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**Friday, December 13, 1974
Agrahayana 22, 1896 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 13, 1974/Agrahayana
22, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE WEST INDIES CRICKET TEAM

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members:
At the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Captain Clive Lloyd and the other members of the West Indies Cricket Team who are now seated in the Speaker's Gallery. Through them, we convey our best wishes to the sports-loving and very friendly people of West Indies.

Sir, we also have in our Parliament our own MP's Cricket Club.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I am one of the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I introduced them to our Captain Shri K. P. Singh Deo who is a very young Member and who is sitting along with them in the Gallery.

Our Team is no less than any one in the world. But, we have no time to enter into international contests. We have very little time from our contests. On their behalf also, I welcome the West Indies Team.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us have some body-line bowling today.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, the House ran out of quorum a number of times because the Members were all the time seeing the Cricket Match on Television. Now, you can see them personally here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
We can see how the bumpers are thrown here.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Distribution and Sale of Medium and Coarse Cloth

*454 SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to exercise stricter control over the sale and distribution of medium and coarse cloth in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

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

(a) and (b). There is already control over the distribution of certain specified varieties of coarse and medium cloth known as controlled cloth. The controlled cloth is being distributed through the National Cooperative Consumers Federation and Cooperative Societies affiliated to it and Mills' own Retail Shops. The State Governments have now been asked to sell the controlled cloth on the basis of ration cards/household cards and to persons with a monthly income of less than Rs. 400.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Is the hon. Minister aware of malpractices in the distribution of controlled cloth by the consumer co-operative societies all of whom are nominated and not elected bodies? Shortage of supply and irregularity of supply lead to these malpractices. If he is aware of this, what is he going to do to correct these malpractices.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Some reports of malpractices have been brought to our notice. This is by individual people, not of the co-operatives. It is for the State Gov-

ernments to supervise the functioning or malfunctioning of the co-operatives. If they bring these to our notice, we take necessary steps. No specific allegations about malpractices of co-operatives have been brought to our notice, but individual consumers have shown us the substandard cloth.

About shortages, there is a sort of imbalance between the different varieties of cloth, dhotis, saris, long cloth, shirting etc. Some mills produce only long cloth and less of dhotis and saris. This imbalance is there. It has been brought to our notice. We are taking appropriate action insisting on each mill to produce their due quota of the different varieties of controlled cloth.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. I get the impression that there is a certain bias in favour of supply to the urban centres at the cost of the rural centres because the urban people can make a lot of noise and have also access to the seats of power and the Ministers. May I know if this imbalance in the supply between the rural and urban centres is going to be rectified?

In this context, in the last quarter how much cloth has been supplied to the State of Bihar and how does it compare with the supply to cities like Delhi and Bombay?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The hon. member is right in pointing out that in the total quantum of controlled cloth distribution till date there is a sort of bias towards the town people because our net work of distribution is not wide enough to reach the rural areas. But now steps have been taken to see that the distribution network covers the semi-urban areas comprising a population of, say, 15,000—20,000.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: What about the villages?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am coming to that. It is a valuable suggestion. We have also asked

State Governments to see and explore the possibility of opening new retail shops under the NCCF the National Consumers' Co-operatives Federation or the State-level co-operatives so that down to the village level these shops would be opened. But it will take some time; it is an administrative problem and also a credit problem. But steps are being taken.

श्री बनशाह प्रधान आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को जिस प्रकार का कपड़ा आज सोसाइटीया दे रही है वह कपड़ा मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, यह बिल्कुल ही छोटा है, मंत्री महोदय देखें इस में वह लगेट बनवा सकते हैं या ऐसे ही और किसी काम में ला सकते हैं, इसे न वे लोग पहन सकते हैं न छोड़ सकते हैं, यह आधा मीटर का टुकड़ा उन को दिया जा रहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसा मन करिए । कल को कहेंगे कि ट्रक खराब है तो अन्दर ट्रक घुमा लाएंगे ?

श्री बनशाह प्रधान इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों को भरपूर कपड़े देने का क्या सरकार का विचार है और उसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? अभी तक क्यों नहीं दिया गया इसकी क्या आप जाच करेंगे ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said, as he is demonstrating, that some of the cloths of standard variety are in fact sub-standard and we are discussing this matter with the NTC. I had a meeting with my colleague, Mr. Pal the other day and we have examined some of the samples shown, as the one shown by the hon. member just now. We are trying to widen the network of distribution and the fact that we are insisting that only people with less than Rs. 400 income will be

eligible for standard cloth shows that we want to cover the poorer sections of the people including the adivasis

DR KAILAS May I know how and why this estimate has been arrived at that only 10 metres of cloth and 2 dhotis and 2 saris are to be supplied per year? It is absolutely insufficient Has it been brought to the notice of Government that this insufficient supply of cloth is not sufficient and is only a mockery of the whole system?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Till March 1974, production was only 400 million metres From April this year we have raised it to 800 million metres, which accounts for nearly 24 per cent of the total production It is true that even this is not enough for the purpose and we are thinking of raising it further

SHRI P GANGADEB In view of the fact that Government are seized of the problem, may I ask the minister to furnish details of the distribution apparatus which will be used to ensure that the cloth does not go into the black market in this country?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA The existing distribution channels are five in number (1) Mills' own authorised retail shops; (2) super-bazars in the cooperative sector, (3) national cooperative consumers' federation and their chain of cooperative institutions, (4) fair price shops approved by the State Government; and (5) any other cooperative agency approved by the Government As I have said, we are trying to widen further the number of channels and the Government authorised retail networks

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि मोटे काड़े के बिलरज की दुकानें देश के अन्दर बहुत कम हैं तो कितनी दुकानें प्रान्तवार आप खोजने का विचार रखते हैं जिस से

सभी लोगों को पर्याप्त कपड़ा उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार मिल सके क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि जा कोटापरेटिव की दुकानें हैं या फुटकर दुकानें हैं उन में जो कपड़ा बिकता है थान पर 20 मीटर की मोहर लगी जाती है लेकिन उस में 18 मीटर कपड़ा निबलता है, इस प्रकार की शिकायतें क्या आप का मिली है? बालियर की विन्ना की एक मिल के बारे में ऐसी एक शिकायत आप को दी गई थी, उस क ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की गई और थाना के अन्दर कपड़ा कम न हो इस के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA We have received a complaint of that sort A complaint was voiced on the floor of this House by a colleague of ours We have already instructed the Textile Commissioner to look into the matter As soon as we get the report, appropriate action, penal action if necessary, would be taken

Coming to the first question about the number of distribution units I cannot enumerate them because their number has increased and is increasing I can only say that in order to cover a wider area we are thinking of allowing the State Governments to bring complaints to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and also close cooperation between the National Textile Corporation and the private sector so that more number of units for distribution are opened The NTC has also been asked and allowed to open many more centres More private retail outlets are also being authorised Stricter vigilance with the help of the State Governments is also taking place These are some of the measures to see that the malpractices are eliminated, or at least minimised, and a wider coverage is achieved.

श्री हुफन चन्द कछवाय : मैंने साफ पूछा कि जो शिकायत मिली उस की जाच का आदेश सरकार ने दिया तो उनका परिणाम क्या निकला ? उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी ? साल भर हो गए । हम को यह सूचना मिली है कि उस रिपोर्ट को दबाया जा रहा है । बिरला ने अकमरो को खरीद लिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Whether it is Birla or super-Birla, if the charge is proved then the punishment is imposed.

SHRI K. GOPAL. The hon Minister has stated that increased production of controlled cloth is going to be from 400 to 800 million metres. I think it is only a targeted figure. Is it not a fact that these mills which are supposed to produce controlled cloth, when they fail to produce them only a fine of Rs. 2.50 per metre is imposed, which they gladly pay, with the result that only NTC mills are producing such variety of cloth at a loss? I would, therefore, like to know whether the hon. Minister will see that the obligation is fulfilled by the mills and, if they do not, whether stricter punishment will be given to them.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Formerly, the transfer of obligation for the production of controlled cloth was being allowed. If some mills found it impossible or difficult for them to produce standard cloth, they could transfer their obligation to some other mills which because of their type of machinery and other things found it more lucrative to take up the obligation. But, in that case, if they failed to fulfil their obligation, they were charged a penalty of Re. 1 per sq. metre. Now, this penalty has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 per metre.

As I have already admitted, we have found that some mills are not fulfilling the obligation. Some mills

were fulfilling the obligation by producing sub-standard cloth. We are now thinking of imposing the obligation on almost every mill for production of standard cloth, without allowing transfer of obligation which has been highly misused. Maybe, in some cases because of their type of machinery, they have been exempted. But, by and large, we are thinking of imposing the obligation of producing controlled cloth on each mill so that they cannot escape the obligation, transfer it and produce sub-standard thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply said that arrangements will be made to supply controlled cloth to the rural areas. May I know as to when the arrangements will be completed? I want to know whether special arrangements will be made to reach the backward areas and the rural areas so that it can reach the agricultural labourers and share-croppers.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that our endeavour will be to extend the network to the semi-urban areas having a population of between 15,000 to 20,000. I do not think, at this stage, with the constraint of credit and other infra-structure difficulties, it will be possible to take it to all villages. Neither that will be desirable nor possible at this stage....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why not desirable? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Kindly sit down. (Interruption).

मैं तो हैरान हूँ—हमारा स्वभाव कभी हमारी जिन्दगी में बदलेगा या नहीं ? यह पानियामेंट है, जिस की तसल्ली नहीं है, यह कवेश्चन कर सकता है । लेकिन यहाँ तो रोजाना यह हाल होता है ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Perhaps, my choice of words was not very fortunate and appropriate. What I wanted to say was this. Because of the credit squeeze and infra-structural difficulties, even the quantum that is available could not sometimes be lifted. My point was whether it would be possible at this stage to widen the network further. If my choice of words had offended the members, I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: You could easily say that you have received this suggestion you will look into it and will try to evolve something, instead of giving this explanation and raising controversies. Use your tact sometimes. You are so tactless that you create headache for me.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया कि क्रेडिट रूकवीज के कारण कड़ा उठाया नहीं जा रहा है बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा—यह क्रेडिट स्वीज तो—फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर भी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं—शायद अभी जारी रहनेवाला है। क्या आप कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करेंगे जिससे यह कपड़ा गरीब लोगों तक पहुँचे?

साथ ही साथ क्या आप इस पर भी विचार करेंगे कि जो घनएम्पलाइड रेज्वेटिव हैं, उनको इसका कोटा या दुकानें दी जाय ताकि वे धन्यै से लय सकें?

MR. SPEAKER: You may say that it is a suggestion for action.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: A very good suggestion, Sir.

एयर इंडिया के विमान चालकों की हड़ताल के कारण हुई हानि

* 457. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत अगस्त में हुई एयर इंडिया के विमान चालकों की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी हानि हुई,

(ख) विमान चालकों की मांगे क्या थी और व्यवस्थापकों ने मे कौन व्यक्तियों को विवाद क्या मुख्य आरोप लगाये गये थे, और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The estimated loss suffered by Air-India due to the strike by the pilots from August 2 to October 31, 1974 and its after effects is Rs 1135 crores. The final figures of loss will be computed as and when actual figures of revenues/expenditure become available.

(b) and (c). The Pilots disputed the right of the management to determine the pattern of operations and crew scheduling and demanded the revocation of the slip system of crew scheduling introduced by the management. The allegations made generally against the management were that the management was unilaterally imposing the slip pattern of crew scheduling on the members of the Indian Pilots Guild without their concurrence. Government was convinced that the slip system was introduced after due consultations and not imposed unilaterally and

upheld the management's basic right to determine and introduce pattern of operations and crew scheduling.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The full answer to my question has not come. My question in part (b) was:

"the demands of the pilots and the main charges levelled against certain people in the Management."

Not the general management. I have said, 'certain people in the management'.

And in part (c) I have asked:

"the reaction of Government in respect of each of them and the action taken thereon."

I have got a long list of their grievances about the highups in the management. I can list them one by one. I have put a specific question. I have said:

"...against certain people in the Management...."

"...the reaction of Government in respect of each one of them."

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, it is misdirected. It should be against the pilots and not the management.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I do say that so far as the context was concerned, we, on this side, answered (b) and (c), on the basis of (a). The only complaint they have made was about the unilateral imposition of the slip pattern. If the contexts were different and there were some other charges, I think the hon. Member should have been more specific in his question. However, if the hon. Member has any specific allegation against any body, I will certainly answer it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Already it is there in the question. I have said—'certain people in the Management'.

यह मेरे पास सारा बिंदु है। इतनी होने के बाद भी उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है। हर बार ऐसा होता है।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There are the Directors, there is the Chairman. The question is not specific.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have asked for 'the reaction of the Government against each of them'. When it is so specific

ऊपर भी मैंने पूछा है

about certain people

प्रत्येक के प्रति पूछा है

"each of them". He must reply specifically.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is very specific

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The question is very specific. But, can there be two contexts in one question. My difficulty here was that the context was the pilots' strike and the losses suffered as a result of the strike. That was part (a) and I could take (b) and (c) in the same context. I also understand that according to the rules no two subjects can be mixed up in the same question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think there you are right. But, somehow it has come...

I have also written to the Ministers informing them that whenever wherever they find any lacuna in any question, they can point it out. But, if they did not point it out, it means that they have accepted it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Perhaps he did not find any lacuna.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I do not find any lacuna. The context was clear. The charge was made against the Managing Director and the Chairman that they had imposed it unilaterally.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the answer is very specific. I think now it ought to satisfy you, Mr. Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: There are certain specific charges

levelled. I have got them over here.. (Interruptions). The Minister should come out with a fuller statement giving all the information.

कुछ स्पेसिफिक चार्जेज लगाये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने इस बात की स्वीकार किया है कि इस हड़ताल की वजह से 11.35 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है और यह सारा मामला जो शुरू हुआ वह पैसे की बचत करे इस बात को लेकर शु. हुआ और स्लिप सिस्टम या नई सूची पद्धति की वजह से जो भी बचन होने वाली थी वह शामन ने शुरू की पहले 96 लाख फिर, नीचे आ गया 80 लाख और फिर आगे 75 लाख आ गया, और आज जो हानी हुई है उस को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि 75 लाख जो है तो 14 साल लगते उस हानि के लेने के लिये जो उन्होंने कहा था जहाज की जो सुरक्षा होनी है एफीशियेसी होनी है वह यन्त्र में जिनकी संबंधित है उतनी ज्यादा उस यन्त्र को चलाने वाले जो है। उन की क्षमता में भी संबंधित है। इसलिये उन्होंने जो यह मांग की थी कि इसका सरकार की तरफ से अध्ययन किया जाये कि उतनी उड़ान के जो घंटे है। जो समय और उस की क्षमता, फीट्स है, इन दोनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मूल्यांकन की जो उन्होंने मांग की थी उस को आपन क्यों नहीं स्वीकार किया ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बड़ा विस्तृत है, मैं संक्षेप में उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूँगा जहाँ तक उन्होंने फीटिंग की बात की है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यहाँ पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि जो ड्यूटी टाइम है फ्लाइट टाइम है और रेस्ट पीरियड है यह आज से कई वर्ष पहले कोई 12, 13 साल पहले बाकायदा मैनेजमेंट और पायलटम में एक ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था और उस ऐग्रीमेंट में यह निर्धारित किया गया था कि यह ड्यूटी टाइम होगा, यह रेस्ट पीरियड होगा यदि उसी के आधार पर कभी पोस्टिंग

सिस्टम और कभी स्लिप पैटर्न चलना रहा उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। उस ऐग्रीमेंट में किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ मैनेजमेंट ने यथावत पालन किया है, न ऐसा कोई आरोप पायलट ने लगाया है कि उस में कोई अन्तर हुआ है।

रही दूसरी बात कि यह बात क्यों जारी की तो वह इस लिये कि जहाँ सर्विस की प्रीक्वेसी ज्यादा हो जाती है वहाँ स्लिप पैटर्न करने में मैनेजमेंट अपनी बचत देखना है, फायल काइमस आयी उम की वजह से बचन करनी थी अब यह बचन करने में जरूर था कि कुछ लोगों को हम हांगकांग में और वेस्त में पोस्टिंग नहीं कर सकते थे जो कि उन को बुरा लगना था और इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि जो पैटर्न आफ आपरेशन है, परिचालन की जो व्यवस्था है उस का कोई अधिकार मैनेजमेंट को नहीं है। तो प्रश्न यह हो गया कि क्या हमें नुकसान पट्टाचन या प्रेशर में आये इस लिये हम क्या मैनेजमेंट को यह कह दें कि तुम्हारा अधिकार नहीं है। मैनेज करने का या शेड्यूल आफ आपरेशन निर्धारित करने का कहीं भी किसी भी क्षेत्र में, किसी भी देश में यह नहीं है कि पैटर्न आफ आपरेशन कैसे होगा यह मैनेजमेंट तय न कर सके। इस बात पर उन्होंने ने स्ट्राइक की, जो स्लिप पैटर्न रखा था उस को बिदड़ करने की मांग की और मैनेजमेंट ने इनका नुकसान बर्दाश्त किया। लेकिन इसमें सबाल मैनेजमेंट के सिद्धान्त का था। हम समझते हैं कि जो आगे मैक्सिमम यूटिलाइजेशन आफ पायलटम और एयरक्राफ्ट हो सकेगा उस से लाभ होगा और जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय वायुयान सेवा में कायदे है। उन में हम लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे यह मेरा विश्वास है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है ऐग्रीमेंट 12, 13 साल पहले हुआ था। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 12, 13 साल के बीच में हवाई जहाज में काफी परिवर्तन आया है।

Did the pilots know how to operate the jumbo jets?

इसलिए आज की परिस्थितियों में जो मूल्यांकन करने की उन की मांग थी, किसी ने चैलेंज नहीं किया कि मैनेजमेंट नहीं कर सकता, जरूर करिए, लेकिन जो उन की मांग थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप तो भाषण में पड़ गये ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : 12, 13 साल पहले जम्बा जेट नहीं था जिम के कारण परिस्थिति में परिवर्तन हुआ तो नई परिस्थिति में जो उन की मांग थी उस का क्यों नहीं माना ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जोशी जी, राज-बहादुर साहब कोई छिपा कर रखने वान मंत्रियों ने नहीं है । जो है उन्होंने कह दिया । आज से 15 साल पहले जम्बा जेट नहीं था तो पालियामेंट भी तो ऐसी नहीं थी जैसी कि आज जम्बो जट बनी हुई है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : कायदे वही है, और हम भी वही है । मैं अगर आप टेक्नीकल आदमी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ रेस्ट पीरियड, फ्लाइट और ड्यूटी पीरियड, यह चीज अपने में है चाहे कोई जहाज उड़ाया जाय, चाहे वह जम्बो हा या और जहाज हो । मुआहिदा लागू था और लागू है ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यह मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी है । (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जोशी जी आप चार दफा उठे और रेकार्ड देखिए हर वक्त आप ने यही कहा कि मैं दूसरा सवाल कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : मैंने जो आक्षेप किया वह आप ने भी स्वीकार किया, वह सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं था ।

मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने की वजह से ऐसा किया ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ आज भी लण्डन स्थित जो बेस है वहां से जो ओपरेट करते हैं उस को यदि बन्द करते हैं तो एक करोड़ २० की आज जो हानि उठानी पड़ी वह न होती । ऐसी स्थिति में लन्दन स्थित बेस को क्यों नहीं बन्द करते ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जोशी जी अगर मेरे उत्तर को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनते तो निश्चित रूप से समझ गये होते । मैंने कहा था कि फ्रीक्वेंसी बढ़ती है तो म्लिप मिस्टम उपयोगी होता है । और जहां फ्रीक्वेंसी कम होती है वहां पास्टिंग मिस्टम उपयोगी होता है । हमारा कोई धर्म नहीं है म्लिप मिस्टम या पोस्टिंग मिस्टम हमारा धर्म है ऐफीशियेंसी ।

MR SPEAKER There is some Fokker Friendship standing behind (Interruptions) It is the Delhi—Jamshedpur flight . (Interruptions) I think he is out of fuel today....He needs refuelling, anybody is welcome for that /Please take off now.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी
I am not a Hanuman मंत्री मट्ठार न अपन जवाब में यह स्वीकार किया है कि वह टेक्निकल आदमी नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब वह टेक्निकल आदमी नहीं है, तो वह किम के कहने पर ये सब काम करते हैं, और उन्होंने अभी जो फैसला किया है, क्या वह अन्तिम है, और क्या आगे स्ट्राइक नहीं होगी ।

श्री राज बहादुर जवाब कि मैंने कहा है, मैं टेक्निकल आदमी नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं आदमी हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या आप मेम्बर साहब जैसे आदमी है, या धीरे-धीरे के आदमी है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The loss was due to strike as well as lock out. Is it a fact that a judge of the city civil court, Bombay had expressed

serious doubts regarding declaration made by Air India that there was a lock out under rule 75 of the Industrial Disputes Act. I have in my possession a photostat copy which shows that there were alterations in the internal register maintained by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bombay. The letter of the Air India says: "As required under rule 73 of the IDAct we are furnishing a report of the strike and lock out. A copy of our notice is also enclosed." "Here all the dates have been changed; three had been changed to four; four had been changed to five. It is the internal register of the Regional Labour Commissioner. I want to know whether he has taken up, the hon Minister, this matter. It is a big fraud committed by JRD Tata and Unni, Managing Director.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not mention such names unless you give notice. You are making allegations. I will not allow individual names to be mentioned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Tata is the Chairman and Unni is managing director.

MR. SPEAKER: You can mention the designations, not names. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The photostat copy is here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is referring to the photostat copy; it relates to a serious matter. Let it be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the rules, notice has to be given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The lock out was illegal; at that time we had no proof. Here is a photostat copy of the internal register maintained by the Regional Labour Commissioner of Bombay who is also a party to this fraud.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Be relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my specific question is

whether in the document maintained by the Regional Labour Commissioner—internal register of the Regional Labour Commissioner—an entry has been changed—from 2 to 3 and from 3 to 4. This has been done to cover the misdeeds of the Air-Corporation—Air-India. I would request the Government...

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to refer to the names, the Minister should have the previous information. The rules require it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In view of this alleged fraud committee at the instance of somebody, whether he would refer the entire matter to the Public Undertakings Committee. Let the Public Undertakings Committee study it. With your permission, Sir, I would like to send this document to you Shri Raj Bahadur unfortunately is under the influence of Shri J. R. D. Tata. I want to know whether he is prepared to send this to the P.U. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make a regular speech. This is a Question Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want a reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee you have made allegations against the individuals who are not Members of this House. In that case the rules are that he should have given a due notice to the Minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am grateful to you that I should have been given a notice if this question were to be raised. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the question.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, I would like to state certain facts. He has made certain observations; he has got in his possession some order of the City Civil Court. It is quite clear. He has himself mentioned that. He says some entries in the internal re-

gister of the Labour Commissioner—not of Air India, not of Mr. Tata, not of Mr. Unni—have been changed. The case has ended now. If it had continued, the Labour Commissioner or, for that matter, anybody against whom any observations were made, would have explained the case to the court. The case has since been withdrawn or disposed off. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next question by Shri Gowda.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These are photostat copies.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have given a due notice because you are mentioning the names of individuals who are not Members of this House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, a wrong impression is given to the country by this.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gowda, please keep sitting for some time. I had called the next speaker. After the Minister's reply, the next question is in his name.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case I would submit one thing for your consideration. If he mentions the names, he should give prior notice. I do not want to enter into any argument. Since this is a very serious allegation made by him that the record of the government maintained by the Labour Department has been tampered with for which he has got the proof, something should be done. It is not a question whether the Minister is involved here or not. But Government is involved. If they allow themselves to correct certain registers, then, I want that the House should take note of this. This is a serious matter.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, may I submit that this was a matter before the Court? Some pleas were made by one party about that particular

matter. That party has now withdrawn the suit. I do not think any of the entries are relevant to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter is extraneous. This should have been given notice of.

Impact of General Credit Squeeze on Coffee Industry

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*458. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman, Karnataka Planters Association has stated that general credit squeeze was going to have a 'serious impact' on the coffee industry in the country and unless credit was provided at a reasonable and stable rate of interest there would be no holding the coffee prices;

(b) whether Government have reviewed their policy in this regard; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) In the 16th Annual Conference of the Karnataka Planters Association at Bangalore in October, 1974 the Chairman of the Association *inter alia* mentioned about the credit problem of the coffee industry.

(b) and (c). Government is conscious of the need of credit requirements of export oriented industries including coffee. This, however, has to be viewed in the context of overall credit policy of the Government.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Sir, in view of the fact that coffee is an export oriented industry and it earns foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40 crores and also in view of the fact that the industry is suffer-

ing because of the policy of general credit squeeze—rather, the entire industry depends upon credit—may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to treat this industry as a priority industry and keep this industry outside the purview of the general credit squeeze?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the Chairman of the Coffee Board had met the Chairman of the State Bank of India in September this year. The State Bank of India gives Rs. 35 crores annually to the Coffee Board for purchases of coffee. It was feared that this would be affected by the present credit squeeze policy. On this point, the Chairman of the Coffee Board met the Chairman of the State Bank of India. The Chairman of the State Bank of India assured the Chairman of the Coffee Board that the Bank will do its best to see that this industry is not affected by the present, credit squeeze policy. As for priority being an export-oriented industry, coffee will receive the same priority as other export-oriented industries receive.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Sir, another important fact in regard to this industry is the increased cost of production. Specially, the prices of inputs have gone up four-fold and the rates of interest have also been increased. We are accounting only for 2 per cent of the total world production. So, there is scope for increasing the exports and earning more foreign exchange. Keeping in view all these things, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any proposals under the consideration of the Government for supplying the inputs at subsidised rates and to reduce the rates of interest?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the cost of production, the minimum release price was

worked out previously at Rs. 3.48 per point. This, Government had increased *ad-hoc* to Rs. 4.25 per point. But, the Coffee Board operates at Rs. 4.60 per point. This question of cost of production is under the consideration of a Committee which consists of representatives of the Commerce Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the Chairman of the Coffee Board and it is looking into the matter of cost and when its report comes, a final decision will be taken. About the inputs, one of the major inputs is fertiliser which the Agriculture Ministry channels through the Coffee Board and now the Agriculture Ministry has suggested that this should be channelised through cooperatives. This is also under consideration. Then, about the rates of interest, it is true, Sir, that bank rates of interest is about 16 to 18 per cent. which does raise the cost price and the retail price of coffee and to meet this factor the Coffee Board formed bank groups two years ago in which schedule banks have opened branches in coffee growing areas. It has staff which sponsors the applications to the bank and supervises credit utilisation. Apart from this Coffee Board has its own Development Board where 35 crores goes for working capital and Rs. 6.50 crores for development purposes.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: In view of the reply given by the Minister and the latest press reports, I would like to know whether the export is being oriented through the Board or Karnataka Planters Association.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: For this, I require a separate notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister tell us in view of the recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee as to the need of production of instant coffee only through Coffee Board's own arrangements whether the Government has considered that and made

any grants in regard to this. Secondly, whether the grants and loans given to the coffee planters has been fully utilised for the amenities that were stipulated to be given to the workers. If not, the reasons therefor and if so the details thereof.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain traditions and customs. You give him an instant answer.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About proper utilisation of credit facilities there is a provision for supervising the facilities to see whether they have been properly utilised or not. In cases where there is mis-utilisation, action is taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have made some observation which I do not like...

DR. KAILAS: We do not like your behaviour towards the Speaker (In interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The production of instant coffee is given to the foreign monopolists. The Committee had made a recommendation which has been laid on the Table. I want Government to tell us whether the Coffee Board will be asked to do it, whether it will be taken up in the public sector or not. What is there so much hullabaloo about it?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down when the recommendations are there, action taken report will come to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: Conventions and traditions are there. Please do not take everything in the way you like.

Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not talking about evidence....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There are conventions to be followed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The general credit squeeze has been imposed to fight inflation in the country. But how would it apply to a production-oriented and export-oriented industry like coffee which is grown in South India? How far has it affected this industry? This credit squeeze has enormously affected even research and the plantations cannot do even research in regard to coffee. We are having a global market in coffee. Will the Minister discuss it with the Finance Ministry and set that this principle is not applied to the production-oriented and export-oriented coffee plantation industry in South India?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the credit facilities and how the credit squeeze has had its effect, I have already stated that the Reserve Bank of India has assured that the previous provision of Rs 35 crore, will be continued. As regards export facilities being given to export-oriented items, these are the facilities given by the RBI: (1) A maximum rate of interest of 11 per cent has been fixed whereas for other commodities a minimum rate of 12½ per cent has been fixed; (2) Refinance assistance to banks is given by the RBI. In the busy season of 1973-74, about 50 per cent of the incremental finance was made and about Rs. 105 crores was given by the RBI; (3) Then the banks have been allowed flexibility so far as securities are concerned for export-oriented items. A special concession for coffee has been given in that the necessity of letters of credit and firm orders is waived so far as giving loans is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appreciation in value of Rupee

*455. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether action against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers under MISA has appreciably enhanced rupee value; and

(b) if so, whether Government hope to reach within the current year the rupee value as it was in 1966?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The available data with Government indicates that value of the Rupee in the free markets of Hong Kong and Singapore has appreciated to some extent since October, 1974. This is due, among other things, to the action taken against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers.

