृद्धि

3560. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1973-74 में देश में मुद्रा प्रसार में वितनी वृद्धि हुई,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, औद्योगिक विकास और मुद्रा प्रसार में वर्षवार वितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई, और

(ग) निकट भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 1973-74 के दौरान जनता के पास उपलब्ध मुद्रा में 1423.6 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) मागी गई जानकारी निम्नलिखित सारणी में दी गई है।

(प्रतिशत घट-बढ़)

	जनता के पास औद्योगिक उपलब्ध मुद्रा* उत्पादन का सामान्य सूचक अंक			
1971-72	+	14.0	+	3.3
1972-73	+	15.7	+	5.3
1973-74	+	15.1	+	0.5
1974-75	+	5.1†	+	3.2
(अप्रैल—जून)	+	3.3	@	
1973-74	+	5.8†	—	1.8
(अप्रैल—जून)		6.7	@	

*अन्तिम शुक्रवार के आंकड़ों पर
आधारित।

† मार्च के अन्त से जून के अन्त तक।

@ मार्च के अन्त से नवम्बर के मध्य तक।

(ग) अत्यावश्यक औद्योगिक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा जनता के पास उपलब्ध मुद्रा और बैंक ऋणों में हो रही वृद्धि की दर को कम करने के लिए पहले ही कई उपाय किये जा चुके हैं और पैदा होने वाली परिस्थितियों का ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यकतानुसार और बढ़म उठाये जायेंगे।

Unearthing of Excise Duty racket

3561. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed their enquiry into Rs. 20 lakh excise racket operated by top officials of Central Excise in league with top political leaders in Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No excise racket of Rs. 20 lakh in Delhi in which any official of the Central Excise Department was involved has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Income Tax Evaders

3562. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Income tax evaders have been arrested from Barilly, Gujarat, Maharashtra, U. P. and Bihar from 25th October, 1974 to 4th November, 74;

(b) what action is proposed to be taken against them; and

(c) what is the outcome of the raids and arrests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) There is no provision in the Income-tax Act, 1961 for arrest or detention of any person for tax evasion as such.

During the period 25th October, 1974, to 4th November, 1974, no search and seizure operation was conducted by the Income-tax Department in Bareilly

The number of searches made and the value of assets seized by the Income-tax officials in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Gujarat Poona, Bombay, Kanpur, Lucknow and Bihar during the month of October, 1974, are as under

Charge	No of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs in lakhs)
Gujarat	69	43 64 (apprx)
Bombay City	60	86 86 (")
Poona	19	12 71 (,)
Kanpur	28	7 38 (")
Lucknow	27	79 02 (")
Bihar	1	

After a search, the first step is to estimate the undisclosed income in a summary manner and to pass an order u/s 132(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for retaining such of the seized assets as are considered to be sufficient to satisfy the tax liability on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing tax liability. This order has to be passed within 90 days of the search. The regular assessment proceedings are then taken up, where necessary by reopening the case. Prosecution is launched wherever warranted for tax fraud, which can lead to a jail sentence.

मध्य प्रदेश में "भासुका" के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये तस्कर

3563. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा क्या बिना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में तस्करी विरोधी अभियान में "भासुका" के अधीन गिरफ्तार

किए गए व्यक्तियों को राज्यवार संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या है,

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास से फकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का विवरण तथा मूल्य क्या है और उन वस्तुओं की कुल कीमत कितनी है, और

(ग) हम दिशा में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) स (ग) सुचना पत्र की जा रही है तथा मभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

श्रीराम रेयन मिल्स, कोटा द्वारा अनधिकृत वस्तुओं का उत्पादन

2564. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री रेयन मिल्स में वसंचारिया के दज के बारे में 2 मार्च 1973 के अंतरागत प्रश्न संख्या 1627 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मैम में दिला काथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड की शाखा श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा राजस्थान द्वारा लाइसेंस संख्या एम/23/एम/एन-17-टैक्स (डी) 61 दिनांक 22-3-1961 और संख्या एम/23/6/90-टैक्स (एफ) 65 दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 1965 के अन्तर्गत जिन वस्तुओं उत्पादन की अनुमति मांगी गई थी उनके नाम तथा अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

(ख) क्या जिन वस्तुओं के लिए अनुमति मांगी गई थी वहां उनका उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है और उनके बजाए बिना अनुमति के बड़ी मात्रा में (एक) सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड (दो) सोडियम सल्फेट (तीन) सोडियम सल्फाइड (चार) कार्बन

विशुद्धीकरण सं० ए० 2 का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या लाखों रुपयों के मूल्य की भाष, जो इस फैक्ट्री में बनती है, एक पास की फैक्ट्री (श्रीराम केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज) को बेची जा रही है, जो बिल्कुल अवैध है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से ग जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा (राजस्थान) को लास बेन्स जारी किया जाना

3565. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री मैगनीज अयस्क के निर्यात के बारे में 2 मार्च, 1973 के अंतरांगित प्रश्न संख्या 1627 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लाइसेंस न० एल।23।सा।एन-17 टैक्स (डी) 61, दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1961 और एल।23।6।90 टैक्स (एफ) 65 दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 1965 मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कैमिकल लिमिटेड को आव (श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा-राजस्थान) को जारी किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त लाइसेंस किन शर्तों पर जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या लाइसेंसों की शर्तों का उक्त कम्पनी ने काफी उल्लंघन किया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त कम्पनी भारी मात्रा में अनुचित लाभ अर्जित कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन सभी अनुचित कार्यों की जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) की हां। लाइसेंस की शर्तों संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विचारण

(क) पूर्जागत सयत्न तथा उपस्कार के आयात पर हुए विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय को अर्जित करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में अन्तिम उत्पाद का निर्यात विकसित करना।

(ख) उसके बाद ऐसी मात्राओं में निर्यातों के लिए व्यवस्था करना जो कि अन्य एककों द्वारा उत्पादन तथा घरेलू मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय समय पर व्यवहार्य समझी जाए।

(ग) विक्रयों प्रचारा घरेलू खपत को उन मात्राओं तक सीमित करना जो कि उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर निर्धारित की जाए।

Persons arrested for economic offences

3566. SHRI SHANKERAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested under MISA for economic crimes;

(b) the value of property of each one of them;

(c) the value of the property attached by Government in case of each of them;

(d) whether it is proposed to file criminal complaints against the arrested persons; and

(e) if so, against whom and for what offences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Over 650 persons have been detained upto 26-11-74 under MISA (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.

(b) and (c) It is too early to determine at the moment the value of the properties of all such persons, particularly as the investments in various properties are held benami.

(d) and (e) MISA (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 itself has no procedure for criminal prosecutions. Prosecution will be launched under other laws after examination of each case on merits wherever there is sufficient evidence.

अजित छट्टी के बदले नकद पैसा दिया जाना

**3567. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री एन० ई० हीरो**

क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1000 रुपये तक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अजित छट्टी के बदले नकद पैसा देने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है, और

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या बाधाएँ हैं ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशिला रोहतगी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने इस मामले पर गौर किया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिए गए बाधना से उत्पन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को छट्टी के लिए नकद रुपया देने की योजना लागू करने के खिलाफ विचारिश की। सरकार ने इस विचारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

New wage structure for the staff of Public Sector Undertakings

**3568 SHRI P M MEHTA;
SHRI K LAKKAPPA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to have a new wage structure for the various public sector undertakings,

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme, and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken on this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c) The need for a rational integrated wages-incomes-prices policy has been well recognised the evolution of such a policy has continually been engaging Government's attention. In the public sector certain general guide-lines on important aspects of wage policy have been issued and proposals for wage revision are considered with a view to bringing about maximum rationalisation.

Export of Fish

**3569 SHRI VEKARIAA;
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of fish exported during the year 1973-74 through individual concerns and by Government separately, and

(b) the names of the countries to whom it was exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) 46,612 tones of fish and fish preparations were exported during 1973-74. Separate statistics for individual concerns and Government are not maintained.

(b) Japan, United States of America, Australia, France, Belgium, Sri Lanka are the major markets for our exports of fish and fish preparations.

Non-compliance of clauses 9 and 6 of the Non-Banking Directions by Companies

3570 SHRI P. M. MFHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many miscellaneous non-banking companies and particularly Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt. Ltd., Santosh Benefit Pvt. and M/s Navjeevan Trading Finance Pvt. Ltd. have not disclosed in their latest Directors' Reports the particulars required to be disclosed under clause 9 of the Non-Banking Companies Directions;

(b) if so, action taken against the defaulters together with names;

(c) whether companies like M/s Vasundhara Financiers, Swamshrya Benefit Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt. Limited, Seagull Benefit Pvt. Ltd., Mohan Benefit Pvt. Ltd. and Kavita Benefit Pvt. Ltd. have issued advertisements soliciting the deposits from public without disclosing particulars required to be disclosed under clause 6 of the aforesaid directions; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd., Santosh Benefit

Private Ltd. and Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Ltd. have not yet submitted to it the reports of their Boards of Directors for the year ending in 1973. The Reserve Bank has also reported that notices were issued by it to M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd. and M/s. Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Ltd. to show cause why they should not be prohibited from accepting further deposits from the public. M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd. filed a miscellaneous petition in the Bombay High Court challenging the validity of the show cause notice and has obtained an injunction from the Court on 22nd October, 1974 restraining the Reserve Bank from taking further action in the matter. M/s. Navjeevan Trading Finance Private Ltd. has contended that the subscriptions raised by it are not deposits and in this connection drawn the attention of the Bank to the writ petition filed in this regard by the Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd. As regards M/s Santosh Benefit Private Ltd., the Bank has stated that the company has applied to it for grant of exemption from the relevant provisions of the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973 to enable it to continue its existing prize chit schemes and that the matter is now under the Bank's consideration.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank has also reported that it has come across advertisements issued by Gujarat Saving Unit Private Ltd. without disclosing therein particulars prescribed in paragraph 6 of the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973 and that it has drawn the attention of the company to this contravention. The Bank has added that while no precise information is available with it regarding advertisements by other companies, whenever contraventions of the provisions of the directions relating to issue of advertisements come to its notice, the matter is followed up with the concerned companies.

Utilization of petro-dollars for raising loans from Arab countries

3571 SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Government has any proposals to utilize the petro-dollars for development by raising long term loans in Arab Countries, and

(b) whether this debenture scheme has been offered to any non-Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Some proposals are under discussion

Laws to punish individuals for economic offences

3572 SHRI S R DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether existing laws are good enough to try, punish and confiscate the wealth accrued by the smugglers, hoarders and blackmarketeers now being detained under the MISA and other laws and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to put such persons on trial without delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Under the Customs Act there are provisions to prosecute smugglers. As and when investigations disclose sufficient evidence to prosecute a smuggler, prosecution is launched. Also, the Law Commission's recommendation for setting up special courts is under Government's consideration.

As regards the wealth of smugglers, a penalty upto five times the value of smuggled goods can be imposed upon a smuggler. Similarly, there are provisions in the Income-tax and Wealth-tax laws for imposing penalties for

concealed income or wealth. There are, however, no provisions for confiscating wealth from unexplained sources.

Production, Sale and Use of Narcotics

3573 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to keep a watch on the growth, production, sale and use of narcotics

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) The cultivation, production and sale etc of Narcotics drugs is strictly regulated in accordance with the national laws on the subject, and the various international treaties and conventions to which the Government of India is a contracting party

The cultivation of opium poppy is undertaken in India as a Government monopoly to meet the domestic and international needs for opium for legitimate medical and scientific purposes. Non-medicinal consumption of opium has been prohibited in India since April, 1959

The cultivation of ganja is presently allowed only in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh under respective State Government's supervision. Efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments to progressively reduce the area under ganja cultivation so that ganja cultivation is completely stopped in the country latest by 1989. Non-medical consumption of ganja has already been prohibited in all States except in the aforesaid four States and Uttar Pradesh. Production, sale and use of Charas is completely banned in India since long.

Coca leaf is another narcotic drug. However, there is no cultivation of coca leaf or production of cocaine in India

राजस्थान जनसम्पर्क विभाग के पास
तस्करी के फोटो होना

3574. श्री लालजी भाई - क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ वष पूर्व कुल्लुगत तस्करी
बखिया की फोटो रा स्थान के पर नूतपूर्व
मुख्य मंत्री के साथ राजस्थान जनसम्पर्क
विभाग द्वारा खींचे गए थे,

(ख) क्या इन फोटो की प्रतियां श्री
'नगेटिव जनसम्पर्क विभाग में गाय कर
दी गई हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा
तथ्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती
सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) में (ग) मन्त्र
एक ही जगह रहते हैं और सदन पर पर रख
दी जायगी।

**Committee to supervise the operation
of MISA**

3575 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL Will the Minister
of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether a high level Committee
has been constituted by Government
to supervise the operation of MISA
to deal with smugglers, and

(b) if so, its composition and func-
tions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a)
Government have not constituted any
Committee to supervise the operation
of Maintenance of International Secu-

urity (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974,
against the smugglers

(b) In view of (a), question does
not arise

**Agreement between India and West
Germany on technical assistance**

3576 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether Government have en-
tered into an agreement with West
Germany for technical assistance, and

(b) if so the main features there-
of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) Yes,
Sir

(b) Under the agreement signed by
the Governments of India and the
Federal Republic of Germany on 31st
December 1971 the latter has agreed
to provide technical assistance to India
in various development sectors in the
shape of services of experts, equip-
ment and training awards for Indian
nationals. The Government of the
FRG will pay the German experts' salaries
and international travel costs, meet the cost of ocean transportation
of equipment and supplies pay suitable
allowances and international travel costs
and other expenses within Germany for Indian trainees. The
Government of India will meet the
local costs on payment of salaries of
Indian personal, provision of materials
and equipment of indigenous manufacture
make available office accommoda-
tion and a suitable allowance to
cover residential accommodation and
duty trips in India of experts and
arrange payment of customs duty on
import of specified household effects
and stores for the personal use of the
experts

Utilisation of capacity in Engineering Industry

3577 SHRI K MALANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether European Economic Community is interested in utilising the spare capacity of the Indian engineering industry in sectors where the cost of production has considerably increased because of high wages in EEC countries,

(b) whether any high power delegation of consultants and representatives of construction firms sponsored by the EEC have visited India to identify areas in which the engineering industry can meet requirements of EEC countries, and

(c) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) An Indian Expert who visited Europe during the month of May this year to examine possibilities for Co-operation in the field of Engineering Industries reported that concerned quarters in the EEC have shown interest in utilising available capabilities and capacities in the Indian engineering industry

(b) and (c) A proposal for the visit of a delegation of consultancy, construction and contract engineering firms is under consideration

दिल्ली में दिल्ली क्वाथ लिमिटेड का प्रवेश उत्पादन

3578. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री रेयन मिल्स में अमिको के बारे में 2 मार्च 1973 के अंतराकृत प्रश्न संख्या 1627 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मैसर्स दिल्ली क्वाथ लिमिटेड जनरल मिल्स लिमिटेड की शाख (श्रीराम रेयन्स कोटा, राजस्थान) में इस समय (एक)

सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड (दो), सोडियम सल्फेट (तीन) सोडियम सल्फाइड (चार) कार्बन बिसल्फाइड (पांच) रेयर टायर कार्ड (छ) बिजुत और भाप कितनी मात्रा में बनती है,

(ख) इन वस्तुओं की अलग अलग उत्पादन लागत क्या है और बिक्री मूल्य तथा उत्पादन लागत के बीच कितना अन्तर है,

(ग) क्या इस समय उद्योगों में हो रहा उत्पादन अवैध है, और

(घ) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच करेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रत्यावर्तित की गई धनराशि

3579. श्री धार० बी० बड़े :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विदेशी सहयोग के साथ चलने वाली ऐसी 20 सब से बड़ी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, जो भारत से सब से अधिक धन का प्रत्यावर्तन करती हैं,

(ख) इन कम्पनियों ने गत तीन वर्षों में अलग अलग प्रत्येक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रत्यावर्तन किया और यह प्रत्यावर्तन किम किस देश को दिया गया, और

(ग) अनधिकृत रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रत्यावर्तन करते हुए पकड़ी गई कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें विदेशी कम्पनियों की उन बीस सहायक कम्पनियों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिन्होंने 1972-73 में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकमें विदेशों में भेजी हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या एन०टी० 8697/74] उन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों में जिन शीशों के अन्तर्गत रकमें भेजी हैं उनका व्यौरा भी उक्त विवरण में दिया गया है। इन बीस कम्पनियों में से किसी भी कम्पनी को पिछले तीन वर्षों में अनधिकृत रूप से भारत से बाहर विदेशी मुद्रा प्रेषित करने के लिए बोधी नहीं पाया गया है।

Profit earned by Public Sector undertakings

3580. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gross pre-tax profits of the Public Sector Undertakings for the last fiscal year are Rs. 135 crores against Rs. 85 crores in the previous year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this special improved performance of these undertakings; and

(c) whether Government propose to maintain the tempo of special improved performance and improve over it further in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of all the enterprises for 1973-74 have not yet been received. Based on the provisional figures, it is estimated that the overall pre-tax profits would be about Rs. 137 crores in 1973-74 as against Rs. 83 crores in 1972-73.

(b) Generally, the companies have improved their operating results and increased capacity utilisation during

1973-74 as compared to the previous year. The improvement in the overall position was mainly contributed by the better results of Hindustan Steel Limited, which reduced its losses by Rs. 32.6 crores over the previous year and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, which increased their profits by Rs. 16.7 crores and Rs. 12.8 crores over 1972-73 respectively.

(c) Government constantly endeavour to improve the performance of Public Enterprises.

Incriminating material found by C.B.I. from the residence of Assistant Aircraft Inspector of Civil Aviation Department

3581. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI/SPE raided the residence of one Assistant Aircraft Inspector of Civil Aviation Department in the 1st quarter of this year;

(b) if so, whether any incriminating items were found and if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether certain incriminating materials were also found in the said raid against other Central Government employees; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). On receipt of a complaint the Central Bureau of Investigation laid a trap at the residence of one Assistant Aircraft Inspector of the Civil Aviation Department in January, 1974. During the course of the search of his house some incriminating papers were found. The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case and is investigating the matter further.

Surrender of Official Telephones

3582. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government directive to economise on telephones in the various Ministries/Departments has been implemented;

(b) if so, how many telephones have been surrendered Ministry/Department-wise; and

(c) how many residential telephones of officers below the rank of Deputy Secretary are still continuing, Ministry/Department-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The directive has been implemented by and large.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the number of telephones surrendered by the various Ministries/Departments, according to the information furnished by them.

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

Statement

Ministry/Department

Number of telephones
surrendered.

(1)

(2)

1. Ministry of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture 54

Department of Food 18

Departments of Community Development and Cooperation. 25

2. Ministry of Commerce 46

3. Ministry of Defence

(including Department of Defence Production and Department of Defence Supplies). 60

4. Ministry of Communications 20

5. Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

Department of Education 36

Department of Social Welfare 11

6. Ministry of External Affairs 74

7. Ministry of Finance

Department of Banking 13

Department of Economic Affairs. 33

Department of Expenditure 54

Department of Revenue and Insurance 39

Bureau of Public Enterprises 12

Defence Division 17

8. Ministry of Health and Family Planning 40

9. Ministry of Heavy Industry 13

10. Ministry of Home Affairs 37

11. Ministry of Industrial Development 28

12. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 114

13. Ministry of Irrigation and Power 22

14. Ministry of Labour 22

15. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	9
16. Ministry of Planning (Deptt. of Statistics)	16
17. Ministry of Railways	64
18. Ministry of Shipping and Transport (including attached and Sub. Offices).	46
19. Ministry of Steel and Mines	
Department of Steel	18
Department of Mines	12
20. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	
Department of Tourism	10
Department of Civil Aviation	10
Indian Meteorological Department.	7
21. Ministry of Supply	
Department of Supply	28
Department of Rehabilitation	18
22. Ministry of Works and Housing (including attached and Subordinate offices and Public Undertakings).	77
23. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company affairs	
Department of Legal Affairs	24
Department of Legislative	10
Department of Company Affairs	17
24. Department of Atomic Energy	
25. Department of Culture	7
26. Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	
27. Department of Space	1

28. Cabinet Secretariat

Department of Cabinet Affairs	15
Department of Personnel and Admtv. Reforms	4

29 President Secretariat

30 Vice President's Secretariat	2
31. Prime Minister's Secretariat	14
32. Planning Commission.	51

Note: The information is in respect of Sectt. offices, except where otherwise indicated.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों/
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के
लिए पद आरक्षित करना

3583. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ के प्रबन्धकों ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों के लिए सेवाओं में आरक्षण करने संबंधी केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों का पालन नहीं किया है ; और

(ख) इन आदेशों का पालन कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीबीसी सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) सरकारी उद्यमों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी आदेशों का पालन करना अनिवार्य है । अधिकांश उद्यमों को आवश्यक निदेश जारी कर दिए गये हैं । यहाँ तक कि जहाँ कुछ मामलों में कानूनी अपेक्षाओं के कारण 'सबम अनुच्छेद' में संशोधन करना ज़रूरी होने से इस प्रकार के निदेश जारी नहीं किये जा सके वहाँ भी सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों को यह कह दिया गया है कि जब तक 'अनुच्छेद' का संशोधन नहीं होता है, वे सरकारी आदेशों का पालन करें । अतः सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा इन आदेशों का पालन न किये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) सरकार ने सरकारी उद्यमों को अनुचित जातियों/अनुचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के प्रशिक्षण और विकास के लिए भी सक्रिय कदम उठाने के लिए कहा है ताकि वे और अधिक सख्या में ऊँचे स्तर के रोजगार के लिए आकांक्षा कर सकें और ग्रहता प्राप्त कर सकें। इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप होने वाली प्रगति पर सरकार द्वारा सर्वोच्च स्तर पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

Decline in Production of Cloth

3584. SHRI MUHAMMED

SHERIEF;

SHRI DINESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cloth in the different mills has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to increase the production of cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The provisional figures of production of cotton cloth in the mill sector during the period January-October, 1974 show a marginal increase, as compared to production during the corresponding period in 1973.