(b) No reliable projection can be made in this behalf.

Foreign Firms debarred from Discounting Bills

*456. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the foreign firms are debarred by the Reserve Bank of India from getting bills discounted in advance for immediate availability of finance;

(b) whether Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been treated exceptionally in this connection; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under Section 28(7) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, firms

having more than 40 per cent foreign equity participation are required to obtain Reserve Bank's permission for obtaining loans, overdrafts, credit facilities (including the facility of discounting inland and export bills) from commercial banks in India. Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has permitted the commercial banks to grant, without its prior approval, credit facilities, including the facility of discounting documentary inland and export bills, to such firms provided such credit facilities are fully covered by the value of stocks hypothecated/pledged to them and that the total borrowings of the firm concerned do not exceed twice the amount of its paid up capital plus reserves. Borrowings beyond this limit have to be referred to the Reserve Bank for approval. Discounting of and grant of advances against clean accommodation bills for such firms is prohibited with a view to preventing them from trading on borrowed funds to an abnormal extent, instead of their bringing in fresh foreign capital and thereby augmenting the country's foreign exchange reserves.

The Reserve Bank has reported that no exception to this policy has been made in favour of Hindustan Lever Limited in the matter of discounting of their bills.

Tourism Development Schemes in Gujarat

*459. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state when the Centrally sponsored tourism development schemes under progress in Gujarat are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): The schemes of the Department of Tourism which are under progress in Gujarat and the date by which they are likely to be completed are as follows —

Name of the Scheme	Date of completion
Youth Hostel at Ghandinagar	Mid 1975
Tourist Bungalow at Porbander	Mid 1976
Forest Lodge at Sasangir	End 1975

जीवन बीमा निगम में घोखा

*460. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जीवन व्यक्ति को मत घोषित कर जीवन बीमा निगम को लाखों रुपये का घोखा दिया गया है ,

(ख) क्या इस घटना की जाँह हो चुकी है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ,

(ग) देश के अन्य भागों में से कितने मामले हुए हैं, और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रजा. की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीमती बीमा रोहतगी) : (क) माननीय म.स्य द्वारा विन समाचारों का उल्लेख किया गया है वे न तो सरकार की ओर न ही जीवन बीमा निगम की जानकारी में आये हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसा कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(घ) जीवन बीमा निगम के नियम झूठे-मृत्यु-दावों की स्वीकृति रोकने की दृष्टि से बनाए गये हैं। मृत्यु-दावा तभी स्वीकार किया जाता है जब दावेदार द्वारा, बीमाकृत व्यक्ति की मृत्यु का स्वतन्त्र प्रमाण जीवन बीमा निगम के समाधानप्रद रूप में पेश किया जाता है।

Compensatory Business Racket

*461 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions were issued to the Enforcement Authorities to smash nefarious compensatory business racket which is one of the important sources of banking for smuggling operations, and

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 81 persons have been got detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act so far Further efforts to smash compensatory payments rackets are continuing

Financial Assistance by Nationalised Banks to Gobar Gas Plants

*462 SHRI S N. MISRA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether all the nationalised banks in the country have agreed to finance Gobar Gas Projects;

(b) if so, the amount which is likely to be granted by these banks for these projects; and

(c) the rate of interest to be charged thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The amount of loan generally varies from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 4000/- depending upon the size of the Gobar Gas Plant. While the banks usually finance all technically feasible and economically viable proposals, it is difficult at this stage to make an estimate of the amount of credit which is likely to be sanctioned by the Banks for different projects.

(c) The rate of interest is determined, keeping in view the cost of raising of funds, bank rate; interest rates on deposits and the credit policy laid by the Reserve Bank and would vary from time to time. The current rates of interest for financing Gobar Gas Plants generally vary from 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

Operational Area of Nationalised Banks

463. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any limitation for the nationalised banks to operate within a radius of ten miles only;

(b) if so, the extent of the area covered by such banks in Orissa today; and

(c) what will be the time required to cover the whole area of this State and the country as a whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). With a view to ensuring an effective

supervision over the end-use of agricultural credit, Reserve Bank, in guidelines issued to the bank in December, 1970, had *inter-alia* suggested that, consistent with the availability of staff, each bank branch should decide on the command area that it could serve. As a broad indicator it was suggested that a branch with one field officer/assistant attached to the agent could have a 'command area' with a radius of ten miles. This was by no means a restrictive norm. With a view to removing any misunderstanding on this point, in the clarification issued later, on October 14, 1971, Reserve Bank advised the bank that the ten miles-radius norm was not to be interpreted too rigidly and that the purpose of specifying the norm was to ensure that the processing and supervision of agricultural loans did not become ineffective.

The command area of a bank branch is actually determined by several factors like the topography of the place and the means of communication available, as also its staffing pattern to effectively supervise disbursement, utilisation and timely recovery of loans. Precise estimation of the area covered by bank branches in a State is, therefore, not possible.

As part of their overall branch expansion policy of reducing regional imbalances in availability of banking services the Reserve Bank have advised the commercial banks that while formulating the three year rolling plans for branch expansion, special attention should be given to the need for opening more bank offices in such districts as had per bank office population exceeding 75,000 as at the end of June, 1974. However, having regard to the organisational and other constraints faced by the banks, it will also be necessary to set up local institutions like Farmers Service Societies, and route bank credit to ryots through such intermediaries so that the pace of coverage of rural areas gets quickened.

Aranya Nivas Hotel (Kerala)

*464. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED
KOYA:

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA
PILLAI:

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for re-imbursement of 50 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on the construction for the second stage of expansion of Aranya Nivas Hotel;

(b) the total amount spent on the above scheme; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government of India on the request of the State Government of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). An assistance of Rs. 2.47 lakhs has been given to Hotel Aranya Nivas during the 2nd, 3rd plans and the Annual Plan of 1968/69. The question of further assistance is under examination.

दिल्ली-पटना के बीच उड़ान करते समय विमान में बिदे जाने वाले अस्पष्टार तथा चाय की किस्म

*465. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सर्वदल और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-पटना के बीच उड़ान करते समय विमान में पिछले चार पांच महीनों से बहुत ही बटिया किस्म की चाय और अस्पष्टार दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सर्वदल और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राध बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) तेल के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने अपनी उड़ानों पर पूर्ण भ्रमण गर्भ भोजन देना बन्द कर देने का जो कदम उठाया है उसके बारे में तथा इस समय उनकी उड़ानों पर जो स्नैक दिये जा रहे हैं उनकी मात्रा और किस्म (क्वालिटी) के बारे में भी प्राइ. एं. सी. की सेवाओं द्वारा यावा करने वाले यात्रियों के कुछ वर्गों ने असंतोष व्यक्त किया है। जहां तक दिल्ली-पटना उड़ान का सम्बन्ध है, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स पहले 'स्नैक' लखनऊ से लेती थी तथा इन चीजों की क्वालिटी मन्तोषजनक नहीं पाई गई थी। अब इन परिपाटी को बन्द कर दिया गया है तथा अब इन चीजों को दिल्ली से ही लिया जा रहा है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से कह दिया गया है कि इन सम्बन्ध में यात्री द्वारा व्यक्त की गई राय तथा भावनाओं की ओर उचित ध्यान दे, तथा अपने घाटे को यथासंभव कम करने के उद्देश्य की उपेक्षा न करते हुए यात्रियों को यथासंभव अधिकतम मनुष्य प्रदान करने के आवश्यक उपाय करें।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये ऋण

*466. श्री मुत्कीराज सेठी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने 1973-74 में किसानों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये हैं;

(ख) इन राशि में से कितनी राशि के ऋण उन किसानों को दिये गये हैं जिनके पास 0.5 एकड़ तक भूमि है;

(ग) इन राशि में से कितनी राशि के ऋण उन किसानों को दिये गये हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ तक भूमि है; और

(ब) भूमिहीन बेतीहर मजदूरों को कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (जीवन्ती मुर्गीवाल रोहतकी) : (क) से (घ). सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषिक प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए प्रत्यक्ष वित्त की (अनन्तिम) कुल बकाया राशि 369.14 करोड़ रुपये थी। किन्तु, किसानों को दिए गए ऋणों के विषय में अद्यतन आंकड़े सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक के ही उपलब्ध हैं। जोत विषयक आंकड़े इन वर्गों के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं। 2.5 एकड़ तक की जोत, 2.5 एकड़ से 5 एकड़ तक, 5 एकड़ से 10 एकड़ तक और 10 एकड़ से अधिक की जोत। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा 2.5 एकड़ और 5 एकड़ के जोतदार किसानों को (कृषि सम्बन्धी सहायक कार्यों को छोड़ कर) दिए गए प्रत्यक्ष कृषि ऋणों की बकाया राशि सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त में क्रमशः 33.50 करोड़ रुपये (11.57 प्रतिशत) और 75.49 करोड़ रुपये (26.07 प्रतिशत) थी।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक मुर्गीवालन, डेरी, सुखर-गालन, मछली-गालन, भेड़-गालन आदि जैसे श्रमि सम्बन्धी सहायक कार्यों के लिए ऋण देकर भूमिहीन मजदूरों को भी सहायता दे रहे हैं। केवल भूमिहीन किसानों के सम्बन्ध में सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Exemption to Companies from Purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973

467. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies which are proposed to be given exemption

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from the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Colgate Palmolive, Cheseborough Ponds, Warner Hindustan, Coca Cola Export Corporation and other consumer industries which are 100 per cent foreign owned, have complied with the requirements of Section 28 and 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Colgate Palmolive, Cheseborough Ponds, Warner Hindustan, Coca-Cola Export Corpn. have submitted their applications to the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 or 28 (as applicable). A list of companies and branches which are attracted by Section 29 is being compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. When this list is ready, it will be possible to ascertain the names of the 100 per cent foreign owned companies engaged in consumer industries, if any, which have not complied with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Statement

Reserve Bank of India has issued notification No. FERA 23/74-RB dated the 27th November, 1974 granting general exemption from complying with the provisions of Section 29(2) of the FERA to following types of companies:—

- (i) Companies engaged exclusively in the production of any of the items specified in Appendix I to the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973, or
- (ii) Companies engaged in export oriented industries (i.e. whose exports amount to not less than 60 per cent of the total Ex-factory cost of Annual production in such companies).

provided that the non-resident interest in such companies does not exceed 74 per cent of their total equity share capital and that such a company has been granted Industrial licence after February, 1970 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for carrying on such activities.

The companies so exempted are required to file a declaration with the Reserve Bank in the prescribed form before 24th February, 1975. The names of companies which are covered by the exemption would, therefore, be known only after the necessary declarations are received and scrutinised in the Reserve Bank of India.

Impact of Arrest of Smugglers under M.I.S.A.

468. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the operation of Maintenance of Internal Security Act against the alleged smugglers has resulted in saving of foreign exchange from such countries from which the smuggled goods originated or were transhipped all these years;

(b) how far the remittances from such countries in the form of legal tender or transfer through Banks or otherwise have increased;

(c) the estimated amount of such loss to India in the last few years; and

(d) whether there is any other development in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRA-
NAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) To the extent, the operation of MISA Ordinance has broken the Indian links of smugglers' gangs and restrained their activities, it has reduced the consumption of foreign exchange for smuggling. The savings effected in this way, however, cannot be accurately estimated.

(b) Remittances through proper banking channels have shown a rise.

(c) It is not possible to quantify the loss of foreign exchange in this manner. However, the Kaul Committee in their report published in 1971, had estimated the outgo of foreign exchange for various purposes, including smuggling to be around Rs. 240 crores annually.

(d) No, Sir.

लाभान पर अस्थाई प्रतिबन्धों का प्रभाव

469. श्री नाथवर राव लिम्बिया :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जुलाई में जारी किये गये कंपनी (लाभान पर अस्थाई प्रतिबन्ध) अध्यादेश का सामान्य प्रभावकारी तथा कंपनियों के लिए आम जनता में धनराशि एकत्र करने पर आज तक क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, और

(ख) लाभान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर बचाई गई धनराशि का अब तक किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० हुकमचन्द) : (क) और (ख) : कंपनी (लाभानों पर अस्थाई निबन्ध) अध्यादेश 6 जुलाई, 1974 को जारी किया गया था और उसके द्वारा दो बर्षों के लिए यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था कि

(क) कंपनी के सामान्य क्षेत्रों पर कर लगने के बाद निबन्ध लागू के 33-1/3 प्रतिशत से अधिक या

(ख) कंपनी के सामान्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकतम मूल्य पर दिये जाने वाले

12 प्रतिशत लाभों की या उसके तरजीह शेयरों पर दिए जाने वाले लाभों की रकम ;

इनमें जो भी कम हो ;

उससे अधिक लाभों की प्रदायगी नहीं की जायगी । तब से शेयरों की कीमतों में विराट् आयी है; किन्तु ऐसा कोई सबूत नहीं मिला है कि इस कारण जनता से नयी पूंजी जुटाने में अड़चन आ रही है । लाभों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से कंपनियों को जो पूंजी मिल जाएगी वह उन्हें उनके प्राधुनिकीकरण, विस्तार और विविध वस्तुएं उत्पादित करने के कार्यक्रमों में लगाने के लिए उपलब्ध होगी ।

अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जमा राशि पर दिया गया ब्याज

* 470. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि एकत्र की गई; और

(ख) इन जमा राशियों पर डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा कम से कम किस दर से ब्याज दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बीकरी दुस्रीला रोहतगी) :

(क)	1971-72	227.30	करोड़ रुपये
	1972-73	354.90	" "
	1973-74	450.29	" "

(ख) ब्याज की चाल दरें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1. डाक घर बचत बैंक	5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक
2. 7 वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र (दूसरा निर्गम)	6 " "
3. 7 वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र (तीसरा निर्गम)	6 " "
4. 7 वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र (चौथा निर्गम)	10.25 " "
5. 7 वर्षीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र (पांचवां निर्गम)	10.25 प्रतिशत (चक्रवृद्धि) अथवा 14 प्रतिशत साधारण
6. 10-वर्षीय सार्वजनिक संघीय जमा खाता	6.25 प्रतिशत
7. 15-वर्षीय सर्वसाधारण प्रविष्य निधि खाता	7 प्रतिशत
8. डाक घर सार्वजनिक जमा :	
(क) 1 वर्षीय खाता	8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक
(ख) 2 " "	8½ " "
(ग) 3 " "	9 " "
(घ) 5 " "	10 " "
9. डाकघर 5 वर्षीय आवर्ती जमा खाता	9½ प्रतिशत (चक्रवृद्धि)

*सेविंग बैंक खातों से निम्न खाते और जमानत जमा-खाते के ब्याज की दर कमजोर : 3½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक और 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है

Loss Incurred by C.C.I.

*471. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has incurred a huge loss due to new sales policy adopted recently;

(b) the reasons therefor and who is responsible for this changed policy; and

(c) whether Government propose to revert back to the old policy?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Export Earnings for 1973-74

*472. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export earnings during the first five months of the current financial year and to what extent these have registered an increase over the corresponding period of 1973-74; and

(b) what steps have been taken to further intensify the programme for exports so as to reduce the deficit in the balance of trade?

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

(a) Exports (including re-exports) during the first five months (April-August, 1974) of the current financial year at Rs. 1265.07 crores registered an increase of Rs. 413.45 crores (48.5 per cent) over the same period of the last year.

(b) The major steps which have been taken to expand exports and to reduce the trade deficit include the reorientation of the import policy for export production, supply of selected indigenous raw materials at international prices, identification of items and markets for exports, streamlining the procedure for issue of import licences as well as grant of cash compensatory support and restriction of imports only to essential items together with maximization of import substitution.

Instructions to Customs Authorities in Gujarat for Allowing People of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Areas to Carry Items of their Daily Needs

*473. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Authorities of Gujarat are harassing the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli who carry essential items from Gujarat to their villages in Dadra and Nagar Haveli for their use; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the Customs Authorities to relax the restrictions for those persons who take such items for their personal use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Decline in Exports

*430. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the exports during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the policy Government propose to adopt in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand during April-September, 1974 the latest period for which statistics are available, exports (including re-exports) were higher by Rs. 444 crores or 41.3 per cent as compared with the same period of last year.

Foreign Exchange Earnings through Sugar Exports

4331. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of earning sizeable quantity of foreign exchange through exports of sugar because of world-wide shortage of this commodity and the rising trend in its prices;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase its exports; and

(c) the official estimates of foreign exchange earnings through sugar exports in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maximum quantity possible compatible with domestic needs is being made available for exports and the network of S.T.C.'s foreign offices is being utilised for marketing it.

(c) Foreign exchange earnings from export of sugar are expected to be approximately Rs. 285 crores in 1974-75. As regards 1975-76, foreign exchange earnings from exports of sugar would depend on the availability of sugar for export during that year.

Tourist visiting Ladakh

4332. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of tourists who visited Ladakh after parts of the district were declared open for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): It has been reported by the State Government that 541 foreign tourists visited Leh (Ladakh) between 17th July, 1974 to 22nd November, 1974

Fall in Value of Rupee

4333. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of Indian rupee has gone down consequent on the new revisions made in the rates of exchange by the Foreign Trade Bank of Russia; and

(b) if so, the level at which the value of Indian rupee has been during the last three years and the steps taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The value of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis the Rouble remains at Rupees 100-Roubles 12, based on the gold content of the respective currencies. However, since December, 1971 the State Bank of the USSR has periodically revised the exchange rate for non-commercial transactions within the USSR, which is a very insignificant portion of the total transactions. This rate, as on 1-11-1974, was Rs. 100-Roubles 2.44.

The matter is under discussion with the Soviet Authorities.

Loan given by LEO and Nationalised Banks to Goa for Development Works

4334. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state, the amount of loan given by L.I.C. and nationalised banks to Goa for its development works during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Public sector banks extend loans and advances in the various States which result in the overall development of industries and agriculture and upliftment of small borrowers in that State. Loans and advances granted by public sector banks in Goa and outstanding as on the last Friday of December, 1972 and December, 1973 aggregated Rs 40.14 crores and Rs. 43.07 crores, as per details given below

	(Rs. in crores)	
	December 1972	December 1973
State Bank Group	10 30	10 33
Nationalised Banks	29 84	32 74
	40 14	43 07

No loans were given by the LIC for development works in Goa during 1972-73 and 1973-74

Credit facilities sought for by Maharashtra Government for monopoly procurement scheme

4335. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Maharashtra Government's scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton grown in the State has run into serious difficulties for want of financial resources;

(b) whether the State Government has sought for credit facilities from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above are in affirmative, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The financing of the Maharashtra Government's scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton, conducted through the agency of Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation, has been discussed by the State authorities with the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank has agreed to provide refinance support for this operation to the State Cooperative Bank of the order of Rs 20 crores. The other source of finance for the scheme would be the resources of the Federation and of the State Cooperative Bank. The Government of Maharashtra had expressed the view that the resources in sight might not be adequate for the task and additional funds from the commercial bank and further refinance from the Reserve Bank should be made available. The question has to be considered in the wider context of providing bank funds to other competing priority demands and of the need to maintain reasonable restraint in credit creation to contain the upward push in prices in the commodity markets. The position is under constant review of the Reserve Bank of India and other Government agencies concerned with cotton.

Amount invested by LIC for Development of backward areas of Rajasthan

4336. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount invested for the development of backward areas of Rajasthan by the L.I.C. during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and 1972-73 upto November, 1974; and

(b) the amount proposed to be invested in these areas next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The bulk of investments of Life Insurance Corporation within any state are in the form of State Government securities and loans to state level institutions. It is for the State Govern-

ment and these institutions to decide how much of the funds made available to them by Life Insurance Corporation should be spent in backward areas.

Total gross investments made by the LIC in Rajasthan State during the financial years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and from 1-4-1974 to 30-11-1974 are furnished below —

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Financial years				1-4-1974 to 30-11-74
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
State Govt. Securities . . .	284.59	225.12	611.00	776.68	694.00
Electricity Board Bonds . . .	419.46	99.75	99.75	99.75	124.69
Land Mortgage Bank Debentures . .	49.69	26.93	23.94	39.90	.
State Financial Corp'n. Bonds . . .	.	14.96	19.95	29.92	
<i>Loans to</i>					
State Govt. for Housing Schemes . .	80.00	80.00	85.00	85.00	
Apex Co-op. Housing Finance Society .	..	..	20.00	75.00	
Municipal Committees . . .	149.83	26.95	261.97	95.40	31.38
State Electricity Board . . .	300.00	300.00	350.00	385.00	
Co-op. Sugar Factories . . .	2.50	..	2.50		
Companies . . .	42.00	..			
Shares & Debentures of Companies . .	..	.	2.50	2.75	1.62
	1328.07	778.71	1476.61	1589.40	751.61

N.B. : Figures pertaining to the period from 1-4-1974 to 30-11-1974 are provisional and subject to audit.

LIC's direct investments in backward districts consist of loans to Municipalities, sugar cooperative societies and cooperative industrial estates, in addition to term loans and subscription to the debentures and shares of private sector companies, located in such districts. Information in respect of direct investments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(b) L.I.C.'s investment Budget for Rajasthan State for the financial year 1975-76 will be prepared at the commencement of that financial year.

Crash of a Plane of Kerala Flying Club

4337. SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a plane of the Kerala Flying Club crashed on road

in Cochin resulting in the death of two persons;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A Pushpak aircraft VT-DLJ belonging to Kerala Flying Club crashed near Kalur, Ernakulam on November 14, 1974 whilst on a training cross-country flight from Trivandrum to Cochin, as a result of which both the occupants i.e., the pilot and the passenger sustained fatal injuries. The aircraft sustained extensive damage.

(b) and (c). The accident is under investigation by the Civil Aviation Department.

Profit/Loss of Hotels being run in Public Sector

4338. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of profit earned or loss suffered during the last three years by various hotels being run in the public sector, State-wise;

(b) the reasons why most of the hotels in the public sector are running at a loss; and

(c) the steps that are being taken by Government to run these hotels profitably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement showing profit earned or loss suffered during the last three years by various hotels being run by India Tourism Develop-

ment Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8748/74].

(b) Of the 12 hotels which were in operation during 1973-74, four hotels made profits. The remaining hotels, except Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels in New Delhi, which suffered losses are still in the gestation period. The Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels were originally designed as hotels and it required a good deal of investment to improve their functional efficiency.

(c) The performance of the various hotels is periodically reviewed. Efforts are being made to improve the profitability of the hotels by intensive marketing efforts, induction of trained staff at various levels, better budgetary and inventory control, etc.

Loan provided by L.I.C. to States for Drought and Flood

4339. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantum of loan provided by the Life Insurance Corporation to meet the drought and flood situation in the States during the current year, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): During the financial year 1974-75 special loan assistance has been sanctioned for reconstruction or repair of houses destroyed/damaged by flood in the following States:

Name of State	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rupees in Lakhs)
Assam . . .	150.00
Bihar . . .	150.00
Karnataka . . .	150.00
Uttar Pradesh . . .	150.00
TOTAL	600.00

Credit extended by various Financial Institutions and Nationalised Banks to 75 Business Houses

4340. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, advances and other forms of credit extended by L.I.C., Unit Trust of India, I.F.C., I.D.B.I. and nationalised banks to the 75 top business houses in India (as named by Monopoly Enquiries Commission) during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1973-74; and

(b) the amount of such credit outstanding as on 31st March, 1974 or for any other later date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India to concerns belonging to the 75 large Industrial houses during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1973-74 were as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	1970-71		1971-72		1973-74		Out-standing
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1. Industrial Development Bank of India* (July-June)	35.8 (30.8)	25.4 (33.4)	40.8 (25.7)	25.7 (29.0)	41.3 (20.9)	33.4 (22.2)	123.7 (as on 30-6-74)
2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India (April-March)	14.6 (39.1)	5.2 (28.9)	1.96 (6.00)	4.9 (24.00)	4.23 (9.3)	7.39 (23.1)	52.9 (as on 31-3-74)
3. Unit Trust of India (April-March)	6.43 (N.A.)	3.37 (N.A.)	5.45 (N.A.)	0.35 (N.A.)	2.70 (N.A.)	3.45 (N.A.)	28.79 (as on 30-9-74)

*Figures are exclusive of subscription to shares and bonds of financial institutions, special credit to Bangladesh and guarantee assistance.

Note: Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total advances to all borrowers.

N.A.—Not available.

2.1. Term loans for industrial purposes sanctioned and disbursed by the Life Insurance Corporation to the concerns belonging to the 75 large in-

dustrial houses during the financial years 1971-72 and 1973-74 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1971-72		1973-74		Outstanding as on 31-3-1974
Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	
30.00	35.00	295.00	351.00	2060.38

2.2. Information in respect of such assistance for the year 1970-71 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent and in the manner available.

3. Banks grant assistance normally for working capital purposes which are generally expressed as limits in the shape of overdrafts, cash credits, bills, guarantees etc. within which a borrower is supposed to operate. These limits are reviewed from time to time and enhanced, reduced, cancelled etc. depending upon the needs of the

borrowers. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of money granted to any category of borrowers during a particular period. Figures of outstanding advances against borrowers within these limits, as on particular dates are, however, maintained by the banks. The aggregate amounts of outstanding advances from the 11 nationalised banks to the concerns belonging to the 75 large industrial houses as on 18th July, 1969, 25th June, 1971, 30th June, 1972, 29th June, 1973 and 28th December, 1973 were as below:

Rs. in crores)

18-7-1969 25-6-1971 30-6-1972 29-6-1973 28-12-1973

Total assistance to concerns belonging to 75 large industrial houses	440.27 (24.2)	511.26 (19.6)	522.68 (17.7)	568.79 (16.3)	682.323 (15.2)
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Note: (i) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total advances to all borrowers.

(ii) The expression 'outstanding advances' used in the answer indicates the amounts drawn by the borrowers as on the dates specified in the course of their operation of the limits sanctioned to them and does not mean that they are overdue from the borrowers.

Loan given by L.I.C. and Nationalised Banks to Orissa

4341 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given by L.I.C. and nationalised banks to Orissa State and for its development works in 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) how does it compare with similar assistance given to other States during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Grant of Trade Enquiries to Foreign Buyers by Trade Development Authority

4342. SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many trade enquiries were generated by the Trade Development Authority from foreign buyers during the year 1973;

(b) the products covered by those enquiries; and

(c) the countries from which the enquiries originated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 482

(b) The major products covered by these enquiries were:—

1. Electronics
2. Bicycles and Components
3. Automobile Ancillaries
4. Industrial Fasteners
5. Casting and Forgings
6. Small Tools and Hand Tools
7. Leather Goods
8. Readymade Garments
9. Handicrafts
10. Sports Goods etc.

(c) The enquiries originated mainly from Western Europe, USA, Canada, U.K. and Japan.

Instruction to Public Sector Undertaking for depositing Royalty Ex-gratia Arrears

4443. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the State of M.P. the recovery of Royalty/Ex-gratia arrears is done by the collectors mostly in a uniform way except in the case of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the State Government finds difficulty to exercise its powers of attaching the property and suspending the work on account of huge accumulation of royalty/Ex-gratia as arrears with the public sector undertakings; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue suitable instructions asking the public sector undertakings to deposit royalty/ex-gratia dues well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh

4344. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Aayakar Vibhag Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh, Lucknow represents the Notice Servers and class IV employees of the Income-tax Department, U.P.;

(b) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes is not permitting the Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh to represent the Notice Servers working in the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-I charge; and

(c) if so, the reasons of discriminatory policy and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir. This is a recognized association and its constitution provides for membership of both categories of staff

(b) and (c). The Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh is not a recognized body. The question of denying it the representation of Notice Servers has not, therefore, arisen.