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

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The Deputy Speaker will occupy the Chair for a while. I am not going anywhere; I will be in my Chamber. I am going for a short time. The Prime Minister wanted to make a statement. She will make it when I return. In the meanwhile, the Deputy Speaker may conduct the other business—calling attention or whatever it is. As far as Mr. L. N. Mishra's statement is concerned, I will take it up when I come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Kindly tell us at what time the Prime Minister is going to make a statement because we have decided on a course of action.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (शालियर) - अगर प्रधान मंत्री अभी वक्तव्य देने के लिये तैयार हैं तो अभी वक्तव्य हो सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you will understand without my telling. I am meeting Shri Morarji Deesai and I am coming back.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले कह देते तो अच्छा था।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We wish you all success.

12.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

12.02 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION (QUERY)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion on a very important issue. I have already spoken to the Speaker in the chamber. First I will make a submission about the adjournment motion. You will be probably shocked to know that in the last one week a very serious and unfortunate development has taken place in Bombay. The Matunga Workshop Personnel Officer, Mr N. C. Sundaraman, has issued a confidential circular, a photostat copy of which I have produced here. I have shown it to the Speaker also. (Interruptions). It has been stated in this confidential circular that the following workers who are the office-bearers of the INTUC-affiliated railway federation—there is a list given—even though they were absent during the strike, will be treated as having been present and they should be given wages. The All India Railwaymen's Federation affiliated National Mazdoor Union held a meeting at Matunga on 8th December, 1974.

When the meeting was going on, one Mr. Pandey... (Interruptions) I want your protection, Sir. Let me complete my submission... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. (Interruptions). I am on my legs. Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about my point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

I would like a little quiet. Can you discuss anything in this atmosphere?

Now, I have before me the notice of an adjournment motion which Mr. Madhu Dandavate has sent to the Speaker. I see a note written here that this has been disallowed by the Speaker. Beyond that, I have no information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order? Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make a submission... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. (Interruptions). That is enough.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The All India Railwaymen's Federation held a meeting and one Mr. Pandey... (Interruptions). One worker died. Even in the British days, this had not happened. This Personnel Officer has issued a confidential circular... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing more will go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will get on with the business...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): If you read the rules, you will find that, if the Speaker is not in possession of full facts, the Member who has given notice of an Adjournment Motion is allowed to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Nothing more on that.

Now, Mr. L. N. Mishra, to make a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वास्थ्य) :
आप ने मदन को बताया है कि श्री मधु दंडवते ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not on this any more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I put a direct question to you? Under what rule did you ask the Reporter not to record what was being said by Prof. Madhu Dandavate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will answer his question. I fully agree that this House has to afford the members the maximum opportunity. But at the same time I have the duty to regulate the business of the House and to allow the members the maximum opportunity relating to the various subjects that are listed for the day.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Does what you say go on record?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I say goes on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What Prof. Madhu Dandavate said should also have gone on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have I used any unparliamentary language? Nothing that goes on in the House can be expunged; that has been the convention in the House. Only when we use unparliamentary language, that can be expunged. If I have said something unparliamentary, then that can be expunged. Have I used any unparliamentary language?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me deal with the point raised by Mr. Vajpayee.

Now, I am dealing with a point raised by Mr. Vajpayee: under what rule I have given the order that these things from a certain point will not go on record. This is a very legitimate question...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Upto what point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From the point when I said that they will no longer go on record.

I will request Mr. Vajpayee to kindly look to Rule 358 which says:

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House...

Interruptions

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर सुनिये।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): We want to hear from you, the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has asked the Rule. I am giving the answer. . . (Interruptions) Why don't you allow me to give the answer?

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House. . . (Interruptions). You give me some peace. Otherwise, I cannot conduct the House. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That depends upon you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule says:

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate. . . (Interruptions). Don't laugh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am laughing at the wisdom.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me complete my say:

"... may direct him to discontinue his speech."

That is one rule. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Not applicable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will request you also to look to Rule 389. . .

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Rule 380.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रूल पढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आप मुझे पायंट आफ आर्डर उठाने दीजिये। आप को रूल पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। इट इज मोस्ट इर्रेगुलर।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you going to quote the residuary power rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I have not finished.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You cannot go on citing rules and ultimately say, 'I have given a ruling'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am clarifying the position.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Kindly read Rule 380 before you go to the residuary powers. Rule 380 is very clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will clarify the position. . . (Interruptions). Order, please. The way you interrupt me. . . (Interruptions). I am again pointing out to Rule 389. . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is this procedure? The Speaker goes on quoting the rules?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Let him say. He can also enlighten us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am dealing with the point raised by Mr. Vajpayee and you do not allow me even to complete.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Thereafter you should not end that you have given a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given a ruling. I am just clarifying the position . . . (Interruptions). Why do you not allow me? I do not understand this.

I am bringing to your notice Rule 389 which says. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You hear others also, and give your ruling at the end, not now. You hear me, you hear Mr. Stephen and others and then give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sure. Let me hear all the points of order. . . (Interruptions). What is this? It is like this. Let me finish. I shall put it to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can quote the rules but don't give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two ways of dealing with this. Mr. Vajpayee has asked a very direct question—under what rules, have I given the order that all this will not go on record? I was going to reply to him. And now, Mr. Madhu Limaye says that I should not reply to him before hearing them. There are now two ways—either I allow them to make their submissions and then I deal with them all or I deal with his point and then allow others to raise their points. What I am saying is that either I deal with the question you raised now or I allow you all to make submissions and then I deal with them at a time. If you like it that way, I think, the time taken would be about the same or when I deal with a particular question and then allow others to raise points. The better thing is to hear them now.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to hear any of the points of order except on this question which is raised by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, see Rule 379.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one please. I hear Mr. Vajpayee first. All of you will kindly sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप से प्रश्न किया था कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप ने श्री मधु दण्डवते के भाषण को रिकार्ड किये जाने से मना कर दिया ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन में इस सवाल पर दो टूक फैसला हो जाना चाहिये । हमारे नियम में इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिस के अन्तर्गत जो मेम्बर भाषण दे रहा है उस को रिपोर्ट न किया जाय । आप ने जो नियम उद्धृत किया है—वह तो किसी मेम्बर को भाषण की इजाजत देने के बाद अगर वह इर्रेलेवेन्स में इन्डलज करता है, अप्रासंगिक बातें कहता है, तब आप उसे भाषण को रोकने के लिये कह सकते हैं. . . (अव्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टोका टाकी किस नियम के अनुसार हो रही है ?... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु दण्डवते ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह हम ने भी सुना है, इस में उन्होंने अपने को बोहराया नहीं, उन्हो ने जो बात विषय से सम्बन्धित थी, उसी को कहा है, कोई बात इस में इर्रेलेवेन्ट नहीं थी और अगर इर्रेलेवेन्ट थी या उन्होंने पुनरावृत्ति की है तो आप बतलाइये कौन सी पुनरावृत्ति की है ?

अब आप कह रहे हैं—जो आखरी नियम है—389 उस के अन्तर्गत. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कह रहा हूँ

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct".

आप मुझे क्षमा करें—इहो ऐसा डूरी पावर्स का उपयोग करने का वक्त नहीं है—ठीक है आप एक्सपन्ज कर सकते हैं और तब आप ने किया भी—अगर कोई मेम्बर अनपार्लियामेन्टरी बात कहे तो एक्सपन्ज किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है। उन्होंने एक काम रोक प्रस्ताव दिया था, आप ने खबर दी कि स्पीकर ने नोटिस मंजूर नहीं किया है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी मेम्बर आप के सामने सबमिशन कर सकता है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं कर सकता है।

श्री मधु दण्डवत : आज तक ऐसा होता रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसी के अंतर्गत श्री दण्डवत जी जो कह रहे थे वह सबमिशन के रूप में था लेकिन आप ने कह दिया कि लिखा नहीं जायेगा—ऐसा आप को नहीं कहना चाहिये था और भविष्य में भी ऐसी बात सदन में नहीं होनी चाहिये।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavattupuzha): Sir, I rose on a point of order. I must be permitted to be heard. My submission is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you the floor. You take it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my submission is that your power to expunge... (Interruptions). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you have given me the floor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given you the floor and you take it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Your power to order that anything said in the House be off the record is strictly covered by the rules of procedure. The only provision under which a Member is entitled to claim what he

says must go on record is covered by 379, the Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall as soon as practicable publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct. That is the only provision under which any Member is entitled to demand that what he says must go on record. The question arises: what is the 'proceedings' of the House? May's Parliamentary Practice, page 86, 18th edition has this to say:

"But it does not follow that everything that is said or done within the Chamber during the transaction of business forms part of proceedings in Parliament. Particular words or acts may be entirely unrelated to any business which is in course of transaction, or is in a more general sense before the House as having been ordered to come before it in due course. This is a test which may be useful in deciding..."

This is the test which may be useful in deciding what exactly are part of the proceedings of the House.

What exactly is the business of the House is covered by rule 31.

Rule 31(1) says: a list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member. Sub-rule (2) says: Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker. Therefore, my submission is that what is there as part of the business of the House will form part of the proceedings of the House and what is part of the proceedings, that alone is entitled to go on record in the proceedings of the House. What exactly is the business of the House is set down in rule 331. The list of business is set down but the Speaker has got the power to say that over and above what is

said, something may be allowed. Whatever is not in the list of business and whatever is not allowed by the Speaker cannot become part of the business of the House and whatever is not part of the business of the House cannot be part of the proceedings of the House. Whatever is not part of the proceedings of the House cannot form part of the record. Therefore, you have a right to say that it shall not be a part of the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब आप विभिन्न नियमों को पढ़ रहे थे तो मैंने इसलिये आक्षेप उठाया कि आवश्यक नियमों को आप के सामने रखूँ क्योंकि अपने प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर को फॉर्मूलेट करना हमारा काम है। उस के बाद अगर आप की राय होगी कि हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर गलत है तो आप उस को अस्वीकार कर दीजियेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not able to follow you; the translation is not working at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही तो हमारे साथ बड़ा अन्याय है : आप का ध्यान मैं नियम सं 379 की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ —

"The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared....".

उस की कोई जाइस नहीं है, यह अनिर्वाह है—

"... a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time direct."

Now, I refer to rule 380:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent

or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House".

Now, I shall deal with the point raised by Mr. Stephen. He said that whatever did not relate to the business before the House did not constitute proceedings within the meaning of rule 379; and secondly, that the business of the House is given in the revised list of business and there is no other business before the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not refer to him; you may make your submission to me; you do not have to answer Mr. Stephen.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Between the question hour and the laying of papers, there is some miscellaneous business including adjournment motions, privilege motions, etc. Mr. Mishra is going to make a statement today; it is not in the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You make your point on why it should go on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You asked Mr. Dandavate to make a submission; it was only at a later stage that you said that nothing would go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About Mr. Dandavate's submission?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, only at a later stage you said, "This will not go on record."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Dandavate said until the point when I said it would no longer go on record, that has gone on record. Whatever he said from that point when I said: 'It will no longer go on record', from that point it will not go on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let me conclude. Whenever notices of adjournment motions are given, it is the convention of the House that the Speaker allows the members to make submissions on admissibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From rules to conventions now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Mr. Dandavate, with your permission, was making a few submissions. So, under the rule the Chair has absolutely no right to expunge anything unless it is defamatory, unparliamentary or indecent. Nothing that he said can be described as unparliamentary. You should allow him to complete his submission and give your ruling. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hear everybody. But let me make this distinction. This is not expunction. This is an order that from this particular point, this will not go on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I should like to draw your attention to rule 350 read with rule 378. Rule 31 has already been referred to, so was 379. If we start the practice that any Member can speak any time that he wants without the Chair giving him permission and yet whatever he says goes on record, physically it will be impossible for anything to go on record because 100 persons will stand and will all start speaking and nothing can be heard. This is a practical problem. Therefore the rule of sanity which regulates the proceedings of the House is 350.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is too much of a sermon to teach us sanity. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree that we must have a fresh look at our own sanity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sanity, like charity, must begin at home.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it begin in this House. . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It applies to me also. Rule 350 says. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. That is clear.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 350 says:

"When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak."

Then rule 378 says:

"The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions."

Therefore, if a member starts speaking without your permission, it is absolutely necessary for you to say that what the member speaks will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When you made some observations, first I took them to be sarcastic because you said "it is the convention of the House". It is not a convention; it is much more than that. Prof. Madhu Dandavate had given notice of an adjournment motion and in regard to that there is something very definite, in black and white. If you, in your wisdom, kindly look at page 31, it says. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Page 31 of what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am referring to the procedure for disposal of adjournment motions. I am referring to page 31 of Handbook for Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going by the Handbook; I am going by the Rules of Procedure. The Handbook is for school children.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is mentioned in the Handbook:

"Where it is a border-line case or the Speaker is not in possession of full facts to decide the admissibility of a notice, he may mention the receipt of the motion from the Chair and after hearing a brief statement from the member and/or the Minister concerned, give his final decision on merits."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point here is my order that "it will not go on record".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to that. You cannot bully me that way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of any bullying here. I am the last person to be bullied by anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 379, which is absolutely clear, says. . .

"The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared. . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here I am in charge; not the Secretary-General.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It reads:

"The Secretary-General shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; that point has been made. I will deal with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, what you have done is quite outside the Rules of Procedure and is quite unbecoming of the Chair.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I am glad this question has been raised. As Shri Sathe has rightly pointed out, under rule 350 a member can speak only when the Speaker calls upon him to speak. In this case what happened was that when Prof. Madhu Dandavate rose you told him that the Seaker has disallowed it. Then you went on calling "order, order" and he went on speaking. This is what is happening from time to time and I want you to give a considered ruling on this. Even where the Speaker does not give permission, what now happens is that a member goes on speaking and it goes on record. A member thinks that he has a right to speak without the permission of the chair, without being called upon by the Speaker, he can get away with it and that he can get publicity for that. This has reduced this House to a House without rules. Under rule 350 no member can speak unless you have specially called upon him to speak. It says:

"When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak."

Secondly, my hon. friend says that on an adjournment motion, the person has a right to speak and make a submission. I do not accept it. I do not accept that anyone has a right to speak unless the Speaker has allowed him.

Then, Rule 352 says, no Member shall use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House. The Chair has to judge, whether the right of speech is being used for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House or not. You have not expunged the remarks. You have only asked him to discontinue his speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Sir there are a few things which are absolutely clear.

One is that the hon. Member Mr. Madhu Dandavate, was speaking and he was prevented by the Chair at a particular point of time. That means, he had got the permission of the Chair to speak. Which rule would be operative when the hon. Member has been permitted to speak? I can agree with the Chair that the rule that would apply would be rule 356, that is, if he is irrelevant, if he repeats his arguments. Now, on these two grounds, if the Chair was satisfied that he was repeating his arguments and he was also indulging in irrelevance, then I would completely agree with the Chair that rule 356 would apply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would agree on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hold you on that that you would agree there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you prove that I was irrelevant, repulsive of unparliamentary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
(Beguiling) The Chair would not be bound by my judgment in this matter. But the Chair would certainly pay some attention to the views we have on this matter. We did not find him indulging in any kind of irrelevance or we did not find him repeating any arguments. That is for your consideration.

That being so, you have been pleased to apply a new-found power of ordering something not to be recorded. That does not find any place in our Rules of Procedure. Does any rule equip the Chair with the power of preventing anything from being recorded? This is a matter which has to be considered very coolly. I am placing before you all the facts for

your consideration. This power is not found in our Rules of Procedure. Either the Chair has to include this power.... (Interruption). The power of expunction is there. But the power of expunction cannot be used here. Incidentally, may I make a submission to you that sometimes the Chair tries to use the power of expunction as an instrument for restoring order in the House? If you want to restore order in the House, there is a relevant rule for that purpose. If I happen to be disorderly, the Chair has a particular rule to apply to me. But this power of expunction cannot be used as an instrument for restoring order. My submission is this. Prof. Madhu Dandavate had been allowed to proceed upto a point by the Chair. And what was he speaking on? He was trying to make some submissions to the Chair about the admissibility of his Adjournment Motion, and you had permitted him to make his submission upto a particular point. His submissions remain incomplete. He wanted to make submissions in order to convince you that his motion for adjournment was admissible. There, the rule that would apply is this. Although it requires the consent of the Chair, the consent of the Chair cannot travel beyond rule 58. The consent of the Chair would be based on rule 58. If Prof. Madhu Dandavate's motion conforms to all the conditions and criteria laid down in rule 58, then the Chair must permit him. Rule 56 is governed by the taste and criteria laid down in rule 58. My humble submission now would be that Prof. Madhu Dandavate should not be prevented from proceeding from that point where the Chair had stopped him. He had not committed any kind of mistake.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I want to reinforce the points already raised by Mr. Sathe and Mr. Stephen. I want to draw your attention to rules 350, 356 and 378 is most important in this connection. Rule 350 says that no Member shall speak

without your permission. Rule 356 says that you have the right to ask a Member to resume his seat if he indulges in either repetition or irrelevance. And what is irrelevant? A Member may consider what he says to be very relevant. But anything that is said on a subject which is not before the House is irrelevant for the purpose of the debate. And who is the person to judge whether it is relevant or not? The Chair is to judge whether the subject matter is relevant or not. Otherwise, we will think that the subject matter which we consider relevant for the purpose of placing it before the House is relevant.

The Chair, in this case, came to the judgment that the Adjournment Motion given notice of by Prof. Madhu Dandavate was not in order and, therefore, the Chair disallowed it and you asked Prof. Madhu Dandavate to resume his seat. For the purpose of this House, his subsequent submissions became irrelevant because he was talking on a subject which was not before the House.

You have been asked under what rule you had asked for the proceedings not to be recorded. Rule 378 is the most important rule in this connection. It says:

"The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions."

Prof. Madhu Dandavate had been asked by the Chair not to speak; he was asked by the Chair to discontinue his speech. But he kept on speaking. To enforce his decision, the Chair has all the powers; the Chair can say that nothing will go on record. In order to enforce his decision, the rule says clearly, the Chair shall have all the powers. It is not possible to bring

under the rule all the contingencies and, therefore, a wide power has been given that in order to enforce the ruling, you may take any *ad hoc* decision which you may desire and that decision is perfectly in order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I would say first of all that the life of a rule is not entirely in logic but in experience. But even so, the rules have a binding authority and we have to understand whatever is done with reference to the Rules.

I am not unready to concede that the Chair sometimes confronts a very difficult situation, but, that does not imply that certain conventions which have grown can be thrown aside.

On this occasion I felt unhappy that you stopped further recording of Mr. Madhu Dandavate's observations because I feel that while under Rule 378 to which with considerable eloquence, our friend, Shri Goswami drew your attention, you do have the authority to preserve order and you have powers to enforce your decision, but these orders and powers have to be exercised in a fashion consistent with the rules. For instance, you can invoke the residuary power but do not invoke the residuary power out of the blue.

What should have happened in this case is that when a senior parliamentarian confronts the Chair when the Chair has disallowed an adjournment motion, to explain before the House and the Chair further reasons for not disallowing it he should have been allowed. Therefore, I shall guard like the apple of my eye, the right of Members, especially, of the Opposition, to explain why a certain adjournment motion in spite of the initial decision of the Speaker against him, is permissible. And, therefore, I am very much in favour of Mr. Madhu Danda-

vate going on with what he has to say. Maybe at a certain point, you may have to decide and may be quite rightly, that the hon. Member is going quite off the point and at that point of time, when further elaboration was uncalled for, you should stop him at that point of time. But there is a way of doing it. There is a method of doing it. You could have given him notice by ringing the bell or by bringing it to attention of the House that the Member concerned is unnecessarily prolonging his point because the House has already had the bang of it. But you never gave that opportunity to the House. I know the Chair sometimes feels haggard and we also feel haggard most of the time, but that is a different matter. I should have expected you to say at what point of time Mr. Madhu Dandavate should not proceed further

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did say that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: But, without having done so ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had drawn his attention.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It did not happen in the way it should have happened in the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. (Interruptions).

I did, but, unless you want me to raise my voice at the very top so that I may drown your voice, that is the only way. But I did say that.

There is too much of noise in the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: That is not the point. The point we are trying to make is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think you should put the Chair in this position where he will be the marked

shouter, that he should shout everybody.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: It is very difficult to understand your observations. For heaven's sake let not the Chair deliver statements which would be interpreted as if the Chair considers this Parliament as... (Interruptions) I have all respect for the Chair and we want that the Chair to regulate the proceedings of the House fully to all concerned. What I feel is and I have tried to indicate it. (Interruptions). We have every sympathy for whoever occupies the Chair but because of the difficulty of the operations, I insist, that if the Chair feels that order cannot be kept in the House, he should abdicate and other members may possibly do better. ... (Interruptions). This is a different matter. But as long as the Chair is there, the Chair must abide by certain rules and conventions and the Chair must be in a position to regulate the proceedings of the House. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You wanted arguments. You wanted to understand....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The House cannot dictate to the Chair but it must know at what point of time an emergency arises and the Chair is to exercise the residuary power and says, 'You are filibustering' or something of that sort. You have to tell the House that here is a gentleman who is obstructing the House. Then, I can understand.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Sir, it is a Parliamentary convention that in the zero hour Members of Parliament can bring issues which are important. If

the Speaker intends to listen they can express but they must try to bring it through a notice and certain other rules. When Mr. Dandavate brought the motion I heard that the Speaker had disallowed the motion. Now, whether you have given permission to Mr. Dandavate to make the submission, I am not sure of it. But if you feel it is wrong on our part to obstruct him, upto that point we agree. But I would like to submit that when you had said that something could be expunged and something might not go on record, both are the same. Day before yesterday I wanted to bring certain issues. I agree I did not bring in a particular way. But when I tried to bring in a different form even in that form the Speaker did not allow. I was told to bring under Rule 377. Then I wanted to make my submissions without using any unparliamentary word about Mr. Goenka. Yesterday in your presence when I wanted to clarify you said it is expunged. Today I am not sure whether you have given permission to Mr. Dandavate to make submissions. Then only that will go on record but if you have said no permission then nothing will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know whether you want this point to be thoroughly discussed and my ruling to be given or you feel that we had enough of submissions.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once for all whether these words that 'nothing will go on record' should be on record in this book of Rules of Procedure or not should be decided. My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, yesterday tried to draw the attention of the Speaker that these words are very often used by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker or any other person occupying the Chair. These words, namely, 'nothing will go on record' are not found anywhere in this book of Rules of Procedure. If you use these words by applying the Rules Nos. 378 or 389 then, I think,

this is too far an authority that is being exercised either by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the Chairman. Also according to Rule 381 when you say it will be expunged it does not say it will not go on record. It will go on record but the portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:

"Expunged as ordered by the Chair."

There is another rule, namely, Rule 187. It reads:

"The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules"

Sir, even Rule 187 does not apply in this case because he had started making submissions and you stopped him in the midst of his submissions. As regards the words 'nothing will go on record' they do not find mention in the book of Rules of Procedure and, therefore, today this matter should be finally decided and the whole matter should be referred to the Rules Committee. This is my first submission. Before that you cannot prevent Mr. Dandavate to make his submissions because he was stopped in the midst.

My second submission is you should allow Mr. Dandavate because he has placed a serious matter and he has been stopped in the midst of his submissions. He should be allowed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, our Constitution provides in Article 105:

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing order regulating the pro-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cedure of Parliament there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

Sir, the freedom of speech..

SHRI PILOO MODY: When you talk about the freedom of speech, all they can do is to giggle.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Right to speak and right to speak in such manner does not amount to unreasonable exercise of the right.

Therefore, let us find out whether there are any rules which interfere with my right of speech in Parliament as a Member of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will kindly read Art. 105 to the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Article 105(1) says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules..."

Therefore, let us come to the rules. Let us look at the rules which provide for the curtailment of that right. You have been able to point out two rules—356 and 389.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not finished. I was going to point that out. Then I asked you to continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On the basis of your decision to rely on Rules 356 and 389, I submit that it does not come within the power of the Chair to direct that a speech of a particular Member shall not be recorded. Rule 356 clearly provides that if a Member is persistent in his irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members, etc., etc., then he can direct him to discontinue his speech.

12.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER—in the Chair].

If he does not listen to him, he may ask him to discontinue his speech,

There are provisions in the rules to regulate the proceedings. For example, Rules 373 and 374 do provide as to what will happen if the Member does not listen to the Chair. Recourse was not taken to Rules 373 and 374. So far as Rule 378 is concerned, that applies for the purpose of enforcing the decision of the Speaker. The Speaker can pass an order. Here, probably, the decision was not to record it. The enforcement of a certain order necessarily postulates under Rule 378. Under Rules 373 and 374 you can take a decision. They do not confer a complete and automatic power to the Chair to direct or not to direct that the speech will be recorded or not.

Rule 389 speaks about Residuary powers. If there are some matters which are not provided for in the rules, then you can resort to the residuary powers. There are specific rules relating to the matters. For example, you control a Member who is not obeying the Chair. And you can expunge the speech on certain grounds. Taking recourse to the residuary powers will amount to interference in the right of the speech. Therefore, there is no such power for curtailing the right of a Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The suggestion is that all the arguments on this particular subject were heard by the Deputy-Speaker. A decision on this or the ruling on this can be postponed till Monday and let us proceed with the statement that the hon. Prime Minister is going to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be done like that. The adjournment motion is not connected with that. It is only some matters which are left to the Deputy-Speaker. I think we may take it up some time later.

MR. SPEAKER: May I inform the House... If you do not mind and keep silent for a few minutes, not much time, I want to say this, I had in my chamber met Shri Morarjibhai Desai

and also the Prime Minister. They met together also in my presence and discussed the position regarding the satyagraha about which notice had been given to me by Shri Morarjibhai Desai, that it was commencing from today. So, I am informing you that he has agreed to my request to postpone it till Monday to enable further consultations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Let it be known that notice was also given by the leaders of various political parties and not only by Shri Morarji Desai.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it be, it concerned it. The notice is already circulated; there is no doubt about it. Mr. Mishra will also continue on Monday..

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Are you suggesting that the Prime Minister is not going to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: No, she will not make a statement today.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let the Prime Minister make some conciliatory remarks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My Party, along with other Parties spoke with one voice; the Opposition spoke with one voice. Our expectation was to hear from the Prime Minister as to how close they were willing to... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Can you hear me for a minute? I would appeal to the Prime Minister to make some conciliatory remarks?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Mishra's statement will come next week because there is no time left. If you want to adjourn for lunch now, I have no objection. But let the formal business be over. Papers to be laid.

13.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay for 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8681/74].

Annual Reports of, Air India and Indian Air Lines for 1973-74 and certified Accounts of Air India and Indian Air Lines for 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

(i) Annual Report of the Air India for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1973-74. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8682/74].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8682/74].

Notification re. Avoidance of double taxation in India and Japan and Final Report and Accounts of L.I.C. for the period from 1st April, to 31st Dec., 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHTAGI):
I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy of Notification No. GSR 671 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1974, issued under section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964 regarding giving effect to the provisions of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Japan for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of taxes on income. [Placed in Library See No LT-8683,74]
2. A copy of the Final Report and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st April, 1972 to 31st December, 1972 in respect of General Insurance Business, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No LT-8684,74].

13 14 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) '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 Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions, (Am-

endment) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1974.'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 28th November, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the un-expired portion of the terms of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1975, *vice* Shri H. M. Trivedi, who ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri Shriman Prafulla Goswami, Member, Rajya Sabha, has been duly elected to the said Committee'

WORKING JOURNALISTS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I also lay on the Table the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1974 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since report was last made to the House on the 11th November, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is no time left for Mr. L. N. Mishra's statement today. We will have it next week on Monday

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): It should be made today, (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप बताइए, आप आज चाहते हैं तो अभी कर देता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन उनके स्टेटमेंट से मामला खत्म नहीं होगा । उन का स्टेटमेंट अगर लीपापोती का है तो फिर हमारे सत्रावां को निमजित करेगा । फिर विवाद होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो लगातार चलता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और फिर आप को फंसला देना है प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप चाहते हैं तो आज खत्म होजिये, मैं आज फंसला देता हूँ । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह आज बोल लें तो मैं आज ही फंसला दे देता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे नियमों के अनुसार कवेशचयन अवर के तुरन्त बाद प्रिविलेज का मामला आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, तो यह कवेशचयन अवर के बाद ही तो ले रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो आप पेपर रखवा रहे हैं टेबल पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तौ एकसे-एकनली मुझे जाना पड़ा । आप चाहते हैं तो अभी ले लेते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा, मगर फिर इस पर बहस होगी । अगर वे ऐसी बातें कहते हैं जो गलत और गुमराह करने वाली हैं तो फिर आप को हम को सुनना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं होगा ।
It is not a debate on that. It is only admissibility.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह क्यों नहीं होगा (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा मुझे बताइये, आज या मन्डे ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be on Monday. The opposition leaders want it to be made on Monday. Let it be on Monday.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker—in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri S. M. Banerjee

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, could I make one submission? We are facing great difficulty with regard to our visitors. They are being searched even at the gate and then near the entrance to the gallery. They are being made to remove their jackets, their shoes and their socks. I have never heard of such humiliating conditions anywhere else. These conditions make one wonder whether it is not better to stop bringing in visitors. We cannot be silent spectators to this. Visitors from all over the country come to see the peoples forum..... (Interruptions). It is a very serious matter. Visitors are being insulted and humiliated when they come to see the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What happens to Prof. Dandavate's adjournment motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. I had already conveyed to the House that the notice has been disallowed by the Speaker. The matter ends there, as far as that is concerned. But, then, you are making submission about the other thing. I was in the process of giving my ruling on that when I was requested to discontinue and I had to agree.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि तीन दिन पहले जब आप समापति कर रहे थे तो यहां माटुंगा रेलवे वर्कसाप का मामला आपकी अनुमति से मैंने उठाया था और मैंने उस समय अदेशा प्रकट किया था. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't bring in that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने संदेह प्रकट किया था कि वहां और भारपीट होगी और अब बम्बई से प्रोफेसर दण्डवते आये हैं, वह कहते

हैं कि दो कर्मचारियों को मार दिया गया, तो मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनको आप सोमवार को सबमिशन करने का मौका दीजिए और उसके बाद जो आपको निर्णय देना है वह दीजिए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): My submission is that the Speaker said in so many words, before we adjourned for lunch, that the matter which was pending before the House, while you were in the Chair, should be settled by you, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, I will do that. If you want me to dispose of that point of order, I will do that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Not now. Mr. Dandavate is not here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What has Mr. Dandavate to do with it? You, Sir, were hearing others. We were on the points of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me clarify..... (Interruptions). Order please. You want me to listen to you. But you should also listen to me. I am a human being as much as you are. I do not get irritated. But even when I just open my mouth, you take away words from my mouth. Am I not a human being? Can I not react?

It is a fact that when the point of order is raised, that point of order must be disposed of at the time when the point of order is raised. I do not think it is correct that a point of order should be held over for two or three days. You are very correct there. But now we are living in very very abnormal times, when everything is topsy-turvy.

The Speaker went away from the Chair because he had to attend to some of the things in connection with the business of the House. I came in here. I was not quite sure which was

the item to be taken up. I was fumbling with the papers when Mr. Dandavate got up and said something. In the midst of that, points of order were raised. I was listening to the points of order. Then, the Speaker came; I had to go away and something else was taken up. So, this keeps hanging. Now, I think, it would be proper....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I did not get up spontaneously. I had told the Speaker that I would be getting up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have done enough. Whatever you have done, you have done.

Now, if you all agree, let me dispose of that point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has to make a submission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, my submission is that several rules have been quoted, particularly, rule 350, rule 356, rule 380 and rule 389. Now, I am inviting your attention to only one rule 350 which says that the Speaker shall call one Member to speak and, as soon as the Speaker has called a particular Member to speak, all others shall sit down. Now, as far as I know, you had called Mr. Dandavate..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I did not call Mr. Dandavate.

Let me clarify the position. Let us understand what the position is. It is not that I called Mr. Dandavate. He got up and, naturally, I listened to him. That is true. The moment I listen to him, that means, whatever he says goes on record. Let me put the factual position. If we argue from a wrong angle, then we reach nowhere. I did listen to Mr. Dandavate and, as long as I listened to him, that went on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why did you close your ears suddenly?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I saw that he had argued enough, that

he had made the point and, when I also saw that that was provoking the House—there was storm in the House—I thought that he had made enough submission. Then, I told him, that is enough, please discontinue, don't go on with it. I rang the bell. I also said, if you go on like this, it will not go on record. I went on repeating. It was at that point that the question was raised by Mr. Vajpayee; under what rule I had ordered that it should not go on record. Let me make it very clear. It was at that point only when I said that it would no longer go on record, that what Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said did not go on record. Everything that was said by him before has gone on record.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन्हें मामले को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है, इनको एक मिनट दे कर अपना सर्वमिशन सम्पलीट कर लेने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. This is not the way. This question has been raised again and again and, therefore, it has to be determined by the House so that we follow it in the future. Otherwise, the same thing comes up over and over again.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I appreciate all that you have said and to that extent I correct myself about what I have said. You will recall, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before you came to the Chair, the Speaker had already started listening to Prof. Madhu Dandavate. As soon as the Zero Hour started, my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, got up and began to speak. The Speaker asked him as to what he was doing and he said that he was speaking on his Adjournment Motion, that the matter was very serious, etc. And then you came.

Now, if you look at rule 350, it is very clear:

"When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker...."

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar].

He had started speaking and the Chair had not objected. That means, your consent was there. The same rule says further:

"If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak."

Prof. Madhu Dandavate was trying to tell the Chair why, according to him, the motion was very much in order—it was urgent, it was definite, it was a matter of urgent public importance and so on. A very serious thing had happened in Bombay about which he was making his submission. My point of order is this. You said that rule 380 referred to indecent words..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given my ruling I had only started ..

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Rule 380 speaks about expunction of words which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified. I am sure Prof. Madhu Dandavate did not use anything of that sort. My point is this. While a Member was speaking and was in the middle of his submission, if several members on the other side got up and under the pretext of points of order made it impossible for the Member who was legitimately on his legs to complete his submission, what was the duty of the Chair? The Chair could have said, 'I have not yet heard Prof. Madhu Dandavate's submission adequately and completely and, therefore, I would permit him to complete it'. My point is this. Does rule 350 give the power of stopping a member from speaking to the Chair or does it give that power to half a dozen members getting up and making it impossible for the Member who is rightly on his legs to complete his submission? The Chair asked Prof. Madhu Dandavate to stop because there were continuously louder and louder shouting, noises, etc.

The Chair was unable to control and regulate those shouts; the Chair was unable to allow Prof. Madhu Dandavate to continue and complete his submission. Therefore, the Chair said ultimately that nothing would go on record. My submission is that rule 350 gives the power only to the Chair to stop a Member from speaking. Any other set of members cannot ask him to stop.

You have quoted rule 389. It is very clear. All residuary powers are with the Chair. But I would like to have your definite ruling on this point whether the residuary powers mentioned in rule 389 also include this interesting and extraordinary power to the Chair to say that nothing will go on record from this and this point or stage onwards. My submission is that such a power is not included in the residuary power under Rule 389.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I want to bring to your notice the ruling you gave yesterday in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am seized of the whole matter. If I allow you to make a second submission, where do I stop then? If I allow you, I will have to allow others.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Your observations which are very relevant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I do not question your right. To record it or not, under the residuary powers you could have the right that right. But that particular right is not generally used.

I would only make one request. I have heard almost all the Members including the observations made by you. Although you have not given the ruling, in all seriousness and in

all humility, I would request you that this matter, whether the Chair has a right to ask the reporter at the table not to record anything whatever it is, when it is neither objectionable nor unparliamentary, should be referred to the Rules Committee.

I am a Member of the Rules Committee. Let the Rules Committee apply its mind and settle once for all what should be expunged and whether and if so, in what case, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or anybody in the Chair can direct that nothing should go on record. Otherwise, it is a dangerous thing and a borderline exists. You just now said that something which Prof. Madhu Dandavate said has gone on record but the moment Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee put that question, after that, whatever he has said, has not gone on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Up to the point Mr Vajpayee raised the question, it was recorded.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Why don't you send the matter to the Rules Committee?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The entire difficulty arose out of my pleading with the Chair about the admissibility of the adjournment motion. I was trying to make a case that there was a discrimination by the Government as between INTUC and non-INTUC workers. That is the controversy.

It has been the convention in this House that when the Speaker says that it is not possible for him to admit an adjournment motion, we always get up and say, 'Kindly give us an opportunity to plead the case for admissibility.' I wish to inform you that before I got up in the House I had already informed the Speaker in his Chamber "Even if you feel like disallowing it on the basis of whatever information given to you because you have not had enough time, I will raise it in the House and give enough infor-

mation after which you will also be convinced that it is worthwhile considering the admission of the adjournment motion." Therefore, I was giving relevant documents....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not go into that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said, 'I was giving'. I did not use the present tense. I was trying to give a number of documents. I had full confidence and I had full faith that after you had applied your judicious mind to these documents which I have put forward, probably you would yourself have come to the conclusion that there was a case for adjournment.

Therefore, according to the convention, I got up and you know also that it is the convention that a Member, before asking for leave, is allowed to make his submissions and after that you sometime declare that there is a case. I can quote many instances where this thing has happened. The Speaker had said in five or six cases, 'I am not allowing the adjournment motion' but after a debate for half-an-hour or so, he has said, 'All right, I will permit this adjournment motion. Those are who are in favour may rise in their seats' and after seeing that the requisite number is there, he has declared 'Now, the adjournment motion is admitted.' ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can say whether I am irrelevant or repetitive, just now you said that the House was in disorder, a number of members shouting....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Coming to the substance, I wish to tell you when a Member is making a submission for admissibility and if fifty to sixty Members start shouting in that case you are not able to hear and, as such, it is difficult for you to make up your mind. In such an atmosphere we have to raise our

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

14.40 hrs.

voice and if we continue doing that for some more years those of us who speak will get cancer of the throat and those who hear will suffer from the cancer of hearing. Therefore, this should be decided on merits and at least you can give a direction that on such an important matter the Railway Minister should make a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Sir, why don't you refer it to the Rules Committee?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) Sir, I want to draw your attention to Rule 56. It reads:

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

In the forenoon you told the House that the Speaker has disallowed this motion. Therefore, there is no question of discussion. Shri H. K. L. Bhagat on 4th instant raised a point of order that if a Member is speaking without your permission and you are saying 'order' 'order' and if he speaks further so, how you will allow. Then you observed that it will not go on record. Therefore, what Mr. Dandavate spoke will not go on record.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No ruling is called for. We withdraw our point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You will be setting a very bad precedent if you give a rigid ruling as both the sides will suffer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not want my ruling then that means my earlier ruling that this will not go on record will stay.

(Interruptions)

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported decision of the Government not to pay instalments of dearness allowance to Central Government Employees

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the reported decision of the Government not to pay instalments of dearness allowance to Central Government Employees.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Third Pay Commission recommended a scheme for the grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees when the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, with 1960 base, goes beyond the level of 200 to which the Pay structure recommended by them is related. The scheme of dearness allowance as finally accepted by the Government was more generous than the one recommended by the Pay Commission. In accordance with the scheme, as finally approved by Government, six instalments of dearness allowance have been sanctioned since 1st January, 1973, the last being effective from 1st April 1974, when the index average touched 248.

According to the latest available figures which relate to the end of September 1974, the 12 monthly average cost of living index stood at 285.25. In terms of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, three additional instalments of D.A. have fallen due, with effect from 1st June 1974, 1st July 1974 and 1st September 1974. Every instalment of dearness allowance entails an additional expenditure to the Central Government of a little over Rs. 50 crores, in a full year.

Government hope to be able to take a decision on dearness allowance payable to its employees in the light of all relevant considerations. It is not correct to say that the Government have decided not to grant the instalments of dearness allowance that have fallen due.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy, Sir, that the hon. Minister has said in his statement that it is not correct to say that the Government have decided not to grant the instalments of dearness allowance that have fallen due. But, Sir, in the same para it is also said Government hope to be able to take a decision on dearness allowance payable to its employees in the light of all relevant considerations.

Now Sir, may I invite your kind attention to the growing discontent among the Government employees. Sir, we the representatives of the Central Government employees did not accept this recommendation of the Pay Commission. We argued against it. Ultimately, we were told that the Government is unable to change the formula and, as such, they accepted the formula. Central Government employees had to go on strike only because Government was unable to modify the Third Pay Commission's recommendations on dearness allowance. At that time thousands of workers suffered. The workers were beaten. Some workers were killed and some went to jail and lost their job but the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, stuck to the point and said it is the Pay Commission's award and it tantamounts to an award. Now, when the Pay Commission has recommended something and the Government in its wisdom has accepted yet I do not know why they are saying we are actually thinking of three instalments.

Sir, I would like to invite your kind attention to today's edition of Times of India, namely, 'Another

slab due despite index fall'. In February 1975 if this continues eight instalment of dearness allowance will be due to Central Government employees. I know this. But, the Government has miserably failed to hold the priceline and to bring down the prices of all essential commodities to a reasonable limit during the last twentyfive or twenty-six years after Independence. Can they possibly deprive the Central Government employees of their meagre income of Rs. 10, 15 or 20 by way of D.A. on the ground that this will result in more inflation? Now, I want to quote the then Food Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam.