Assistance from Iran

4345 SHRI B. S. BHURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India has been promised by Iran a total aid of \$900 million for oil purchases; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अधिकारी अधिकारियों से साठगांठ करके
अफीम की तस्करी

4347. श्री भागीरथ शंकर :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या अफीम उत्पादक सरकारी
अधिकारियों से साठ-गांठ करके अपने
उत्पादन का एक बड़ा भाग अपने पास रख
लेते हैं तथा जिसको बाद में चोरी छिपे
बाहर बेजा जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
सरकारी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए
क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) सरकार
की जानकारी में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं
आया है जहाँ कोई कास्तकार, उसके द्वारा
उत्पादित अफीम के एक बड़े भाग को,
सरकारी कर्मचारियों की साठ-गांठ से,
अपने पास रख सका हो। यह भी सही नहीं
है कि अफीम का बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में भारत
से तस्करी-निर्यात किया जाता है। वस्तुतः
अफीम पकड़े जाने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में
भारतीय मूल की अफीम बहुत कम अवसरों
पर ही पायी गई है।

(ख) अफीम पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में
कृषि निबंधन बनाए रखने और उसकी
तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सीमाशुल्क,
केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क, राज्य भावकारी और
बुद्धि, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो, राजस्व नृत्तबर्दा
निदेशालय, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, रेलवे सुरक्षा
दल, आदि जैसी विभिन्न प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों
के निकट सहयोग से सतत उपाय किये जाते
रहते हैं।

Sale of Imported Goods in Modern
Bazar, Vasant Vihar, Delhi

4348. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to refer to the reply given
to Unstarred Question No. 7309 on the
19th April, 1974 regarding sale of im-
ported goods in Modern Bazar, Vasant
Vihar, Delhi and state the source from
which the imported goods worth
Rs. 12,000 seized during the raids,
were obtained by the concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The imported goods worth Rs. 12,000
seized from the premises of Modern
Bazar, Vasant Vihar, Delhi consisted
of cigarettes, cosmetics, provisions and
a Calculating machine. According to
the party's statement the cigarettes
were purchased from Super Bazar and
from the foreigners leaving the coun-
try, cosmetics were presented to his
wife by foreign friends, food items are
the same which were released to him
on payment of redemption fine in the
previous case and a Calculating
machine was left by a foreigner in his
shop for minor adjustments/repairs.
The case is still under adjudication.

Introduction of "Pension Scheme
for All"

4349. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that a "Pension Scheme for All" has
been launched in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the salient features of
the Scheme have been studied; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Gov-
ernment have considered the desir-
ability of introducing the scheme on all
India basis and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government do not have at present any proposal before them for the introduction of a similar scheme on an all India basis.

American Private Investment in India

4350. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of a leading American Bank visited India recently on a fact finding tour to find out the climate for American private investment in India;

(b) whether he had discussions with the Finance Minister on this issue; and

(c) if so, the nature of talks held, offers, if any, made by the visiting Banker and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The President Chase Manhattan Bank visited India and paid a courtesy visit to the Minister of Finance on the 9th November, 1974 and discussed the subjects of common economic interest to both the countries.

Loan from U.K.

4351. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 56.9 crores to our country; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement for a loan of £ 30 million, which is equivalent to Rs. 56.9 crores, at the central rate of

exchange viz. £ 1 = Rs. 18.968 has been signed on 12th September, 1974 in New Delhi. The loan entitled "The UK/India Maintenance Loan, 1974 No. 2" is intended to finance the import from Britain of non-project goods, such as raw materials, spare parts and components required to service India's agricultural and industrial production. It is repayable over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years, and is free of interest or any other charge.

Visit to India by Romanian Team to work out Trade Plan

4352. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Romanian team of officials visited India in November to work out the details of the trade plan under the protocol signed between the two countries, after first meeting of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement signed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Romanian trade delegation visited India in November, 1974 for annual trade negotiations. The Indo-Romanian trade plan prepared on the conclusion of these negotiations envisages trade turnover of Rs. 1130 million between the two countries, i.e. Rs. 565 million either way, during 1975.

India's exports to Romania will include iron ore, coffee, jute manufactures, black pepper, oil cakes, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, cotton textiles, machine tools, small hand tools, diesel engines, railway components, castings, forgings, etc.

Principal items of import from Romania will include chemical fertilizers, oil prospecting and drilling equipment,

rolled steel and steel products, electronic and T.V. components, lubricating oils, organic and inorganic chemicals, etc.

Expenditure on Drought Relief Work in Orissa

4353. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission team which visited Orissa to assess the drought situation suggested to the State Government to make adjustments from different heads in the current year's budget for meeting expenditure on drought relief work; and

(b) if so, from which heads and how much amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the assessment of the Centre, it may be possible for the State Government to find labour-intensive works from within the approved State Plan for 1974-75 to meet an expenditure of about Rs. 18.45 crores for relief works by suitable adjustments of programmes under major and medium irrigation, roads, soil conservation, drought prone areas programme, Tribal Development Plan provision etc. The assessment has been communicated to the State Government and the matter is under consideration in consultation with them.

Activities of Export Inspection Council

4354. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient activities of Export Inspection Council under the Commerce Ministry;

(b) the number of persons employed in this Institution during the last three years, category-wise; and

(c) the particulars of the employment procedure adopted by the Institute?

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

(a) The Primary functions of the Export Inspection Council as given in the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 are to advise the Central Government regarding measures for the enforcement of quality control and inspection in relation to commodities intended for export and to draw up programmes therefor.

(b) 45 persons were employed during the period in question. Category-wise list is as follows:—

Post	Selected from the employees of Govt. Department	Selected from outside
1. Addn. Director	2	1
2. Dy. Director	2	1
3. Asstt. Director	1	1
4. Section Officer	3	..
5. Private Secy.	..	1
6. Section Asstt.	6	..
7. Sr. Stenographer	5	1
8. Receptionist	..	1
9. U.D. Clerk	5	..
10. L.D. Clerk	1	3
11. Sr. Research Asstt.	..	1
12. Jr. Stenographer	..	5
13. Gestetner Operator	2	..
14. Daftry	1	..
15. Peon	..	2
	28	17

(c) Posts in the Council are filled-in strictly in accordance with the Recruitment Rules of the Council i.e. either by advertisement in important News papers of the country indicating details of qualifications and experience or from departmental employees fulfilling the necessary qualifications etc. Candidates are screened by Council's Selection Committee/Departmental Promotion Committee.

Arrears of Taxes against Share Holders of Maruti Ltd.

4355. SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of arrears of various taxes outstanding against each of the shareholders who hold shares of Rupees one thousand and above in the Maruti Limited or in Maruti Consultancy and the names of those who have import or export or any other types of licences indicating the nature of licences held by each of them;

(b) whether any of them has been arrested on smuggling charges or any sort of raids have been conducted on their premises;

(c) if so, the names of such persons; and

(d) the names of articles recovered from them in the raids indicating the present location and position of the articles so recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) to (d). The time and labour involved in collecting all this detailed information for the nearly 575 such shareholders may not be commensurate with the results. Information is being collected in respect of the 180 or so shareholders each holding shares of the value of Rs. 20,000 or above, and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss of Revenue due to De-bonding of Tankers by Oil Companies before Budget

4356. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain oil companies had de-bonded their oil tankers just before the presentation of budget and the last price hike of petroleum products and as a result Government have been deprived of a huge sum in the form of Central Excise duty; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the names of the companies who had resorted to this practice during the last three years ending the 31st March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Smugglers arrested under MISA

4357. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had prepared a list of smugglers for the purpose of taking action under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and whether this list is being altered under pressure from certain quarters; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) No such list has been prepared. However, on the basis of material before the Government, detention orders under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 have been passed, in respect of persons engaged in smuggling activities or in activities prejudicial to conservation of foreign exchange.

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

Arab Dhows carrying smuggled Goods

4358. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-smuggling operations resulted in the capture of 11 Arab dhows in the month of October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the value and the break up of the goods seized from these dhows and value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान करना

4359. श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में हाल ही की सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार को वर्ष 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए अथवा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974-79) में सम्मिलित योजनाओं के लिए कुछ विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क)

और (ख): केन्द्र ने मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन कर लिया है और इस मूल्यांकन के बारे में राज्य सरकार को अवगत करा दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार से यह बताने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह स्थिति का मुकाबला करने की दिशा में साधन ढूँढ़ने के लिए स्वयं क्या कदम उठा रही है। आयोजना के लिए पेशगी सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर यदि आवश्यक हुआ, तो राज्य सरकार का उत्तर मिलने पर ही विचार किया जाएगा

सम्भलपुर में जाली सिक्कों की
गैर कानूनी फैक्टरी

4360. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्भलपुर में जाली सिक्के बनाने वाली एक गैर-कानूनी फैक्टरी का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कितने मूल्य के सिक्के पकड़े गए ; और

(ग) जो सिक्के पकड़े गए हैं वे कितने-कितने मूल्य के हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी, सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

World Bank Agreement on Indian Conditions

4361. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the World Bank in his address at the Joint Annual Meeting of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund classed India together with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Sahelian countries as the country most hard hit by the hike in oil prices; and

(b) whether in view of large scale famine and deaths in the Sahelian countries and distress movement of people from Bangladesh, this represents a fair and realistic assessment of the situation in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Reviewing the recent International Economic Development, particularly the world inflation and the increase in oil prices, and other commodities' prices, Mr. McNamara pointed out that the major impact of these developments was on the poorest nations mostly in South Asia and Africa and he made reference in this context to the impact of these changes on India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Sahelian

countries which have all been classified as the Most Seriously Affected Countries by the U. N.

(b) The reference was to the impact on the balance of payments of these countries and the adverse effects on prospects for growth.

Investment Ratio in Industrial Sectors

4362. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the investment ratio in industrial sectors in different regions for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the nature of assessment made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the latest available data with the Government, the capital invested in industrial sectors in different regions for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 is in the statement attached.

*Statement***STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN DIFFERENT REGIONS**

(Rs. in crores)

Region	1967	1968	1969
Northern Region	624.16 (6.9%)	851.81 (8.5%)	975.61 (9.0%)
North-Eastern Region	165.08 (1.8%)	183.14 (1.8%)	221.38 (2.0%)
Eastern Region	2818.31 (31.0%)	2746.52 (27.4%)	2834.84 (26.5%)
Central Region	1410.74 (15.6%)	1548.72 (15.4%)	1736.53 (16.0%)
Western Region	2151.60 (23.7%)	2545.87 (25.4%)	2703.82 (24.8%)
Southern Region	1901.68 (21.0%)	2155.83 (21.5%)	2360.66 (21.7%)
TOTAL	9071.57 (100.0%)	10031.89 (100.0%)	10882.84 (100.0%)

World Bank assistance for Projects in States

4363 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRA-SHAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Projects in the States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan for which the World Bank Assistance has been sought during the past three years; and

(b) the names of projects among them which have been given this assistance and the amount of assistance given in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) and (b). Details of the Projects for which World Bank assistance has been sought and obtained since 1971-72 for the cited States are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8749/74]

Realistic Programme for Mutual Trade between India and Bangladesh

4364. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representative of India and Bangladesh have agreed to evolve a realistic programme for mutual trade for the coming year; and

(b) whether any such pact has since been finalised between the two Government; and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Trade Plan for the calendar year 1973 is expected to be finalised during the current month.

Financial Assistance on various Forms given to States

4365. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the figures of financial assistance in various forms given to different States for dealing with relief, rehabilitation and other allied problems arising out of the situation created by natural calamities during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether similar assistance has been given to or sanctioned for the similar purposes during the year 1974.

(c) if so, State-wise break-up of such financial assistance given;

(d) whether West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh faced severe famine condition during the current year;

(e) if so, break-up of the financial grants of aids or loans given to these States for meeting the problems of the famine situation; and

(f) if so, grants or aids or loans given to States, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-8750/74].

(b). No, Sir. Following the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations the previous scheme of Central assistance towards relief expenditure necessitated by natural calamities has been rescinded with effect from the 1st April, 1974.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). The Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have sought financial assistance during the current year to meet the situation created by floods/drought in their States. Under the present policy of assistance in this regard, 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, however, be set off against the normal Plan assistance due to the State in the succeeding year. Such advance of Plan assistance will be considered after the State Governments 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 continuing 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 financial relief expenditures to the extent possible.

The drought/flood situation in the above mentioned States has been assessed by the Centre and the question of provision of Central assistance to them in terms of the present policy is under consideration.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नई भर्ती पर लगी रोक के परिणामस्वरूप बचत

4366. श्री जगत राज बनहूर : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भित्तव्ययता के कारण केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नई भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के परिणामस्वरूप चालू

वर्ष में कितनी बचत होने का अनुमान है; और

(ख) क्या प्रतिबन्धों में कुछ अपवाद भी हैं और यदि हाँ, तो वे क्या क्या हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) इस समय कोई सही अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है कि नई भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के परिणामस्वरूप चालू वर्ष में कितनी बचत होगी क्योंकि यह कई कारणों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनका प्रभाव केवल वर्ष में भ्राम्य चल कर ही ज्ञात होगा। प्रतिबन्ध के कुछ अपवाद हैं स्थानान्तरण पदोन्नति, प्रतिनियुक्ति या अन्य स्थानों पर फालतू पाये गये कर्मचारियों के समायोजन द्वारा भी रिक्त स्थानों को भरने की अनुमति है। इस लिए, इससे कुल मिला कर पड़ने वाला प्रभाव केवल चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर ही ज्ञात होगा।

(ख) नई भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध, तकनीकी और प्रबालनात्मक पदों, टाइटिपिंटों तथा प्राशुत्विकों के पदों और सशलोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम में भरे जाने वाले संगठित संघों के पदों पर लागू नहीं होता है। ये अपवाद आवश्यक समझे गये हैं। क्योंकि अन्यथा कुछ आवश्यक क्षेत्रों में काम की हानि होगी तथा लोक हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा नियमित रूप से संगठित सेवाओं के लिये उचित प्रवृद्ध की भी आवश्यकता है।

Fall in Profit of L.I.C.

4367. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of the L.I.C. has fallen substantially in the year ended March, 1974;

(b) whether in spite of sizeable increase in premium income and improvement in return on investment, the working expenses of the Corporation have been showing an upward trend, and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering ways to curb the increase in expenditure, and if so, an outline thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The surplus (commonly referred to as profits) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is determined at its biennial actuarial valuations. The surplus for the period 1st April, 1973, to 31st March 1975 will be known when the actuarial valuation as at 31st March 1975 is completed

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The reason for upward trend working expenses is the rapid increase in business revision in the salary scales, rapid increase in Dearness Allowance payable consequent upon increase in the price index and in other expenses like stationery, travelling, postage, Adrema Plates, Punched Cards, and rental charges for purchased card equipment owing to increase in prices all round on account of inflation

All possible steps, such as strict budgetary control and simplification of procedures, are being taken to control the expenses

भमरीका को सूनी कपडे का निर्यात

4368. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार को और दिखाया गया है कि भमरीका को निर्यात किये जाने वाले सूती कपडे के निर्यात में भारी कमी होने की आशंका है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या विचार कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्यमान प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस वर्ष अगस्त से संयुक्त राज्य भमरीका को सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति से सरकार अवगत है।

(ख) गत 1 वर्ष के भीतर संयुक्त राज्य भमरीका में रुई की कीमतों में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत कमी से उम बाजार से हमारे सूती वस्त्र 25-40 प्रतिशत अप्रतियोगी हो गये हैं। यह और संयुक्त राज्य भमरीका में सामान्य मन्दी की प्रवृत्तियां मुख्य बाते हैं जिनसे उस देश का हमारे सूती वस्त्र निर्यातों पर प्रभाव पडा है। सरकार ने भी 1-10-74 में नियन्त्रित कपडे के निर्यात और उत्पादन हेतु एक संयुक्त योजना घोषित की है जिसका अभिप्राय मिल निर्मित सूती वस्त्रों और परिधानों के निर्यातकों को अप्रत्यक्ष प्रोत्साहन देना है।

होलकर महल की बिक्री

4369. श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 25 मसद सदस्यों ने होलकर महल की बिक्री की जाच के संबंध में मांग करते हुए सरकार को ज्ञापन दिया है;

(ख) यदि इस सीदे में कोई ब्लेकमेल किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार इसकी जाच कराने में विलम्ब क्यों कर रही है और यदि पहले ही जाचकी जा चुकी है तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोद कुमार मुकुर्मी) : (क) जी, हाँ (ख) और (ग) . आयाकर अधिनियम 1961 के प्रवचन XXए के उपबन्धों के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ परिस्थितियों में ऐसी किसी भी अचल सम्पत्ति का अभिग्रहण करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है जिसका उचित बाजार मूल्य 25,000 रु० से अधिक हो और जिसका अन्तरण बिना अथवा विनिमय के रूप में उतने स्पष्ट प्रतिक्रम के लिये किया गया हो जो उसके उचित बाजार मूल्य से इतनी रकम से कम हो जिसकी उस के स्पष्ट प्रतिक्रम के 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक की बनती है। भोपाल में सखम प्राधिकारी ने, जो इन उपबन्धों का प्रशासन कर रहा है, अपने दबारा की गयी जांच के आधार पर अभिग्रहण की कार्यावाही शुरू करने के निमित्त सरकारी राजस्व में प्रकाशन के लिये, आयाकर अधिनियम की धारा 269 डी (1) के अधीन नोटिस जारी किया है।

Accumulation of Stocks of Yarn with Textile Corporations of various States

4370. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Textile Corporations of some of the States are facing the problem of accumulating stocks of textile yarn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether weavers prefer to make their purchases from the open market

rather than from the depots of Corporations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accumulation of stocks of textile yarn is primarily due to fall in local and international demand for textile fabric.

(c) A Study Group under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner has been appointed to study the situation and make an assessment, inter-alia, of the factors responsible for the accumulation of stocks and to suggest measures to be taken for clearing the accumulation etc. The recommendations of the Study Group awaited, for further action.

(d) We have no information regarding weavers preferences.

Amount invested by I.D.B.I. and I.F.C. in Excelsior Plants Corporation Limited

4371. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India have invested amount in Excelsior Plants Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether these financial institutions are represented on the Board of Directors of the Corporation;

(d) whether these Directors are aware of the mismanagement and misappropriation of funds of the Corporation; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to investigate into the affairs of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b): The total financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India

(IDBI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to M/s. Excelsior Plants Corporation Limited upto the 30th November, 1974 was as under:

Rs. in lakhs

Institution	Financial Assistance	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1. Industrial Development Bank of India	27.00*	24.185*
2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	24.21@	24.130@
Total	51.21	48.315

*Financial assistance includes term loan and underwriting of and direct subscription of share

@Financial assistance includes term loan, underwriting of and direct subscription to share and guarantee for deferred payments.

(c) The IDBI and the IFCI have a nominee director each on the Board of the above company since September, 1971 and March, 1971 respectively.

(d) and (e): It had come to the notice of both the IDBI and the IFCI through their nominee directors on the Board of the Company that the affairs of the company were not being conducted in a satisfactory manner. Certain allegations of mis-appropriation of company's funds/property/assets were also received from the Workers Union of the company.

The said allegations were considered and it was decided to hold an investigation by an independent agency. The IDBI, the IFCI and the Haryana Financial Corporation which had also assisted the company, have decided to undertake a joint technical cum-financial inspection of the company and to appoint a firm of Chartered Accountants to look into the company's affairs including the allegation of mis-appropriation. The joint inspection was conducted in the first week of this month. Necessary action to appoint the firm of Chartered Accountants is being taken by the institutions.

Seizure of unaccounted money from individuals arrested under Essential Commodities Act

4372. SHRI C. M. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of persons arrested, State-wise under the Essential Commodities Act during the last three months and the unaccounted money recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The number of persons arrested State-wise under the Essential Commodities Act during the last three months and the unaccounted money recovered from them are not readily available. However, the number of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities during the last three months and the value of assets seized as a result of these searches, Commissioners of Income-tax Charge-wise, are available. These particulars are given in a statement which is annexed.

Statement

No. of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities during the months of August, September and October, 1974 and the value of assets seized.

Sl. No.	Commissioner of Income-tax's Charge	No. of searches conducted during August, September and October, 74.	Value of assets seized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	10,30,000
2.	Assam	7	
3.	Bihar	11	20,56,000
4.	Bombay	96	1,63,85,837
5.	Delhi	23	28,41,924
6.	Gujarat	78	60,75,070
7.	Kanpur	67	16,69,746
8.	Kerala	34	2,87,095
9.	Lucknow	8	13,53,877
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50	5,02,251
11.	Madras	29	26,74,839
12.	Karnataka	17	9,43,126
13.	Orissa	7	6,70,000
14.	Poona	47	31,73,352
15.	Patiala	199	72,79,765
16.	Amritsar	72	89,12,292
17.	Nagpur	22	2,43,158
18.	Rajasthan	19	47,90,170
19.	West Bengal	55	45,62,808
	TOTAL	845	6,53,91,310

Decisions on the findings of Central Teams sent to States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa

4373. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decisions on the findings and recommendations of the three Central Teams sent to Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa to report on the drought situation in these States; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the quantum of financial and other assistance decided upon for giving relief in each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The drought situation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa has been assessed by the Centre and the assessment has been communicated to the respective States. The replies of Rajasthan and Orissa have been received and are under consideration. Reply from Gujarat is awaited.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा प्रेस पार्टियों के लिए भ्रमणों का आयोजन

4374. श्री धार० बी० बड़े : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) गत दो वर्षों में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा कितनी बार प्रेस पार्टियों को विभिन्न स्थानों का भ्रमण कराया गया,

(ख) इनमें कौन-कौन से पत्रकार शामिल थे और उनका चुनाव किस आधार पर किया गया,

(ग) क्या भारतीय भाषाओं की किसी भी न्यूज एजेंसी के किसी भी प्रतिनिधि को इनमें शामिल नहीं किया गया, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो हिन्दुस्तान समाचार और समाचार भारती की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं?

कॉन्ट्रोल और मालर विमानन संबंधी (बी) राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ) पिछले दो वर्षों की अवधि में इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने अपने खर्च पर पत्रकारों के लिये किन्हीं यात्राओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की तथापि पिछले नवम्बर में कार्पोरेशन ने उन राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्रों तथा पर्यटन से संबंधित पत्रिकाओं के प्रतिनिधियों को जो विमानन संबंधी विषयों पर नियमित रूप से लिखते हैं। अपनी बम्बई/गोवा/त्रिवेन्द्रम मार्ग पर नयी चाल की गई बोइंग विमान सेवा पर त्रिवेन्द्रम की यात्रा के लिये तथा दिल्ली/कलकत्ता/गोहाटी/इम्फाल मार्ग पर इम्फाल की यात्रा के लिये मानार्थ निशुल्क टिकट दिये थे। इम्फाल के दल में 9 पत्रकार थे तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम वाले दल में 101 कार्पोरेशन के लिये इन यात्राओं में सभी समाचार अभिकरणों एवं समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को सम्मिलित करना मभव नहीं था।

Security Deposit Received by Hindustan Lever Limited

4375 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Hindustan Lever Limited, very recently collected as much as Rs. 12 crores by way of security deposits without any interest from their distributors;

(b) whether any permission has been granted to this firm in this connection; and

(c) if so, the reasons and salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Money received by a non-banking company from its distributors or selling or other agents in the course of or for the purpose of the business of the

company is not treated as "deposit" for the purpose of the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to non-banking companies under the provisions of Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. In terms of its notification dated 11th January, 1974, general exemption from the provisions of section 26(7) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 has also been granted by the Reserve Bank to money so received. Permission is, therefore, not required to be obtained by a non-banking company from the Reserve Bank either in terms of the Bank's aforesaid directions or in terms of section 26(7) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

The Reserve Bank has reported that in the balance-sheet of Hindustan Lever Limited as at 31st December, 1973, there is no item of deposits from distributors and that it has no information whether the said company has recently collected about Rs. 12 crores by way of security deposits from its distributors.

Loans Advanced by Chairman of Bank of Baroda to Companies

4376. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of the Bank of Baroda has advanced about Rs. 45 lakhs to five companies with which his daughter and son-in-law are associated as partners and/or directors;

(b) if so, whether these advances were sanctioned by the Board of Directors; and

(c) whether due procedure and norms were observed in sanctioning the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Bank of Baroda has reported that it has sanctioned certain credit limits to some companies and a partnership firm with which the daughter and/or son-in-law

of the present Chairman and Managing Director of the bank are/is associated as directors(s) or partner(s), and that these credit limits were sanctioned by different authorities of the bank competent to sanction such limits in accordance with the procedure in vogue in the bank. None of the limits was sanctioned by the Chairman and Managing Director himself. In accordance with the existing procedure, no prior approval of the Board was required for the limits sanctioned. All the facilities were reported from time to time to the Management Committee of the Board of Directors/Board of Directors as some of the director(s)/partner(s) of the borrowing units happen to be the relations of the Chairman and Managing Director. All these facilities were reported to the Board of Directors in July, 1974. As the information sought relates to the accounts of the constituents of a nationalised bank, it cannot be divulged, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions in the statute governing the nationalised banks.

Revival of Smugglers' Activities in Daman

4377. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that smugglers have resumed their activities in Daman, one time paradise of smugglers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) Reports appearing in some newspapers that smugglers have resumed their activities in Daman have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Enquiries made in this connection, however, reveal that there is no basis for the aforesaid press reports. In fact, there has been a lull in the landing of contraband in this area after the recent large-scale detention of smugglers following the promulgation of Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लौह अयस्क समुदाय बनाया जाना

4378. श्री बनमाली बाबू : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य देशों के साथ एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लौह अयस्क समुदाय बनाने का विचार रखता है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित समुदाय का सम्भावित ढाँचा तथा कार्य क्या-क्या होंगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारत की अद्यतनता में लौह अयस्क निर्यातक देशों के ग्रुप की मॉस्को बैठक नवम्बर, 1974 के शुरू में जेनेवा में हुई और वहाँ भाग लेने वाले देश इस बात पर सहमत थे कि उनमें परस्पर अनिष्टतर महयोग की जरूरत है और ग्रुप द्वारा किये गये कार्य को जारी रखने तथा आगे बढ़ाने के लिये स्थायी तब की स्थापना करना वाछनीय है। लौह अयस्क निर्यातक देशों की एमोसिएशन के स्वरूप तथा विस्तृत उपबन्धों की गहराई से जांच करने के लिये भाग लेने वाले देशों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की प्रारम्भिक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया गया जिस पर मार्च/अप्रैल 1975 में होने वाली मॉस्को बैठक में विचार किया जा सके।

**Filing of Income Tax Returns by
Vishnu Sugar Mills Limited,
Gopalganj**

4379. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary Chini Mill Mazdoor Union, Harkhana, Gopalganj (Bihar) vide letter dated 2nd September, 1974 had complained against the management of M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills Limited, Harkhana, Gopalganj (Bihar) for submitting incorrect Income Tax Returns; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far to examine it? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary enquiries are being made by the Income-tax authorities.

**Resumption of Air-Links with
Pakistan**

4380. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether India and Pakistan have achieved any success on resumption of over-flights and air-links;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the extent of loss suffered due to suspension of flights over Pakistan since the hijacking of an Indian Aircraft to Lahore in January, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The discussions at Rawalpindi on the 1971 case before ICAO and on resumption of air-links including overflights were inconclusive and are to be continued in another

meeting to be held at Delhi. It would not be in the public interest to discuss at this stage the extent of loss suffered due to suspension of flights over Pakistan since the hijacking of the Indian Airlines aircraft in January, 1971.

National Tourist Plan

4381. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Research Bureau has recommended to Government for a National Tourist Plan to be drawn up jointly by the Department of Tourism and Travel Industry in the country;

(b) whether the recommendations have since been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). This recommendation has been made to the Travel Agents Association of India by the Indian Market Research Bureau in their report of the survey they had been commissioned to make by the above Association. The Department of Tourism has set a target of 800,000 tourists by 1978 which has been accepted by the members of the travel industry. The Fifth Five Year Plan for Tourism drawn up by the Department is thus based on meeting the requirements of these tourists, and the travel industry is consulted whenever necessary for achieving the above target of tourist arrivals.

उदयपुर हवाई अड्डा

4382. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) क्या राजस्थान में उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं

हुआ है; और यदि हा, तो इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न प्रकार के विमानों को यहाँ भूमि पर उतरने में कठिनाई होने के फलस्वरूप पर्यटकों को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे पर टर्मिनल भवन के विस्तार का कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है तथा बोइंग - 737 परिवालनों के लिये धावनपथ आदि को उपयुक्त बनाये के लिये विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है और मितम्बर, 1975 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?।

(ख) पर्यटकों द्वारा अनुभव की गयी इस प्रकार का किसी कठिनाई की सूचना नहीं मिली है। इस समय इंडियन एयरलाइंस 50 प्रतिशत भार अनुदान के साथ एच० एस० 748 विमानों की उदयपुर के रास्ते सेवाएँ परिवालित कर रही है। इन विमान क्षमता की दृष्टि से यात्रियों को किसी प्रकार की असुविधा होती प्रतिन नहीं हानी। वर्तमान धावनपथ एच० एस० 748 विमान परिवालनों के उपयुक्त है।

Officers Connivance with Smugglers

4383. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) the names and designations of officers who have been charge-sheeted for failure in their duties in dealing with the smugglers or conniving with them since 1971; and

(b) the punishment awarded to each of the above-mentioned delinquent officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Cancel Temporary Appointments in Banks

4384. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cancel all the temporary appointments made in nationalised banks after 1972 and ask U.P.S.C. to make proper appointments; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Directives issued by RBI on Company Deposits

4385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India, in its brochure, on the 15th March, 1974 issued certain directives on company deposits,

(b) if so, the salient features of the directives issued;

(c) whether it has been alleged that Maruti Limited, Haryana has violated the directives by accepting dealers' deposits amounting to Rs. 2,18,00,000 whereas its paid up capital is only Rs. 1,54,00,000, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The brochure issued by the Reserve Bank

of India on the 15th March, 1974 merely seeks to explain the principal features of the directions issued by the Bank regarding acceptance of deposits by non-banking companies; it does not by itself constitute any new directions on the subject.

(b) The aforesaid directions issued by the Reserve Bank:

- (i) Prohibit the acceptance of short-term deposits for periods of less than 6 months [in case of non-financial companies deposits for periods not less than 3 months can be accepted up to 10 per cent of their paid up capital and reserves within the overall ceiling mentioned in (ii) below];
- (ii) Restrict the acceptance of deposits to a ceiling of 25 per cent of the aggregate of paid-up capital and not free reserves in the case of all companies other than hire-purchase and housing finance companies,
- (iii) Restrict the amount outstanding in respect of unsecured loans (except such loans from its directors) guaranteed by directors, managing agents or secretaries and treasurers to not exceeding 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and not free reserves of the companies. This ceiling is in addition to the ceiling applicable in respect of deposits mentioned in (ii) above. The companies which have unsecured loans as on 1st January, 1972 in excess of the ceiling have been allowed time upto 31st March, 1975 to adjust such excess in a phased manner (loans from directors of public or private limited companies or from shareholder of a private limited company will be exempted if a declaration is given by them in writing that the money has not come out of borrowing or deposits from other persons);
- (iv) Exempt from their purview mutual benefit financial companies, accepting deposits only from its members and which are notified under Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (v) Require a non-banking company to disclose particulars regarding its management, business, profits, dividends, capital reserves, deposits and other liabilities in any advertisements soliciting deposits,
- (vi) Provide for receiving deposits with effect from 1-4-73. Only on applications obtained from the intending depositors on forms supplied by the Companies. These forms should also contain all the particulars as specified in respect of advertisements soliciting deposits,
- (vii) Provide for the furnishing of proper receipts for deposits to the depositors and maintaining of deposits registers with prescribed minimum particulars,
- (viii) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have been continuing,
- (ix) Provide for inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have remained unpaid, if the overdues are in the aggregate in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs;
- (x) Provide for the maintenance of liquid assets equivalent to 10 per cent of outstanding deposits, in the case of hire-purchase and housing financing companies;
- (xi) Make provision for ensuring in the case of companies transacting hire-purchase business that hire-purchase debts are collected within a reasonable period;

(xii) Provide for the submission of balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts and furnishing of information in sufficient detail by financial companies regarding their operations and by non-financial companies regarding their deposits and hire-purchase transactions, and

(xiii) Prescribe maximum rates of interest that can be paid on deposits repaid prematurely

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank has explained that as the dealership deposits do not constitute 'Deposits' in terms of subclause (ix) of clause (f) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 of the Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966, the ceiling restrictions on deposits contained in paragraph 3(2) of the Directions will not apply to such deposits and, therefore, the question of taking action against the company does not arise

Arrest of Foreigners for Economic Offences

4386 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number and the identities of foreign nationals arrested or suspected to be involved in tax-evasion, smuggling and other economic offences during the last three years, and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Issuing of New Proposals Policies by LIC

4387 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the time generally taken by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in issuing a policy to the proposer;

(b) the number of new proposals which have been accepted in various zones of LIC and against which policies have not so far been issued,

(c) the reasons for not issuing the policies for such a long time, and

(d) the measures adopted to expedite the issue of policies and the time by which the backlog is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) The work of preparation of policy documents which is taken up after acceptance of the proposal is normally completed in a short time except during seasonal rush of business when there is some delay

(b)

Zone	No of policies not issued as on 30-9-1974
Northern	32,049
Central	59,402
Eastern	1,00,490
Southern	65,339
Western	62,921

(c) The timely issue of policies is affected by non-availability of zinc plates, electric power cuts, etc

(d) The LIC is considering the question of getting the printing work done on the more modern machines and also simplification of policy forms, so as to minimise the time-lag in the issue of policies.

Setting up of a Separate Commissioner for Handloom Industry

4388. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2595 on the 16th August, 1974 regarding separate Commissioner for Handloom Industry and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up a separate Commissioner for Handloom Industry;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). All the recommendations made by the High-powered Study Team on Handloom Industry including the recommendation for a separate Commissioner for handloom industry are under examination. The final decisions are yet to be taken.

Additional Assistance asked for by West Bengal Government for Rural Works Programme

4389. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has asked from the Centre an additional assistance of Rs. 15 crores for 1975-76 to finance the rural works programme;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have prepared a contingency Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 15

crores, to be incorporated in the Annual Plan for 1975-76 in order to meet the problem of seasonal unemployment in the State. This will be discussed by them with the Planning Commission at the time of the ensuing Annual Plan discussions.

Incidents of Economic Offences in Import/Export Business

4390. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of "economic offences" detected in import and export business during 1973-74;

(b) action taken in each case; and

(c) remedial measures Government have taken to curb the economic offences in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 408.

(b) In regard to 361 cases firms have been debarred during this period. The names of the firms, the period of debarment etc are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licence Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. In regard to the remaining 47 cases, which were registered by CBI for investigation, 8 cases are under trial, in 14 cases investigation has been completed and the matter is under examination. The remaining 25 cases are under investigation.

(c) As and when offences come to notice, remedial measures are taken.

Review of pricing policy

4391. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the pricing policy and public distribution system in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government's economic policies, of which pricing and public distribution of essential commodities also form a part, are under constant review. In matters relating to the pricing of particular commodities such expert bodies as the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices render advice to the Government. Ad hoc Committees are also appointed from time to time as, for example, in the case of petroleum products.

As regards the system of public distribution, the report of the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption, appointed by the Planning Commission, is under the consideration of the Government. Recently 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 in a more effective manner.

Detention of Smugglers under MISA

4392. SHRI RAJENDU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids carried out against the smugglers in the recent drives;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange unearthed in these raids; and

(c) what further follow-up action in the matter has been taken?

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

Suspension of R.B.I. Employees

4393 SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. METHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Reserve Bank of India employees in the Delhi office have been suspended for alleged malpractices in the exchange of soiled currency notes; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been held into this matter and if so, the nature thereof and further action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) On 8th July, 1974, the Assistant Treasurer in charge of one of the Note Examination Section in New Delhi Branch of Reserve Bank of India was found to have passed some cut/mutilated notes exceeding the powers vested in him. Subsequent investigations revealed that a large number of cut/mutilated notes had been passed as good notes on some other days also. This was contrary to the instruction laid down. The concerned Assistant Treasurer and one of the Coin/Note examiners (Class III staff) working in the same section have been placed under suspension with effect from 19th October and 2nd November, 1974 respectively.

Explanations have also been called for from some other employees (all Class III) working in the same Section for than failure to follow the prescribed procedure of work.

अशोक होटल में रिवाल्विंग टावर रेस्टोरेट का निर्माण कार्य

4394. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अशोक होटल में रिवाल्विंग टावर रेस्टोरेट का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ था तथा कब तक पूरा होगा,

(ख) इस पर खर्च के पहले अनुमान क्या था, अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च हो चुकी है तथा भविष्य में कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी और

(ग) इसके निर्माण कार्य में इतना अधिक समय लग जाने तथा उस पर इतनी बड़ी राशि खर्च करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश भाल सिंह) :
(क) और (ग) पूर्ववर्ती अशोक होटल लिमिटेड ने अपनी एक अनेकसी प्रयोजना के एक भाग के रूप में अप्रैल, 1967 में 25 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक 'रिवाल्विंग टावर रेस्टोरेट' का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया था। टावर ब्लॉक का निर्माण-कार्य तीसरे फ्लोर के स्तर तक पूरा हुआ था तथा इसके बाद इसे रोक दिया गया क्योंकि अनेकसी में फरवरी 1968 की यू.एन.सी.टी.ओ. डी. (बकटाड) काफ़े के प्रतिनिधियों के आवास की व्यवस्था करनी थी। तब तक पूरे हुए निर्माण-कार्य की लागत लगभग 10.28 लाख रुपये थी। जून, 1969 में, अशोक होटल के निदेशक मंडल ने निर्णय किया कि अशोक होटल के नवीकरण की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता को धि में रखते

हुए उपलब्ध निधियों का प्रयोग इसी प्रयोजन के लिये किया जाना चाहिए, तथा इस टावर के निर्माण को स्वगित कर दिया जाए।

1970 में होटल को भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात्, इस प्रयोजना के निर्माण-कार्य को पुन आरम्भ करने के प्रयत्न की जांच हाथ में ली गयी। एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट जिसमें प्रयोजना का आरम्भिक आर्थिक परिकलन (प्रिलिमिनरी इकानामिक्स) भी सम्मिलित था, निदेशक मंडल के विचार के लिये तैयार की गयी। निदेशक मंडल ने नवम्बर 1972 में इस पर विचार किया तथा निर्णय किया कि टावर के लागत अनुमानों तथा डिजाइन की पुन जांच की जाए। यह अध्ययन अब पूरा हो चुका है तथा मामले का निर्णय के लिये निदेशक मंडल को प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है।

Assistance to Export House

4395 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the restriction on the use of banned items by manufacturer exporters, post-shipment finance, soft-loans, infra-structure export obligation and cash assistance to recognised export houses, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) and (b). There is already a provision in the import policy to enable manufacturer-exporters to utilise a specified part of their import replenishment entitlement for the import of non-permissible raw materials/components required by them. As regards post-shipment finances, soft loans, infra-structure, export obligations and cash assistance, no specific decisions have been taken pertaining only to recognised export houses.

Instructions issued by E.B.I. for further Restraints on Large Credit Limits

4396. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to the banks on 23rd August, 1974 to have further restraint on large credit limits;

(b) if so, the gist of the instructions issued; and

(c) what were the other instructions issued and how far these have been agreed to by the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) In accordance with the existing arrangements effective from June, 1970 all proposals for grant of limits of Rs 1 crore or more from the banking system to any single borrower are required to be submitted by commercial banks to Reserve Bank of India for credit authorisation, in terms of a detailed proforma, for facilitating scrutiny of such proposals by the Reserve Bank. Banks were also advised by the Reserve Bank to adopt the same proforma with a view to ensuring similar scrutiny in respect of proposals of Rs. 25 lakhs and above which are not required to be submitted to the Reserve Bank of India. On 4th July, 1974 (not 23rd August, 1974 as stated in the Question) Reserve Bank had advised banks having deposits exceeding Rs. 25 crores, that they should exercise utmost caution to ensure that the amounts drawn by borrowers are the minimum required for their immediate legitimate needs and had suggested that to begin with, in respect of 50 large borrowal accounts of each bank, the bank should, in addition to the existing procedure being followed by it, look specifically into certain important aspects of the operation of these accounts, such as large debits in the account, the maximum and minimum outstanding balances in the account in each of the last three years, 2997 L.S.—4

credit turnover during each quarter over the last two years, relationship of inventory levels to production and sales, major items of debtors and creditors, intercorporate loans and investments, extent of dependence on bank finance in relation to other sources such other items as are considered necessary by the bank for the objective in view. Reserve Bank is keeping a watch over the action taken by the banks in pursuance of these instructions.

Consignment booked as Air Freight from New Delhi to Mexico

4397 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether a consignment booked as air freight from New Delhi to Mexico on the 24th June, 1974 on an international airlines took 16 days to travel by air;

(b) if so, whether this delay in the delivery of the consignment led to a loss of Rs. 80 lakhs in foreign exchange to the Government of India;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted into the matter, and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken against those responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The consignment containing a draft contract was booked through PAN American Airways on June 24, 1974 and is said to have been received in Mexico on July 2, 1974. It is understood that Mexican airlines who carried it from Los Angeles to Mexico did not inform the consignee till July 10, 1974.

(b) As the business was in negotiation stage, the question of loss does not arise.

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

Guidelines issued by R.B.I. for extension of Credit Limits on a Consortium Participation

4398. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of August, 1974 the R.B.I. issued guidelines which were based on the recommendations of a study group of extension of credit limits on consortium participation;

(b) if so, what were the salient features of the guidelines issued in this regard; and

(c) the number of banks which have accepted and implemented them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that based on the recommendations of a Study Group appointed by it on extension of credit limits on consortium/participation basis, it has, on 8th August, 1974 issued a circular to the banks to bear in mind the following points while sanctioning advances to large borrowers:—

(i) Large credit limits by a bank to any single borrower in the private or public sector (including electricity boards) in excess of 1.5 per cent of its deposits should normally be extended on participation basis. This norm is in the nature of a guideline intended to be operated flexibly, and exceptions could be made in reasonable circumstances. Banks should in due course review their existing advances in the light of this norm and enter into participation arrangements, where considered necessary.

(ii) In cases where the working capital requirements of a borrower are financed by a number of banks without a consortium arrangement, a proper procedure for coordination amongst the financing banks should be evolved

on the following lines:—

- (a) periodical exchange of essential information between the financing banks,
- (b) review of borrower's performance through periodical inter-institutional meetings, and
- (c) joint review of credit requirements of the borrower when the limits become due for renewal or when a substantial increase in the limits is sought, or the borrower's performance shows signs of deterioration.

(iii) Loans for financing rural electrification schemes being of a specialised nature may, where requirements are large, be made on participation basis, preferably by banks having adequate branch network in the area of the project and in collaboration with the Rural Electrification Corporation and/or the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

(iv) The banks should streamline their procedure regarding appraisal, documentation and follow-up in the light of the Study Group's Recommendations so that no difficulties are faced by borrowers in dealing with a number of banks.

(v) Where it is decided to finance a borrower on a consortium basis, the arrangement should normally take care of the entire financial requirements and other incidental business of the borrower, subject to operational requirements of the business concerned.

(vi) Where different banks are financing different units of the same company, one of which has become sick, the Bank/s financing the healthy unit/s should take into account the interest of other bank/s financing the company.

(c) Reserve Bank has also reported that on 25th November, 1974, it has issued another circular to the banks with a view to ascertaining from them

the details of action taken by them as regards—

- (i) periodical exchange of essential information between the financing banks,
- (ii) review of borrower's performance through periodical inter-institutional meetings, and
- (iii) joint review of credit requirements of the borrower when the limits become due for renewal of when a substantial increase in the limits is sought, or the borrower's performance shows signs of deterioration

The Reserve Bank is awaiting the replies from the banks to its aforesaid circular.

Black-Listed Exporters

4399 DR H. P. SHARMA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the exporters in the country who have been black-listed for malpractices during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) The names of the exporters in the country who have been black-listed for mal-practices during the last two years are being collected and statement submitting this information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to strengthen security measures at International Airports

4400. SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken to get back the stowaways who escaped by Air India on the 3rd March, 1974 on flight from Bombay to London;

(b) whether the new Government of Portugal has been sounded in the matter,

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen security measures at international airports in the country in general and Bombay in particular;

(d) whether any fresh cases of stowaways have been reported since 4th March, 1974, and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Government have asked the Embassy of Mexico in Lisbon, which is looking after our interests there to enquire from the new Portuguese Government about the extradition of the three stowaways

(c) The security measures at international airports have been tightened All the passengers are frisked and their hand baggage checked All other security instructions are also being implemented.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange loss due to delay in import of Aluminium

4401 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news which appeared in the Press on the 18th October, 1974 that Aluminium Import Delay causes exchange loss;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of E.C. grade aluminium in the international market have shown a declining trend in recent months and the recent prices are much lower than those prevailing in April-June, 1974. Therefore, the position as stated in the news item in question is not correct.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrears of Income-tax in Punjab

4402 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax arrears in Punjab up-to-date; and

(b) the amount of Income-tax realised in that State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE).

(a) The gross and net arrears of Income-tax, including Corporation-tax, outstanding as on 30-9-1974 in Punjab are as follows:—

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Gross Arrears	Net Arrears
18.02	15.66

(b) The total amount of Income-tax, including Corporation Tax, realised in Punjab State during the last three years is as under:—

Financial Year	Amount (In crores of Rs.)
1971-72	22.47
1972-73	24.62
1973-74	30.61

Distribution of controlled cloth on the basis of ration-cards in rural areas

4403. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the arrangements Government have made regarding the distribution of cloth on ration cards to rural population and the lower-income brackets in small towns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The following guidelines have been issued to all the State Governments with regard to the distribution of controlled cloth:

- (i) steps may be taken to reach the controlled cloth to semi-urban centres with a population of 15,000 to 20,000.
- (ii) The ration cards/house-hold cards, etc. may be made the basis for sale of controlled cloth.
- (iii) Cloth may be sold to people with a monthly income of less than Rs. 400.

Raising of loan by Government of Madhya Pradesh

4404. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government approached the Central Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 10 crores for meeting its financial liabilities during the current year;

(b) if so, the Central Government's decision thereon; and

(c) if the proposal has not been agreed to, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The resources available for sustaining public borrowing programme do not permit of any additional market borrowings by State Governments or their agencies in the current financial year. The request of the State Government in this regard has, therefore, not been agreed to.

**Accommodation of office of L.I.C.
Bombay**

4405. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4100 on the 30th August, 1974 regarding deal between the L.I.C. establishment and 'Blitz' Bombay weekly and state;

(a) the market rate of the accommodation of the office of L.I.C. at Naroji Road, Bombay at the time when it was given to 'Blitz' weekly;

(b) the names of the newspapers in which advertisements were given or tenders were invited for giving this Government accommodation on rent to private parties;

(c) whether there has been a severe criticism of Life Insurance Corporation in an issue of 'Blitz' after 1st June, 1973 and if so, the date of the issue; and

(d) the particulars of the accommodations/houses which have been sold or given on rent by the Life Insurance Corporation without inviting tenders or giving advertisements indicating the names of the parties to whom such accommodations/houses have been sold or given on rent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Market rent for such accommodation prevailing at that time was ranging

between Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per square metre.

(b) Normally L.I.C. do not advertise in the newspapers for letting out casual vacancies of premises.

(c) Subsequent to 1st, June 1973 the working of L.I.C. was criticised by the Blitz in its issue of 13th April, 1974 and 11th May, 1974.

(d) No residential or office building has been sold by L.I.C. without inviting tenders or giving advertisement. For renting out of Office or residential accommodation, advertisement is given in the news papers only in the case of newly constructed buildings or whenever large area of accommodation is available.

Alkaloid Projects in M.P.

**4406. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIR-
WAR:**

**DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has sent a proposal for setting up an alkaloid project with poppy husk as base with Yugoslav collaboration;

(b) whether the Central Government has set up a Committee to process the scheme; and

(c) if so, whether a representative of M.P. Government has been associated with this processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The question of extracting alkaloids from the lanced poppy straw has been under the consideration of the Government of India for quite some time. The Madhya Pradesh Government who had received a proposal from a Yugoslav firm for setting up an

Alkaloid Project referred the same to the Central Government

(b) Besides the Yugoslavian proposal, the Government of India have also received proposals from firms in some other countries for the setting up of a plant for extraction of alkaloids from lanced poppy husk. To examine these proposals from all angles, viz technological evaluation financial viability, foreign exchange earnings etc., an inter-Ministerial Group has been set up.

(c) Poppy cultivation is undertaken in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and poppy husk is available in all the three States. No representative of any State Government has been associated at this stage with the work of the Group which, as stated is of technical evaluation etc. Moreover, the production distribution and export of opium and its derivatives is the responsibility of the Central Government and is regulated through international treaties and Convention to which Government of India is a party.

Expansion of tea industry

4407 SHRI S N SINGH DFO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has not prepared a programme for expansion of tea industry while 50 per cent of the tea bushes today are above sixty years old and have reached a stage of diminishing return, and

(b) if not, the broad features of the programme made up-to-date and the action taken along with the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI YSHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) and (b) About 34 per cent of the

total tea area in India as on 31st March 1971 carry bushes which are over 50 years of age. Normally, bushes more than 60 to 80 years old require replantation but some of these sections can be also improved by adopting proper cultural practices such as rejuvenation, pruning, manuring, infilling etc.

In order to achieve the plan targets for production and exports of quality tea, tea gardens are being financially assisted under the Tea Board's three Major Schemes viz: Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme and Replantation Subsidy Scheme. Tea Gardens assisted under these schemes are able to carry out replanting, replacement planting and/or extension planting. The Machinery and equipments under Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme will enable the tea gardens to modernise their factories and to create facilities for irrigation and transport.

The financial assistance given to the tea gardens since the inception (upto 31-3-1974) of these three schemes is as under —

	Rs. lakhs
1. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme (since 1961/62)	510.95
2. Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme (since 1960/61)	963.05
3. Replantation Subsidy Scheme (since 1968/69)	107.21

The production of tea in India has increased to 471,952 m.kgs. in 1973 against the production of 435,468 m.kgs. in 1971 and 321,077 m.kgs. in 1968.

Air service from Ahmedabad, Porbunder and Keshod to Gir Forest in Gujarat

4498. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an air service between Ahmedabad, Porbunder and Keshod with a view to facilitating larger tourist traffic to Gir Forest Lions and Games Sanctuary in Gujarat;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines have no plans at present to operate a service between Ahmedabad, Porbandar and Keshod. The matter is under constant review by the Corporation and as and when traffic and other considerations justify, operations on this route may be started by Indian Airlines.

However, Safari Airways, a private operator, has been issued a non-scheduled permit to operate air services on a day-to-day basis through Ahmedabad, Keshod and Porbandar.

Strike by Jute workers

4499. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute workers propose to go on an indefinite strike in January, 1975;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). National Union of Jute Workers has given a notice to go on

an indefinite strike from 6-1-1975 if their demands for publication and implementation of the report of Bhattacharya Committee's report on Computation of consumer price Index number, wage protection consequential to power rationing, implementation of Labour Minister's award on relief to Badli Workers, payment of 20 per cent Bonus, full implementation of Agreements, assurances and settlements, opening of fair price shops, monopoly purchase of raw jute at Rs. 100 per maund from growers and nationalisation of foreign trade in jute goods and Jute Industry, are not met.

(c) Government have already taken measures to expand the role of the public sector in the raw jute trade. The price at which purchases are made is dependent on market forces but Government have taken measures to ensure a minimum price to the grower. Government does not propose to nationalise the jute industry and trade. The Government of West Bengal and the Labour Ministry are seized of the problem relating to demands in the nature of a trade union dispute.

Purchase of raw jute from growers

4410. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no arrangements have so far been made by Government to buy raw jute direct from the jute growers at the price of Rs. 100 per maund; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). While the Jute Corporation of India has taken measures to buy raw jute directly from the jute growers, the price at which purchases are made depend upon the market forces. The Jute Corporation, however, is required to ensure that the price does not go below statutory

minimum which is Rs. 125 per quintal for the Aasam Bottom variety in the upcountry markets.

Export of Hind Cycles to various countries

4411. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hind Cycles have obtained order for export of Hind Cycles to various foreign countries;

(b) if so, the particulars of the orders obtained and the number of cycles to be exported and the names of the countries to which these cycles will be exported;

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be earned as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to obtain more and more orders for export of cycles from other countries?

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

(a) to (c). M/s. Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay are reported to have secured following orders for export of bicycles:

Name of the country from whom orders received	Number of cycles to be exported	Value of order	Remarks
Lagos	1000	Rs. 2.76 lakhs	750 cycles valued at 2.07 lakhs exported.
Iran	9000	Rs. 19.46 „	5000 cycles valued at Rs. 10.89 lakhs exported.
Dubai	280	Rs. 0.74 „	180 cycles worth Rs. 0.48 lakhs exported.
Port Harcourt	2000	Rs. 5.51 „	..
U.S.A.	45000	Rs. 86.00 „	3600 bicycles exported.
Indonesia	60000	Rs. 85.00 „	11280 bicycles exported.

(d) The firm has appointed agents for Middle East Countries, S.E. Asia and Nigeria for selling their bicycles.

'क' तथा 'ख' शेजी के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षा का आयोजन

4412. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक सेवा बोर्ड, बम्बई 'क' तथा 'ख' शेजी के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए देश के 14 सर्वश्रेष्ठ केन्द्रों में फरवरी या मार्च, 1975

के दौरान प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षा आयोजित कर रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इन प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी केन्द्र शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (बीकजी कुशीला रोडकी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ग्रहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भुवनेश्वर बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कौहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, मद्रास, नागपुर, नई दिल्ली, पटना और त्रिवेन्द्रम।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि परीक्षा लेने के लिए बैंक में प्रत्येक राज्य में एक केन्द्र के हिसाब में केन्द्र नहीं चुने हैं। परीक्षा उन्ही केन्द्रों पर ली जा रही है जहाँ उसका संचालन करने के लिए बैंक के कार्यालयों में आवश्यक प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी हैं। क्योंकि भोपाल और इंदौर में उसके विभागों में से कुछ विभागों के बहुत छोटे क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय अवस्थित हैं, जहाँ कि परीक्षा का संचालन करने के लिए आवश्यक पूरा कर्मचारी नहीं है, इसलिए बैंक इनमें से किसी स्थान पर परीक्षा नहीं ले रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में रहने वाले आवेदक चाहें तो नागपुर में, जो उनके लिए सबसे पास है, अपना बैंक द्वारा घोषित अन्य 13 केन्द्रों में किसी केन्द्र में परीक्षा दे सकते हैं।

Return on capital employed in Public Sector Undertakings

4413 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a directive that Public-Sector Projects should earn at least 10 per cent return on capital investment;

(b) how many Public-sector Projects are earning this rate of return during the last two years and how many are below the level; and

(c) what are generally the reasons for low earnings of the public sector projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir. The enterprises are however urged to improve their profitability so as to yield a reasonable return.

(b) The information is as follows:—

	71-72	72-73
No. of public sector enterprises earning at least 10 % return on capital employed .	28	31
No. of public sector enterprises earning less than 10% return on capital employed or incurring losses .	73	72

(complete audited accounts for 73-74 not available)

(c) Generally, the reasons have been the long gestation period of some of these projects, low capacity utilisation, high cost of materials and components and uneconomic prices of finished products.

Raid by Income-tax Authorities in Meerut and Kanpur

4414. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ornaments and promissory notes worth lakhs of rupees and incriminating documents were seized by the Income Tax Authorities from Meerut and Kanpur in November, 1974;

(b) if so, an account thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is collected.

Amount due from Jute Mills to J.C.I.

4415. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important managements of Jute mills have not yet paid fully their dues to the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) how much amount is still due against Macleod Company of Calcutta and National Jute Mill; and

(c) how much arrears are yet to be paid to the J.C.I. by the managements of the jute mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amounts outstanding from Macleod group of Jute Mills and from National Co. Ltd., as on 30-11-1974 was Rs. 28.64 lakhs and Rs. 33.51 lakhs respectively.

(c) Total amount outstanding as overdues from Mills as on 30-11-74 was Rs. 658.74 lakhs.

Payment of Additional Emoluments to Central Government Employees

4416. **SHRI BIREN ENGTI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional emoluments were paid to Central Government employees after the promulgation of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance and Act;

(b) the quantum of impounded additional emoluments under the Ordinance and Act;

(c) whether there has been a further rise in the cost of living index since then and if so, by how many points; and

(d) how does Government propose to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) After the promulgation of the Ordinance on 6th July, 1974, one instalment of additional dearness allowance was sanctioned on 6th August, 1974 to Central Government employees with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) Under the provisions of the Ordinance and Act, one half of the additional dearness allowance sanctioned after 6th July, 1974 is required to be deposited in the Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Account.

(c) The price index (All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General)-base 1960-100) increased from 275 on 1-4-1974 to 335 on 1-11-1974, which is the latest available figure. The corresponding 12-monthly averages are 249.91 and 292.00 respectively.

(d) Government have taken several measures to control the inflationary situation. The question of grant of additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees consequent on the price increase that has occurred is under the consideration of Government.

Grant of Loan by LIC to Government Employees for Construction of Houses

4417. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the paucity of funds with Government for being issued as loans to Government employees for the construction of their houses Government have considered

it desirable to divert some funds from the LIC for this purpose;

(b) the total amount of money that was advanced by LIC during 1973 and 1974 so far for this purpose; and

(c) the target set for 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No proposal is under consideration to divert LIC's funds for being utilised for grant of loans to Government employees for construction of houses. However, every year LIC provides funds to the Ministry of Works & Housing for allocation to the various State Governments for implementation of the various social Housing Schemes which *inter alia* include (i) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, (ii) Rental Housing Scheme and (iii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme. These schemes benefit among others the Government employees also. In addition LIC gives loans under Co-operative Housing Schemes and OYH Scheme which can be availed of by Government employees also.