"But Mr. C. Subramaniam kept saying, when he was Food Minister a short time ago, that there was no crisis. His successor, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, has been exuding breezy optimism on the agricultural front, while Mr. T. A. Pai and Mr. Subramaniam himself have taken pains to dispel the notion that industry is suffering from a recession. In these circumstances the government would have to perform a remarkable "volte face" to claim that there is a crisis which warrants non-payment of dues to its staff."

I was quoting from the newspapers in quotation. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether it is not a fact that the Central Government employees' organisation—all-India organisation of the working class—demanded that if they were not able to give the D.A. why cannot they sit together and agree to give 12 items of essential commodities including foodgrains at a reasonable price—at a subsidised rate?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): That will not compensate their D.A.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But, Sir, they did not agree to this. Now they are unable to give them cheap grains

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

from the shops and they are unable to give the four instalments of D.A. according to Pay Commission's recommendations which they have accepted and agreed to implement. If they are unable to implement that, what is the course left open to the Central Government employees?

I want to know when the three instalments of D.A. according to his calculation—according to our calculation four instalments are due—are going to be paid. The figures from Simla have not been made available. I do not know whether they are being fabricated or manipulated. Anyhow, the figures are likely to be available. If this continues, naturally, the fourth instalment of D.A. is also due from 1st October or 1st November, 1974. So, I would like to know when this is likely to be paid to them. I was pleading for it only because the prices are rising. Even after all the talk about taking anti-inflationary measures, prices have risen up—the minimum is 12 per cent and the maximum is 48 per cent. The prices of essential commodities, whether foodgrains or the other essential commodities of daily use, have gone up in this country. Sometimes they say that the wholesale rate has gone down. But, who is going to purchase in quintals? We hardly purchase grains in kilos. The prices have not gone down. There has been a wage erosion of Central Government employees alone since the last twentyfive years according to various statistics available to the tune of Rs 3,400 crores. Because of this wage erosion, the workers have suffered; the Central Government employees have suffered. They were expecting these three instalments during this winter so as to purchase some warm clothing—not for themselves—for their children. That has not been done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when these three instalments are to be paid. He said that they have no intention to defer it. I welcome this inten-

tion. But, I want to know when that intention is going to be translated into action. I know that his intention is good—the intention of the Government is extremely good. Perhaps, if this is going to be the intention will you accept that you will be prepared to pay it but you are not able to pay that at all?

I would request you kindly let us know definitely when this is going to be paid. The Central Government employees may perhaps, be denied as far as D.A. is concerned. He knows that 11 of them went to meet him and he was kind enough to come out and declare before them that he was going to take appropriate action. All the Central Government employees' representatives met irrespective of their party affiliations and decided, irrespective of anything else that if this announcement was not made by 15th of this month, they may be forced to take some drastic action—I am not talking about the strike—because the line between hunger and anger is thinner.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know, if he has no intention to stop the instalments, when they are going to be paid and also whether in view of the failure of the scheme of compulsory deposits, the whole amount will be paid to the Government employees.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do realize the difficulties of the Government servants, particularly when prices are rising so fast. When the Third Pay Commission made its recommendations, it stated that he should review the whole position when the price index reached 272; perhaps they thought that it would reach that level in three or four or five years time. Unfortunately it reached that level within 18 months. We are not living in normal conditions; we are living in extra-ordinary, abnormal conditions, if I may say so, with regard to

the inflationary situation and that is why we have taken some unpopular measures for the purpose of containing the price level.

Fortunately, inspite of the hon. Member's assertion during the last six weeks there had been a reverse trend with regard to the prices at the wholesale level which I am sure will get reflected in the retail level also, soon. But whether this trend will continue or not, I am not in a position to say. Even economic astrologers are not able to predict this. We are trying to take all possible steps for the purpose of reversing this trend so that we would not be led into galloping inflation. These are matters which will have to be taken into consideration before we introduce further doses of inflation into the general economy.

There is another relevant factor also which I should like to place before the House. Every Chief Minister has written that, when we pay three or four instalments, the State Government servants are not different from the Central Government servants. Their basic pay is in fact a little lower than the Central Government. They have been saying that even to meet the normal development expenditure they are finding themselves in difficulties and some of the State Governments are getting into the red, overdraft, etc. So the views of the State Governments will also have to be taken into consideration before we take a final decision. That is why there is a little bit of delay in this. I want to assure the hon. Member that we are well aware of the situation and the Government would try to take an early decision. I am sorry that I am not in a position to give a firm date with regard to this. I hope what he said about drastic action is only for the purpose of mentioning it here and he would not push this to some sort of a threat later on; I hope it would not happen.

श्री मधु लिये (बांका) : आखिरकार सहन शक्ति की भी सीमा होती है। इस महंगाई के जमाने में साधारण कर्मचारियों को अपने जीवन निर्वाह करने में कितनी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ता है इसकी कल्पना मंत्री महोदय को शायद नहीं होगी। हम लोग उनके बीच में घूमते हैं इसलिए हमें इसका पता चलता है। जब तक अपनी आँखों से नजदीक से नहीं देखा जाता है इन तकलीफों के बारे में पूरी कल्पना नहीं हो सकती है।

वे कमिशन के द्वारा जो महंगाई भत्ता निर्धारित किया गया है उसमें जिनकी न्यूनतम तनक्काह है उन्हीं लोगों के लिए 95 परसेंट न्यूट्रलाइजेशन है और जैसे जैसे तनक्काह बढ़ती जाती है वह परसेंटेज कम होता जाता है। जिनकी तनक्काह 500 रुपये से अधिक है, उनकी तो चर्चा मैं नहीं करता। वे कमिशन से एक टेबल दिया हुआ है, जिसमें बताया गया है कि जिनको 500 रुपये तनक्काह मिलती है, उनका परसेंटेज आकर न्यूट्रलाइजेशन 63 परसेंट है। मैं इस वक्त 500 रुपये तक माहवार पाने वालों की बात कर रहा हूँ। सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ इस वर्ग को हो रही है और उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को जरा दूसरे ढंग से सोचना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक महंगाई भत्ते की प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उसका खास प्रशंसक नहीं हूँ। अगर दाम-बूढ़ि का सिलसिला चलता रहता है, तो भत्ते में गरीब लोग ही उसमें मार खाते हैं और समाज में जो मुनाफा-खोरी और गलत काम करने वाले तत्व हैं उनके पास इनकम ट्रांसफर होती रहती है।

इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा जोर मैं इसी बात पर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसी धार्मिक नीतियों को चलाये, जिससे वह दाम-बूढ़ि पर काबू पा सके। मंत्री महोदय

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ने स्वयं कबूल किया है, वे कमीशन स्वयं यह सोचता था कि इनडेक्स नम्बर के इस स्टेज तक पहुंचने के लिए तीन, चार या पांच साल लगेंगे। लेकिन सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण दाम बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने जिस पैकेज डील की बात कही है, उससे दामों पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा है कि होलसेल प्राइस इनडेक्स में दो या डार्ड परसेंट का फ़ाल, कमी हुई है। लेकिन फुटकर चीजें खरीदने वाले गरीब लोगों तक यह दो परसेंट भी नहीं पहुंचा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि दो तीन महीने के बाद दामों के बारे में क्या स्थिति होगी इस सम्बन्ध में न वह कुछ कह सकते हैं और न ही कोई भ्रमशास्त्री कह सकता है। यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि कई आवश्यक चीजों के उत्पादन में लगे हुए उद्योगों में उत्पादन घट रहा है। चीनी और कपड़े का उत्पादन घटने की सम्भावना है। इस स्थिति में मई-जून के बाद क्या होगा, इस बारे में मुझे चिन्ता हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर वह मजदूरों का सहयोग हासिल करना चाहते हैं, तो उनके बकाया ख़ूब को वह द दें, लेकिन साथ ही वह तत्काल कोई ऐसी कारगर और ठोस नीति और कार्यक्रम बनायें, जिससे दामों का बढ़ना रुक जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों की बात कही है। यह सही है कि हम राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों और म्यूनिसिपल मजदूरों को भी संगठित करते हैं। उनकी ओर से जरूर यह मांग की जाती है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को जिस रेट पर महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है, उसी रेट पर उन्हें भी मिलना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि महंगाई भत्ते का एक इन्स्टालमेंट देने पर सरकार का खर्चा पचास करोड़ रुपये बढ़ जायगा है। राज्य सरकारें भी यही बात कह रही हैं, वे कहती हैं कि इस स्थिति में हम अपने

बजट को कैसे ठीक कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए नये नये टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय की बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन इसका दोष कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों पर नहीं मढ़ा जा सकता है।

इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार बोधी है, क्योंकि उसके पास कोई दाम नीति नहीं है कोई उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नीति नहीं है।

विवगत 27 वर्षों में सरकार वितरण और सेवा के क्षेत्र में अनुत्पादक, नान-प्राक्टिकल जाग्य बढ़ाती चली जा रही है। जब कभी कोई बिल आता है, तो सरकार उसमें कोई नया एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडीचर ले कर आती है। पिछले बजट सत्र, विगत सत्र और इस सत्र में भी मैं इस विषय पर बोल चुका हूँ। इस खर्चे का बोझ साधारण जनता पर पड़ता है। इसमें कर्मचारियों का कोई दोष नहीं है।

जो महंगाई भत्ता देने की बात है, वह तो वर्तमान इनडेक्स नम्बर के आधार पर है। लेकिन एक अर्थ से मजदूर संगठनों के द्वारा यह मांग की जा रही है कि इनडेक्स नम्बर जिस आधार पर कम्प्यूट किया जाता है, उसमें बहुत सी छामियां हैं, उसमें फाड़ होता है। वैंस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट से मंत्री महोदय अवगत हैं। कैपिटल नाम के साप्ताहिक ने इस बारे में यह टिप्पणी की है:

"If the committee's recommendation is accepted, the price index would rise by 160 points to 1314. The implementation of the committee's recommendation will mean a substantial increase in the DA payable to industrial workers as well as to employees in mercantile firms. The increase is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 60 or even more a month."

विभिन्न राज्यों में जो इनडेक्स नम्बर होते हैं, विभिन्न औद्योगिक नगरों में जो इनडेक्स नम्बर होते हैं, उनके आधार पर अन्त में ग्राल-इंडिया इनडेक्स नम्बर बनता है। 1963 के बाद इनडेक्स नम्बर के कम्प्यूटेशन के सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रम मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय दोनों मिल कर कोई ऐसी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे, जो सरकार को मिहारिण करे कि ग्राल-इंडिया जीवन निर्देशक कन्ज्यूमर प्राइम इनडेक्स के कम्प्यूटेशन में सुधार करने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह आशा करने है कि श्री वनर्जी ने मधुर की जो बात कही है, वह उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं करेंगे लेकिन मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार ने महंगाई भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की, तो जनता का जो प्रत्याश बढ़ी तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसमें और भी वृद्धि होगी। हर एक वर्ग अपनी वर्गीय भागी के लिए लड़ता है। लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगिक मजदूर, सरकारी और अर्द्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारी, युवा, छात्र और साधारण जनता मिल कर सारे देश में एक ऐसा आन्दोलन चलाये, जिससे इस सरकार का चलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। कोई नहीं चाहता है कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चौपट किया जाये। हम भी रेल मजदूरों की हड़ताल नहीं चाहते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने उसको हम पर लादा। इसी तरह अगर वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर महंगाई भत्ते को लेकर सधर्य लादेगी, तो उसके तत्पश्चात् उसको और देश को भ्रष्टाने पड़ेंगे।

आप जानते हैं कि अपने सैंक्रेटेरियट के भी कर्मचारी हैं। उनके बारे में पे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है। लेकिन वह यूनेनिमस रिपोर्ट

नहीं है; उसमें श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का मिन्ट आफ डिसेन्ट है। हम स्वयं अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर हम अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के 26, 27 लाख कर्मचारियों के साथ हम कौन सा न्याय करने वाले हैं? इस लिए मेरी आप से अपील है कि इस पे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर वहम करने का मौका दिया जाये।

15 hrs.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different thing.

श्री मधु लिमये यह मामला इसी से जड़ा हुआ है, क्या आप मानते हैं कि हमारी पे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are referring to a certain report relating to the pay-scales here. But this calling attention relates only to DA.

श्री मधु लिमये यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं जानता था कि आप मुझे टोकेंगे। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, वॉल्यूम 4, पेज 4, पैराग्राफ 16 में कहा गया है

"We recommend that should the price level go above the 12 monthly average of 272 (1960 equal to 100) Government should review the position and decide whether the DA scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised"

वह स्टेज आ गई है। इस लिए पे रिविजन और डीयरनेस एलाउंस, इन दोनों में आप जो अन्तर समझते हैं, वह अन्तर अब तो नहीं रहा है। केवल डीयरनेस एलाउंस देने से मजदूरों का नुकसान होता है क्योंकि संशान्वित की मुविद्याओं पर रिटायरमेंट

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बनिफिट्स पर उसका असर होता है। इस लिए मजदूर बार-बार यह माग करते हैं कि अगर प्राइस इन्डेक्स नीन नहीं घाने वाला है, तो उनी के आधार पर पे कम्प्यूटेशन किया जाये। मैं कोई इरलिबेट बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और हमारे मैक्रोटैरियट की पे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, इन दोनों, का सम्बन्ध है—वे समानान्तर पैरालेस चलती है। इन्डेक्स नम्बर एक स्टेज के ऊपर जाने के बाद पे रिबिजन का सवाल भी आ जाता है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्नो का जवाब देंगे।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not want to enter into an argument with the hon. member with regard to the economic policies which, according to him have led to the situation of inflation in the country. I would like to point out that no doubt we are faced with a very difficult situation and particularly in a poverty-stricken country, this situation makes the things a little more difficult. But this is not the situation just in India alone. Unfortunately this seems to be a global situation in which we are also caught. Therefore, it is no use of saying that our wrong policies have led to this. We form part of a global situation also. That also will have to be taken into account. But I do agree that it is no argument against the difficulties of the people that will have to be faced. At the same time, as the hon. Member was pointing out, the situation is not going to be changed by going on increasing the pay-structure and increasing the D.A.

As the hon. Member himself mentioned, it is only by increasing the production that we are going to change the situation. Increasing the production would mean increasing our investment also to that extent so that the production might go up. But if we reach a situation where whatever

resources we have, we are only in a position to distribute to our employees, whether they be in the State Government or in the Central Government, then there can be no question of any development at all. In that situation, whatever might be the pay-structure, not only the Government employees would suffer but the whole nation would have to face a very challenging and crisis situation. This is the real difficulty. But all this is not for the purpose of meeting the argument with regard to the payment of Dearness Allowance as such. I am saying this mainly because many arguments were advanced with regard to the economic policies, etc.

As I already gave the assurance when I was replying to Shri S. M. Banerjee, we are fully aware of the situation and, as I said, we shall try to take as early a decision as possible.

One thing I would like to say to the hon. Member. He put it in a little more threatening way, more than what Shri S. M. Banerjee did that he was sure to create a situation of confrontation. We have to take a national view. Taking into account the situation through which we are passing, I hope, such a situation will not arise and such a confrontation will not arise. I have greater faith in the patriotic instincts of our own employees in the Government.

श्री रामाबतार शाहजी (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं वह वास्तविकता से बहुत दूर है। यह कह कर ये कट जाना चाहते हैं कि मंहगाई का सवाल संसार-व्यापी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ किसी भी समाजवादी देश में मंहगाई का सवाल है, न मुद्रा प्रसार का सवाल है, और न स्मॉलिंग का सवाल है। मंहगाई बढ़ी है—सरकार की पूँजीवादी, सामन्तवादी नीति के चलते—इसकी जवाबदेही आप पर है। इस जवाबदेही से आप बच नहीं सकते। चाहे,

का जो बजट है उसकी जवाबदेही भी आप पर है, मुद्राप्रसार के लिए भी जवाबदेही आप पर है, न कि मेहनत करने वाले कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों पर।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में भारत सरकार के करीब 30 लाख कर्मचारी हैं और इनके ऊपर निर्भर करने वाले लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी हैं यानी लगभग दो करोड़ आदमियों का सवाल है। आप की सलत नीतियां के कारण महंगाई बढ़ी है। तीसरे बतन आयोग के तमाम बातों पर विचार करने के बाद निर्णय दिया और उस निर्णय का आप ने तत्कालीन विधायी स्वीकार किया। यद्यपि आप कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई भले के सिलसिले में आप उन में भी आग गया है, इस के बावजूद आप ने बतनमान का फैसला किया, आपने 54 फीसदी महंगाई भत्ता न देने को फैसला किया। इस तमाम फैसले के बावजूद जो 30 लाख आदमी इसका बाधना मतलब है। हो गया कि आप उसे भी नहीं देना चाहते हैं। 50 फीसदी तो पहले ही खा चुके अब बाकी 50 फीसदी भी खाना चाहते हैं—जिन का सीधा अर्थ है कि आज के जमाने के जमान में हमारा सरकारी कर्मचारी करने वाला 30 या 40 रुपए का स्कीटर भी नहीं देखेगा, जाड़े में ठिठुर कर उन के बच्चे मरेगा उनको दवा भी नहीं मिलेगी, दूध तो अब मरना ही हो गया है। यह हालांकि है फिर भी आप उन की गाड़ी कमाई नहीं देना चाहते हैं कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है, पैसा की कमाई का बहाना बनाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—अभी अभी कुछ दिन पहले गेल्ले के पहले धीरे धीरे धोखा के अनुसरों का अपग्रह कर दिया गया—क्या इस में पैसा खर्च नहीं होया? लेकिन तीसरी श्रेणी के लोग का अभी भी अपग्रेडेशन नहीं हुआ है, कहा जाता है कि विचारधाराहीन है। आज भी रेल मंत्री के जवाब के बावजूद बहुत सी जगहों में, जिन

में एक जगह दानापुर जो पटना में है, जहाँ रेलवे का डिपोजिट है डकवाटर हैं, मंत्री जी के इशारे करने के बावजूद ऐयर-कण्टीनान्त लग रहे हैं। एक तरफ पैसा नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ अपसरों को आप अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं, सल्लियते दे रहे हैं, एयरकण्टीनान्त चल रहे हैं, मंत्री लोगों का भत्ता भी बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन जब 30 लाख कर्मचारी अपनी कमाई का पैसा मांगता है, कोई भिखा नहीं मांग रहा है, उन की इस कमाई के पैसे को न देकर आप उन्हें दर-दर का भिखारी बना रहे हैं, उन्हें परेशानी में डाल रहे हैं। आप उन्हें उन की महानत का पैसा न देकर, कीमतों को न बाध कर प्रतिगामी और फासिस्ट शक्तियों की गंद में धकेल रहे हैं। यद्यपि उन शक्तियों के खिलाफ भी मजदूर और कर्मचारी लड़ रहे हैं लेकिन आप जबर्दस्ती उन्हें धकेल रहे हैं। एक तरफ भाषण देते हैं कि देश में प्रतिगामी तावते बढ रही है, फासिज्म बढ रहा है—लेकिन आप ही उस के लिए जवाबदार हैं, क्योंकि आप खुद ही मजदूरों को उन की गंद में डाल रहे हैं। इन तमाम बातों के बाद अब मैं निम्न सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ—

आप ने कहा कि हम समय या डेट नहीं बनला सकते। अच्छी बात है—लेकिन दिन ना बनला सकते हैं, कितने दिनों में कितने महीनों में, कितने सालों में—कुछ तो बनना चाहिए? आप कहते हैं कि जल्दी करेंगे—जल्दी का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कितने दिन लगेगे—आप को यह फैसला करने में?

दूसरी बात—आप ने कहा कि—रेलवे-कंट्रोलिंग-इंस का क्या मतलब है? क्या कोई बहाना बना कर यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह नेगेबैट नहीं है, इस वजह से नहीं देगा—इस का क्या मतलब है?

तीसरी बात—इतने दिनों से आप इस का बकाया करते जा रहे हैं—इस में उन का कोई क मूर नहीं है—क्या आप यह बकबक भय

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या इस तरह में आप अपने कमिटमेंट से बाहर नहीं जा रहे हैं? आप ने कमिट किया था कि जैसे ही कीमते बढ़ेंगी, निर्वाह का जो सुचक अब है, वह बढ़ेगा, हम दे देंगे—लेकिन अब आप नहीं दे रहे हैं—बुद्ध आप ने माना है कि तीन किश्ते नहीं दे सके हैं, अब एक किश्त और आने वाली है—क्या यह वचनभंग नहीं है? क्या इस तरह का वचनभंग किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकार में बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है?

चाथी बात—आप न राज्य सरकारों की बात की है—यह सही है, अगर आप इन्हें देगे तो राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी देना होगा, इस के लिए आप बहाना क्यों बना रहे हैं। आप इस समय अपने कर्मचारियों की बात कीजिए, राज्य सरकारें अपने कर्मचारियों में रिपेट लेग।

आखिरी सवाल—आगे आप समय पर देगे—इसकी क्या गारंटी है। यह जो बकाया है वह तो आप को देना ही है लेकिन अगर आउटडा सुचक अब बढ़ेगा तो आप ठीक समय पर देगे इसकी क्या गारंटी है?