(b) During each of the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 the Corporation provided Rs. 15 crores through the Ministry of Works & Housing.

(c) The information is not yet available.

Scheduled Caste Employees in I.T.D.C. Hotels

4418. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled caste employees working in hotels managed by India Tourism Development Corporation, category-wise;

(b) whether this strength completes the whole quota fixed for scheduled caste employees; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to fill up their quota?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Nine hundred Scheduled Caste employees are working in India Tourism Development Corporation hotels.

(b) and (c). There are deficiencies in Class I and Class II category posts. Special steps are being taken by India Tourism Development Corporation for improving representation of Scheduled Castes in these categories.

Development of Tourist Complex in District Cuttack (Orissa)

4419. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop the tourist complex of Ratnagiri, Udayagiri and Lalitagiri in Cuttack district of Orissa; and

(b) whether any step is being taken to establish a tourist lodge at Balichandrapur, the foundation stone of which was laid by the then Union Minister for Tourism in 1961?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to concentrate on developing facilities at Bhubaneswar, Konarka and Puri in Orissa. For the present, therefore, there is no proposal to provide tourist facilities at Ratangiri, Udayagiri and Lalitagiri or to construct a tourist lodge at Balichandrapur. Consideration of providing facilities at these places will be taken up only after assessing the progress of the schemes taken up at Bhubaneswar, Konarka and Puri and depending upon the availability of funds.

Transportation of Iron Ore by M.M.T.C.

4420. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has recently been engaged in transporting iron ore from Dhanmandal Railway Station to Paradip Port instead of Atharbanki, the rail terminus point to the Port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Iron ore exports are being handled both at Atharbanki and Dhamanda in a complementary manner with a view to maximise exports of iron ore from Paradip port, as Atharbanki siding is not yet fully developed to handle the entire iron ore traffic.

(c) The arrangement has the approval of the Government.

Alleged under-invoicing by Messrs Ram Bahadur Thakur

4421. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Ministry of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that a firm named Messrs Ram Bahadur Thakur, which has recently renewed its contract and obtained the M.M.T.C.'s approval for the movement of 50,000 tonnes of high grade manganese ore with high phosphorous content belonging to Manganese Ore India Limited for export from Vizag Port is under-invoicing to the extent of 25 per cent;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) No instance of under invoicing by this firm has come to Government's notice. However, this appears to be unlikely because:

(i) sale prices with foreign buyers are negotiated and finalised by MMTC.

(ii) letters of credit established by foreign buyers are received directly in the name of MMTC and shipping documents are negotiated by MMTC; and

(iii) foreign invoicing is done by MMTC.

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

Construction of new Airport at Ahmedabad

4422. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) when the construction of new airport at Ahmedabad will be completed; and

(b) what is the estimated expenditure for the construction of this new airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to construct a new airport at Ahmedabad. However, subject to availability of resources it is proposed to take up, in the Fifth Plan period construction of a new terminal building with associated apron and taxi-track at a new site at the aerodrome which is expected to cost Rs. 35 lakhs.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Kanpur

4423. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax Department on various firms in Kanpur during September, October, 1974;

(b) the amount of money and value of gold recovered during such raids and the names of those involved and

(c) action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) 61 searches were conducted by the Income-tax authorities on authorisations issued by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Kanpur during the two months September, and October, 1974

(b) The names of the persons in whose cases the above searches were made and the value of assets seized in each case is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8751/74]

(c) The seized materials are under scrutiny. In cases where valuable assets have been seized, action u/s 182 (5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for passing an order in the summary manner estimating the undisclosed income and retaining the seized assets to cover the tax liabilities has been initiated. Further action as called for under the law will be taken on completion of investigations.

Supply of Leather Goods to Western Europe

4424. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Europe buys leather goods from India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of leather and leather goods including footwear to West Europe during the last three years are as follows —

(Rupees Lakhs)			
Year	Leather goods and leather manufactures	Leather footwear and components	Total
1971-72	31 53	84 76	116 29
1972-73	76 78	79 65	157 43
1973-74	173 79	149 54	323 33

Due to rising labour costs in West European countries, the production of leather goods has become uneconomic. There is, therefore, a greater scope for India to increase her present level of exports of these items to West Europe.

Representation of S.C. and S.T. in the Offices under Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

4425. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry receives periodical statistical returns from its attached and subordinate offices, and also from the statutory, autonomous and public sector undertakings concerned under the Ministry, for keeping a watch on the proper representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the services of these offices.

(b) whether such returns, if received, are carefully scrutinised to find out deficiencies in the recruitment of these communities in those offices; and

(c) if so, what follow-up action is taken to ensure that the deficiencies found are properly remedied?

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

(b) and (c). Deficiencies noticed on scrutiny are followed up for remedial action.

Import of Newsprint from Japan

**4426 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have decided to import newsprint from Japan; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement recently arrived at in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed at present to import 20,000 M/Ts of newsprint with option to increase it to 30,000 M/Ts during the period January 1975 to June 1975.

Effect on Exports due to recent fall in Prices of Exportable Commodities

4427. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effect on our exports on account of recent fall in prices of many exportable commodities; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the export oriented industries to maintain their production?

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

(a) The latest statistics relating to exports (including re-exports) indicate that during the first six months of the current financial year exports were larger by 41 per cent as compared to the same period of the preceding year. In spite of the decline in the unit value of oils, oilcakes and marine products in the first half of 1974-75, the export target of Rs. 2,600 crores set for 1974-75 is likely to be exceeded.

(b) The main steps taken by Government are as follows:—

(i) Export oriented units are given priority in respect of import of capital goods. Applications from such units are dealt with on priority basis and foreign exchange is allocated to them in preference to other units.

(ii) Application for industrial licences from units which offer 60 per cent or more of production for exports are dealt with expeditiously and a watch is kept on their disposal.

(iii) Request from large industrial houses, foreign majority companies for diversification into other lines of production are also considered provide they accept an export obligation of 60 per cent. In case industries which are reserved for development in the small scale sector, the export obligation is 75 per cent.

(iv) Apart from re-orienting the current import policy for export production, selected indigenous raw materials are supplied at international prices and priority is accorded and procedural improvements have been made for import of spares and components required for capital goods.

Alleged Invoice Manipulation by Goa Ore Exporters

4428. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Goa Ore Exporters have been indulging in large-scale invoice manipulation and selling ore at a lower price;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to canalize this trade through MMTC; and

(d) if not, the other measures proposed to be taken to end these malpractices?

THE DEPUTY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No case of invoice manipulation has come to the notice of Government. Goan exporters, have, however, been asked to re-negotiate the subsisting contracts for the sale of their iron ore and to secure higher prices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योग

4429. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुल कितने भारी उद्योग चलाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने उद्योगों को 1973-74 में लाभ हुआ और कितने उद्योगों को हानि ; और

(ग) इन उद्योगों से 1973-74 में कुल कितना लाभ हुआ और कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) 31.3.1974 को इस प्रकार की 36 कंपनियों की और उनमें इस्पात उर्वरक, पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद, आहारभूत रसायन औषधियाँ, कीटनाशक दवाएँ, कागज, सीमेंट और परिवहन उपकरण सहित भारी इजीनियरी सामान का निर्माण करने वाले उद्योग शामिल थे।

(ख) और (ग). 1973-74 के दौरान जहाँ 25 कंपनियों ने 94-34 करोड़ रुपये कामनाफा कमाया वहाँ 11 कंपनियों ने 34 40 करोड़ रुपये की हानि उठाई। गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड और मधुया नेशनल पेपर मिल लिमिटेड नामक दो कंपनियों के 1973-74 वर्ष के परिष्कृत लेखे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Loans Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks and State Bank of India to top twenty parties/persons

4430. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) the names of the top 20 parties/persons who got the maximum loans from the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India during the first 6 months of the calendar year 1974;

(b) the amount of the loans sanctioned in each case;

(c) the dates on which the applications for these loans were submitted to these banks and the dates on which they were sanctioned;

(d) the total amount of loans advanced by these banks during this period; and

(e) the total number of loan applications which were either rejected or kept pending during this period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Banks grant assistance normally for working capital purposes which are generally expressed as limits in the shape of overdrafts, cash credits, bills, guarantees etc. within which a borrower is supposed to operate. These limits are reviewed from time to time and enhanced, reduced, cancelled etc. depending upon the needs of the borrowers. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of money granted to any category of borrowers during a particular period. Moreover, in accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst bankers and in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, it is not possible for banks to divulge information relating to or to the affairs of any of its constituents.

(d) The aggregate outstanding advances of the public sector banks as at the end of June, 1974 was Rs. 6624 crores

(e) As the different intending borrowers approach the numerous branches of the banks spread throughout India, which are nearest to their places of business, for sanction limits of various kinds, the banks do not maintain the statistical information in the manner desired.

Buildings of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

4431. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks in Himachal Pradesh which have their own buildings; and

(b) the number of such banks as do not have building of their own?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Five nationalised banks, viz., Central Bank of India, Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, and Union Bank of India, which presently have offices in Himachal Pradesh, have reported that they do not have their own buildings in that State.

Branches of Indian Banks in Foreign Countries

4432. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian Banks which have their Offices/Branches in foreign countries alongwith the names of these countries; and

(b) the amount remitted by these banks to the parent banks in India during the past three years, bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The information is set out in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Distribution of branches of Indian commercial banks in countries outside India as on 30-9-1974

Sl. No.	Name of the banks	Name of the country	No. of branches
1	State Bank of India	(i) Sri Lanka (ii) U.K. (iii) U.S.A. (iv) Maladive Islands	1 3 1 1
2	Central Bank of India	U.K.	1
3	Bank of India	(i) Japan (ii) U.K. (iii) Kenya (iv) Hong Kong (v) Singapore (vi) France	2 6 1 1 1 1
4	Bank of Baroda	(i) Fiji Island (ii) Guyana (iii) Kenya (iv) Mauritius (v) U.K. (vi) Dubai (vii) Abu Dhabi	8 2 7 5 4 1 1
5	United Commercial Bank	(i) Hong Kong (ii) Singapore (iii) U.K.	2 3 1
6	Indian Bank	(i) Sri Lanka (ii) Singapore	1 1
7	Indian Overseas Bank	(i) Hong Kong (ii) Singapore (iii) Sri Lanka	2 1 1
8	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd	Thailand	1

NB : In addition, the following representative offices of Indian commercial banks are functioning in countries, outside India —

1	State Bank of India	(i) Lebanon (ii) West Germany	1 2
2	Bank of India	Indonesia	1

These offices do not, however, transact any banking business

Increase in Bank Deposits as a Result of Enhancement in Enhanced Rates of Interest

4433. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the bank deposits since the enhancement in rates of interest on deposits was announced; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The aggregate deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits) of Scheduled commercial banks increased from Rs. 10870 crores as on July 19, 1974 (revised interest rates on deposits having become effective from July 23, 1974) to Rs. 11313 crores as on November 29, 1974. It has, however, to be recognised that changes in the interest rates on deposits constitute only one of the several factors, like saving potential of the community, the rate of return on other comparable assets, alternative avenues of utilisation of the savings, rate of currency expansion, credit policy etc. which influence the growth of deposits.

Credit Requirements of Cloth Exporters from Banks

4434. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit squeeze had been the biggest stumbling block to higher cloth exports;

(b) whether the cloth exporters are finding it difficult to obtain their credit requirements from their banks, even against confirmed letter of credit;

(c) whether there had been frequent hikes in the interest rates on export credit; and

(d) if so, whether the export of cloth would reach its target for the year 1974-75 and earn expected foreign exchange and if not, what steps Government propose to take to step up the cloth exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The credit policy for the current busy season announced by the Reserve Bank on October 29, 1974, emphasises that there should be no slackening of export effort and that the special requirements of export credit should continue to be accorded high priority. This aspect has been reiterated by the Reserve Bank in the credit plan discussions which it had with each of the major commercial banks. Export performance in respect of any given item, say cotton textiles, depends upon a variety of factors, the two most important ones being the quantum of demand abroad and the competitiveness of the terms offered by the Indian exporters vis-a-vis the terms offered by the other competitors. Credit as such has only a marginal role in the entire complex factors affecting export performance.

(c) The ceiling rate of interest to be charged by banks on export credit has been enhanced from 8 per cent to 9 per cent in April 1974, 10.5 per cent in July, 1974 and 11.5 per cent in September, 1974. The rates were enhanced so as to bring about a proper alignment of the interest rate structure, consistent with overall policy, and taking into account the interest tax payable.

(d) The target for cotton textile for 1974-75 has been fixed at Rs. 238 crores. Exports during the first seven months of the financial year have been about Rs. 162 crores. Anticipations at this stage are that the target would by and large be achieved.

Mass tourism

4435. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether mass tourism is posing health hazards and has ill effects, like pollution and other undesirable changes in the environment, in the country;

(b) whether more than two-thirds of foreign exchange derived from tourism is consumed in paying for hotels, roads and other necessities, plus import of luxury item for the comfort of the visitors;

(c) if so, the foreign exchange earned annually from tourism and spent during the last two years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check the ill effects of mass tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: (a) and (d). Tourist traffic to India is yet in the process of being built. So far we have not experienced "ill-effects" of Tourism such as those mentioned in the question. As a precautionary measure however, the Department of Tourism has already initiated action on the preparation of master plans of selected tourist centres and areas with a view to avoiding despoliation at places of scenic beauty and archaeological interest.

(b) and (c). According to a recent study of Indian tourism by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 5.10 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings from tourism is spent on imports of consumer goods, materials and capital goods, payments to foreign factors (net of taxes) and expenditure on promotion, advertising and training personnel abroad. Based on this, the foreign exchange spent on these

items during 1972 and 1973 is estimated at Rs. 2.46 crores and Rs. 3.44 crores respectively out of the total estimated foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 48.3 crores and Rs. 67.5 crores respectively.

Industries affected by credit squeeze imposed by RBI

4436. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 68.8 per cent of industries have been affected by the credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank of India, in the northern region, recently;

(b) whether the credit squeeze has also hit expansion plans of the industries who had to stop their expansions midway;

(c) whether there had been malpractices in the use of credit and the honest business concerns were suffering hardship;

(d) whether the credit limits are decided keeping in view the quantities of materials used, or on the basis of the monetary ceiling, irrespective of the rising prices; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to save the industries, in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: (a) to (e). Government have seen the analysis of a recent survey on credit planning in Northern Region conducted by Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which presumably the Hon'ble Member has in view.

Within the broad parameters of the policy of credit restraint, necessitated by the overall national economic situation, and in accordance with the priorities for development of bank credit, commercial banks continue to

extend credit support for genuine requirements of production and trade. In the context of the overall constraint of resources, the Reserve Bank has advised the banks that the genuine credit needs should be met by securing a quicker turnover of credit. Credit is only one of the elements determining the level of activity in the industrial sector. Other factors such as availability of raw materials, power, transport, condition of the market, etc. also have a decisive impact on levels of industrial production in any region.

The Reserve Bank has already set up a study group to frame guidelines for follow-up of bank credit.

Branches of Nationalised Banks sanctioned for the year 1974-75 in Goa

4437. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of the nationalised banks sanctioned for the year 1974-75 in Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Reserve Bank of India have reported that public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, opened 2 offices in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during the period January 1, 1974 to September 30, 1974. These banks also had on hand 5 licences pending with them for opening new offices in this Union Territory.

Amount invested by LIC for development of backward areas of Goa

4438. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount invested for the development of backward areas of Goa by the LIC during 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto November, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Total gross investments made by the LIC in Goa, whole of which has been notified as industrially backward, during the Financial Years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and from 1st April, 1974 to 30th November, 1974 are as under:—

Year	Amount of Investment (Rs. in Lakhs)
1970-71	Nil
1971-72	107.45
1972-73	0.16
1973-74	Nil
1-4-74 to 30-11-74	Nil

Demand for yarn by weavers of Goa

4439. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weavers of Goa have approached the Central Government in the past for assistance in meeting their demand for yarn; and

(b) whether any such request has been made by Government of Goa during November, 1974?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

Branches of Nationalised Banks sanctioned for the year 1974-75 in Rajasthan

4440. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks sanctioned for the year 1974-75 in Rajasthan; and

(b) the names of the places at which these branches will be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that Public Sector Banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, opened 13 offices in Rajasthan during the period January 1, 1974 to July 31, 1974. The names of the centres, at which these offices were opened, are given in Statement attached.

As at the end of July, 1974, the Public Sector Banks also had on hand 62 licences/allotments pending with them for opening new offices in this State. The names of the centres to which these licences/allotments relate are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8752/74].

Statement

List of centres in Rajasthan where public sector banks have opened offices during January 1, 1974 to July 31, 1974

Name of District	Name of centre
Ajmer	Ajmer
Alwar	Ajmer—Dargah Bazar
Chittorgarh	Alwar
	Bassi
Ganganagar	Nimbahera
Jaipur	Sriganganagar
	Jaipur—Hotel Clark Amer
	Jaipur 'C' Scheme
Jhunjhunu	Udaipurwati
Jodhpur	Jodhpur—Sastrinagar
	Jodhpur—Tijamataji
	ka Mandir
Jhalawar	Jhalawar
Sirohi	Manader

Loan given by I.C. and Nationalised Banks to Rajasthan for development Works

4441. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given by I.C. and nationalised banks to Rajasthan for its development works during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) how does it compare with similar assistance given to other

States during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Demand for yarn by weavers of Rajasthan

4442. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weavers of Rajasthan have approached the Central Government for assistance in meeting their demand for yarn;

(b) whether any such request has been made by the Rajasthan Government during November, 1974; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Restoration of Air Links with Pakistan

4443. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Indo-Pakistan Expert Committees have been constituted to go into the question of restoring overflights and air link between these two countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Simla Agreement and of the Joint Communique issued on 14th September, 1974, India and Pakistan held talks on Civil Aviation matters in Rawalpindi from 18th to 22nd November, 1974.

Specifically, discussions were held on terms for bilateral settlement of the 1971 case before the ICAO, and on principles for the resumption of overflights and airlinks between the two countries.

The discussions were useful in bringing about better appreciation of each other's view-points and it was agreed that the talks will be resumed at another meeting to be held in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date.

A statement showing the text of the Joint Communiqué issued on the 22nd November, 1974 is attached.

Statement

Pursuant to the decisions of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan as announced in the Joint Communiqué issued on September 14, 1974, the delegation of the two countries met in Rawalpindi from November 18 to 22, 1974, to discuss the 1971 case regarding overflights and the question of resumption of overflights and airlinks between the two countries.

2. The delegation of India was led by His Excellency Shri Narottam Sahgal, Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Government of India. It included officials from the Ministries of External Affairs, and Tourism and Civil Aviation and representatives of Air India and Indian Airlines.

3. The delegation of Pakistan was led by Major General (Retd.) Fazal Muqem Khan, Secretary, Defence and Aviation. It included officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Civil Aviation Division and Department of Civil Aviation and representatives of Pakistan International Airlines.

4. The leaders of the two delegations recalled with satisfaction the progress already achieved towards implementation of the provisions of the Simla Agreement for normalisation of relations. They expressed the hope that the negotiations on Civil

Aviation matters would meet with the same success.

5. The two sides held detailed discussions with a view to evolving terms for the settlement of 1971 ICAO case. Discussions were also held for finding mutually acceptable principles for the re-establishment of airlinks between the two countries and for the resumption of overflights.

6. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and the two sides had a frank exchange of views. The two sides agreed that the discussions had helped them achieve a better appreciation of each other's viewpoints. They decided to continue the talks at another meeting to be held in New Delhi on a mutually convenient date.

Rawalpindi, November 22, 1974.

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

4444. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import cotton from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Depending on the gap between supply and demand and the anticipated export volume of textiles, some imports of medium staple cottons required for export production may be necessary. While Pakistan can supply medium staple cotton required by us, the question of importing from Pakistan and/or other sources is still under consideration.

Flight No. 188 of Indian Airlines on 1-11-74

4445. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines' flight No. 188 which was scheduled to leave

at 12.30 P.M. left at 11.30 A.M. without informing the passengers concerned on the 1st November, 1974;

(b) whether passengers have recorded any complaints against this lapse on the part of the Indian Airlines, and

(c) what action has been taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) According to the published Winter Schedule effective from 1-11-1974, flight IC-188 was due for departure from Delhi at 12-30 hours and reach Bombay at 14-25 hours. A decision was taken by Indian Airlines to revise the departure time of this flight as 11-30 hours on 30/31st Oct., 1974 as the departure time of another flight operated by the same aircraft had to be advanced by one hour. Due to lack of time the revised departure was announced as a display advertisement in all leading papers of Delhi on the morning of 1st November 1974. The flight in question on the 1st November was delayed by 10 minutes to accommodate five passengers who reported at the Airport counter at 11-30 hours. After the aircraft taxied out with 42 passengers on board 10 more passenger turned up but they could not be accommodated on the same flight. They were however re-booked for travel by flight IC-405 on the same day.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines have expressed their sincere apologies to the Hon'ble Member from whom a complaint was received for the inconvenience caused to him.

Visa for export of various items to US

4447 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether exporters of all items of mill-made and handloom cotton tex-

tiles, made-up articles and ready made garments including other Indian items have to obtain a visa for export to U.S., and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the items exempted from the quantitative restrictions, like handloom fabrics, readymade garments and other Indian items?

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

(a) Sir

(b) The items exempted from the quantitative limits applicable to export of cotton textiles to the USA from India are

(1) All 100 per cent handloom textile including made-ups and garments and

(2) India Items' i.e. items that are uniquely and historically traditional Indian products cut sewn or otherwise fabricated by hand in cottages which are units of the Cottage Industry.

School Bank Scheme

4448 SHRI A K KISKU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether School Bank Scheme aiming to inculcate thrift in children has been largely unsuccessful, and

(b) if not, the gist of achievements, State-wise, urban area-wise and rural area-wise?

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

(b) The School Savings Bank (Sanchayika) Scheme has made good pro-

gress as will be seen from the following:—

State	Total No. of Sanchayi- kas at the end of March, 1 1974	Member- ship	Collec- tions (Rs. '000)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	190	28,995	94
Assam	48	5,227	20
Bihar	96	7,280	54
Delhi	118	20,015	1,88
Goa	34	81160	43
Gujarat	156	20,067	93
Himachal Pradesh	62	7 022	11
J & K	34	4,272	8
Kerala	83	36,320	1,23
Tamil Nadu	326	54,750	2,51
Madhya Pradesh	660	86,152	4,75
Maharashtra	2,333	2,05,031	12,52
Karnataka	154	10,909	1,03
Orissa	80	12,246	36
Punjab	134	29,764	3,25
Rajasthan	146	19,275	2,17
Uttar Pradesh	409	1,26,199	4,75
West Bengal	90	11,852	24
Haryana	487	1,08,525	9,57
TOTAL	5,640	9,62,051	47,49

Statistics regarding collections through Sanchayikas according to urban and rural areas are not maintained.

Branches of Nationalised Banks sanctioned for 1974-75 in Orissa

4449. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks sanctioned for the year 1974-75 in Orissa;

(b) the names of the places at which these branches will be opened;

(c) the number of branches opened there during the year 1973-74; and

(d) the criteria followed for opening of such branches in the country as a whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India have reported that public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks opened 31 offices during 1973 and 9 offices upto the end of July, 1974 in Orissa State. The names of the places where these offices were opened are set out in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8753/74].

Reserve Bank also reported that as on 31-7-1974, Public Sector Banks had 82 licences/allotments pending with them for opening new offices in Orissa. A list of the centres to which the licences/allotments relate is set out in Statement II, laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See, No. LT-8753/74]

(d) As part of their overall branch expansion policy the Reserve Bank have advised the banks to devote greater attention to the needs of the under-banked areas. While actually selecting the centres for branch opening, banks take into account several

factors like potential for mobilising savings and for lending to productive ventures availability of infrastructure facilities, their lead bank responsibility, existing bank branch network etc.

Amount invested by L.I.C. for development of backward areas of Orissa

4450. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested for the development of backward areas of Orissa by the L.I.C. during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1973-74 upto November, 1974;

(b) the amount out of it proposed to be invested in these areas; and

(c) name of the project on which investment has been made together with the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The bulk of investments of Life Insurance Corporation within any state are in the form of State Government securities and loans to state level institutions. It is for the State Government and these institutions to decide how much of the funds made available to them by Life Insurance Corporation should be spent in backward areas.

Total gross investments made by the LIC in Orissa State during the financial years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73,

1973-74 and from 1-4-1974 to 30-11-1974 are furnished below:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	1970-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	1-4-1974 to 30-11-1974
	1	2	3	4	5
State Govt. Securities	254.96	314.55	337.42	313.76	80
Electricity Board Bonds	124.69	68.33	19.00	24.94	69.83
Electricity Board Loans	150.00	175.00	250.00	300.00	..
Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	47.73	23.94	28.93	104.74	..
State Financial Corp'n. Bonds . . . . .	..	..	19.95	29.92	..
<i>Loan to</i>					
State Govt. for Housing Schemes	110.00	110.00	310.00	110.00	..
Municipal Committees . . . . .	..	15.99	..	..	..
Co-operative Sugar Factories . . . . .	..	28.00	11.00	..	..
Companies . . . . .	..	..	75.00	..	40.00
Share and Debentures of Companies	4.31	5.10	1.21	28.05	..
	691.69	740.91	1053.41	911.41	822.63

N.B. Figures pertaining to the period from 1-4-1974 to 30-11-1974 are provisional and subject to Audit.

LIC's direct investments in backward districts consisting of loans to Municipalities, sugar co-operative societies and Co-operative industrial estates, in addition to term loans and subscriptions to the debentures and shares of private sector Companies located in such districts. Information in respect of direct investments is being collected and will be laid in the Table of the House as soon as available.

Demand for yarn by Orissa weavers

4451. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether weavers of Orissa have approached the Central Government for assistance in meeting their demand for yarn;

(b) whether any such request has been made by the Orissa Government during November, 1974;

(c) if so, whether yarn has been supplied in accordance with their requests; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). No Sir.

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

Purchase of raw jute by J.C.I. from Cooperative Department of West Bengal

4452. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported in a Bengali daily published from Calcutta in its issue dated the 17th November, 1974 the Cooperative Department of West Bengal purchased raw Jute worth about a crore of rupee from the growers for selling to the Jute Corporation of India and the Jute mills;

(b) if so, whether the mills and the JCI are refusing to take delivery of the goods from the Cooperative Department;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The report is factually incorrect. J.C.I. has been issuing despatch instructions as per terms of agreement between JCI and Cooperative Societies.

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

Capital raised by coal companies

4453. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 5735 on the 21st December, 1973 and Unstarred Question No. 5405 on the 22nd December,

1972 regarding fresh investment in coal industry and state;

(a) total fresh capital raised by each company whose shares are quoted in a recognised stock exchange since (IBRD) World Bank Loan for Coal Industry;

(b) the amount of medium term/long term loans sanctioned to these companies by Refinance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and the Nationalised Banks;

(c) the outstanding balances to be repaid by these companies as on 17th October, 1972, 30th April, 1972, 30th January, 1973 and 30th April, 1973; and

(d) net Credit/Debit balance with Government of India/its management of mines taken over and commissioner of payments on above dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Drop Compulsory Audit for Partnership and Proprietorship Firms in the Non-Corporate Sector

4454. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to drop the compulsory audit for partnership and sole-proprietorship firms in the non-corporate sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Clause 39 of the taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 seeks to provide that all taxpayers, other than companies, carrying on business or

profession whose total sales, turnover or gross receipts are in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs or whose profits exceed Rs. 50,000 in any year shall get their accounts audited and an audit report in the form to be prescribed under the rules should accompany their return of income. The said Bill is at present pending before the Select Committee of Parliament.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश के किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों की वसूली

4455. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा 1971-72 में मध्यप्रदेश के किसानों को दिए गये ऋणों की अभी तक भी वसूली नहीं हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय कुन कितनी राशि बकाया है और इसकी शीघ्र वसूली के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला दोहलानी) : (क) और (ख) दिसम्बर, 1973 के अंत तक मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कृषकों को दिये गये (प्रत्यक्ष) कृषि ऋणियों की (अननिर्म) बकाया राशि 946.66 लाख रुपये थी।

मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये (प्रत्यक्ष) कृषि ऋणियों की जून, 1972 और जून, 1973 के अंत की स्थिति नीचे लिखे अनुसार थी :—

(राशि लाख रुपये में)

मांग	वसूली	वसूली की मांग से प्रतिशतता
जून, 1972	319.09	156.92 49.2
जून, 1973	380.37	150.77 39.6

बैंक अपने ऋणियों की वसूली के लिये उसी सख्त प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हैं जो बैंक और कृषक के बीच आपसी सहायता की

सहमत शर्तों के अनुसार होती है। बार बार मांगने पर भी बकाया वापिस न करने वालों के मामले में आवश्यक होने पर कानूनी कार्रवाई भी की जाती है। हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, वाणिज्यक बैंकों द्वारा कृषि के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋण से संबंध रखने वाली राज्य संविधियों के विषय में गठित "जिले-पक्ष दल" की सिफारिश के अनुसार, एक एक विधान पाम किया है जिन में और बातों के साथ बैंक द्वारा अपना धन वसूल करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में उल्लेख भी शामिल है। धागा है कि इस से वसूली की प्रक्रिया में तेजी आयेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन केन्द्र

4456. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के उन पर्यटन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका वर्ष 1973-74 में केन्द्रीय सहायता से पर्यटक-मन्थनों के रूप में विकास किया गया है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने 1973-74 के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश में निम्नलिखित स्कीमें प्रारम्भ की थी :—

केन्द्र का नाम तथा स्वीकृत व्ययमान स्कीम का प्रकार जनराशि स्थिति

(लाख रुपये में)

भांसाव-मुवा होस्टल	2.50	डांचा पूरा हो गया है। शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाने की धागा है।
खजुराहो-जल सप्लाय स्कीम	7.46	कार्य प्रगति पर है।
माची-जल सप्लाय स्कीम	1.92	पूरी होने वाली है।
कान्हाक्सिली-जल सप्लाय स्कीम	1.00	पूरी हो गयी है।

(उपदान क रूप में)

**हथकरघा उद्योग सम्बन्धी
सोमनाथन समिति की सिफारिशें**

4457. श्री गंगा चरण बंजिन :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने हथकरघा
उद्योग सम्बन्धी सोमनाथन समिति की
सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर लेने के पश्चात इस
विषय पर अपेक्षित कानून बनाने हेतु केन्द्रीय
सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य
क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री
विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख).
हथकरघा उद्योग सम्बन्धी किसी सोमनाथन
समिति के बारे में तो सरकार को कोई
जानकारी है और न किसी राज्य सरकार
ने ऐसी समिति की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार
करने के पश्चात कोई कानून बनाने के लिए
केन्द्र से अनुमति ही मांगी है।

**Loans advanced by nationalised banks
to agriculturists of Koraput district,
Orissa**

4458. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) how many agriculturists of
Koraput district in Orissa have been
advanced loans by the nationalised
banks; and

(b) whether they propose to increase
the number in the near future and if
so, by how much?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a)
Towards direct agricultural advances,

the public sector banks financed 1500
accounts with an outstanding of Rs. 16
lakhs as at the end of December, 1973
in Koraput district of Orissa State.

(b) While no pre-determined targets
could be indicated, public sector banks
are expanding their coverage of the
agricultural sector. Higher priority
has been given to the financing of
agricultural production under the Re-
serve Bank's credit policy.

**Representation of Notice Servers by
Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari
Sangh**

4459. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-
TRI. Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Aaya-
kar Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur, In-
come-tax Class IV employees and No-
tice Servers, Employees Unions in
Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and
Kashmir and Chandigarh and Uttar
Pradesh Aayakar Vibhag Sanyukt
Karamchari Sangh, Lucknow are the
composite unions of Class IV employ-
ees and Notice-Servers employees of
the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether the Delhi Aayakar
Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh is being
denied the representation of Notice
Servers of the Income-tax Department,
Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons of dual policy
of Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a)
to (c). It is true that the Rajasthan
Aayakar Karamchari Sangh, Jaipur,
the Income-tax Class IV employees
and Notice Servers Union, Punjab,
J. and K. Harayana, Himachal Pra-
des and Chandigarh, and the U.P.
Aayakar Vibhag Sanyukt Karamchari
Sangh, Lucknow, are composite unions
of Class IV employees and Notice Ser-
vers in the respective charges of
Commissioners of Income-tax. These
are recognized associations and their

respective constitutions provide for membership of both categories of staff.

The Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh is not a recognized body. The question of denying it the representation of Notice Servers has not, therefore, arisen.

विदेशों में गये शिष्टमंडल

4460. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चारू वित्तीय वर्ष में विदेशों को जाने वाले विभिन्न शिष्टमंडलों पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ,

(ख) उनमें राजनयिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं औद्योगिक शिष्टमंडलों की संख्या क्या थी, और

(ग) 1972-73 और 1973-74 में उक्त शिष्टमंडलों पर अलग-अलग कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्ण कुमार मुत्तर्जी) : (क) में (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथामय शीघ्र समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Serving of Meals to Passengers of Indian Airlines

4461. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether any proposal for reverting to system of serving meals to passengers of Indian Airlines is under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Serving of full meals on Indian Airlines Services resulted in considerable waste and frequent complaints from passengers about the qua-

lity and variety of meals served due perhaps to the diverse and different food habits of passengers. On most of the domestic flights the world over, full meals are not served. Indian Airlines accordingly discontinued the serving of full meals on board the aircraft with the commencement of skeleton services during the lock-out period. From 15th April 74, the Corporation is serving snacks to passengers on flights of 1½ hours duration or more falling during meal time.

Indian Airlines have been asked to take due notice of the opinions and feelings expressed by the passengers in this behalf and to the necessary measures to provide the maximum possible degree of satisfaction to the passengers consistently with their objective of minimising their losses.

Investment of Capital by Indians living abroad

4462. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt has been made by Government to attract Indian businessmen abroad to invest money in India; and

(b) whether some businessmen who have now felt disgusted have decided to return back on account of red tapism and other difficulties?

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

(b) No such instance has come to our notice.

Qualifications and Experience prescribed for Trainee Claims Inspectors in New India Assurance Company Limited

4463. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications and experience prescribed for 1972 and 1974 trainee

Claims Assessors in New India Assurance Co., Ltd.;

(b) the complete list of 1972 and 1974 recruited Claims Assessors with their technical qualifications and past experience;

(c) whether the technical qualifications and past experience of 1974 recruited Claims Assessors is in any way better than those of 1972 recruited Claims Assessors; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The qualifications and experience prescribed for claims inspectors recruited during 1972 and 1974 were as under:—

1. 1972 Trainee Claims Inspector.—
Diploma in Automobile or Mechanical Engineering. Those with practical experience of two years or more in a reputed garage or with an automobile manufacturer, and experience of accident repairs were to be given preference.

2. 1974 Trainee Claims Inspector.—
Diploma in Automobile or Mechanical Engineering from an Institute recognised by the State or Central Government. Preference was to be given to candidates with experience in reputed garages or with an Automobile Manufacturer.

(b) to (d). A statement indicating names, qualifications and experience of the persons selected in 1972 and 1974 is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8754/74].

Rate of Profitability of L.I.C. Investments

4464. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to find out the rate of profitability of the Life Insurance Corporation investments since the nationalisation of insurance companies;

(b) if so, what has been the rate of profitability for the first ten items and profit bearing higher rate for the last three years; and

(c) whether the profit has been increasing over the years and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed:—

STATEMENT

The funds of the Life Insurance Corporation have been invested in various kinds of securities, shares, Debentures, property and loans. On the basis of a formula the income obtained from all these investments i.e., (a) interest received on securities, debentures, loan and bank deposits (b) dividends received on shares of various types and (c) rent received on house property and land is converted into the rate of return for each year obtained on the total funds of the Corporation. The rate of return obtained is given below for each year since the National-

ization of Life Insurance Companies.

Year ended	Gross rate of interest realised on Mean Life Fund	Net rate of interest realised on Mean Life Fund
31-12-57 . . .	N.A.	3 74
31-12-58 . . .	4 52	3 52
31-12-59 . . .	4 54	4 03
31-12-60 . . .	4 58	3 55
31-12-61 . . .	4 80	4 68
31-12-63 . . .	4 76	4 08
31-3-64 . . .	5 11	4 07
31-3-65 . . .	5 27	4 90
31-3-66 . . .	5 51	4 76
31-3-67 . . .	5 76	5 29
31-3-68 . . .	5 88	5 18
31-3-69 . . .	5 94	5 31
31-3-70 . . .	6 06	5 57
31-3-71 . . .	6 25	5 73
31-3-72 . . .	6 39	5 65
31-3-73 . . .	6 56	5 97
31-3-74 . . .	6 79	6 34

Alleged Economic Offences by Dal of Dawoodi Bohras

4465 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it has been represented to Government that Dr. M. Burhanuddin, the present Dal (52nd in succession) of Dawoodi Bohras and his family are involved in a number of economic offences, including foreign exchange racket, tax evasion and smuggling;

(b) whether the said spiritual and temporal head of the Dawoodi Bohra

Community, was served with an expulsion order from Tanzania within 24 hours of arrival in that country on charges of violation of foreign exchange regulations;

(c) if so, what are the specific charges against Dr. Burhanuddin and each of his family members;

(d) whether Government ordered any investigations into the charges; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE).

(a) Information was received regarding involvement of Dr. M. Burhanuddin in evasion of foreign exchange laws evasion of income-tax and violation of customs law

(b) Dr. Syedna Mohamed Burhanuddin Sahab arrived at Dar-es-Salam, Tanzania, in the evening of August 12, 1968. On August 14 1968, the Principal Emigration Officer of the Government of Tanzania served a notice on Dr. Syedna under the Emigration Regulations 1964 asking him to quit Tanzania within 24 hours. No reason was specified in the Quit Notice. However, a statement issued by the Government of Tanzania stated that they had incontrovertible evidence that circumvention or disregard of exchange control laws of that country had been involved in the visit by Dr. Sahab.

(c) to (e) The matter was investigated to find out whether any violation of Foreign Exchange Laws of India had taken place but the investigations did not bring to light any such contravention. The main allegation in regard to evasion of income tax is suppression of income in and outside India by the Bohra Head Priest and his family members. Investigation in this regard is in progress. Investigation on the Customs Side did not reveal any involvement of the Bohra Head Priest in smuggling.

Submission of a Memorandum by Cotton Growers of North India

4466. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton growers of North India have submitted a memorandum to the Minister urging upon him the immediate intervention of the Cotton Corporation of India for purchase of cotton at remunerative price;

(b) if so, the different demands made by the growers in the memorandum; and

(c) whether these have since been considered and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growers have urged that Cotton Corporation of India should immediately undertake purchase of kapas to prevent a decline in cotton prices.

(c) Government have noted that while cotton prices have declined in recent weeks compared to the peak levels reached in August-September, 1974, they are still ruling higher than in the corresponding period last year. The question of C.C.I.'s entry into the cotton market depends on several factors including the availability of bank credit consistent with the need to contain inflationary pressures in the economy,

Cases of Economic Offences against Smugglers Released by Courts

4467. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of smugglers held under MISA were released under Court orders;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any case against them for commission of economic offences under Income-tax or Sales-tax laws of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No prosecution has so far been launched after they were released, under the Income Tax Laws. Information regarding Sales Tax prosecutions, if any, is being collected.

(c) the reasons for not launching prosecutions are being ascertained.

Deployment of Staff in Air India and Indian Airlines

4468. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per aircraft deployment of staff in Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) whether in both the Corporations the number of employees is the highest in the World;

(c) whether any exercise has been made to find out the minimum necessary for each aircraft in the respective airlines and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) what percentage of the employees' maintenance cost is reflected in the fare of the two airlines; and

(e) what steps are being taken to cut down this percentage to the minimum necessary?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) Deployment of staff per aircraft calculated on the basis of number of employees and fleet strength is:

Air-India—830.

Indian Airlines—336.

(b) No realistic comparison is feasible.

(c) No specific studies have been carried out in this direction.

(d) and (e) The employees maintenance cost is not separately reflected in the air fares of both Air-India and Indian Airlines and as such no percentage can be indicated. The fares of Air-India being a member of International Air Transport Association are fixed by route and area by I.A.T.A. members at Traffic Conferences held from time to time.

Scheme to Encourage Sand Skiing

4469, SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of encouraging 'Sand Skiing' in the country which has become very popular with foreign tourists in the Sahara;

(b) whether enough talent and sites are already available in India to sponsor such a scheme; and

(c) if so, the nature of steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A ski resort is being developed at Gulmarg for attracting international

tourists. For this purpose some facilities including trained ski instructors have been provided at Gulmarg. For the present there is no proposal to develop 'Sand skiing' in the country as a promotional measure to attract international tourists.

(c) Does not arise.

Submission of a Memorandum by Tobacco Growers of South India

4470 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Tobacco growers of South India have submitted a memorandum to Government of India for assistance to meet the crisis in the industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): No, Sir, No Memorandum has been submitted by Tobacco Growers.

(b) Does not arise.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

4471. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India are trying to confine the issue of Indianisation of equity participation by stating that their activities are 100 per cent beneficial to Indian Government and the public; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Under Section 29(2) (a) of

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, Indian branches of foreign incorporated companies and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest have to seek the Reserve Bank of India's approval for continuing their existing activities in India. The last date for submission of these applications was 31st August 1974. Applications received from such companies are under scrutiny. These applications will be reviewed in accordance with the guidelines issued for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 copy of which was laid on Table of the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973.

These guidelines envisage that all branches of foreign companies and Indian companies having more than 74 per cent non-resident interest have to associate Indian capital participation ranging between 26 per cent to 60 per cent depending upon the nature of activities of the companies concerned.

The information regarding the names of the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies who have asked for special treatment on the plea that their activities are 100 per cent beneficial to the Indian Government and the public is not readily available at present.

कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन

4472. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष मोटे कपड़े का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) मोटे कपड़े के कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत कुटीर उद्योग द्वारा तैयार किया गया, और

(ग) मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुटीर उद्योगों को इस वर्ष क्या-क्या सुविधाएँ दी गईं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मिल-क्षेत्र में मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था —

वर्ष	उत्पादन लाख मीटरो में
1971	503
1972	590
1973	605

विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए शिवरामन समिति की सिफारिशें दिवागधीन हैं।

Alleged meeting of a Chief Minister with Coolie Mastan

4473. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the P.M.'s attention has been drawn to the statements of the Kashmir M.P., Shri Shamm Aluned Shamm, published in Maharashtra Times of 15th October, 1974 in which he has mentioned the fact of a Minister's sitting with Coolie Mastan in a rally in Bombay and a Chief Minister's meeting Mastan in the night;

(b) if so, whether any of the investigating agencies of the Government have sought the M.P.'s assistance in establishing the identity of this Minister and Chief Minister; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the item in the *Maharashtra Times* of 15-10-1974 referred to

(b) and (c) The matter is being looked into.

Export of Cast Iron to USA

4474. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some firms in the country have secured order for export of cast iron to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the main features of the order secured;

(c) the extent to which Government are considering to help the firm to promote export of such iron casting to various other countries; and

(d) the foreign exchange and other profits to be earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). According to available information export orders valued at Rs 1.00 crore for sanitary castings and Rs 1.70 crores for other castings are outstanding for export to USA during 1974-75. There may be few more orders for castings from USA.

The main feature this year is that some Indian firms have booked orders for general castings and industrial castings unlike previous years when mainly sanitary casting were exported

Measures to promote exports of engineering goods including iron castings are:—

Supply of imported and indigenous raw materials, drawback of customs

excise duties, sending out trade delegations and study teams, conduct of market surveys abroad, publicity and propaganda, participation in international exhibitions and trade fairs etc.

Revision in Minimum Support Price of Natural Rubber

4475. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rubber Growers' Association has demanded revision of minimum support price of natural rubber fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Government have received copies of resolutions passed by some Growers' Associations in Kerala requesting for revision of the minimum prices of natural rubber. Though the ruling market prices of natural rubber are much above the level of the minimum notified prices, Government will continue to watch the situation

World Bank Loan for Development of Calcutta

4476. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank currently negotiated with Metropolitan Development Authority in Calcutta for advancing loan by it for further development of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the views expressed by the World Bank regarding the necessity of developing the biggest city of India;

(c) the outcome of such negotiation; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). An Agreement has already been signed with the International Development Association for a credit of \$35 million for the Calcutta Urban Development Project, being implemented by Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The World Bank has shown positive interest in the Urban Development projects being implemented by the CMDA. The possibility of getting further World Bank-group assistance for these projects is under discussion with the World Bank.

घाने की कमी का बुरहानपुर में विद्युत् चालित कर्षा उद्योग पर प्रभाव

4477. श्री गंगाधरब दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घान की कमी का बुरहानपुर नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) में विद्युत् चालित कर्षा उद्योग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) बुरहानपुर नगर में पंचायत समितियों में अधिक विद्युत् चालित कर्षे बन्द पड़े हैं जिससे कई हजार लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब हो गई है तथा उन्हें जीवन यापन करना कठिन हो गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है, परन्तु शक्ति चालित करवा

उद्योग के उत्पादों के विपणन के सम्बन्ध में उनके सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) स्थिति पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

Study on Indian Economy by World Bank's Development Research Centre

4478. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a study conducted by the World Bank Development Research Centre and the Institute of Development studies at Sussex University has reached the conclusion that India's plan for redistribution of wealth with growth are impressive on paper but cannot be implemented; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this study?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The views expressed in the study are those of the individual authors and not those of the World Bank or the Institute of Development Studies as such. The Government of India is committed to a policy of growth with social justice and all its developmental efforts are intended to foster this objective.

Scheme for a Continued Obligation for Production of Textiles

4479. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 1st October, 1974, an obligation to produce 30 per cent of its production as controlled cloth has been placed on each mill. Set off of controlled cloth obligation is allowed at the rate of one metre of controlled cloth for export worth Rs. 5 f.o.b. in respect of piece goods, and Rs. 7.50 f.o.b. in respect of garments.

Black Money used in Film Industry

4480. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Chairman of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation has submitted a list of 40 persons alleged to be dealing in black money in the film industry;

(b) whether he has demanded a thorough probe into the working of film processing laboratories and into the affair of film and hotel tycoons;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He had demanded a probe into the working of film processing laboratories and into the cases of film financiers.

(c) and (d) Searches of business and residential premises of persons connected with film industry were

carried out by the Income-tax authorities in Bombay in this connection. Seized materials are under investigation. Certain administrative measures, including centralisation of cases of film financiers, collection of necessary intelligence about incomes of film financiers, steps for proper examination of claim relating to wastage of raw film have also been taken.

Non-Entry of CCI into Market

4482. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of main varieties of cotton have crashed from between Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- per quintal to between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 325/- despite considerable fall in the production and that Cotton Corporation of India has decided not to enter into market thereby allowing private traders to reap the advantage of falling prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new system of indent sales adopted by the Cotton Corporation is more beneficial to private traders and detrimental to the interest of Cotton Corporation; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken or proposed to reorient and restructure the working of the Corporation and improve its financial position?

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

(a) and (b) Though the prices of cotton in certain markets represent a decline as compared to the peak levels reached in August, 1974, they are on the average still higher than in the corresponding period last year. In view of this position Government have not taken any decision so far to intervene in the cotton market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Connivance of Government Officials in Smuggling of Indian Films

4483. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen repeated statements by the Ex-Chairman of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation about the large scale smuggling of Indian films out of the country with the connivance of top officials of the Central Government;

(b) whether he has instituted any enquiry into these allegations, and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c) Government have received from time to time reports regarding smuggling of Indian films abroad. However, no specific complaint regarding connivance of top officials of the department in this matter has been received. If any specific information is received, it will be looked into.

Airlines Involved in Air Passenger Racket

4484. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether four airlines are alleged to be involved in air-passenger racket recently unearthed by the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) if so, the names and particulars of the airlines,

(c) the specific charges against each and the total amount of money involved in each case; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken against the airlines concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d) No airlines

are involved in this case. Investigations by the Enforcement Directorate are in progress against a Travel Agent who has contravened the Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Recognition of Air India Employees Guild

4485. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the verification of membership of 'The Air India Employees Guild' has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the verification, and

(c) whether 'Air India Employees Guild' is being accorded recognition on the basis of the verified membership and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) Air India Employees Guild has claimed to represent technical as well as non-technical categories of employees which have hitherto been represented by two separate Union/Association. While the recognition of one of them is valid up to March, 1975, the recognition of the other expired in September 1973. The request of the Guild for recognition can be considered only after necessary verification of its membership has been completed by the Ministry of Labour.

Seizure of Jewellery in Secunderabad

4486. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unaccounted jewellery weighing more than one quintal valued at about Rs 50 lakhs has been seized by the customs officials in Pot Bazar area of Secunderabad during October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Gold jewellery weighing about 125 Kgs. and valued about Rs. 35 lakhs, has been seized in October, 1974 from the premises of a Gold Dealer in Secunderabad.

(b) The Gold Dealer and his wife were conducting pawn-broking business in the premises licensed only for conducting Gold Dealer's business. Part of the seized ornaments were also found to be unaccounted in the Pawn-broking accounts. Since these constitute violations of the provisions of the Gold Control Act, the above quantity of ornaments have been seized for taking action under the Gold Control Act.

Setting up of Tourism Development Corporations in States

4488. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have set up Tourism Development Corporations;

(b) the names of such States which have not yet set up such a Corporation; and

(c) the financial assistance given by the Centre to those States for setting up Tourism Development Corporations during the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDR PAL SINGH): (a) Tourism Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Rajasthan a Hotel Corporation has been set up.

(b) It is understood that the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are considering setting up Tourism Development Corporations.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura have not so far set up such a Corporation.

(c) No financial assistance is given to the State Tourism Development Corporations. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide funds for the public sector Corporations set up by them.

Procurement of Jute by J.C.I.

4489. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2086 on the 9th August, 1974 regarding handling of raw jute by J.C.I. and state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India could achieve its procurement target of 25 lakh bales of raw jute in the current season;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the price at which J.C.I. could purchase jute from the growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). After taking into account the likely short crop this season, the target of procurement was scaled down by the Jute Corporation of India to 15 lakh bales. However, the constraint placed by inadequate funds is making the Corporation concentrate its activities in those markets where the prices are ruling comparatively low around the statutory minimum prices. Up to the end of November, 1974 the Corporation had purchased about 3.90 lakh bales.

(c) Jute Corporation of India has been procuring jute at the prevailing market prices which vary from market to market and variety to variety.

Government's attitude towards Coffee Board

4490. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to Government regarding Government's attitude towards the Coffee Board;

(b) whether while fixing the floor price, the Board should take into consideration the cost of production in the respective regions as was being done by the Rubber Board; and

(c) if so, the salient features regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The present cost of production has been fixed taking into account the overall cost of production of coffee on an all India basis. However, the Government has recently constituted a Committee to determine the cost of production of Coffee, which would go into various aspects in this regard.

Import of semi-processed Indian goods by Japan

4491. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Business Cooperation Committee of India and Japan' has improved the prospects of greater Japanese investment in India as also larger import of semi-processed Indian goods by Japan; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) and (b). The discussions in the joint meeting of India-Japan Business Cooperation Committees were directed towards strengthening India-Japan economic and commercial bilateral relations. The meeting decided to set up an effective machinery at each end to (i) quickly look into the problems faced by the entrepreneurs in either country and (ii) study and recommend new lines of trade and joint collaboration, technical and financial in India Japan and third countries.

Location of Tourist Office in Middle East

4492 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the location of Government of India Tourist Office in Middle East; 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). It is proposed to set up an office in Kuwait. This office will service the entire region of West Asia in respect of tourism publicity and promotion.

Imports and Exports of Foreign Companies

4493 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether foreign owned companies with private sector collaboration imported goods of lower value during 1964-65 to 1969-70 as against their total exports in the same period;

(b) if so, the value of the imports and exports by the private sector foreign collaborated companies during these years;

(c) whether foreign owned companies are thus fleeing this country; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) According to the data available in the Reserve Bank of India's "Survey of Foreign Financial and Technical Collaboration in Indian Industry—1964-70—Main Findings", published in their June, 1974 Bulletin, foreign owned companies, having collaboration with private sector, comprising subsidiaries, minority companies and pure technical collaboration companies, imported more by way of raw materials etc., than their exports during 1964-65 to 1969-70.

(b) Imports and exports by the private sector foreign collaboration companies during 1964-65 to 1969-70 totalled Rs. 1600.2 crores and Rs. 128.7 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). It would not be correct to draw any conclusion regarding the impact of collaborations by foreign owned companies merely on the basis of the figures of imports and exports by them. In assessing the economic benefits of foreign collaboration, account has to be taken not only of the export earnings and the remittances on all counts including imports, but also of other factors such as increased production, import substitution, employment opportunities, advance in technology, export promotion, etc. All these aspects are taken into consideration while giving approvals to foreign collaboration.

Funds for JCI for purchase of Jute

4494. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the decision taken by

Government on the request of the Jute Corporation of India for more funds on an emergency basis to step up Jute purchase from growers so as to avert any likely condition of distress created for them due to the millers slowing down the purchase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Government have released Rs. one crore as loan to the Jute Corporation of India. Government have also been able to persuade Reserve Bank of India to enhance the credit limit by Rs. one crore.

Research Programme chalked out by Institute of Public Administration

4495. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration has chalked out a new research programme;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance proposed to be given to this Institute during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Research has been an ongoing activity of the Indian Institute of Public Administration over a period of time and substantial emphasis is placed on this activity. There are at present about twenty studies in progress. The thrust in the present research programmes is to study:—

- (i) the process of policy formulation;
- (ii) the administrative structure and functioning both at the Centre and field levels;
- (iii) relation between administration and the public; and

(iv) studies in quantitative areas.

(c) It is proposed to give a maintenance grant of Rs. 12.75 lakhs during 1974-75 and Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1975-76.

Proposal to start Agricultural Banks in the country

4496. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open agricultural banks in the country during the year 1974-75;

(b) if so, how many such banks are proposed to be opened in Orissa;

(c) whether Nowoangpur and Koraput would find their place in the list of places where these banks are proposed to be opened; and

(d) the criteria adopted to start an agricultural bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

पूर्व चम्पारन (बिहार) में चाकिया में जूट मिल की स्थापना।

4497. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार का जूट उत्पादक की दृष्टि से देश में तीसरा स्थान है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का पूर्व चम्पारन (बिहार) में चाकिया में जूट मिल स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य को कब तक प्रारम्भ कर जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

परिचालित मुद्रा

4498. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में कुल कितनी मुद्रा राशि परिचालन में है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुल्कर्जी) : 30 नवम्बर, 1974 तक देश में लगभग 6010 करोड़ रुपये की मुद्रा जारी थी।

Trade with E.C.M.

4499. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements agreed upon with the European Common Market for inward and outward trade with India;

(b) to what extent India is likely to benefit by these arrangements; and

(c) the duration of the trade agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Commercial Cooperation Agreement between India and the EEC came into force on 1st of April, 1974 and is valid for a period of five years. The main objective of the Agreement is to develop mutual commercial exchanges on the basis of comparative advantage and mutual benefit. The Agreement also provides for the establishment of a Joint Commission to examine any difficulty likely to hinder the development and diversification of the commercial exchanges.

between the two sides. The task of the Joint Commission is to seek ways and means of economic and commercial cooperation and to examine and recommend ways and means for the progressive adaptation of mutual trade pattern and marketing structures with a view to promoting commercial and economic relations in accordance with complementary possibilities.

There are separate sectoral agreements regarding trade in jute and coal which came into force on 1st April, 1974 and they are valid till the end of 1975. Under both the Agreements the Community has granted certain tariff suspensions and quotas. Both the Agreements envisage cooperation in the field of research and development and contracts between industries

The Agreements are expected to help in the development and diversification of trade and provide a forum for finding solutions to trading problems.

राज्यों की वित्तीय सहायता

4500. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में सूखा और बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को राहत देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की स्थिति में नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को क्या उपाय सुझाये हैं, और

(ग) राहत कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग) . छोटे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों

के अनुसार, राज्यों को राहत कार्यों के खर्च के लिए सहायता देने की पहले की योजना, जो 1973-74 तक लागू थी, पहली अप्रैल, 1974 से रद्द कर दी गई। इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान नीति यह है कि जहाँ कहीं नितात आवश्यक हो वहाँ केन्द्र से अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के रूप में या सूखे की संभावना में ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम और जनजाति विकास सम्बन्धी आयोजनागत व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली सहायता के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दे दी जायेगी। किन्तु इस प्रकार पहले से दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि बाद के वर्षों में राज्य को देय समायमान्य आयोजनागत सहायता में से कम कर दी जाएगी। इस प्रकार की अग्रिम सहायता पर वित्त आयोग द्वारा राहत कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्थित अंतरधन (मार्जिन मनी) का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करने, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों समेत राज्य के सूखा व बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में विकास कार्यों के लिए आयोजनागत निधि अंतरित करने, जारी बड़ी और दमियानी मिर्चाई परियोजनाओं और आयोजना में सम्मिलित अन्य निर्माण कार्यों में सूखा व बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को रोजगार देने, राहत सम्बन्धी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को सूखे की संभावना में ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विनिष्ठ योजनाओं, जनजाति विकास के लिए आयोजनागत व्यवस्था आदि के अनुकूल बनाने और राहत कार्यों के खर्च की वित्तपूर्ति के लिए विनिष्ठ रूप से प्रतिगित साधन जुटाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कदम उठाये जाने के बाद विचार किया जाएगा।

इस नीति के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र ने असम, बिहार, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में सूखे व बाढ़ की स्थिति का जायजा ले लिया है और उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Non-purchase of cotton by C. C. I.