अब मैं अपने सैक्रेटरियट के कर्मचारियों की बात लेता हूँ—हम देख रहे हैं कि ये लोग कितनी परेशानी में हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस का फंसला तो आप को करना है, लेकिन पैसा तो इन को देना है। मुना है कि आप ही (वित्त मंत्री) पैसा देने में हीला हवाला कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है। दिन रात जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं आप उन के लिए क्या कोई दरियादिली नहीं दिखा सकते? अगर आप बाधक हैं तो क्यों हैं?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I appreciate the passion with which the hon. Member spoke with regard to this matter and to a great extent I also share it.

The hon. Member mentioned that I was trying to run away from realities. Unfortunately, I am not one who prepared to run away from realities even though the hon Member may do it. I have my realities and that is the real difficulty to-day.

The hon. Member has mentioned that there is no question of inflation in socialist countries. To a great extent this may be true but I think the hon. Member is not aware that the socialist countries also,—because of their international trade (as there is 45 per cent inter-connection between the socialist countries and the non-socialist countries where there are inflationary trends)—cannot escape from that influence. So, it is not as if they are not affected by any inflationary trend. I am only saying this because the hon. Member seems to think that there is some paradise perhaps somewhere where everything is all right. That is not the true picture. That is all that I want to tell him.

Now, there is no question of our getting away from the commitment. But there are also other commitments to the people of India. That also we have to keep in mind. Therefore, it is a question of trying to strike a balance and trying to find out how to meet the situation. Therefore, to go on pressing the same point is not going to improve the situation. As I have already stated, we are fully aware of the difficult conditions under which our employees are working and we are trying to see how to mitigate it as much as possible.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालिअर):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, महंगाई भत्ता कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों के लिये सरकार की कृपा का दान नहीं है। सरकार की नीतियों के कारण

उनकी आमदनी में जो कमी होती है उसको पूरा करने के लिये दिया जाने वाला मुआवजा है। अगर सरकार मूल्य वृद्धि को रोक दे तो फिर कोई कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ता नहीं मांगेगा। तो सरकार मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने में किस तरह विफल रही है उस पर प्रकाश डालने के लिये यह वक्तव्य पर्याप्त है।

with effect from 1st June, 1st July and 1st September, 1974.

महंगाई भत्ते की नई किश्ते कर्मचारियों को मिलनी चाहिये थी। इसका अर्थ यह है कि एक महीने में मूल्य सूचकांक कितना बढ़ गया है यह वक्तव्य में प्रकट होता है। अब इस स्थिति में कर्मचारी क्या करें? देश एक आर्थिक संकट में है इसमें कोई डंकार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन इस आर्थिक संकट के लिये आप जब विश्व के संकट का दोष बताते हैं तो यह बात भूल जाते हैं कि दुनिया के लोकतांत्रिक देशों में अगर मूल्य वृद्धि होती है तो उस अनुपात में आमदनी भी बढ़ती है। मैं सोशलिस्ट देशों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि वहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नियंत्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है और वह सरकार का दम उठा कर चीजों के भाव निश्चित कर सकते हैं। सरकार को घाटा हो सकता है वह घाटा भी सह सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये हमारे यहाँ जेल में किसी को महंगाई का असर नहीं होता है। मैं जेल से कोई तुलना नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि नियंत्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो अन्तर है वह किसी लोक-तन्त्रवादी देश में नहीं है। इन्फ्लेशन और भी जगह है। अभी हमने जापान में देखा जापान में भी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं मगर सरकार ने प्रयत्न किया है कि आम आदमी के काम में आने वाली जरूरत की चीजों की कीमतें न बढ़ें। हम ऐसे कदम भी यहाँ नहीं उठा सके। मैं दो ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

1. क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखी है जिसमें कहा गया है कि डी० ए० कैंलकुलेशन कहने का वर्तमान सिस्टम दोषपूर्ण है। उस कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की है कि यह सिस्टम बदला जाना चाहिये। उस कमेटी ने कहा है कि अगर महीने सिस्टम अपनाया जाय तो आज एक जूट वर्कर को 54 रुपये ऐडिशन मिलना चाहिये। मकॅंटाइल ऐम्प्लॉईज के बारे में भी इस सरकारी कमेटी का यह कहना है। मगर केंद्र का जो डी० ए० कैंलकुलेट करन का तरीका है All India Consumer price index for industrial workers. यह दोषपूर्ण है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको ठीक करने के लिये कदम उठावेंगे?

2. मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि प. कमीशन ने कहा था कि 272 पीइए आ जाय तो उसके हिस्से से भत्ता मिलना चाहिये और बाद में फिर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। तो 272 तक जब बढ़ गया तो दो इन्स्टालमेंट होने हैं तो इन्हें आप दे देंगे। लेकिन आपने वह भी नहीं दिया। और अब आप दावा कर रहे हैं कि दाम कम हो रहे हैं। दाम कम हो रहे हैं तो भविष्य में नहीं देना पड़ेगा। अगर जो दाम बढ़ चुके हैं, जो डी० ए० ड्यू हैं उस आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं? आज हालत यह है कि कर्मचारी कर्जा ले कर काम चला रहे हैं। प्राइवेट कर्ज की दर बढ़ गई है, कर्ज आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं है। तो हम कर्मचारी का क्या भला कर रहे हैं? और अगर वित्त मंत्री सबका सहयोग चाहते हैं तो इस बात की क्या आवश्यकता थी कि कर्मचारी इकट्ठा हों और उनके बंगले पर जायें और उनका दरवाजा खटखटायें?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या जब डी० ए० ड्यू हो गया हो तो वित्त मंत्री स्वयं केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को बुला कर बातचीत नहीं कर सकते थे। क्यों नहीं बात की? कर्मचारी प्रदर्शन करे और फिर मंत्री महोदय आश्वामन दे कि हम आपकी तकलीफ पर विचार कर रहे हैं, यह तरीका नहीं है विचार करने का। और माफ कीजिये माननीय वनर्जी आन्दोलन करे या न करे, मगर कर्मचारी आन्दोलन करने की स्थिति में आ रहे हैं। माननीय वनर्जी इसलिये नहीं करेंगे कि आजकल जग मिलीभगत चल रही है। क्या अभी भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव है कि अभी 272 तक के दो इन्स्टालमेंट दे दिये जायें और आगे जो पे कमीशन ने मुझाव दिया है कि सारी स्कीम पर फिर से विचार होना चाहिये, और डी० ए० मिलना चाहिये यह बात अलग गवनी चाहिये उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को बुला कर बातचीत करने के लिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं क्या या वह केवल आन्दोलन की भावा समझने है और कोई भावा नहीं समझते है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I can assure the Hon. Member that not only I am always prepared to negotiate with the leaders, but also, more than that, even to sympathise with their various difficulties etc. and therefore take positive decisions to relieve their distress.

It looks from the arguments made by the various Hon. Members as if they are only concerned with the difficulties of the employees and we are not, as if we are living in isolation from the employees and we have to be told by the hon. Members that there is distress among our employees and so on. We do realise all these things but unfortunately,—as the Hon. Member himself had pointed out—we

are passing through a very critical situation and that also will have to be taken into account Sir. That is why we have to consider it in a little more detail and particularly with reference to the finances of the State Governments also because we cannot say Central Government servants alone should get it and State Government servants go to whatever it might be and it is none of our concern. This is a real difficulty. The hon. Member put the question whether this matter, payment of three instalments which are due, is under consideration. This is the very matter which is specifically under the consideration of the Government and that is why I said we will try to take a decision as early as possible. As regards the situation arising out of reaching the 272 point this matter will have to be fully considered before taking decision and I hope the views of the representatives of employees will be taken into consideration.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: You have not replied to the point regarding correcting distortion in the calculation of dearness allowance.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certainly, I have seen a summary of the report I cannot say I have gone through it. As the hon. Member is aware we are not able to meet even the demands arising out of it. He wants to meet not only the three instalments but treble this amount have to be paid. I do agree we ought to have some right method of calculating this index and not to have an illusory index. I agree with that.

15.27 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the

week commencing 9th December, 1974, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands (Gujarat) for 1974-75.

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:

(i) The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974.

(ii) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1974

(iii) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1974.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There is still one minute to 3.30 when we are to take up private Members' business. I have 11 names of the Members who want to make submissions about next week's business. We will go through with that. But I would like to have the pleasure of the House because then we will have to cross the time-line for private Members' business. What is the pleasure of the House? I have a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we may dispose of the Bill regarding Conservation of foreign exchange and Prevention of smuggling activities, before we take up private Members' business. I can do anything with the pleasure of the House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I request this should be done because it has to go to Rajya Sabha and there is a general consensus that it must be finished today.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to

the report which has appeared in to-days' edition of Statesman that a Member of Parliament is involved in acquiring illegally thousands of acres of lands and is illegally putting in the 'benami name', I do not want to give the name of that Member of Parliament.

A Member of Parliament has acquired thousands of acres of land in the name of his widowed sister-in-law and Government has purchased that benami land at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs already. There may be other lands in the name of the widowed lady. It is owned by a Member of Parliament. I want to know from Government as to what are the actual facts and who is that Member of Parliament and what steps is Government going to take about this land scandal. After the licence scandal the land scandal has come, I hope the Minister will take it seriously—he is smiling. Only fifteen days are left for the session. Something must be said about the land scandal matter. I want the Government to come out with a statement regarding this land scandal which runs into several lakhs of rupees which is owned by a Member of Parliament in the benami name of a widowed sister-in-law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last week I had raised one important issue regarding the Bank of Baroda and I had pointed out to the House that the Chairman was responsible for advancing Rs. 44 lakhs to five companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raised it the other day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was asking that a statement should be made. I have also demanded that the General Secretary of the organisation who was suspended vindictively should be reinstated. I am very happy to state that the Finance Minister effectively intervened and, unconditionally, this suspension has been removed.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): It is not my decision. It was the decision of the management itself to revoke this suspension.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I know that ultimately action had to be taken by the Chairman and the Management. I know that the good offices of the Finance Minister were used and when we want to pay this compliment, he should be willing to accept it. I only demand this that after all the consequential action that had been taken after the trade unionist demonstrated against the suspension of the General Secretary of the Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation and against those employees must be withdrawn. The letter sent to the organisation Bank of Baroda Employees Federation—stating why their recognition should not be withdrawn should also be withdrawn. I shall now conclude by making one submission. The Government should come out with a clear statement explaining the position as to why the authorities in Matunga Workshop issued a confidential circular discriminating as between INTUC and AITUC workers. There was a violence in which a trade unionist belonging to an all-India Federation was killed. I demand that he should come forward with a statement. So, whatever could not go on record before is now going on record.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. He is not here. Shri Sathe—he is also not here. Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you must have read in to-day's newspapers that 256 Members of Parliament in both Houses of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister demanding nationalisation of the sugar industries. This was done irrespective of the political affiliations. This was initiated by your own party with the exception of the parties like Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party. Therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to

make up her mind and ask her Cabinet Colleagues to make a statement on this.

I would request the Prime Minister to make a policy statement on behalf of the Government in respect of the nationalisation of the sugar industry within a week.

Then, last week I wanted the reinstatement of three ace pilots of the Indian Airlines, Captain Nadkarni, Captain Israni and Captain Mathur, whose services have been wrongly terminated at the instance of Shri J. R. D. Tata. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister acted in a way which was subservient Shri J. R. D. Tata. Now that the pilots have withdrawn the strike unconditionally, that also at the call of the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, I hope the hon. Minister will have the grace to reinstate them. I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey this suggestion to the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation so that he may take permission in Shri J. R. D. Tata to make a statement about the reinstatement of these three ace pilots.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to draw attention to a news item in *Hindustan Standard*, a Calcutta daily, about the Howrah-Amra line. There was a controversy about the sharing of the expenses on this line and an assurance was given on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister herself before the 1972 elections that this line, which was owned by the Martin Company which was being wound up, would be converted into broad-gauge instead of metre-gauge. Now the Railway Board say that 50 per cent of the share of the expenditure is to be borne by the West Bengal Government. Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, says that he has never committed that the West Bengal Government will bear 50 per cent of the cost of that railway line. What is the actual position. I want a categorical statement from the Railway Minister as to what they are going to do in the

matter. In fact, the Prime Minister not only gave an assurance but this was celebrated by thousands of people gathering when she laid the stone for starting the works. I hope the Railway Minister will make a statement in the matter.

There is another case where I want the hon. Minister to convey my feeling to the Education Minister. I have received a letter from a poor teacher. A Hindi teacher, Hindu by religion, has been dismissed from service by the English Principal because the teacher failed to attend the Christian service in the chapel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Individual cases should not be brought in. That is not the practice in this House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
His name is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I will not allow it. He can write to the Minister. We do not use the floor of this House to discuss individual cases. Individual cases should not be brought in here.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : उाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप का निर्णय उस बात पर चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग आपकी अनुमति से यहाँ जो कुछ बोलते हैं, उसका क्या होता है। आज श्री मधु दण्डवत ने मटंगा वर्कशॉप का जो सामला उठाया, तीन दिन पहले मैंने उसको आपकी अनुमति से उठाया था। लेकिन सरकार की ओर से कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया है। पहले आप यह बतायें कि हम जो बोलेंगे, क्या उस पर कोई वक्तव्य आयेगा।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Go on.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप भी कुछ नहीं कहेंगे ?

माहिती लिमिटेड की जांच करने का मेरा प्रस्ताव स्वीकर साहब ने मंजूर किया है। वह एक अर्थ से आपके सामने पड़ा हुआ है। मैं श्री रबुरामैया से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का अगले सप्ताह चर्चा के लिये उठावेंगे। यह मामला मैं इस लिये उठा रहा हूँ कि मुझे इस तरह की जानकारी मिलनी है :

"The proto-type Maruti car sent to the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot...

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You can suggest items of business, but not notice of allegations.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not making any allegations against you. I have given notice.

उाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा नोटिस देणियाँ। मुझे जो जानकारी मिलनी है, वह मैं आपके सामने इसलिये रख रहा हूँ कि आप समझ सकें कि इस प्रस्ताव पर तत्काल बहस करने की आवश्यकता क्या है ?

"The proto-type Maruti car sent to the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot was approved by the Government and the licence for its manufacture has been issued to Maruti Limited. The car, which was sent to Ahmednagar and which is still there, is fitted with an imported engine from West Germany. One foreigner, working with Messrs. Maruti Technical Services (Private) Ltd., Mr. WHF Muller, is the person who got it by Air Wing Commr R. H. Chaudhari, the then Chief Executive of Maruti got it cleared from the customs....".

(Interruptions). Please do not interrupt me.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is an occasion when hon. Members are free to suggest a certain item for discus-

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

sion. Is it an occasion to make a whole speech with a lot of quotations, giving the background of it, half an hour discussion and so on? Sir, one can suggest the inclusion of some item but one cannot make all kinds of allegations, statements and so on. My point of order is whether you permit all this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this item is only about the business for next week. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had come forward with a statement of what he proposes, or the Government proposes, to take up the following items for the next week, and other Members feel that other items also should be included for the next week. That is the whole idea.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the whole idea.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We have combined 377 with this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I do not think so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE: On Friday, the Members are not allowed to raise issues under 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All that I understand is that because this item comes up every Friday and the Members are given an opportunity to make submissions about the subjects, because of this, on Friday, we do away with 377. Not that 377 is combined with this. They are two different things.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मुझे ये लाग टाकेंगे तो ज्यादा समय लगगा । आज सबेर भी मैंने कहा था— आप की याद ताजा करने के लिये कहा है—दो मिनट में खतम कर दगा—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know, in the morning also this was mentioned.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक जानकारी मिली है—

"Shri Rajiv Gandhi who, as you know, is the eldest son of our Prime Minister and who is employed by the Indian Airlines as a pilot on full time basis works in Maruti premises thereby disregarding his employment conditions with Indian Airlines, on an average, of 15 days a month for about 6-8 hours per day to assemble the road rollers of M/s Maruti Heavy Machineries (Private) Ltd..."

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): On a point of order, Sir May I read out rule 377?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I have given a ruling on that I have already said that 377 is not combined

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN. Under what rule is he then raising this particular matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had occasion to say once that somehow you have not got over the habit of catching the wrong end of the whip.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: May I make a submission? The House has to be run under certain rules...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am running the House under certain rules.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There must be a rule under which the hon. Member is raising the issue. There is no rule under which he can just throw allegations against any particular Member. There is no rule under which he can do it. There are certain procedures under which a person can throw an allegation. But that procedure has to be followed. What I am submitting is that there is no rule which permits him to say what he is saying. You should allow a Member to raise a discussion or say something under a certain rule, not that a Mem-

ber can suddenly get up and start throwing allegations against 'A' or 'B' or 'C'. I humbly submit that it is not a wrong end of the whip.

श्री मधु लिवये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस को अर्जेंसी को स्पष्ट करने के लिये दो वाक्य कह रहा हूँ। मैंने यह कहा है—

"Although the reason for Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's interest in this firm is not far to seek, can he flout the undertaking he must have given to I.A.C?"

Shri V. P. Chetal, Chief Engineer N.D.M.C. visits Maruti factory a little too often to advise on horticultural and other works. On what authority?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You are passing information instead of suggesting business to be taken up.

श्री मधु लिवये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ—

"The test track at Maruti was designed and supervised by Dr. Bhatt of the Central Road Research Institute. Dr. Bhatt visited Maruti on umteen occasions on working days during office hours. There is proof of this in the log book of Maruti vehicles."

Therefore, I demand that, in view of these serious allegations or charges, the Maruti discussion should be taken up next week.

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री (पटना)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 28 नवम्बर, के "इण्डियन नेशन" में एक खबर निकली है। वह खबर इस प्रकार है—

"Darbhanga to be new rail zone Headquarters. Samastipur, Nov. 27: A new railway zone namely, North Central zone with headquarters at Darbhanga would be set up in December this year, it is learnt from the railway sources here".

"The sources today said that the zone would comprise Samastipur division of North Eastern Railway and Dhanbad and Danapur divisions of the Eastern Railway."

अगर इस तरह का कोई जोन बिहार की किसी हिस्से में खुलता है तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूँगा। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ— हमारे पाम बहुत में रेलवे एम्पलाइज, खास तौर पर दानापुर डिबिजन और धनबाद डिबिजन के रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने शिकायत की है कि अगर यह दरभंगा में होता है तो उनको जाने—आने में बहुत कठिनाई होगी। इस समय यह कलकत्ते में है, वहाँ उनको आसानी होती है। उन की राय में किसी सैन्ट्रल प्लेन पर साउथ बिहार में हा तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा—इस सुझाव को कंसीडर किया जाना चाहिये। वैसे बिहार में कहीं भी हो, हम तो उस का स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन अगर जोन बनाने की बात हो तो दानापुर, धनबाद और कुछ दूसरे इलाकों को लेकर इस तरह का जोन बनाये जिस में उनको कठिनाई न हो।

हमारे फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के गोदाम पूरे बिहार में फैले हुए हैं—इस के कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को सरकार ने स्थायी कर दिया है, उन को एडवांस तरीके से 125 रुपये मिलता था। उनके सारे मामले को आर्बिट्रेशन को सौंप दिया गया, उस के बाद आर्बिट्रेशन ने भी फैसला कर दिया—वह फैसला दूसरी जगहों पर तो लागू हो गया, लेकिन बिहार में—जैसे द्रोधा फूलवारी शरीफ, दरभंगा, गया आदि इन तमाम जगहों पर लागू नहीं हुआ है? इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य या कृषि मंत्री यहाँ आ कर इस पर ध्यान दें। इस तरह की दोहरी नीति क्यों चलाई जा रही है, और जगह लागू कर दिया गया, बिहार में क्यों लागू नहीं हुआ?

ये दोनों महत्वपूर्ण सवाल मैंने पूछे हैं—ऐसा न हो कि इनको सुन कर ऐसे हा छोड़ दिया जाए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I submit my points, may I make one earnest request to you? Every Friday, as my friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has also said, we bring to the notice of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and through him to the notice of the Government a number of points on which we feel agitated. But I have been finding, week after week, not a single statement comes in response to any one of the points raised by practically any one of us. Then what are we spending our time for every Friday on these matters? On many matters the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that he will pass on the various suggestions to the Ministers concerned. You will recall, Sir, two Fridays back, i.e., a fortnight ago, in all seriousness I made a suggestion specifically for the attention and consideration of the Leader of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary affairs. On that he could not say surely, 'I will pass it on to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah'. He will have to do it himself and not pass it on to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah.

There is no response to my appeal and suggestion that the problems of States which are under Presidential rule should be allowed to be brought before this House every fortnight for a two-hour discussion. Will you kindly give your guidance on this point because the business of the House is decided by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leader of the House for all practical terms means the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. He only tells us, 'I will convey it to the Minister concerned'. But the Minister concerned here is himself. I want him to tell me whether he will at least give a thought to my suggestion.

The last meeting of the Consultative Committee on Gujarat legislation was held on 19th October. Almost two months have passed and we still have no notice of the fourth meeting and whether it will be in December

this year or in January or in February next year. And, we do not know when the elections are coming. Now where are we to voice our feelings and plead and urge for our problems? Are we reducing this Parliament merely to a debating society? The great English playwright, George Bernard Shaw, in one of his inimitable Shavian wits, has said that the Parliament is good only for ventilation of grievances. That is only one part. we are here not only to ventilate our grievances but also to invite the attention of the Government to certain important matters, and get the Government's reaction and concrete action in those matters.

Now, I come to the points. My first point is that in the *Times of India* of to-day, it has appeared:

"Nearly half of Gujarat has been declared as scarcity-affected with the latest inclusion of 142 villages of Godhra Taluka of Panchmahals district....

From where our friend, Shri Piloo Mody comes,

"...and 36 villages of Limdi taluka in Surendranagar district in this category.

According to Government figures 8,320 villages in the State are scarcity affected....

Now, apart from this report, the *Financial Express* of 4th December has reported that two-thirds of far villages in the State of Gujarat are going to be affected by serious drought. Now, when the Gujarat Supplementary Budget is going to be being discussed next week, I would like a discussion on Central financial assistance to be provided....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing prevents you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want definite discussion on the Central financial assistance to drought affected States, I am glad Mr. C. Subramaniam has written to kind words he will implemented them. I want the Minister and the Government to assure us that Gujarat's request will be considered soon and sympathetically. And we want that to be implemented.

Secondly, there is the question of about Rs. 10 lakhs in terms of disbursements by way of merit scholarships to students of colleges and universities in my State of Gujarat. They have been withheld this year under the pretext that these students did not appear at the examinations, last year. But the fact is that examinations were not held under the then extra-ordinary circumstances, and so these students could not appear. Now they have been penalised and denied the merit scholarships this year. These are all young, promising and hard-working students. Further, some of them are very poor students. They were ready to appear at the examinations but since the examinations could not be held, why should they be denied the scholarships? Why should they be denied their legitimate dues?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Is it because of JP's movement?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Jayaprakashji came later; so why mention this here? My point is that in Gujarat the examinations were not held at all. My suggestion is that merit scholarships should be given on the basis of last year's performance and on the assurance that the said students will show good results next year.

One more thing and I have done you have rightly pointed out to Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya that individual cases should not be brought. But, Sir you will recall the case of Shri Anil Chopra. That is not just an individual

case. He was a young IAS officer who was summoned to Delhi...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He was summoned to Delhi for consultation with the Home Ministry...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the case.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He was killed in a scooter accident on Shanti Path, in New Delhi last Friday. I want that the Home Minister should make a statement. Such a young man of upright character is killed and there were three trucks all belonging to the Army and they cannot locate the trucks and this is very serious. That young man's old mother and other members of the bereaved family saw me yesterday. Her husband died of cancer about six months back. In view of this particular case of extreme hardship will the Government of India give adequate compensation in this case of the young man of a promising capacity and character who died in such tragic circumstances?

16,000 hrs.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मानते हुए कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर कोई कार्यवाही अगले सप्ताह नहीं करायेंगे, क्योंकि दो, तीन दिन पहले भी मैंने कहा था इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के आन्दोलन के बारे में, लेकिन आज जो खबर है कि मैं केवल इलाहाबाद बल्कि लखनऊ, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर और उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं सभी जगह हलचल की हालत है और हरियाणा और पंजाब में भी यही हाल है। इलाहाबाद में तो जो विधायक हैं श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय, भारतीय लोक दल के उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया कल, और गोरखपुर में कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता हैं कपूर साहब उनको लड़कों ने खदेड़ दिया। तो जब तक पूरे देश में आग नहीं लग जायगी तब तक क्या

[श्री बनेश्वर मिश्र]

आप नहीं चेतेंगे। लड़के एक ही माग कर रहे हैं कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन किया जाय। तो क्या जब तक पूरे देश में लड़के सड़क पर निकल कर आग नहीं लगा देंगे तब तक शिक्षा मंत्री इस की गम्भीरता को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है? इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर कार्य मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री से अगले सप्ताह में वक्तव्य दिलाये।

कल भी मैंने मान्यवर, कहा था, श्री कल के समाचार-पत्रों में छपा है कि कानपुर की कोई डालडा कम्पनी है जिस से मुद्दागिन डालडा निकलता है। वह कम्पनी कर चोरी श्री डालडा में नाजायज मिलावट के अपराध में कई बार सजा पा जाती है। लेकिन उस कम्पनी के मालिक की बेटा की शादी माननीय उमाशंकर दीक्षित के पोते से हुई है इसलिये वह तबबार उनको दबा दिया करते हैं। क्या मसद कार्य मंत्री जी उद्योग मंत्री से इस तरह की कर चोरी करने वालों को जो मन्त्रालय बचाया करता है कोई सफाई का वक्तव्य अगले सप्ताह में दिलायेगे?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have heard all the suggestions made with rapt attention. Mr. Mavalankar put a question, 'What is the use of making suggestions week after week unless Ministers come forward with statements?' Now originally we were not using Rule 377 so much but now we are using it often. Originally when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced Business of the coming week there was no opportunity of making suggestions but now Members are allowed to make suggestions. I can understand suggestions being made by hon. Members because I am also a Member and I can appreciate. They have a two-fold function, one is to show to our constituency how we

feel for our constituency, how we are alive to their needs and demands and the other purpose is to make the Minister take cognisance of these things. By this at least the first purpose is served. The point is the other propose namely that after every discussion I always carry and inform the Ministers of the various requests made. I do that. Now, it is for the Minister to consider whether a statement is called for. I faithfully carry out my work and I will do so now also.

16 05 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES BILL— Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that the House agree that we may resume discussion on this Bill. We are at the stage of third reading. There are many Members who have given their names. There are two to three names from one party but we will follow the procedure of one name from one party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Yesterday the Bill could have been passed if some accommodation had been shown by the ruling party. However so far as this Bill is concerned there can be no two opinions that more stringent measure should be taken to stop smuggling in this country and against smugglers. It is a joke of the last 27 years to say that the ruling party is only concerned to stop smuggling in this country. When we speak on this Bill and do not give them whole hearted support. when

they are trying to allocate more and more power to themselves; their allegation that we are helping smugglers is not a fair allegation. What we are trying to impress upon the ruling party and the House is that in this country there has been ample legislative powers as well as executive power in the hands of the Government by the exercise of which you could have taken very drastic step against smugglers and the smuggling activity

Now what has happened during all these years. Smuggling has increased by leaps and bounds. I am not going into the controversial question of who is the beneficiary of smuggling but it cannot be denied that this Government has failed miserably during all these years to stop smuggling.

Sir, yesterday when we were discussing about the question of possible confiscation of property, Mr. Bhogendra Jha's amendment was negatived by the ruling party which showed that they do not want confiscation of the property of the smugglers. But at least smuggled goods can be confiscated under the foreign exchange regulation Act and customs act. Why have they not been confiscated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): We have confiscated smuggled goods.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: Please show us in how many cases during all these years you have done so. We would like to know the value of the confiscated goods and the amount of personal penalty levied on the smugglers. How many prosecutions have been launched against the smugglers? Why do not you use the ordinary laws of the land? Why you want more and more drastic and draconic power? We are apprehensive of this because we know how the present preventive detention law, namely MISA is being misused. Only day before yesterday in answer to a question tabled by me, it was said, that as on 31st October, 1974 the

total number of person detained under MISA is 5198 and they are admitting that persons with political affiliations have been detained under MISA.

16.10 hrs.

(Shri Ishaque Sambhali in the Chair)

Under Sec. 134 Cr.P.C., forty ruling Congress Members have been kept under detention. What we are opposed to is the misuse of such drastic and absolute powers that this Government wants to propagate to itself. What we are opposed to is the way they have conducted themselves and used the MISA in spite of the categorical assurance given on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister while piloting the Bill that it will not be used against the political prisoners or political opponents. The Finance Minister himself admitted yesterday on the floor of the House that it is being used against political detention. Therefore, what is the good of saying that you give us the power and we shall not misuse them.' We do not believe them because they have committed a breach in spite of their assurances made in this House about the use of such drastic laws. Only the other day, yesterday, a report came out of the Supreme Court's judgment of a MISA case—this has nothing to do with the smuggling case—and I am reading from the report that has come out in the Statesman. I am quoting:

"It is a typical cases' The Supreme Court says:

"For no apparent reason, a person, who could be easily prosecuted under the punitive law, is being preventively detained".

I have got experience of appearing in MISA cases when the party Members had been detained under the maintenance of public order. The courts are not too anxious to release them. I can assure Mr. Subramaniam—he may not have any experience—that the courts are not keen to release these

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee].

persons. We find that the power is being misused in the name of preventive detention and you are abusing the power and, only in such rare cases, the courts are releasing the detenus. Hundreds of them are not released and hundreds of *habeas corpus* applications have been dismissed. I myself know this as a practising lawyer. Now what is going to happen is this. The Supreme Court is giving this stricture. I would like to know in such cases whether the Government has ever taken any action against those officers who issued such illegal detention orders. You have not done that. In many cases strictures have been made. You do not take action against those officers. Did you compensate those persons whom you have detained illegally? You detained them. *Hebeas corpus* applications had been made for the release of detenus. They are not successful at all. In such a case where the high court dismissed the application of *habeas corpus*, that man had to go to the Supreme Court. And, after waiting for months together to get this applications heard in both the courts, he gets himself released with a stricture from the Supreme Court. What is the Government going to do in such a case? In the name of smuggling you want more and more powers. That is what we are objecting to. We are not supporting the smugglers. Don't give that impression to the country. You cannot sell that impression to the people of this country. Therefore, our objection is on principle. We are challenging the *bona fides* of this Government in having such preventive detention laws. They should not be given more and more drastic powers of this nature. They are talking of taking more stringent steps against the smugglers and the foreign exchange racketeers.

I would like to impress upon the House and the hon. Members that instead of taking more stringent steps—this law is going to be passed in a moment—and more stringent powers

against the smugglers and the foreign exchange racketeers and their taking a softer attitude towards them, what I want to ask the hon. Minister to do is this. Yesterday I asked a question but he did not answer that directly. I shall show him cases where a soft or lenient attitude had been taken towards smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers and who were arrested under the law so far as period of detention is concerned. I know that there are so many cases in West Bengal. I know personally that persons belonging to political parties are being detained. They still remain in preventive detention without trial and without any opportunity to show that they are not guilty and without even being brought to the court. They will remain in detention until the emergency is called off and six months thereafter. Nobody knows when the emergency will be called off. Only this session I put a question and the answer was, "We cannot say". Therefore, a person detained in 1972 may remain in detention till 1980. But a person detained under this law will be released after 1 year; in certain category of cases like vulnerable areas, they will be detained for 2 years. Kindly see the concern of the Government for the smugglers! That is why we say, this is an eye-wash. The Supreme Court has said in so many cases—not smuggling but other cases of detention—that the cases should be reviewed from time to time. But no review takes place. Once he is detained he remains in detention for ever. He is condemned unheard, not even having the assistance of a lawyer to make his representation before the advisory committee. But in this case, a specific amendment was introduced by the minister that cases of detentions for smuggling and foreign exchange racketeering will be statutorily reviewed every six months. This is the stricter attitude you are taking against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers and you want us to believe that you are serious! You want more powers in the name of these gimmicks.

Another distinction between the existing preventive detention law and the new law is, under the MISA even a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or Additional Magistrate can order detention. In every district of West Bengal, there are cyclostyled signed MISA orders with the names blank, in the pockets of sub-inspectors and inspectors of police. The names are filled in by them, the orders are served and they are detained. But in this case the Joint Secretary must be satisfied, trying to show how much serious attention is being paid to the smuggler detenu. These precautions are not available to political detenus. MISA has been used against teachers, students, doctors, nurses, railway employees, Government employees and political dissenters. Tomorrow a hawker owing allegiance to a particular political party can be detained easily under this law in the name of checking smuggling. That is why we do not want these absolute powers to go into the hands of the government. Not that we are supporting smuggling; don't try to create that incorrect impression.

How long will you allow the emergency to continue? In the name of emergency, you are stopping people from going to court. You have taken away the people's cherished fundamental rights. An emergency declared for external aggression only has been openly used for meeting the so-called economic emergency in the country. The Home Minister has openly admitted on the floor of this House that they want the D.I. Act and D.I. Rules to remain in force to meet the economic situation in the country. When the Constitution specially provides for declaration of a financial emergency under article 360, you have not the courage to do it because that will be an admission of your economic policies being bank-run. Therefore you have now brought a new Act for the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers. I wish you well. In spite of the powers you are taking, we know you will never

exercise them. But I appeal to you: Withdraw MISA; withdraw the emergency and then the people will rally round you in your endeavour to check smuggling and you will get more popular support, because people are now apprehensive of your real intentions.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): Sir, it amazes me that this Government has the audacity to come before the House and say, we want these powers because we want to stop smuggling. From the recent arrests of the so-called kingpins of the racket it is obvious to anybody that Government possessed very intimate knowledge of smuggling, a knowledge which was not acquired in an hour or a day but which Government had for months and years. Then why is it that the Government did not (a) physically stop the smuggling and (b) prosecute the kingpins about whom it knew so much earlier? Which Minister or which bureaucrat stopped the process of law? It is this government which has protected the smugglers for all these years, not the opposition as they say, because we oppose these powers being given to them. My complaint is not merely that the powers are being asked, but they are being used against only one side of the racket. We all know that without an intimate combination of the smugglers and corrupt officials and corrupt members of the ruling political class, smuggling on the scale that existed, which Government now admits existed, could never possibly have taken place. Only when you apply this to all sides of the racket that we will believe that you are serious. Until that, we shall look for other reasons.

You talk of foreign exchange violation. A couple of months ago, the Commerce Ministry said to the Goan iron ore exporters, "In future we shall negotiate the prices and give you better prices." But the exporters said "Don't do that you will upset the trade." What does it mean? It means, we are presently not getting

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

the price in foreign exchange due to us for the iron ore. It also means, there is complete under invoicing in iron ore exports from Goa. Yet, when MMTC has taken over the export of iron ore from this entire country, the Commerce Ministry is not willing to bring Goa under the national policy. The only reason I can think of is that somebody somewhere in this Government has a personal interest in seeing that the under invoicing continues. There is no reason whatsoever why the iron ore export from Goa should not be taken over by the MMTC because every exporter in Goa is in a position to give F.O.B. deliveries and it is not necessary for the MMTC to create any new facilities to take over this trade, in keeping with the national policy throughout the country. With such attitudes of the Government, it is not possible for us to believe that they are serious in what they say is their intent in wanting these powers. The technique that is being used by them today is not new. It is a known one. It has got something like this, that you pick a group which is unpopular, like, smugglers and, in the name of stopping this unpopular, anti-national group, you apply emergency powers to them. Everybody claps. You take away the rights of the courts. Everybody claps. You strip them of freedom, you strip them of the right to move a court. Everybody applauds. But what is being done today against smugglers will tomorrow be done against hoarders, against political opponents of the Government and, in the final instance, against the political opponents of the ruling clique in the ruling party.

In this respect it would be wise to remember that Hitler's party in Germany was called the National Socialist Workers' Party, a beautiful name, a beautiful programme, and, it ended in a Nazi regime. This is what worries us. My Party, the B.L.D. is worried at the increasing fascist ten-

dency shown in the legislation being brought before the House because, if we believe in the rule of law, then everybody, from smugglers to corrupt officials, to corrupt Ministers, has a right to a free, fair and open trial. Let them bring the corrupt persons before the court to clean themselves of corruption. Then only they can talk about being serious for stopping nefarious activity. Until then, we don't believe them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a very pious face, not only the hon. Minister but the whole gang of the Congress debaters—I use the word 'gang' because this is about smugglers—were trying to create an impression in the House and the country outside that the Congress Party was so serious and eager to stop smuggling, to prevent smuggling, and the Opposition parties and the Opposition Members are not only not serious but are not eager to prevent smuggling. This was the whole burden of the logic that was put forth by the Congress Members in the course of the debate on this Bill.

Just on the contrary, I want to accuse the Congress party that just by bringing forward this Bill, just by devising a means to prevent smuggling, they have devised only one means of detention. I say, the object of this Bill is not to prevent smuggling but to prevent the ugly disclosure of the smugglers' under-links with the ruling party. We are not afraid. Why don't they have the investigations completed in 15 days' time? If you have the courage, you bring out the list of names of those political leaders, the Ministers, the political parties, who served as an under-link of Haji & Co. and others. Why don't you have the courage to do so? You bring out the list. You give it to Parliament. Let the whole country know who are the under-links, who are the associates and who are the share-holders of these smugglers. But they have not the courage to do it.

Now, if they feel that the present Foreign Exchange Control Act is not sufficient to arrest them, to prosecute them, and if they feel that the present Customs Act and so many other Acts that are there are inadequate to arrest them and to prosecute them, to punish them, what stands in their way to bring a Bill in this House within a week? You did it earlier. You did that in the case of bank nationalisation and in the case of Constitution (Amendment) Bill. And we cooperated with you. Here also you may bring a Bill and within a day we will pass. Why are you apprehensive about the objective of the Bill? As I have said, you want to prevent smuggling for a year only. You do not want to punish the smugglers, you do not want to eradicate this smuggling this ugly thing, this parallel economy that has been going on in this country for the last 27th years. You do not want to eradicate this vice of smuggling lock, stock and barrel. You only want to keep them in a box. It is a Pandora's Box. If you open that, all the persons, from Mr. Kanungo upwards and downwards and sideways inside the Congress Party, will be exposed. That is the reason why you want to keep them inside a 'detention box.' We know what they are doing—those 555 persons in the jail. They are being given a royal treatment in the jail; they are having everything they want—from drinks to everything

I do not know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to this. A news had appeared in the West Bengal press that a smuggler who is supposed to have been arrested and who is supposed to be inside the jail, was found in Darjeeling to have a conference with his links on how to expand the ramification of smuggling to Nepal.

It is also perhaps known to you that one Mr. Mundra who was supposed to have been arrested and jailed, was found in a Calcutta maidan at mid-night. A sergeant had brou-

ght him from inside the jail. That sergeant was arrested in Calcutta maidan and he lost his job. So, the royal guests of yours inside the jail, with the links that they have established with the jailers, with the police, in the dead of the night or even during day time, in the broad day light, come out of the jail. Not only are they the royal guests inside the jail; they are treated so outside also. Therefore, as my hon friend had said, this Bill is only an eye-wash: it is not only an eye-wash, this Bill is not only inadequate, but you are a hypocrite when you say that you want to punish the smugglers, the Government is hypocrisy galore when they say that they want to punish the smugglers. The Government do not want to punish the smugglers; they only want to keep them inside jail (Interruptions). The Government knows what these persons have been doing for the last 27 years. They have established almost a parallel economy, they have established parallel banks, they have established a parallel transport system, they have established a parallel licence-insurance system, they have established their own intelligence system; they have spread their tentacles not only to the Customs and Police departments but also to the political lords ruling the country; they have their dens inside them also. Fantastic figures have been given how this parallel economy is run. If you were really serious, why did you not accept the suggestion that I made? I could not move my amendment because I was called for a meeting by the Speaker. My suggestion was that a high-powered inquiry should have been instituted to go into all the aspects, to find out as to who are their links with the bureaucrats, their links with the customs authorities, their links with the bank officials, their links with the LIC, their links with the intelligence department and their links with the different political parties. Also you should have found out what are the links that they have with the Swiss Bank, in Hong Kong

[Shri Samar Guha]

and in other countries. You should have found out those links. Such a Commission would have thoroughly investigated and then devised advised ways and means how to completely eradicate this vice of smuggling. That you have not done. There is no attempt on your part. You have not even come out with such a Bill when the present Bill is inadequate whether you will bring up a Bill so that you can lay your hands on those underlings and not only prevent them but punish them adequately and properly? You have no answer.

I want to give you one example. I can give you hundreds. Only one I will cite. A very high Calcutta Police official came to see me. He was dealing with this kind of Customs offences and smuggling. What did he say? 'There is a link between the Customs and the Police officials and for every case caught, there are nine cases which go without detection. Just to show that they are very serious, the smugglers themselves get them a case.' Then they seize the goods and sell them. So, whatever is done it is done in collusion with the Police, Customs officials and these smugglers.