4501. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon non-purchase of cotton some staff has been retrenched from the Cotton Corporation of India and there is possibility of more retrenchment; and

(b) whether Government propose to review its decision regarding purchases by C.C.I. in view of the hardships to farmers and employees?

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

(b) The entry into the domestic market by the CCI will depend upon the credit facilities that will be made available to the Corporation by the Reserve Bank of India. The matter is being actively considered, keeping in view the interests of the growers as well as consumers, the availability of funds with the Reserve Bank of India and the need to reduce inflationary pressures in the economy.

World Bank loan

4502. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the balance of the I.B.R.D. 292 loan that remained unpaid as on the 31st March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The balance of the IBRD Loan No. 292-IN (Coal Mining) that remained unpaid as on 31st March, 1974, was about Rs. 7.19 crores (US \$9.58 million).

Assessment of financial requirements of Jute Industry

4503. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the financial requirements of the Jute industry has been made by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken by Government to relax the credit facilities to meet their requirements?

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

(a) and (b). For carrying stocks of raw jute and production of jute goods the requirements of the Jute Industry have been estimated. Government have requested the Reserve Bank of India to consider providing funds appropriate to the jute industry paying regard to the general credit policy in force.

Relaxation in transportation of essential items to areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4504. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government propose to give relaxation in Customs checking for the movement of vanaspati oil, wheat, kerosene oil and other essential items which are being taken by the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the adjoining area of Gujarat and Maharashtra because Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a backward area and is dependent on the adjoining States; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no Customs checking on the movement of vanaspati oil, wheat, kerosene oil and other essential items which are being taken by the people

of Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the adjoining areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. In fact, there are no Customs checkpoints near Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Dearness allowance to Central Government employees

4505. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI BANAMALI
PATNAIK:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three instalments of dearness allowance to Central Government employees are due from June, 1974 in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Three instalments of dearness allowance have fallen due, with effect from 1st June, 1974, 1st July, 1974 and 1st September, 1974 respectively.

(b) The question of sanctioning the instalments which have become due is under the consideration of Government.

Representations from various organisations for withdrawal of compulsory Deposit Scheme

4506. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations and appeals from various organisations to withdraw the Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and

(b) whether it has failed to achieve its objective and if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Reference presumably is to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. Government have received representations and appeals from some organisations to withdraw this Act.

(b) There are no reasons to hold that the Act has failed to achieve its objective and, therefore, the question of the reaction of Government on this account does not arise.

Raids on Onkarlal Mintri

4507. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs and Income Tax Officers jointly raided in October, 1974 the residence and business premises of Onkarlal Mintri at Kalimpong, Siliguri, Kurseong and Calcutta including Reington Moondakotee and Gayaganga Tea Estates in Darjeeling District, which he purchased between 1959 and 1962 and seized a large quantity of smuggled goods and arrested some employees;

(b) whether the said Mintri was arrested under the D.I.R. during the Chinese aggression for alleged smuggling from Tibet;

(c) whether Government have since enquired into sources of funds invested by him for the purchase of the three tea estates from Thirani and Company, Kalimpong Properties Limited, Calcutta and the Darjeeling Consolidated Tea Company Limited, London of which Davenport and Company Private Limited, Calcutta were the local agents; and

(d) if so, what are the findings thereof and action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The following premises of Onkarlal Mintri were searched on 8-10-1974 by the Customs authorities jointly with the Income-tax authorities:—

- (i) Office of M/s. Mintri Transport Company at Kalimpong;
- (ii) Office of M/s. Mintri Transport Company at Siliguri;
- (iii) Residence of Onkarlal Mintri at Kalimpong;
- (iv) Office of M/s. Gaya Ganga Tea Estate at Bagdogra.

Seizure of some foreign make motor parts valued at Rs. 10,000/- was made under the Customs Act from the premises of M/s. Mintri Transport Company at Kalimpong and Siliguri. No person was arrested since the goods were not notified goods and the party wanted to produce documentary evidence for licit possession of goods.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) and (d). The matters are under investigation and action will be taken against those who are found to have violated the Customs, Income-tax laws etc.

Gaya Ganga Tea Estates

4508. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7408 on the 19th April, 1974 regarding Gaya Ganga Tea Estates and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information in reply

to Parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 7408 answered on 19th April, 1974 is as under:—

(a) An application was received on 1-6-72 from the Mintri Tea Company Private Limited for replanting 153.40 Ha. of tea in their Gayaganga Tea Estate damaged by severe hailstorm and cyclone on 11th and 18th April and 2nd May, 1972. It was processed on priority basis and approval was accorded and conveyed to the company on 3-7-72. Uprooting operations commenced immediately thereafter and were over by 28-12-72. The first instalment of the Replantation Subsidy amounting to Rs. 275,120/- out of total sanctioned amount of Rs. 6,13,600/- was disbursed to the Company by a cheque dated 31st March, 1973.

(c) Yes, however, the damage said to have been caused to the Gayaganga Tea Estate is the largest so far in area.

(c) The Tea Board has at its meeting held in September, 1971 decided to set up a Fact Finding Sub-Committee for on the spot study of this case and Government has conveyed its concurrence to this proposal of the Tea Board.

Fertilizers received by various firms dealing in tea

4509. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of fertilizers received by M/s. Shaw Wallace, Jardine & Hendersons and Rallies India, from the Tea Board pool quota of fertilizers from the last quarter of 1971 and thereafter upto date, quarter-wise, and also the total allotment of fertilizers made to other firms in the same quarter;

(b) whether the Ministry or the Tea Board has made any enquiry as to proper distribution of fertilisers to the tea gardens by M/s. Shaw Wallace, Jardine & Hendersons and Rallies India;

(c) if so, the names of those tea gardens which received quantities to be distributed, quarter-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing quarterly reallocation of pool fertilizers by Tea Board to all distributors including Shaw Wallace and Company Limited, Jardine Henderson Limited and Rallies India Limited since the last quarter of 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-8755/74].

(b) to (d). Distributors who have received pool fertilizers from the Tea Board are required to furnish to the Board a statement of their fertilizer distribution to various Tea Gardens. A list of tea gardens which received supplies of pool fertilizers from M/s. Shaw Wallace, Jardine and Hendersons and Rallies India, as furnished by them, is enclosed. No complaint has been received from the tea gardens in this regard.

Report by Kaul Committee on canalisation policy

4510. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kaul Committee on Canalisation Policy has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Report of the Committee has been received and is under Government's consideration.

Uneconomic Coffee Gardens

4511. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that there are some uneconomic Coffee Gardens in the country; and

(b) if so, the estimate of the area under uneconomic Coffee plantation in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It has not come to the notice of the Government that there are any significant number of uneconomic Coffee Gardens in the country.

Meetings of Import Advisory Committee

4512. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Export and Import Advisory Committees of the various Zones located at New Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay have met during the year 1973; and

(b) whether any studies were undertaken by the Committees in regard to import problems and the export possibilities in respect of specified goods and commodities?

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

(a) The number of meetings held are as follows:

1. New Delhi	2
2. Madras	2
3. Calcutta	1
4. Bombay	2

(b) No, Sir

Facilities granted to firms/companies
due to export promotion

4513. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms/companies and business houses which have an export potential of Rs. 20 lakhs or more per annum; and

(b) the facilities granted by Government in the name of the export promotion to these firms/companies and business houses?

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

(a) Government do not have information about the export potentiality of business concerns.

(b) The export promotion facilities are not allowed on the basis of the potentiality of a business concern to export.

Sale of smuggled goods

4514. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state whether
sale of smuggled articles has stopped
in the markets after the recent drive
against the smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
Sale of smuggled articles openly in
the markets has been considerably
restrained after the recent drive
against the smugglers.

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"Whiskey Concentrate" case

4515. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the report of adjudication in the "whiskey concentrate" case;

(b) whether Government have received any non-official estimates of the value of consignment in open market;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether Government agree with this estimate; and

(e) whether Government have decided to intervene in the case and not allow the guilty parties to clear the consignment and make a handsome profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) The Government have received a copy of the adjudication order passed by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in the Whiskey Concentrate case imposed by M/s. Tata Exports Limited, Bombay.

(b) and (c). The Government have received communications from the PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Limaye, giving some estimates of the value of the consignment in open market and the margin of profit. Shri Limaye has stated that the consignment would fetch large profits for the importers even after the payment of fine and penalties imposed by the adjudicating officer.

(d) and (e). The adjudication order of the Collector of Customs, Bombay and the points raised by Shri Limaye are being examined by the Government.

Firms and Companies abusing facility of Import Licences

4516. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased refer to the paper laid on the Table mentioned in Paragraph 1941 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II of 11th September, 1974, and state:

(a) what are the names of the parties, firms, companies who the documents say have abused the facility of import licences;

(b) whether any legal action has been taken against them or any of them;

(c) whether any administrative action by way of black-listing or 'no licences in future' directions etc. has been taken against them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if there has been any loop-hole in drafting the Red Book Provisions or any regulations, whether the officers responsible have been suspended and proceeded against?

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

(a) It is presumed that the Hon Member has in mind only the firms referred to in the Papers laid by him on the Table of the House mentioned in Paragraph Number 1941 of Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II of 11th September, 1974. In regard to the case of Engineering Unit, the name is M/s. R. K. Machine Tools, Ludhiana. In the case of two Hyderabad units, the names are M/s Ashoka Industries and M/s. Narendra Industries. The name of the Export House is M/s. Batliboi & Co., Bombay. As regards cases of over-invoicing, enquiries are still in progress and, at this stage, it is not possible to give names.

(b) In regard to two Hyderabad units which were investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation, sanction has been given for prosecution of one unit viz. M/s Ashoka Industries, and the other case is under exa-

mination. No legal action against any other firm has been taken.

(c) and (d). In regard to two Hyderabad units, directions have been given to stop issue of further licences until the finalisation of departmental action.

(e) There was no loop-hole in drafting the policy warranting action against any officers.

Cell to Study Foreign Collaboration Agreements

4517. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made during the discussion on the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill in the Monsoon Session of Parliament of 1973 that a comparative study in depth of the foreign collaboration agreements that are in operation today should be made by Government with a view to formulating a new comprehensive policy in regard to this problem;

(b) whether Government have set up any cell either in the Reserve Bank or in the Finance Ministry for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reason for not undertaking this study?

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

(b) and (c). The R.B.I. carry out at regular intervals surveys on foreign collaborations. The findings of such surveys bring out important aspects concerning collaborations. The Reserve bank of India recently conducted such a study of foreign financial and technical collaboration in Indian Industry during the six years 1964-70 and brought out their findings in their Bulletin for June 1974. The RBI have also taken in hand a similar study for the three year period ending 1972-73.

The Foreign Investment Board constituted by the Government scrutinises all proposals for foreign collaboration keeping in view the need for import of such technology, its indigenous availability, export potential, import substitution and all other relevant factors before approving the proposal. In view of this, a separate analysis of foreign collaborations does not seem to be necessary.

Loan given by L.I.C. for House Building purposes during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74

4519 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the break-up of the amount of loans given by L.I.C. for house building purposes to (i) business

houses (ii) industrialists (iii) Government employees (iv) low-income groups and (v) rural people during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74,

(b) total amount of such loans given and repaid during that period; and

(c) the total amount remained unpaid so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). In respect of housing loans the LIC does not maintain categorywise records as such loans are sanctioned scheme-wise viz., Property Mortgage Scheme, OYH Scheme, (LIC) Staff Societies Scheme, (LIC) Individual Employees' Scheme and Township Scheme. During the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, the loan sanctioned by LIC under the above schemes were as under—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Property Mortgage Scheme	302.08	259.11	245.14
OYH Scheme	488.45	518.40	474.91
Public Limited Cos. Housing Scheme	26.00	15.00	Nil
Cooperative Housing Societies of Employees of Public Limited Cos. . . . .	..	..	5.00
(LIC) Staff Housing Societies Scheme	44.05	131.22	118.58
(LIC) Individual Employees' Scheme	59.25	176.01	209.46
Township Scheme . . . . .	..	38.69	93.00

लौह अयस्क का निर्यात

4520. श्री भगतराम मनहर :

श्री कुशोक बाकुला :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में लौह अयस्क का निर्यात बढ़ाने एवं उसका समुचित मूल्य प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन का विस्तार, अनिश्चित रेलवे सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था तथा पतनों का विकास करके निर्यात हेतु लौह अयस्क की प्राप्यता बढ़ाकर लौह अयस्क के निर्यातों में वृद्धि करने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम, जो लौह अयस्क के निर्यात

के लिए मार्गीकरण अभिकरण है, विदेशी खरीदारों के साथ लौह अयस्क के लिए अपेक्षाकृत ऊंची कीमतों हेतु बातचीत करता रहा है और पिछले वर्ष की कीमतों के मुकाबले 34 प्रतिशत से 40 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ोतरी हासिल करने में सफल रहा है ।

Control of Government over the Commercial and Cooperative

4521. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have more strict control over the commercial and cooperative banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the broad features of measures being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The nature and extent of control to be exercised over the commercial and cooperative banks is a matter which is kept under continual review by the Reserve Bank of India.

Accumulation of Stocks with S.T.C.

4522. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocks of various items worth Rs. 29.52 crores have accumulated with the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the major goods with their value, separately accumulated and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The value of stocks on 20th September, 1974 was Rs. 29.52 crores.

(b) The major items with their value are:

	Rs. in crores
Oils and Fats	10 17
Chemicals	8 83
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	4 77
Others	5 75
	<hr/> 29 52 <hr/>

Edible Oils are released according to planned programme of Food Department. There has also been slow lifting by some of the States. Reasons for accumulation of stocks of other items include, reduced demand for some chemicals required by the plastics and paint industry, improvement in the supply of indigenous materials and fall in international prices.

(c) In some items like Drugs carrying of stocks upto three months' consumption is quite normal. Efforts are, however, being made to expedite lifting by the allottees.

ऊलों का निर्यात

4523. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 में भारत द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के ऊलों का निर्यात किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितना निर्यात किया गया और उससे कुल कितनी विदेश मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई ?

वित्तिय संसल में उपमंत्री (जी विरुध प्रतल सिंह) : (क) श्री (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (प्रबल में रखा गया। वित्तिय संसल एल० डी० 8756/74)।

Raising of Investment Limits to Units by Nationalised Banks

4524. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the nationalised banks had been giving assistance only to units where the investment was Rs. 75 lakhs and less;

(b) whether the investment limit has been raised; and

(c) if so, by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) presumably the Hon'ble Member has in view the extension of finance to small scale industrial units which are defined as units engaged in the manufacture, processing or preservation of goods and whose investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Banks have been treating small scale industries as a priority sector. The limit of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has not so far been raised, though it is under consideration.

S.T.C.'s Cement Deal with Iran

4525. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation had struck a deal with Iran for export of three lakh tonnes of cement some six months back;

(b) whether the deal has resulted in a big loss to India and if so, how much and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to compensate the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the contract is still under execution, it is not possible to quantify the financial results as yet

(c) Does not arise.

Availability of Controlled Mill-made Cloth at Stipulated Prices

4526. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether controlled mill-made cloth is seldom available to the public at the stipulated prices;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether barely 20 per cent of the country's annual output reaches the average citizen;

(d) whether quota of such cloth is allotted to each State; and

(e) if so, broad features of the distribution system?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No specific complaints in this regard have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). From 1st October, 1974 each mill is required to produce 30 per cent of its production of cotton cloth as controlled cloth. This cloth is subject to statutory distribution control and the chances of its being diverted for uses other than for the common masses are very remote. According to policy for distribution of this in force, on the basis of population. The con-textile Commissioner allots the requisite quantities of controlled cloth trolled cloth is required to be sold channel only:—

(i) (a) Mills' own retail shops and (b) Mills' authorised retail shops in semi-rural areas.

(ii) Super Bazars in the co-operative sector;

(iii) National Co-operative Consumers Federation and the chain of co-operative institutions affiliated to them;

(iv) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Governments; and

(v) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Government concerned.

The following further guidelines in this regard have been issued by the Textile Commissioner to the State Governments recently:

(i) Steps may be taken to reach the cloth to semi-urban centres with a population of 15,000 to 20,000.

(ii) The ration cards/household cards, etc., may be made the basis for sale of controlled cloth.

(iii) Cloth may be sold to people with a monthly income of less than Rs. 400/-.

Review of compulsory Exports and Imports Replenishment Schemes

4527. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee constituted in September, 1973 to review the policy in regard to compulsory exports and the imports replenishment schemes has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon;

(d) if so, whether recommendations have been accepted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) to (e). Recommendations are under consideration.

Statement

1. There should be a substantial expansion of the Schemes for supply of indigenous materials to the exporters at reasonable prices. If necessary, legal powers should be acquired by the Ministry to achieve this objective.

2. Imports of raw materials against advance licences granted for the execution of export orders should be exempted from payment of customs duties subject to a provision of suitable safeguards.

3. If the raw materials and components are imported on CCP (i.e. without payment from India) for the execution of "conversion" deals and manufacturing is done under the customs bond, the exporter may be allowed to make imports without obtaining licences from CCI&E.

4. Policy of allowing nominations for use of replenishment licences may be modified and nominations should be allowed only in the following cases:—

(i) in favour of a manufacturer of the product exported; and

(ii) in favour of a manufacturer of a part, component or raw material used in the product exported.

5. For the purpose of determining the rate of cash assistance, Ministry of Commerce should check up f.o.b. realisation with reference to the export documents. In this process, the Commerce Ministry may also verify whether the data used for the purpose is representative of the products emanating both from the large and small scale sectors.

6. An attempt needs to be made to remove genuine difficulties, if any, of the exporters in the operation of the scheme for compulsory export obligation.

7. There should be a further assessment of the working of the Scheme of Export Houses to see what further changes are called for to minimise the opportunities for abuse.

8. After a period of 2 to 3 years, a review should be undertaken of the implementation of the various schemes for promoting the role of small scale sector in export activity in order to consider further measures in that direction.

9. Action should be taken to streamline the procedure for disbursement of drawback of duties.

10. Fiscal relief to the exporters on certain specified lines deserves favourable consideration.

Involvement of Indian Airlines Staff in Smuggling

4528. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the involvement of some Srinagar based Indian Airlines

staff and airport security personnel in regular charas smuggling has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the number of persons involved and the action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Involvement of some Srinagar based Indian Airlines staff and airport security personnel in charas smuggling was reported in a press report in the 'Patriot' dated 20th November, 1974. The matter is being investigated by Jammu and Kashmir State Police. At this stage it is not possible to say who are involve in this case.

Special measures Introduced to cut down unproductive expenditure

4529. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special measures have been introduced or are under consideration to cut down all unproductive expenditure in Ministries, Departments and public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the extent of savings envisaged thereunder, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Various measures have been adopted from time to time to cut down unproductive expenditure in Ministries/Departments. In addition to the measures already in force, the following further steps have been introduced this year:—

(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 payment 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, Indian 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 delegations 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.

2. Similar economy guidelines have also been issued to public sector undertakings. In addition, the following specific measures have also been suggested for adoption by these undertakings:—

(i) Review of staff requirements and curtailment of powers of recruitment of subordinate offices.

(ii) Steps to be taken for the gradual elimination of cash losses in public sector enterprises which are in production.

(iii) Stoppage of certain types of subsidies given to public sector enterprises, who would be required to cross-subsidise particular losses by profits elsewhere.

3. Certain other measures which have been introduced to reduce administrative expenditure are as follows:—

(i) Adoption of semi-permanent or temporary specifications in construction programmes as far as possible.

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

(iii) Maximum economy in use of paper.

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

4. It is not possible to quantify the estimated savings unit-wise on account of various measures referred to, at this stage, as they depend upon a number of factors. Assessment of saving 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.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जानबूझ कर क्वेश्चन अवर में दखल नहीं दिया क्योंकि उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जो सवाल उठाना चाहता था मैंने सोचा कि प्रश्नोंतर काल के बाद आप मुझे बुलाएंगे और मैं अपनी बात को आप के सामने रखूंगा। फिर आप उस के ऊपर जो भी राय देंगे उस के ऊपर मैं जरूर सोचूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I had written to you in

regard to what Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra stated yesterday. I have given an elaborate statement that in what he has stated he has made an admission that notings Nos. N11 and N12 were done under his orders.

In that context I had given you notice....

MR. SPEAKER: That is already over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After his utterances it is confirmed that he has committed a breach of privilege. I have given details.

MR. SPEAKER: That was finally disposed of yesterday and I am not going to take it up today in any form.

Is Mr Limaye going to say something with reference to some pending motion or he wants to say something independently? I am told that it is a different matter. Shri Limaye,

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे साथ एक बहुत गन्दा काम हुआ है और उसकी ओर मैं आप की तरफ़ ज़रूर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने भार्गवि के बारे में एक सवाल भेजा था जिस का जवाब मैं चाहता था। वि. 11 रिस्मन्बर को मुझ को मिले। लेकिन मैंने सवाल एक ठूँडा और उस को बिना मेरी सम्मति के एकदम बदल दिया गया जिस से उस के अर्थ का अर्थ हो गया। इसलिए, मधोप मे मेरा जो सवाल है वह मैं पहले रखता हूँ, जो बदला हुआ सवाल है और जो जवाब आया वह भी रखता हूँ।

My original question was: "Order of preference One

Will the Minister of Industry refer to the Maruti Limited Annual Report and Accounts for 1973-74 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and state;

(a) whether part of the plant machinery and equipments in the process of installation referred to at

pages 16-17 of the said report has been imported from abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the imported items of plant, machinery and equipments;

(c) The magnitude of the imports as a percentage of the total value of the plant machinery etc. mentioned in (a)?"

Now, see the changed question

"Will the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies be pleased to state

(a) whether according to the Maruti Limited Annual Report and accounts for 1973-74 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, a part of the plant machinery and equipments installed and in the process of installation referred to at pages 16-17 of the said report has been imported from abroad;"

यानी मैं सरकार से पूछ रहा हूँ और यह कह रहे हैं कि क्या भार्गवि लिमिटेड की रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कहा गया है? जब मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है तो क्या इतना मैं बेवकूफ हूँ कि इस तरह का पढ़न पूछ ?

(b) if so, the details of the imported items of plant, machinery and equipments, and

(c) the magnitude of imports as a percentage of the total value of the plant machinery etc mentioned in part (a)

अब जवाब क्या आता है कबीन-यन्टली, यह देखिए .

"(a) No such statement has been made in the Annual Report and Accounts referred to above.

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

Without reference to me and without my consent, the Secretariat and the Industry Ministry have completely changed my question. The question

as modified by them makes me appear to be a big fool I am supposed to have asked whether the Maruti Ltd Annual Report has stated that a part of their machinery has been imported from abroad

When I am in possession of the Maruti Ltd Annual Report why should I ask this stupid question? Of course the Maruti Ltd has not stated that part of the machinery is imported. It is on the basis of the report that I received that despite the declarations about the Swadeshi car machinery including the prototype engine had been imported from abroad that I tabled the question. In order to avoid answering this embarrassing question the Industry Ministry in collusion with your Secretariat have changed my question. This is nothing but a fraud.

Yesterday you resented to Shri Phoo Mody's remark that the Speaker was in collusion with the Government. But is this not a glaring example of the collusion of your Secretariat, if not the Speaker, with the Government. How can Parliament function when the Secretariat becomes an agency of the Government and the Government becomes an agency of an individual and her family?

Let me tell you that I am very much upset over this. My letter to the Secretariat about the admission and priority of my questions, too, has remained unanswered to this day.

I also refuse to believe that this is an error of your Under Secretaries and other Secretaries. This has been done at the dictation of the Industry Ministry and the Prime Minister's Secretariat. My colleague Shri Madhu Dandavate has already charged that all questions are hereafter to be answered after editing by the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

वह केवल प्रान्सर एडिट नहीं कर रही है; अब उन्होंने यह अधिकार, यह सत्ता भी

ली है कि केशवन्ध भी एडिट करेगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर ध्यान की माइंडेंस चाहता हूँ। मैं इसलिए अधिक नहीं बोल्गा, क्योंकि मैं इस पर बहुत अधिक अप्पेन्टेड हूँ।

MR SPEAKER It has just been brought to my notice. It would have been much better if the moment you saw it you had contacted me, so that by this time I should have been ready with some answer.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I gave notice before 10 o'clock Yesterday I told the Question Branch people myself. Am I supposed to give you 10 days notice? I take strong objection to it. It is a matter between your Secretariat and the Speaker. I am not concerned with it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) The hon member has been complaining many times that his questions have remained unanswered even for one year or so and the assurances also remain unfulfilled. If the questions are recast in this manner and evasive replies are given, it would mean that in the entire term of our career here we would not get any answers at all from the Government.

MR SPEAKER The Secretariat does have the power to revise or recast it but they send it to the member and the member can take exception to it at the time it comes to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He says it has been done without any reference to the hon member.

MR SPEAKER This has just been brought to my notice and I am looking into it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a very serious matter. Kindly look into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द काजवाय (मुरैना) : इस तरह की हेराफेरी सब मेम्बरों के साथ होती है। हमारे साथ भी होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप लोगों के पास नोटिस जाता है, आप उसी वकन बतला दें कि इस की यह सैन्स थी, जो बदल गई है। इट इज आन्वेज ओपन फार करैक्शन।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या हर बात बनवायेगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Why not? Not hundreds, but thousands of questions come. After all, our staff are also human beings. If you find anything which you think is not the same, it would have been corrected there and then.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर)
इन में बहाने में इम्पोर्टेंट मवान् होतें हैं, सक्सेरियट में यह छाणा नहीं की जाती कि वह मांग अर्थ ही बदल दे। उस के क्या मायने है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Some table motions, questions, etc. Only two persons in this House can sit in judgment over them as to the admissibility or otherwise of matters that come from members. One is your good self and the other is the Deputy Speaker. Why is it that the work is not divided between you?

MR. SPEAKER It is not a question of division.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It should be seen by either of you. I am more than convinced that the Prime Minister's Secretariat is supreme in all matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I really wonder what you are saying. If I say this is a phobia with you, I think that would be very correct. He need not mention about the working arrangement of this Secretariat. He has no business to do it. He has said something about questions. I will look into it. I am not going to listen to you on this point any more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Some thirteen months ago I produced some documents about Shri D. P. Dhar.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the allegations against Shri D. P. Dhar I have told you on the floor of the House itself that there is nothing in it. I have conveyed it to you. I am not at all convinced by your allegations. I have asked you to give more evidence to substantiate the allegations. But you did not do so for the last twelve months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given some more evidence.

MR. SPEAKER There is nothing in it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let it be sent to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER There is no question of sending it to the Privileges Committee. You first follow the rules of procedure and then you bring a motion. I asked you to produce evidence but you did not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I stand by what I said on that day.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not find there anything against Shri D. P. Dhar. Bringing in anything you get held of and maligning people all the time is not fair.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, you have given a ruling on it. Shri Bosu cannot question it.

MR. SPEAKER I have said that I am not satisfied with the evidence he has given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Coming back to the point of Shri Marthu Laxmaye, the position is that some of the questions are objected to by some of the Ministries. Then the practice is that the Question Branch modify those questions in the light of those objections and inform us that those questions have been admitted in those

modified forms. In this case the question is whether Shri Madhu Limaye was informed of this modification.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE has pointed out.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question to which he made a reference is before me. Any member of the opposition could see the papers. It is a routine correction. There is no change.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Was there any missing link? What was there to correct?

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that these are just routine corrections. I am prepared to sit with Shri Madhu Limaye or any member of the opposition and see the papers. After all, they can make a mistake. Whatever be the little difficulties in the office, and there are thousands of questions which they are doing at the Secretariat level, I must own what they do. I can discuss it with you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On the face of it, the framing of the question was impeccable. What could be the reason for changing it?

MR. SPEAKER: I see some corrections have been made. I am prepared to sit with Mr. Limaye or any Member of the Opposition. I will discuss it. Certainly, if this is the position, I say, we must evolve a procedure by which when it goes in a corrected form, within a specified time, the Member should let the office know that this does not convey the sense.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why should they correct it?

MR. SPEAKER: They have to correct the language. That is in the rules. If some mistake is committed by the dealing officer, I will certainly see that it is never done again and warn the officer. I am prepared to sit with him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, the convention is that no Member

should make any allegation against the Parliament secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. He should bring it to my notice instead of bringing it in the House. I can deal with that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Sir, you said that the secretariat may edit the Question. But there must be the need for editing it. If you look at this Question, is it not a straightforward and clear Question?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already offered to sit with him and discuss it. I will examine it. If this is done in this way, certainly, the officer will be warned.