I am just giving one example. In 1960 it was found that the Reserve Bank of India relaxed rules in the case of foreign exchange required by the medical students studying outside India. Two Pakistani nationals and one Indian managed to get foreign exchange permits worth Rs. 25 lakhs in the name of fictitious medical students, reading in U.K. The National & Grindlays Bank released 120 drafts in the name of such students on their London Branch. Then some suspicion arose and an Investigating Officer was sent to London. It was thought that these drafts and cheques could have been cashed in London banks but that was not so and it was found that they were smuggled to Hong Kong and cashed there. Two of the persons involved were Pakis-

tani nationals. Not only that, but in the course of investigation, another thing came out. One B. M. Elias & Co. of Calcutta transferred clandestinely Rs. 1.5 crores of foreign exchange. The investigation regarding B. M. Elias and Co. was entrusted to the Director of Calcutta Enforcement Directorate. When the investigation was going on, what happened? When the Investigating Officer was again sent to Hong Kong and Thailand, and suddenly, that Director of Enforcement Directorate resigned and the whole case was hushed up. Meantime B. M. Elias & Co. having assets worth several crores of rupees was sold to an Indian industrialist at a price of only Rs. 45 lakhs. Now, in 1966, when 25 persons involved in this racket were accused, the Advocate-General Mr. Sen Bose asked the Police to proceed against them, the case started. But what happened afterwards will be interesting to know. That man who resigned and hushed up the case was appointed as Government Prosecutor in the case. When this was brought to notice of the Government, he was removed. Then, another set of lawyers were engaged. Here, in this case a nephew of the former Finance Minister, Shri Sachin Choudhary was also involved. He was also removed. The whole matter was sent to the CBI and the involved Customs officer brought a lady and ugly things happened thereafter. Now, this case went from the legal forum to the CBI forum. The Additional Customs Officer was involved and the Director of Enforcement was also involved and CBI officer was involved. Some very important lawyers are also involved. A few Ministers were also involved in this but I do not want to mention the names.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): That is important.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is how the link works. In 1964 a question was raised in the Parliament. Today we are in 1974. The case is

still with the CBI. In 1966, the Finance Ministry and the Central Government instructed that these people should be prosecuted. But so far nothing has been done. We are in 1974. Still CBI is going on and nothing has come out. Do you know about these links, about the collusions of Police, magistrates, politicians, smugglers and so on? I have the whole papers with me. I have got the photostat copies of these things. What I wish to say is, the Government want to prevent, smuggling, but they don't want to punish smugglers. They want to detain the smugglers but they do not want to prosecute them. They do not want to eradicate the problem of corruption and smuggling in this country. Yesterday when I used the word 'Police Raj' my friend, the Finance Minister from the South got up. Usually we coastal people are very emotional always but I am glad he also belongs to that fraternity because he immediately got up and said, "yes, police raj against the smugglers." Well, you have converted the country into a big police raj. Your promises have not even the value of a fig in this House. What did the Home Minister, your colleague, who is no longer here, say? He said, not a single politician, not a single trade union leader, not a single trade union worker not a single peasant worker, not a single social worker, would be arrested under the MISA. But what happened? I am giving your own figures. Those are not our figures. Thousands of political workers have been arrested under MISA. Where is Mr. Vajpayee? He is not here now. For singing a song, he was arrested under MISA. Thousands of political workers have been arrested under MISA. That is why I say your promises have not even the value of a fig. What is the value of such kinds of assurances when we see thousands of political workers, social workers, labour and trade union men are arrested under MISA? Yesterday you said, you had the courage to use police raj against the smugglers.

You are only protecting the corrupt people and the smugglers, people who indulge in political corruption and vitiate politics and in consequence we the politicians are being now despised by the people, hated by them.

नक़रत अरर जनता के दिल में किसी व्यक्ति के लिये है तो वह हम राजनीतिक लोग हैं।

You have made that condition. You are responsible for that. You are the fountain-head of corruption and smuggling; you are protecting corrupt people and smugglers. If you have the courage, haul up these people. Try to root out this evil lock, stock and barrel. If you do it we are with you. You should not merely prevent, but you should eradicate this evil of smuggling, lock, stock and barrel. After getting the hit from Jayaprakash Narayan you are suddenly roused like a Rip Van Winkle to deal with the smugglers. What steps have you taken? Let it be made quite clear. You have taken only a step but your step should not be a hop to stop, but a hop-step to jump. It should be a big jump for rooting out this evil of smuggling completely.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा)

यह जो बिल पाम किया जा रहा है इसको राजनीतिज्ञों के खिलाफ इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाएगा यही इसका आगे चल कर उद्देश्य होगा। क्या कारण है कि आप की आज तक छाँखें नहीं खुली हैं। 27 साल तक आप क्यों सोते रहे हैं। क्यों अब छाँखें खुली हैं और आपने तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करना शुरू कर दिया है। पहले आप कहाँ चले गए थे? 27 साल से क्यों आपने इनको नहीं पकड़ा। यही आपके इंसपेक्टर एक्साइज के तब थे, यही अधिवारी आपके तब थे, यही कस्टम वाले अधिवारी तब थे और यही अब भी हैं। 27 साल पहले तब आपने कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया या इन 27 सालों के बीच में पहले कभी आपने

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा]

यह कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया ? तब भी कांग्रेस की ही सरकारें तो थी जैसे अभी है। अभी ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? कारण कोई इसका नजर नहीं आता है और आता है तो यही एक कारण है कि किसी दुधारू गाय को पकाड़ गए बाघ लिया जाए और उससे जब चाहा दूध लिया। आप इन लोगों को नजरबन्द करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आपका उद्देश्य यही है कि इनको नजरबन्द करके इन में चुनाव के लिए पैसा न मिले जाय, मिनिस्टर्स के लड़कों, लड़कियों की शादियां हो तो तब पैसा इन से निम्नलश लिया जाए। यही हमका ध्येय मालूम होता है। इन रमणलज से आप चुनाव के लिए खर्चा बसूना चाहते हैं। क्यों आप नजरबन्दी का कानून रखना चाहते हैं, क्यों नहीं आप इनकी सजा दिलवाते हैं ? सफ मतलब यह है कि नजरबन्द इनका खर्च जाएगा तो आप जब चाहें इनको छोड़ देंगे और अपना उल्लू सीधा कर लेंगे। अगर कोई चार चारों तरफ रहा है या चला हुआ पकड़ जाता है तो आप उनको क्यों नजरबन्द करना चाहते हैं, क्या नहीं उसको सजा दिलवाते हैं ? 1965 में राजस्थान में 150 स्मगलर पकड़े गए थे और इटर्नल रिप्लायरीटी एक्ट के तहत पकड़े गए थे। उन सबको वापस राजस्थान बना बना करके छोड़ दिया गया। उस समय मथुरा दास माथुर जी गृह मंत्री वहां थे और हमारे नहाटा जी ने बंगाल लड़का। इन सब लोगों से कांग्रेस के फर्म भरेवा लिए गए थे और इनको इन्वैशन् के वास्ते प्रचार के काम में लगा दिया गया था। इस तरह मऊन सबको छोड़ दिया गया। जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के एरिया में जिसकी सीमाये पाकिस्तान से लगी हुई है, मोना, चादी, बण्डा, चाय धातु सभी स्मगल हो कर पाकिस्तान जाता है ऊठों के जरिये। यही मनी वहां बैठे हुए हैं और यही यहां बैठे हुए हैं। आप राम निवास मिर्छा जी से पूछो कि राजस्थान के बांडेर पर क्या हो रहा

है। ऊठों में रात के समय में यह चीनें रातिस्तान में स्मगल होती हैं। क्यों आप कानून को मजबूत नहीं बनाते हैं ताकि इस तरह की चीजों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके। चोरी एक आदमी नहीं करता है। पुलिस इस्पेक्टर, डैड हास्टेबल, मिनाही तथा दूसरे लोग मिले रहते हैं तभी चोरी वह कर सगा है। मिनिस्टर भी जहां तक स्मगलिंग का ताल्लुक है हम दोषी नहीं हैं। इनके घरों की आप तलाशी ले लें और आपको पता चली वहां क्या क्या मिलेगा, रिवाल्वर, टी बा, ट्रांजिस्टर जो सब फारे है आपको तलाशी ले कर मिल जायेंगे। ये 'हा मे' आ.ए. सि. का आज्ञा ले कर इनका लाए, क्या पार्लियमेंट की आज इन्होंने ली ? जितने कस्टम के अधि गरा है उतने मालानों की आप तलाशी ले तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उतने पास भी बहुत जगह पैसा है। गहा ग यह आपका उनके पास ? सब मिले हुए है। मिनिस्टर, वस्टम अधि गरा पुलिस आदि सब मिले हुए है। हाजा मरगा से नान रोड स्पया जब चन्दे क रूम में ले लिया तो इन्होंने इस बान का पता क्या हो तलाश वह करोड़ पति कैसे बन गया है। मैं नम्रता हूँ कि चन्द क घघ को बढ न के लिए आप यह नजरबन्दी कानून ला रहे हैं। क्या आपकी इस 56 करोड़ के मुल में केवल 550 या कुछ कम या अधि हो स्मगलर मिले हैं ? इतने ही तस्कारों पर आपकी निगाह जा सकी है ? क्या और स्मगलर देश में नहीं हैं ? शायद इन लोगों ने आपको गुजरात के बुनाव के लिए चन्दा न दिया हा और आपने उता राजबन्दी कानून में बन्द कर दिया हा और इस कानून को आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हा। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो आप इनकी नजरबन्द क्यों करते हैं, क्यों नहीं इनकी सजा देते हैं। अगर हांका जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाए और सजा दे दा जाए यहा से बांडेर नहीं आप कर सकेंगे उन से आप मिल नहीं सकेंगे लेकिन अगर वे नजरबन्द रहते हैं तो उनसे मिल जा सका है, नमसे चन्द लिए जा सकते हैं। जो गिरफ्तार

हुए हैं उनमें से आधे से ज्यादा लोगों से आप लोग मिले हुए हैं क्योंकि आपके पास पावर है, आप उनको लाइसेंस दे सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकांश मिनिस्टर इस काम में फंसे हुए हैं। इनकी खुली जांच करवाई जानी चाहिये और पब्लिक में तस्करों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलने चाहिये। किस मिनिस्टर में कौन तस्कर फंसा हुआ है, मिला हुआ है, इसका पता लगाया जाना चाहिये और ऐसे मिनिस्टरों की हजामत बनाई जानी चाहिये। इस सबकी खुली जांच होनी चाहिये। इन लोगों के पास कोठाना कहाँ में आई है, पैसा कहाँ से आया है सब का पता लगाया जाना चाहिये। तलाशियाँ सब की होनी चाहिये। नष्टम अधिवारियों की भी ली जानी चाहिये। पाकिस्तान के गृह मंत्री वा जो हानि हुआ है वही उनका भी होगा। पाकिस्तानियों में चन्दे देने के वास्ते कम्पनियों को चन्दे देने की छुट दे रही है। यह इस वास्ते कि चाहे जितना रूढ़िगण में खर्च किया जा सके। खर्च का कोई हिमाय बिनाब ही न दिखाना पड़े। अभी आपने देख ही लिया है कि श्री अमर नाथ चावला के केस में क्या निर्णय दिया गया है। उस पर टाटिग्राजी को डर लगा कि मेरे खिलाफ भी वही यही चीज न साबित हो जाए और मुझ को भी गद्दी को सलाम न करना पड़े जाए, इसलिए अपनी गद्दी को बचाने के लिए उन्होंने अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया।

इस नजरबन्दा वातून से काम नहीं चलेगा बड़ी सजा इन लोगों को दी जानी चाहिये। चोरी की जांच होनी चाहिये। जब तक यह सब नहीं होता है यह काम नहीं लगेगा, यह चलता रहेगा, 27 साल से चलता आ रहा है आगे भी चलता रहेगा। पहले आपकी आँखें नहीं खुली और अब भी पूरी तरह से नहीं खुली हैं। पहले खुली होती तो आपको अरबों खरबों का माल मिल जाता। लेकिन आप तो चन्दे का बचा बना रहे हैं और इसको नए सिरे से चलाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jai-nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have

been discussing this Bill for the last two days. I think that by now we are at the fag end of discussing this Bill and the Ordinance which has been promulgated. On the basis of this end, through the emergency, they have acquired the power which, ought to have been revoked long ago. We all know that in the last year or three years ago, the Government had made up its mind to revoke the emergency in the rest of the country excepting in some border areas. Naturally, we on our side wanted that the emergency should be revoked in the whole of the country. That way, the emergency remains. And, naturally, because of that, there has been misuse of MISA on a wide scale in violation of the assurance given in this House. So, there is a very legitimate apprehension that the formal assurances given in this House have no value when the question of actual implementation comes.

That way, the credibility of the Government in this House has gone down. In such a situation it is quite appropriate that in place of the maintenance of internal security ordinance the present bill has been brought by changing the nomenclature to "Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill". So, this is not meant for the maintenance of internal security. But, this is particularly meant for the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities. Even then there are grounds to apprehend that this Bill will be utilised against the smaller fries and against some individuals and hoarders of yards of cloth or something else. And bigger fries may be allowed to remain at large because of the machinery. Under the capitalist system the Government is defending, protecting and advancing the cause of these people. So, these people have amassed huge wealth with which they can purchase everything in society, because everything is available for sale. Even education is for sale. Even though edu-

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

cation is a fundamental right, because of the high fees one cannot have higher education except for a price. Even justice is for sale for those who can afford it. Some of the barristers, including some Members of this House and ex-Ministers, can be engaged by smugglers and dacoits by spending millions of rupees. By spending billions of rupees these billionaires can save themselves. In this society where everything is for sale, whether education or justice, in such a society the smugglers, specially the bigger fries among them, cannot be expected not to utilize their money power, easily-earned money, not hard-earned money for which they have to care so much, to save themselves. All the same, there is the assurance given by the Finance Minister that the Government is going to come forward with a Bill in this session itself to deal with some other aspects of smuggling.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I doubt whether it can come in this session.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Government say that because of the non-cooperation of the opposition they could not bring many necessary measures. I am sure that if the Government bring forward a Bill for the confiscation of property acquired through smuggling and foreign exchange violation, this House would be prepared to pass it, if necessary even by sitting one day extra. But, at the same time, I would say that the assurance given yesterday should not be watered down just now.

There should be confiscation of property acquired by smuggling and violation of foreign exchange rules. In the case of the smugglers who have been detained, if there is circumstantial evidence, criminal prosecution should be launched and they should be punished for a longer period.

Of course, we know the difficulties facing the Government. The smug-

glers will go to courts and naturally in courts money do count. For instance, under the MISA when political prisoners, trade unionists and peasants are detained, they have very little access to the higher courts because of lack of money. But these smugglers have no dearth of money. So, the Government should devise ways and means to counteract their activities.

17 hrs.

People will have some confidence in the *bona fides* of the Government so far as preventive detention is concerned only if they come forward with the other promised measures. One measure is for simultaneous prosecution in courts and the other for confiscation of property so that the money power of these smugglers, which corrupts and poisons the political life and administration of our country can be crippled. It is only a combination of these two powers that can be effective. If the Government expect people to give some credibility to this legislation then they should come forward with those two other measures providing for prosecution of smugglers and confiscation of their property.

The apprehension of our colleagues here about this measure is understandable and justifiable. It is true that some of them have not welcomed the arrest of these smugglers. At the same time, I cannot help saying that the steps of the Government have been halting, hesitating and half-hearted. So, if they take the two measures which I have just now suggested it would be in tune with the popular feelings in the country. It will give hope to the people that Government are determined in their efforts to deal with smuggling in a ruthless way.

Here I cannot help expressing my apprehension about the real motives of the Government because by accepting amendment Nos. 20 and 35 they have shown a very soft corner for the detenus who have been detained.

These facilities are not available for political detenus. Only a Joint Secretary can pass these orders. I support that. If this power is given to the smaller officers there is a likelihood of the misuse of the Act. So, in that way it is good.

But I would like to ask one question. If the Government are not in a position to revoke the emergency just now, in the case of political prisoners, trade unionists and peasants who have been arrested under the MISA also, why could they not say that the order should be issued by an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary and review should take place after six months? In the case, the people will have the satisfaction that the Government are giving them at least the same treatment which they are giving to smugglers.

After this Bill is passed, the whole country would be watching how the Government are implementing it. Government have so far arrested only 500 people. But there are more than 2,000 smugglers in this country. They should be detained and their property confiscated. (interruptions) Of course, the smugglers are not only on one side of the fence; they are on both sides of the fence. They are not putting their feet only on one side of the fence.

In such a situation, I think though it is in a correct direction, it is a half-hearted measure. It should be strictly implemented and two other legislations for trial and confiscation of property must also be brought before the House.

Lastly, I would like to mention that the Law Commission has recommended that there should be summary trial through special courts for those who indulge in smuggling and racketeering in foreign exchange. That recommendation of the Law Commission should also be implemented by bringing a legislation before the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman. Sir, after listening to the speech of the hon. Finance Minister on the second reading of the Bill, I came to understand that so far as such cases where persons are being detained under MISA for various offences or for various alleged offences not concerning the Finance Ministry are concerned, those will be looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs. He gave an impression that he is primarily concerned with the cases of such detenus under MISA who have violated the foreign exchange regulations or who have resorted to smuggling etc.

Sir, an apprehension has been expressed in this House how MISA is being misused to curb the genuine aspirations of the people and to nullify their just demands. On flimsy grounds the people have been arrested under MISA. It has mentioned that even Mr. Vajpayee was arrested under MISA. I do not expect that the Finance Minister could give a satisfactory reply to all the apprehensions expressed.

The real concern is how to cure the financial malady from which this country has been suffering today. A concern has been expressed regarding parallel economy and parallel currency. All these are the various rackets going on in this country. For that purpose, to invoke article 359 of the Constitution under emergency powers or to pass a Presidential Order just two days prior to the judgement about to come or to slam the door of the court for the aggrieved person, is not the answer. For that purpose, the Finance Minister should resort to such measures under article 360 of the Constitution. Article 360 of the Constitution is very clear. It says:

"If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India... is threatened..."

[Shri P. K. Deo]

We have come to a stage where the ereditability of the currency of this country has been threatened. We have come to a stage of economic crisis. All these are accepted facts. So, taking into consideration all these facts, I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider it. Why does he not come forward in a straight forward manner? Why does he come in a clandestine fashion through a back-door under article 359 which is primarily concerned with the maintenance of internal security so far as law and order of this country is concerned, and try to cure all the financial maladies of this country.

I request the Finance Minister that instead of coming in a clandestine manner, he should come in straight forward manner. He will get full support from the House if he suggests any measures to be taken to cure the financial maladies of this country.

We would like to give him full powers, we would like to armour him with all the armouries under article 360 of the Constitution, under Financial Emergency. This is my suggestion to him, and I hope I will get satisfactory answers to my queries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had made it absolutely clear in the beginning, although I found that there was some misrepresentation in the press—may be, in the din and bustle that was created on that occasion, they could not get it—, that we stand for the sternest measures and the swiftest action against the smugglers. But we have our doubts whether Government has the same intention as we have because the Government did not use the measures that were available to it in the past, with the result that the smuggling activity has been on the increase. Even after the arrests of the smugglers came, there is no knowing that there has

been any decline in this activity. It appears that it is mostly in the nature of a gimmick, it is mostly in the nature of a political dramatic performance.

Mr. Chairman, to be very plain, we can be satisfied or convinced about the genuineness of the Government's intention only when the Government releases all the political prisoners who have been arrested under the MISA. It might sound somewhat a very tall demand, but that is in keeping with the assurance that the Government had given to this House and to the country that the MISA would not be used against the political opponents and against people's movements. We do not find any disposition on the part of the Government not to use it against the political persons, the political workers, and, therefore, our mind is full of misgivings that even this measure is not really intended against the smugglers but is intended against the political workers.

Now, what has happened? Out of 500 smugglers or so, 19 smugglers were ordered to be released and six out of them were re-arrested. We really do not know what prevented the Government from re-arresting all the 19? I have made my submission earlier that the political prisoners had been arrested, re-arrested, re-arrested and so on, with the result that they have been in prison for more than three years or so. If that could happen and we have had absolutely no satisfactory answer from the Government—why could the same treatment not be meted out to the smugglers and why was this Presidential Order necessary? May I make myself completely clear on this that I am confining my attack to the Presidential Order; I am not directing my attack so much to the MISA Ordinance. But that is the confusion which was created in the Members sometime back and I have my own views, that even this the existing Act has not been used properly. But if it was required that it should be strengthened, then we should have

gone in for it and in fact, I am on record as having said that the Government should have adopted the suggestion of the Law Commission that a constitutional amendment was necessary and I do not know why the Government do not come forward with a constitutional amendment. I have no idea whether the Government will reply on this point.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why have you not adopted? You are prepared for that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have replied yesterday on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You seemed to be prepared for a constitutional amendment on that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You see my reply

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a suspension of fundamental rights. There is a fundamental right to go to the court which is there in every civilised country. I do not say that you should not be very disturbed against the smugglers. But you could have been stern against the smugglers, as I suggested earlier, even under the present measures. But that you did not do.

Now, it appears to me that this suspension of fundamental rights is the thin end of the wedge and we might surely see in a not too distant future that the Government is unmasking itself in full authoritarian role. That appears to me to be the trend and I would like to warn the hon friends on the other side that like a Roman Senator they may themselves become victims to these measures, in not a very distant future.

SHRI PILOO MODY: (Godhra): The time is coming.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now it had been suggested by one of the respected editors of the country, Mr. Chalapati Rau that there should be an Advisory Committee which could review the cases of those affected by the Presidential Order. I do not know why the Government do not think it necessary even to adopt such a mild suggestion of an Advisory Board at the national level of which the Chairman would be one of the working Judges of the Supreme Court or may be of a High Court. But I do not find that the Government is prepared to provide any safeguard against honest citizens who may be made a victim of their designs. Therefore, I think that the Government might use it and the Ruling Party might use it as an instrument of blackmail and I have no manner of doubt that it had not used it so far against political persons even under the present legislation that is MISA.

Now I was almost aghast to read in a newspaper that one of the Ministers in the Government said that even a person found with any smuggled goods worth Rs. 5 may be arrested under MISA and my hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha just now pointed out that any person even with a pen about which one might not know when it was bought, whether he bought it abroad or some friend gave it to him, might be arrested if you would ask your officers to play all kinds of havoc on the lives of the citizens. What are the safeguards? I really do not know whether the Government is going to provide any safeguards after this measure is adopted.

Finally, the main point is that under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports is also a crime which should not be considered to be less serious than smuggling. Does the Government propose to provide any deterrent punishment for them of the same kind and the same kind of summary trial as these persons charged with smuggling?

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]
—Contd.)

After all, the smuggling activity is being helped by those who are being engaged in this business of under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports. But Government does not want to make the punishment against these persons as deterrent as we want to make against the smugglers. For this the necessary measure should be taken, not the kind of Presidential Order which we have just seen. We must make a provision for deterrent punishment even against those people who have been engaged in this nefarious trade.

With these words I again appeal to the Government to see that we may not have any opportunity of coming to the House and complaining that this is going to be used against political prisoners, political workers, and if the Government uses it in any other way, then we are going to take drastic action against the DIR emergency, and the use of MISA, and the whole package of such draconian measures. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad). While I commend some of the aim and objects of the Government in this matter of trying to curb activities of smuggling, I would say I am opposed to this Bill because the way it has been brought forward, it does involve certain fundamental issues of personal liberties. I was listening to the Finance Minister with great attention yesterday at the Second-reading stage. He put it in so many words and assured us that he will see to it that not one single political opponent or political dissenter will be arrested, tried or detained under this particular measure. But, my difficulty is this. The past experience which we have does not give us any hope that he will be able to implement that kind of an assurance.

That is the point I make and I hope he will deal with this point when he replies to the debate.

If the question was only of dealing with smuggling, of dealing with them effectively in a very timely way, in a very drastic way, I do not think anybody in his senses would ever be against that. We are all for it. In fact we have been wondering why Government are not doing anything in this regard, why they did not do it by having open trials, against those found guilty. But having got advantages of monetary character financial and other benefits from smuggling and so many other activities, later on having found that is has now become beyond their control, when the country at large is being disturbed, when public opinion is so much agitated, now they have reached the saturation point and now because they think they will be completely exposed they have come with this particular measure. The Minister tells and charges us that we are looking at it in a political way. It is the Government which has brought this measure from a political angle. And even after all these years they have brought it now in such a way that they only want to give an impression round the country that they are doing something without doing anything at all concrete and effective in this matter by way of time by action. This is the charge. My first objection is with regard to the form in which this Bill has come, that is by using emergency powers. Will the Minister tell us whether there is any kind of emergency today, as indicated in the Constitutional provisions of our constitution? There is no emergency. There is neither war nor external aggression nor internal disturbances. If there is no emergency then the more honest course open for Government would have been to lift the emergency and then come to Parliament for even having strictest possible legislation. But without doing it they want to take the blanket power

which I consider to be an executive excess, and the objection is again that it is an executive excess against which there is no appeal. The Minister says: You can make an appeal to me. But the higher authority is also an executive authority. If an executive authority arrests someone at the state level and the executive authority at the federal level has to decide, do you mean to say the higher authority at the federal level will say that what the higher authority at the state level has done is wrong? This is the fundamental objection. If Government want the emergency to be continued, and normalcy is considered as emergency then we are bound to oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

My next point is that the political overtures of this particular measure need to be seriously looked into. Shri Shyamnandanji was right in saying that MISA has been used against political opponents, workers and journalists. It is happening not only in Bihar but it also happened in Gujarat. When the agitation was going on in my State, namely Navnirman Samiti agitation, earlier this year, the Finance Minister would please recollect that any number of Journalists, Students, Party workers belonging to CPM Jansangh, Cong (O) and even Independents were arrested under MISA. So, there is no guarantee that you will not do the same thing under this new legislative measure. Therefore it is no use the Minister telling us that they will not arrest political dissenters.

Then, I want to suggest that the issue of personal liberty is so sacrosanct and fundamental that no Government even under the genuine cause of dealing with anti-social elements have the power to arrest or harass people whose only fault is that they do not see eye to eye with the Government of the day. Therefore I wish to suggest that this whole principle of personal liberty and individual freedom is so important that it

can never be compromised even one per cent or even less than that. /

I am now concluding since you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, are rightly impatient. My friend, Mr. Bhogendra Jha moved a lot of amendments one of which we all supported yesterday. It was with regard to the confiscation of all properties, estates and other belongings of the smugglers. Now, if Government are really sincere in dealing with these smugglers effectively and their anti-national activities, I ask: why do they not take such a step? certainly, I ask further—there are other amendments—why are the Government not having an open trial of these people? Are they afraid? If the smugglers are taken to the court of law, are Government afraid of so many things? They may be afraid or they may be nervous that the evidence in a court of law is not adequate. I can understand that nervousness that evidence may not be adequate to prove it in a court of law. That I can appreciate. But, are they also nervous because of other grounds that these smugglers, in an open trial will go on telling a number of things which will go against this Government and all those different individuals who are highly placed, in the Congress Party, in the establishment, in the Government, in the administration and in the bureaucracy all of whom will be exposed?

Therefore, in order to shield them, they are afraid of the open trial. If we are in an open democracy or in an open society, why are they afraid of this kind of open trial? Therefore, I wish to conclude by saying that we are opposed to this measure because in the name of emergency, it gives blanket powers for the executive. In normal times in the name of emergency, if Government wants to use all the existing powers, that is objectionable. This is contrary to the fundamental rights put in and enshrined in our Constitution. It involves the rights of every individual and per-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

sonal liberty and privacy. One final word and I have done. About the smugglers and the smuggled goods, I want the Minister to tell us as to what Government are doing? Are these confiscated goods being smuggled into somewhere? Are they being sold? Or are they being made available to the public through the black-market, or profiteers? Then we are in for a vicious circle. We do not want to be in a vicious circle. Therefore, Mr. Chairman. I want this Minister to come out straightaway, and open out before the House the ideas and facts about this matter. In the name of curbing the smuggling activities, let him not harass those people who are either innocent individuals or individuals who are holding views different from the Government of the day. Government want to curb almost all the inconvenient, awkward but legitimate activities in the interests of fundamental rights. In our democracy, Government wants to curb political activity by using these extra-ordinary powers to detain such people behind the prison indefinitely. This is neither democracy nor decency. Certainly that is not the way to deal with the smugglers. I conclude by saying, if the Minister and the Government want to deal effectively against the smugglers and smuggling activities let them not pretend, to say and do that what they are doing is what should be done sincerely; and seriously, it is this pretension and artificiality to which we want to object very severely and sincerely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question by Mr. Mody and one question by Mr. S. M. Banerjee will be allowed.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my difficulty is that you ask me to ask one question. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says 'I make a speech'. What should I do? I shall take only a few minutes. I shall compromise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Piloo Mody, I am now in the Chair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You are not required to reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am, first of all, grateful to my colleagues who did not listen to me for these five or seven years when I kept on telling them that the Bills to amend the Fundamental Rights would give Parliament that power which was going to be the end of the wedge which was going to blow up this country and the fundamental rights to the Heavens. I am glad many of us are now talking about fundamental rights and the need to preserve them even though they voted in favour of the Twenty-fourth Amendment Bill. The emergency has become a normal way of life for this country. The first emergency was kept for 6 years. Now this emergency is going on and nobody knows when it will come to an end. It is like the story of the person who kept crying 'wolf' or 'tiger'. It is now no longer a weapon left in the hands of the government. It is only arbitrary law, arbitrary rule and arbitrary whims of the people in power who use these Draconian measures for their own ends. The main reason why I am against it is because it gives government tremendous discriminatory powers. It can hit one Mastan and leave out another Bakhia. When they use this power discriminating between one criminal and another, they are all the more tempted to use it indiscriminately against those who are criminals and those who are innocent. It is the discriminatory character that I am objecting to. They can invade the house of one blackmarketeer but conveniently forget his neighbour who is also a blackmarketeer. They can act against one tax evader but forget his neighbour who is also a tax evader. They can act against one political opponent and leave another out. It is the discriminatory character of instruments like this which Government must be deprived of. The minister himself admitted that if there is circumstantial evidence, anybody can be detained. You know it is very easy to fabricate circumstantial evidence. They will

put tomorrow Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra in jail under MISA. All they have to do is to make a blatant statement, "We found so and so things in your house". Whether it was declared or undeclared, legitimately acquired or not, never comes into question. Nobody can find out for 2 years. He does not have the right to make a statement to defend himself. No paper will publish what he says. We read a certain report that the houses of two businessmen in Kanpur were raided and Rs. 50,000 worth of gold jewellery were found. You know at today's price, two or three little rings would cost Rs. 50,000. Then it says, 3 gold guineas were found. This was supposed to be the great crime for which MISA had been used. If they had only gone to his neighbour's house—probably a Congressman's—they would have found ten times that much. This is the discriminatory character of this legislation.

What happens to the goods that are confiscated? I have tabled a question and I am yet to receive an answer. I would like to know month by month for the last three years what goods have been confiscated and sold, if sold, to what account of the Government and for what purpose this money is credited. If the minister will give me replies to these three simple propositions I have put to him, I would be most grateful.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, I heard with rapt attention the speech of my hon. friend. Here let me hope that the Government will not use these unlimited powers, naked powers, except for the purposes mentioned in the Act. I would take this opportunity to congratulate and compliment my hon. friend, Shri K. R. Ganesh for having the courage of conviction to declare that if Government does not take any action then he would start a satyagraha campaign. That acted very well.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, the credit does not go to the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She does not speak. Shri Ganesh spoke about it. Today he is not in that Ministry. I do not mind it because nobody can say who is going to remain in the Ministry tomorrow. That is the tragedy of this country.

There are many loopholes in this measure. My hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha, wanted to move an amendment to the effect that the property of the smugglers, benami or otherwise, would be confiscated. Unfortunately, that amendment has not been accepted by the hon. Minister for reasons better known to him. Naturally, we have to rely on his wisdom. But what will be the effect? We know in Bombay and other places, property worth crores are in the names of smugglers. At least in one case we know that property worth Rs. 50 lakhs to 60 lakhs is in the name of one of the smugglers or benami. The real property belongs to the man who has been arrested, but the Government cannot touch the property because they have no legal rights to do so.

Shri Piloo Mody was talking about fundamental rights. There is no basic fundamental right for smuggling. The smugglers are anti-social elements and, naturally, we have to take action against them. This Government have brought in this Ordinance for that purpose, and I am happy about it. But it is half-hearted. So, I cannot give my full-throated support to it. My support is conditional. That is why I say that the hon. Minister should assure this House that in future, preferably in this session itself, legislation will be introduced, one to confiscate their property and another to seize the moveable property in the safe deposit vaults. When the income-tax authorities searched these vaults they found liquid money, ornaments, jewellery, gold and silver ware. They

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

should also be covered by the proposed legislation. Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to allay the fears in our minds that it will be misused against people who are not concerned with it. With these words, I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr Chairman, Sir, we had a series of surmons from the Opposition pulpit to the sinners on this side. It is almost amusing to see the self-righteous attitude which the Opposition assumes when they address the Treasury Benches or the Congress Members. If the *bona fides* of the elected Government are to be tested every time or suspected every time, certainly, no Government can function. Therefore, I would plead with the hon. Members that the interest of the country is not only with them but also with the representatives on this side, perhaps, who had the largest majority backing of the people.

There is another section in the Opposition which thinks that unless they act as a vigilance cell, the Congress party is likely to go astray. I want to give you the assurance that as far as possible, we shall try to see that the smuggling activity is put down with a firm hand by the use of the measures which this House is just now placing at our disposal.

The questions were asked as to how many persons were being arrested in the past and whether the goods were being confiscated. I have got some figures, starting from 1966, 763 in 1966, 1184 in 1967, 1135 in 1968, 3399 in 1971, 2373 in 1973 and 1862 up to July, 1974. But unfortunately, in these cases, particularly in smuggling cases, we were finding it very difficult to get convictions in courts mainly because these people do not indulge in these activities with witnesses around. They arrange it in such a way that

it is very difficult to get witnesses. Sometimes, we have to get approvers but even approvers also get threatened and they go back on their statements. That is why, we find, in spite of thousands of persons being arrested, ultimately, only in respect of hundreds, 300 and odd in one year, 500 and odd in another year, we were able to get convictions in courts. So, this activity will to be tackled in a particular way. That is why we have come forward with this Bill, no doubt a very stringent measure, no doubt with very wide powers—I do agree—but the only safeguard could be the integrity of the Government that this would not be used for political purposes but only for dealing with economic offences.

Then, the charges were made that the general MISA was being used against political opponents. What is the real state of affairs? I tried to find out where this has been used and why a large number of persons have been put in prison. As on 31st October, 1974, there were 4,608 persons in detention and, out that number, 3,808 were in West Bengal alone. Therefore, it is the state of affairs in West Bengal which is the reason for a large number of detenus. I am sure, those who have had the experience of life a few years back in West Bengal would agree perhaps that this is inevitable in a situation existing in West Bengal. Therefore, if we are interested in putting all our political opponents under detention, it should have happened on a large scale in the various parts of the country. But it is not so. So, I respectfully submit that we have to take into account the conditions existing in particular areas and see why a particular action had to be taken even for detention of political workers.

The point that was generally made was that discriminatory treatment might be given in this with reference to various persons. Take any general law for search or even for arrest. It can be misused by Government.

Therefore, ultimately, the safety is in a Parliament like this or in Assemblies or in open democratic elections, so that anybody misusing the powers could be properly dealt with in a democracy. Therefore, there is no scope that the powers which are being taken are likely to be used only against a certain category of persons and not against certain other categories of persons; there is absolutely no scope for that and we shall try to see that this is not used with any discrimination against any particular sections of the community alone. It will be used only for the prevention of this economic offence.

Shri P. K. Deo has made the plea that there is article 360. If he had gone through the entire article, I am sure he would have found that the actions which could be taken under the emergency powers of article 360 are very limited—to issuing of directions to State Governments as to the management of their affairs and certain other financial powers. Certainly, this power cannot be assumed under article 360 even if a Financial Emergency is declared. Therefore, it could be only under the other article that this could be done.

Again Mr. Bhogendra Jha has made the point—which was reinforced by Mr. Banerjee—about dealing with the property. Not only here, in the other House also, even long before this matter was raised here, I had made this declaration. Any acquisition of property or wealth through the smuggling activities stands on a completely different footing altogether and, therefore, they will have to be dealt with in a different manner for the purpose of confiscation. And I can assure the hon. members that the matter is under investigation; we are trying to find out what sort of law we should have so that it may stand the test of the judicial scrutiny also. Unfortunately, in our country, whenever properties are involved, perhaps they look into the Fundamental Rights a little more strictly than even the personal liberties. Therefore, we have

to see that proper safeguards are built into the legislation itself so that, when such a confiscation takes place, we may be able to stand the test of writs in the High Court or in Supreme Court...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will you bring it in this Session?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I cannot say that because it depends on how soon they are able to formulate the proposals. I cannot bring forward a half-digested thing and then find ourselves in great difficulties later on. But as far as investigation is concerned, I have already assured the House that we have enough powers even now to trace any property in the hands of anybody to find out whether it is benami for somebody else or is genuinely held by anybody. And even if it is genuinely held by somebody else, we are entitled to find out from what source that property has been acquired. Therefore, all those powers of investigation are already with us. Once we identify the property as having been acquired by smugglers by the wealth accumulated by smuggling, the existing Wealth Tax Act or the Income Tax Act we cannot confiscate the property. Therefore, a special law will have to be there for the purpose of investigation. This is what is under examination. But hon. Members are aware that under the Customs Act and under the Excise Act, whatever is smuggled could be taken over and seized. For that also somebody asked for figures and also a question was put how these properties are being disposed of. In 1970—Rs. 22 crores worth of property were seized. In 1971 it was Rs. 20 crores, 1972—Rs. 28 crores, 1973—Rs. 35 crores and in 1974, upto August, it is Rs. 40.5 crores. This shows how before we took action under this MISA for the purpose of arresting these persons, this smuggling activity was increasing. After all only a percentage of the smuggled goods would have been seized but even then, the seizure was increasing year by year showing that the smuggling acti-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]
vity was increasing. But I am sure now you will find after these measures, the seizures would have gone down. That does not mean that the Customs officials are no longer alert. It is mainly that these activities have been crippled to a certain extent now and that is why the smuggling activities, not eliminated altogether, but considerably decreased.

Then, a question was put how these properties are disposed of. As hon. Members are aware, the main articles which are imported are (1) watches, I am told, are of the largest value. (2) Synthetic textiles. Then we have electronic goods. Then foreign liquors. Then some basic drugs and also concentrates so that they could be used here for the purpose of manufacturing more drugs. Therefore, one idea was given by somebody—why not destroy all these things? Of course, that is one way. But we thought these were valuable articles and could be disposed of. That is why these are being disposed of through the co-operatives and more go to the Armed Forces, as they require so many things they are sold to them. We see that the trade does not get hold of this but that it goes directly to the consumer. But in fact, this is also a shield for many people even to deal in smuggled goods and say, 'This was purchased in a co-operative store where this was being sold'. Therefore, we are considering what should be done with regard to these goods, whether this may be confined to the tax-free shops in the airports where only the foreigners can buy and take them, or whether they could be re-exported. These are all under consideration of the Government. So, under the existing circumstances, if the articles could just be destroyed, I do not know whether this is a proper way of doing disposing of them.

Therefore, these are the various steps which we have got to take for this purpose and as I have already stated, the passing of this Act and

even the detention of the persons concerned is the not the end of the process but only a beginning of the process for the purpose of eradicating this evil of smuggling and foreign exchange racket.

18 hrs.

And, I want to assure the House that we are trying to identify what are the follow-up actions which are necessary for this purpose. If any further legislation is necessary for this purpose, I would not hesitate to come before this House. But I want to give you this assurance that we are undertaking these various measures in all earnestness and in all sincerity. I want to assure the hon. Member, Shri Jha, that no pressurising from him is at all necessary to make us take these various measures in a full-hearted manner. He spoke as if we are all half-hearted and that he alone can provide us the necessary momentum to go forward and undertake this measure.

So, with these words, I would like to conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is the Government undertaking any steps to ensure that the property is not transferred pending confiscation? (Interruptions). I want to know whether any step is being taken to ensure that the properties are not transferred.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The existing law is adequate enough to safeguard them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There were two points which were raised. They have not been answered. It was asked whether the Government think that property is more sacred or person's life is more sacred. When the Government thought of putting a person behind the bars, why did not the Government think of confiscating the property earlier before putting the person behind the prison bars? That was the question asked. Now the

Government says that that aspect of the matter is under examination. Why should this action take a second place? That point has not been answered.

And then, Sir, it is really a very dangerous theory that the hon. Minister had propounded that action against the smuggling could be taken only under Art. 352 and not under Art. 360. Because, Article 352 is related to the security of India or any part thereof. Now, are we being asked to interpret the action against the smuggling to be related to the safety and security of India or of any part thereof? I really do not know why the hon. Minister has propounded this dangerous theory that this action could be taken only under proclamation of emergency under Article 352, because, that relates to war or disturbance and that does not relate to anything of the kind like the economic offences.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the first part is concerned, the person can easily disappear. As far as property is concerned, they cannot take away the properties.

Regarding the second point which the hon. Member raised, I am sure, the hon. Member is aware that armed invasion alone is not the manner in which the security of the country is threatened. Chile is an example where even without an invasion, we find, the security of the State can be threatened.

With these words I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE GROWTH OF FASCISM IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Non-official Business.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is already 6 o'clock. It is past six now.....

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी तजवीज है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव माननीय श्यामनन्दन मिश्र का है बहुत आवश्यक प्रस्ताव है। मेरा ऐसा सवाल है कि इस का समय बहुत कम है। इसलिये आधे घंटे इस का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMAIHAH): Extend it by half an hour.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान भंडा साहब : मैं एक घंटे की तजवीज रखता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मेरा भा सवाल है, मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): My resolution immediately follows the resolution of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Would I have a direction from the House that my Resolution would be protected to be taken up the next day?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, yes.

सभापति महोदय : : तो मैं यह समझूँ कि हाउस की राय यह है कि आधा घंटा

[सभापति महोदय]

माननीय श्यामलन्दन मिश्र के रिजॉल्यूशन को
ओर दे दिया जाय ।

श्री श्यामलन्दन मिश्र : हजूर, मैं आप
की इजाजत चाहता हूँ कि मैं दूसरे दिन इस
के बारे में कहूँ क्योंकि आज टाइम बहुत
हो चुका है ।

सभापति महोदय : अब हम आज की
कार्रवाई समाप्त करते हैं । माननीय सदस्य
का प्रस्ताव अगली बार लिया जायगा ।

18 06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
December 9, 1974|Agrahayana 18, 1896
(Saka).*