12.22 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

AGAINST SHRI R. N.
GOENKA, M.P.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are a number of privilege motions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have already written to you. I only want two minutes....

MR. SPEAKER: Just by writing to me you do not become entitled. Because you write to me, therefore, these are orders for the Speaker. It is not that. I am not calling you.

I am taking up the question of privilege which is already fixed. This is about Mr. R. N. Goenka.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to draw your kind attention to the statement made by Mr. L. N. Mishra yesterday.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That was over yesterday. I am not prepared to hear that again. That statement is not

under discussion now. I am not allowing anything else....(Interruptions).

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is such a noble person. If he devotes his energies to some constructive matters, the country will be lucky. But he goes to the negative side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At the present moment, the country is in the hands of the destructive forces.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Destruction is a part of construction.

MR. SPEAKER: His theory is, first destruction and then construction.

Now, about the question of privilege, there are 10 Members listed and also Mr. Goenka. He wants to come with his reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): No reply. Under what rule, he will reply? (Interruptions).

On what basis can he give a reply?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): He cannot give a reply. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you go against yourself? Mr. L. N. Mishra was given a chance to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That was a different case. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let us settle it once and for all. If there is any question of privilege against Ministers, I will not allow the Minister concerned to reply to that, if you follow this procedure. All of you may please sit down. I have increased my dosage from two to four aspirins. I tell you, previously, in the last Parliament, I used to take only one; upto this time I have been taking two, and now I have to take four every day. Either God may give you

wisdom or He may keep me out of this....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Peaceful co-existence.

MR. SPEAKER: Peaceful co-existence will kill me.

Now, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi. You will take only two or three minutes. I will hear Mr. Goenka also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How are you allowing him, Sir?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I want to make a submission. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to Mr. Goenka also. I am not going to reverse my procedure.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Mine was the first notice of privilege on this point. Please enquire and then decide.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi's is the first.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 4th December, 1974, in the authentic progressive daily, Patriot, a newsitem was published which read as follow:—

"Goenka, 4 others to be tried for Forgery.

"Three directors of the Indian Express group are to stand trial for cheating, forgery and criminal conspiracy. Besides the directors—Mr. R. N. Goenka, his son, Mr. B. D. Goenka, and Mr. B. D. Goenka's wife, Mrs. Saroj Goenka—two other employees of the Express group of companies will stand trial on similar charges.

"The case was committed for trial by the Special Metropolitan Magistrate of Madras to the court

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, on Saturday.

"According to the prosecution, the Indian Express (Madurai) Private Limited and the Andhra Prabha Private Limited hypothecated between the two of them cash credit facilities of over a crore of rupees with the Punjab National Bank, Madras. These credit facilities could be enjoyed on the basis of monthly stock statements sent by the companies to the bank.

"The prosecution case was that the accused entered into a criminal conspiracy in 1968, to cheat the bank, commit forgeries and falsify the account books and stock records of the companies with a view to obtaining excess cash credit facilities from the bank.

"Fictitious Firm.

"With this end in view, the prosecution case said, false invoices and other documents were prepared and false entries made in the companies' books. The documents by the companies were in the name of a fictitious Calcutta firm and showed purchase by the companies of white printing paper to the tune of Rs. 56 lakhs."

"...Besides the documents, the prosecution case said, false statements of stocks were sent to the bank. The two companies, according to the prosecution case, obtained a wrongful gain of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs as a result of this cheating."

What I would like to submit is that on that day I expressed my view that I only wanted to have a clarification whether this Shri Ram Nath Goenka is a Member of this House who belongs to the Indian Express Management Group. If it is not so and if this report is a wrong report, then it goes against an hon. Member of

this House and it amounts to a privilege and we all ought to protect the Member. In the privilege motion, it may also be considered that if the report is correct, then the entire House is involved and the prestige and dignity of the House is involved as he is a Member of this House. Now, I would like to submit to you that in the charge-sheet against Shri Ram Nath Goenka which is submitted by the Special Police Investigation Branch of Delhi...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN
(Badagara): CBI:

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: ...on 21st May 1973 by the CBI Special Investigation Unit and the FIR made is No. 2/71/SIU of 12th April 1974. The charges made are under Section 120B, 420, 469, 467 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. The chargesheet involves many people including officials, Indian Express Group, son and wife of Shri Ram Nath Goenka, Shri Ram Nath Goenka is directly involved because the report and the charge-sheet say... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is sub-judice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The biggest scandal of this country. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is sub-judice. We cannot discuss it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It says that accused No. 1, that is Shri Ram Nath Goenka is directly involved with the signing of the documents and getting money from the bank...

SHRI R. N. GOENKA: It is all false... (Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: ...cheating the bank, forgery

and criminal conspiracy. My argument is that cheating, forgery and criminal conspiracy are criminal offences which will be rightly dealt with by the court of law and not by Parliament. There, I entirely agree with you. But, what I would like to submit is that in Shri Tulmohan Ram's case, I found that after the CBI investigation was over, you, in your wisdom, expressed in this House that since a *prima facie* case was established, the House could move any motion. Here also the CBI has completed its inquiry, a charge-sheet has been made and also an FIR lodged and, therefore, a *prima facie* case has been established. The charges against Shri Ram Nath Goenka are cheating, forgery and criminal conspiracy.

The charge is that Radha and Co., Calcutta is a fictitious company and who is connected with the Indian Express Group of Madras and Andhra Prabha got for the company credit facilities twice.... (Interruptions). once, to the tune of Rs. 18,67,600 and second time, to the tune of Rs. 37,30, 108 in the name of Radha and Company. The report says that there is no such company or group. It is a false company. It is a fictitious company... (Interruptions).

These purchases were approved by a Board Meeting presided over by Shri Ram Nath Goenka, if he is at all a Member of this House. I do not know.

What I would like to submit again is that after this thing, Shri Ram Nath Goenka and his management filed writ petitions in Madras and Calcutta High Courts, not once, but twice and every time, it was rejected.

What I would now like to submit is that it may be argued that this was instituted in 1968 and what relevancy it has got in 1974. But what I would like to submit is that if at all a Member of this House commits a dacoity or a murder in 1968 and

the findings of the inquiry come out in 1974 that he is genuinely involved, though at that time he was not a member, a *prima facie* case is surely established and a substantive motion can be moved.

So what I would request you now is that you may kindly take it to the Privileges Committee...

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask you one thing? Is it in connection with his conduct as a Member of this House?...

(Interruptions)

Is it his conduct as a Member of this House involved or is it as a businessman? —

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: As a Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: As a businessman?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: As a Member of the House.

In both ways. A privilege can come in both ways. Collectively, as a Member of the House and also as an individual.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be clear about it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI: It is the duty of this House that if the report was found to be false, we should protect the dignity and honour of the hon. Member and we should all stand by him.... (Interruptions) Moreover, what I would like to submit is that the country and this whole House are exercised over what Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is doing. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, most of the Members feel, is an honest man. I have, therefore, another request which is to protect Shri Jayaprakash Narayan from the clutches of these corrupt people if at all it is true.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): He is in nobody's clutches. He is in the clutches of the Indian people and none other.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, I conclude by saying this. The investigation report and charge-sheet were drawn after examining 223 officials and these include the Income-tax Department, of Company Affairs, The Indian Express Group, The Punjab National Bank etc. Then I quote. It says:

"It has also been brought out during investigation that certain amounts alleged to have been remitted by the Express Group of Companies towards W.P.P./I.P.P. supply were in fact utilised for the share dealings at Calcutta and Bombay which were being conducted under instructions of accused No. 1, i.e. R. N. Goenka."

This is in the report. This is based on the documents, based on the charge-sheet and F.I.R. Now I like to submit this to you, Sir. You kindly take it to the Privileges Committee to find out the truth. It involves not only the question of Tul Mohan Ram. There may be thousand Tul Mohan Rams in this House. We should pull them up. Therefore I like to submit, please take it to Privileges Committee and find out the truth. If he is involved he should be removed from the House. If he is not, we should unitedly stand and fight against this. So kindly take it to Privilege Committee. This is my submission, Sir.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I need a clarification from Mr. P. K. Das Munshi. How Tul Mohan Ram and R. N. Goenka can be equated together? Tul Mohan Ram is Member of the House. He used Lok Sabha stationery, Lok Sabha letter pad. He committed a breach of privilege of the House. He has been using Lok Sabha stationery, he forg-

ed signature of other Members. He forged the signatures of various Members of Parliament. Shri Goenka is alleged to have committed offences when he was not a member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. After all there cannot be many Tul Mohan Rams.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are already 21.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have brought this Privilege Motion and I request that this should be sent to the Privileges Committee. After one scandal was discussed we have a bigger scandal in this House. This has come tonight, which has tarnished the image of this House, of every Member of this House. This is equally and even more pernicious in that the huge amounts amassed as mentioned in these cases endanger and help forces causing destruction to the democratic structure itself. Shri Munshi read out from the Patriot of 4th December, 1974, I don't want to repeat that As Member of this House, some influence is brought upon this Government, upon the Finance Ministry that certain very serious things have been suppressed. In the late 1972 when Shri Goenka was in the House, very late 1972, I say, the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Union Finance Ministry submitted a report to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and uptill now it stands suppressed.

According to that report the investigator found that the Indian Express Pvt. Ltd., has raised by way of loans and deposits about Rs. 23 crores whereas the total share capital of all the newspaper groups was only Rs. 27 lakhs. Even after getting such a colossal sum the Finance Ministry found that Shri Ramnath Ji's empire ran a deficit of Rs. 1.95 crore by 1971 after wiping out the share-capital and reserves of Rs. 1 crore. So, it is a defalcation of about Rs. 25 crores.

Another sensational finding of the investigator was in April, 1972 all the nine groups of the Goenka companies constituted themselves into a partnership firm called Express Traders which is ensconced in the Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay. This is again in violation of the company rules. Through these methods about Rs. 25 crores have been defalcated. Illegal actions have been committed and there is no point in not coming to the conclusion that as a Member of the House utilising status of a Member of this House, Shri Goenka, has succeeded in suppressing those things uptil now even after a thorough inquiry by the investigators of the Finance Ministry. It is the misfortune of this House that he is here uptil now.

Shri Jayaprakash ji in one of his article in the Daily Hindi Pradeep of Patna dated June 1, 1974 has said:

“जब पिछली बार हम विश्व-भ्रमण कर लिए थे, तो हमारा राह-दर्शन एक भारतीय मित्र ने दिया।”

Sir, there is suspicion and I also share that suspicion that that Indian friend is Shri Ramnath Goenka. He will say whether he is or he is not or Jayaprakash ji will himself clarify because it is not a question of.

श्री जयप्रकाश मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
सज्जन महोदय, मेरा पारेंट आफ फाईर है : क्या आप किसी सतपिन्न के छात्र पर किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध केस बनाने की इच्छा रखें, चाहे वह व्यक्ति जयप्रकाश नारायण हो, या फ़िरोज गांधी या जवाहरलाल नेहरू या इन्दिरा गांधी हो ? (जयजवान)

श्री जयप्रकाश मिश्र : क्या आप श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नाम को यहाँ आने देंगे ? आप इस पारेंट आफ फाईर पर सज्जन मिश्र की बातें ।

2207 L.S.—8

My point of order is this. A person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's name is brought in here in order to malign him.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the point of order was raised, I invited his attention as to why he should bring in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in a far-fetched manner. Why should he do that? It is his own business. Why should his name be dragged into?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You will kindly prevent him from doing it

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, it is pertinent; it is not irrelevant because Shri Goenka had been to Patna.

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with it?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Kindly hear me (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You would invite further trouble if you allow him to mention his name.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, let me complete my submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: May I make it clear from the very beginning that I do not hold this case on the same footing? If you want to make out a case of Shri Goenka similar to that of Shri Tulmohan Ram do it in a way and do not try to drag in the political figure. This is a thoroughly procedural matter. If you want to make it a political debate, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I have simply quoted a line from the writings of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is it relevant?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is very relevant and I am going to explain that.

MR. SPEAKER: What I have got to say is this. Where is the question of privilege in it? The problem is this. With whom has he connections? His connections with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and all these are extraneous matters. I have told you to keep this thing aside. What is the question of privilege?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am telling you that this is very relevant for the very existence of our democracy. That is why I am mentioning this. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking you Mr. Speaker whether you will permit us also to bring in all kinds of names. I am putting it on record that we would not also be prevented by bringing in the names.

MR. SPEAKER: I have categorically told him not to mention the names

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is pertinent to mention it. I want to clarify it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a political speech.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the money is being utilised to destroy our democracy.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it may be how the privilege is involved in this?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am coming to that.

If it will not be destroyed, it is good. I hope you will also co-operate with us. Here, there is a danger. I have not stated anything which cast aspersions because no newspaper can cast aspersions on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Then, he himself suggested—I am simply quoting—

कुछ महीनो तक मैं श्री जनश्याम
दास बिरला के निजी सचिव के पद पर
की काम किया था। . . .

(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, Just now, you have given your ruling. This forum cannot be used to bring in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. You cannot allow anything. This is the violation of your rule.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): He may say whatever he likes. But, he should not bring in the name of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, if I am allowed three minutes..(Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: He must mention what are the things. You have allowed the Members of the Opposition to take the name of the Prime Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification. When did they come to know about this malpractice of 1971?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I would like to clarify certain points raised by the hon. Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Again he is reading the statement of Mr. Jayaprakash Narain.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am quoting him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, you have given your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I would invite your attention that we are concerned with the Privilege Motion. Now, Mr. Goenka may have relations with anybody. When he was in the Congress, with Congressmen and now may be with others. But, we cannot discuss his conduct and his relations, with whomsoever he had. The only question is, how it becomes a privilege, so far as the prima facie case is concerned. You can explain it in the context of his being a Member of this

House. I want to make this very clear, from the very beginning.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You are right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are very good and very fiery people. When I see my old colleague, Mr. Darbara Singh with his white beared and white turban, sitting amongst you, I thought he will moderate you a bit

SHRI DRABARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): There is no camouflage about me.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I do not know why some of the Members have mis-understood me. I have not cast any aspersions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have not even begun

MR. SPEAKER: You can take two or three minutes more.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If I am allowed, three minutes undisturbed, I will conclude

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you that they will not disturb you for three minutes. But, you must be relevant.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will explain how this is connected.

I do not want to cast any aspersion against Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. But he himself has said in that article.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go out of the way. This is not about Jayaprakash Narain.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Why do you become so sensitive? I have not seen this earlier. When people from the Treasury Benches were being hauled up, you had not expressed any such sentiments.

MR. SPEAKER: If you like, I can allow him to mention about Shri Jayaprakash Narain but you will not say that when your turn comes. Let this be very clear. I want to be very clear. If you want that I should allow it in the case of other persons, I shall allow it in the case of your members also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Are you also going to undo some of the things that they have done? Is it possible to undo certain things that they have done already?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There is some relevance. (Interruptions) Jayaprakash is the editor of the weekly (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You may allow them to mention the name of Jayaprakash because without doing it a hundred times every day they cannot go to sleep.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Everyday you bring in the name of Jayaprakash. When it suits you, you do it. But now when his name is being mentioned by some one else, you protest. Practise what you preach.

MR. SPEAKER: Let this be treated on a higher level.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: If you want to bring in the name of Jayaprakash when you like, you must be prepared to listen to others also bringing in his name. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have no objection.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have not cast any aspersion on Jayaprakash. I am simply quoting from his article which will help the House to come to a conclusion. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has Shri Goenka done with Shri Jayaprakash? I cannot understand... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I can understand Shri Goenka and Shri Jayaprakash together, but not your relation with Shri Goenka.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I was quoting.

“कुछ महीनों तक मैंने श्री वनस्याम दास बिरला के निजी सचिव के पद पर भी काम किया था। गांधी इरविन समझौते के बाद मैं प्रखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस में वापस चला गया। बिरला जी फिर भी मेरी तनख्वाह देते रहे।”

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. This is absolutely irrelevant.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Let me finish. This summer Shri Koenka had been to Patna and after his visit to Patna, one member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly belonging to the Socialist Party, Dr. Azam, made a statement in the press that he had been offered some thousands of rupees in order to make him resign from the Legislative Assembly (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This has been stoutly condemned by the Socialist Party... (Interruptions). What nonsense is he talking? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with the motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is going to malign all parties, Jayaprakash, the Socialist Party and all others. Would you allow that (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry. I will not allow you to go on like this. If you talk irrelevantly like this, I am not allowing you. I am really very sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If I were to say that he was a British spy, would you allow it? I do not want to say it, but if I were to say it, would you allow it? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I told you in the very beginning that this is irrelevant.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जयप्रकाश नारायण को इन के नेता डाँगे साहब ने सन 42 में गिरफ्तार कराने की कोशिश की थी।

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please listen? We are not on the question of admissibility of the motion. What Mr. Goenka did and what such and such person said about it, is all a political speech. On the point of admissibility I will not be guided by this speech. I am not going to allow you to make a general political speech. If you want to make a speech it must be relevant. Or, you sit down in a minute; this is what I finally say. Whatever, your views, one has to be relevant to the subject.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Till now I have not said a word about my views; I only quoted. I want to bring-out that this huge amount has been defalcated, about Rs. 25 crores and the matter is still pending. After Investigation having been completed by the Finance Ministry the matter is still pending. Prima facie the Finance Ministry official has established it. A part of this huge amount is being spent in destroying our democracy... (Interruptions) On 18th July the Prime Minister made a statement in Calcutta that a certain businessman had sent emissaries to her that the case against him should be withdrawn or there will be trouble in Bihar. I want to know whether this businessman is Mr. Ramnath Goenka or not; whether the case referred to was this case which the officials are at present dealing with. You can ask the Prime Minister or you can ask Mr. Goenka. I am simply raising a question which I have

read in the Press because it is in the public mind and people have been asking me as a Member of this House to get the truth... (Interruptions) I am coming to the point. Shri Goenka went to Patna; he has a right as a Member of this House or as an individual or as a businessman to do so. But when he came back he made a statement that he went to Patna only to meet Mr. J. P. I am not going to dispute that. What I say is this. A huge amount has been defalcated. A prima facie case has been established and the case has been committed for trial. A huge fraud has been committed. It is my suspicion that because he is a Member of the House, utilising the status and privilege of a Member of this House, the Ministry and the Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi are being black mailed into not taking proper action against him. The privilege of the Member of the House is being misused and the Government is blackmailed by money power... (Interruptions)

The Government and its policy are being influenced by big money and big business and that is why the danger arises to our democracy. Otherwise, if the Government had been immune to big money, there would be have been no danger, even if there are hundreds of Goenkas.

Shri R. N. Goenka, by committing these crimes which have been *prima facie* proved, has tarnished the image of this House, and the privilege of the whole House and each member of the House is involved. The image of the House is being tarnished that in this House there are people who have defalcated crores of rupees. We have discussed Shri Tul Mohan Ram's case. Here it is not Tulmohan, but atulmohan—it is immeasurable. I submit that by misusing his position as member of this House and by pressurising and blackmailing this Government and the investigating officers, the crime is being continued. I request you, Sir, to accept this privilege motion and send it to the Privileges Committee, so that the image

of the House is saved from being tarnished.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: On the basis of the submissions made by the hon. Member, it seems that a huge amount of money has been defalcated by a particular person and the Government of India is sitting over that matter. May I move a motion of breach of privilege against the Minister of Company Affairs for suppressing this matter? Would you kindly give me permission because the minister wants to extort money from Shri Goenka?

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot bring up another privilege during the discussion of one privilege motion.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: He has been suppressing this with the object of pressurising him to give more money to the ruling party. So, a question of breach of privilege does arise against the Minister of Company Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you move another privilege when we are already dealing with the previous one?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: It arises out of this.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it separately.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: The Minister of Company Affairs might be trying to extort more money out of him. So, the question of corruption is also involved.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We would like to hear Mr. Goenka and Mr. Tulmohan Ram.

MR. SPEAKER: I had hardly got rid of the case of Shri Tul Mohan Ram and now we are having another one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I would like to support what my hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha and my young friend, Shri Das Munshi, has said. You have asked a very pertinent question as to how it becomes a matter of privilege. If you really see the genesis of the case, it started in 1968. At that time Shri R. N. Goenka had all the resources but not the badge of a Member of Parliament. My respectful submission is that from 1971 or 1972 onwards he used his influence as a Member of Parliament on the Government, on certain officers of the Finance Ministry, to hush up that case. That is our charge. You will realise that Shri R. N. Goenka is not interested in Rs. 51 per day, because he can spend that in a minute. That is the position of all big business houses. Shri R. N. Goenka is running some newspapers. I have nothing against those newspapers. In fact, I read his newspapers. (Interruptions) Shri Goenka has got all the resources at his disposal. (Interruptions). The question is very clear. He is involved in a case of forgery, whether it is section 420 or 120 I do not know; it had to be established. Of course, I know that he has not been convicted by a court and it cannot be done until the case is established. He has been charge-sheeted and the case is going on. It has been going on since 1968. There are four cases, not one. (Interruptions). They were there even before he became a Member of Parliament. In this particular case, Shri R. N. Goenka should not have been elected to this House. But thanks to our voters who elected him. He is now elected, as honourable as I am.

The question is, in this particular case, he has been influencing the officials and he has been using his position as a Member of Parliament. Here, I refer to the case of Mr. Mudgal. What did he do? He was only trying to hold a brief for a particular business house. That was his

only fault. During those days, the people had character and he resigned. Now, whether privilege motion or no privilege motion, whether CBI report or no CBI report, nobody wants to resign unless he is dead and an obituary reference is made.

Sir, here I quote the same case which you know better than me, that is, the Mudgal case. There, actually, a Member of the ruling party did something or wanted to influence the officials. At that time, the leader of the House, late lamented Pandit Nehru, brought a motion against him in the House and that gentleman resigned. The same thing has happened here.

I want this matter to be sent to the Privileges Committee for two purposes. Let it be investigated whether he has influenced the officials. If he has not influenced the officials either with money or moral force or anything, including some of the Ministers, I am prepared to apologise to him in this House. Who should judge it? The matter is not going to the CBI. The matter should be sent either to the CBI or to the Privileges Committee. It should be sent to the Privileges Committee. In the Privileges Committee, he will be given full and adequate opportunity, as required under the Constitution, to defend himself. He can produce all documents and papers to prove that all the allegations against him are false. He can bring a defamation suit against the Patriot. I will not claim any immunity. I will apologise to him.

You kindly send this matter to the Privileges Committee. Let him come out with flying colours and throw on our face that these are all false allegations against him and that we only wanted to assassinate his character. It is a fit case to go the Privileges Committee to find out whether he has used his position, as a Member of Parliament for the promotion of a particular

business concern which is owned by his group. This is a matter which should go to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I shall begin my submission by saying that this is not an ordinary privilege motion. This is a rather extra-ordinary privilege motion which involves procedural questions of a fundamental importance. That is why I earlier submitted to you that you cannot shut us out. This would call for a clear ruling from you, not covered by your earlier rulings, not covered by earlier rulings of hon. Speakers before the Fifth Lok Sabha.

Since this matter involves a question of fundamental importance, we should be allowed to make our submissions clearly and adequately and we should be allowed full opportunity to do so. It concerns the unbecoming, undignified conduct and misdemeanour of a Member which is derogatory to the dignity of the House and which has brought this House to odium, ridicule and contempt before the public. It also involves the misuse of his position of a Member of Parliament after he became a Member of Parliament. What I am going to contend is that it is as though another Natwarlal has come to this House.

What I want to submit is this. Here is a habitual offender against whom not only charges are pending, not only charges of a kind that we have in Mr. Tulmohan Ram's case but much more than that, one who has been a habitual offender before he became a Member of this House and who continues to be one even to this day—that is the point; that is the most conclusive thing.

The question regarding such questions of privilege, what to do with such questions, was raised not only in Mudgal's case, but also during the Constituent Assembly debates. In such cases, what do we do? Then, dealing with such questions, Dr.

Ambedkar one of the architects of the Constitution said:

I am quoting what Dr. Ambedkar had said: 1

"Again it is open to Parliament to take such necessary action against any individual member for anything that has been done by him which brings Parliament as an institution into disrepute...."

This was what Dr. Ambedkar had said. So, it is not an easy question which should be dismissed lightly or where time should not be permitted to develop arguments. Of course, I am not going into the political arguments of the case, but I will refer to the other basic points, what is relevant to the central essence of the issue, about the habitual offender of crimes—crimes worse than what has been perpetrated by Tulmohan Ram or in the earlier case of Mudgal. He is amongst us. As I said—and I would repeat—a Natwarlal has become a member of this House!

On the 4th December, 1974, I saw a news item in the *Patriot of Delhi* which read:

"Goenka and four others to be tried for forgery, cheating and criminal conspiracy".

I wrote to you, Sir, you would recall, Mr. Speaker, and I had also requested you repeatedly to identify for my benefit, for your benefit and for the benefit of the House the person concerned, because I did not go by the name alone—because there are Goenka and Goenkas! So, I sought information from you whether it was the same person who represents the Vidisha constituency of Madhya Pradesh in this House who has been charged with serious criminal offences. This was the information that I sought from you. Since I received no information from you, I had to make some enquiries on my own before coming to you with

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this motion. I looked into the 'Lok Sabha who is who'. I thought I could know more about this colourful person, this colourful seth! But just as he keeps himself mostly away from the House, he has also hidden himself from the 'Lok Sabha Who is Who'. I wanted to identify the person, I wanted to establish his identity. I would have loved to know his hobbies and pastimes besides floating papers, besides indulging in 420, 468, etc. But that was not available. Then I went through the Lok Sabha List of Members, Seventh Edition, which refers on page 29 to one R. N. Goenka, having his permanent address as Express Estates, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Subsequently after this, I got information that the CBI, on a complaint from an Under Secretary of the Government of India, had conducted investigations, and framed a long list of charges. For the information of the House, for your information, Sir, this is not the first CBI inquiry, this is one in a long series of CBI inquiries this is one in a long series of cases pending, that has been going on, that is being inquired into, when involves the entire gamut of the Government of India—all the departments. So, Sir, this is a very serious question.

In one of the last—I hope, it will be the last—there is long series of frauds, cheating and violations of the Indian Penal Code, committed by Shri R. N. Goenka whom I have identified as the Member representing the Vidisha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. I understand that on F.I.R. No. RC 2/71/SIU of the CBI, the said Ramnath Goenka, son of Shri Basant Lal Goenka, having the same address as mentioned in the Lok Sabha List of Members, has been charged with 15 or more offences, including those of forgery, use of forged documents as genuine, criminal conspiracy, cheating, etc., which reads very similar to the charge-sheet against Tul-

mohan Ram with which the House was concerned. There were only eleven charges against Tulmohan Ram, but here there are 15!

Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra is not here. Now let me say this that I am interested in defending the honour and dignity of the House and of its members. I am interested in defending not only Tulmohan Ram but also Shri Ramnath Goenka because they happen to be members of this House, and the honour of this House has to be defended.

You, in your wisdom, Sir, told the House on 12th November:

"We do not like any black sheep which might come out of us."

This is precisely the point. My argument flows out of your ruling and what I have quoted from the Constituent Assembly debates, what was said by Dr. Ambedkar. I beg to submit that this is applicable not only to Mr. Tulmohan Ram but also to Mr. Ramnath Goenka who is a habitual offender, Seth Golmal of the Indian business world. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had raised some of these questions earlier. Mr. Madhu Limaye and others are also interested in exposing corrupt elements; they are very alert in this House, they are seasoned Parliamentarians, they are very respected leaders, who are out to jump at anybody and every body. I do not know how this escaped their attention and why they are silent. What is the nexus between Seth Golmal Ramnath Goenka and..... (Interruptions). Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is not here now, and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and said the other day, "We are concerned about the honour of the House. You are humiliating the House". That was the charge raised in Tulmohan Ram's case. They said they were interested in the pursuit of truth. But why is it that those who want to expose the

system, as Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu would want, why is it that these who are interested in exposing not only the corrupt but also exposing the.... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझ मोका देने ? मेरा नाम लिया गया है ? यह कोई तरीका है ? मैंने आपका नाम नहीं लिया था । प्रोसिडिन्ग किस ढंग से चल रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

MR. SPEAKER: The question has been brought by him. Chance is given only to those members who bring the motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN: I was only asking about the nexus. (Interruptions). I do not want to go into those things I do not want to refer to names. Here, Sir, I would only say that, some time ago, the said Member got himself admitted in the C. M. C. Hospital, Vellore of South India. It is a private hospital, it is not a Government hospital, and we have found in cases of several smugglers like Bakhia that he nursing homes and hospitals have used not only for treatment but for misconduct and also as places for criminal conspiracy and such other activities.... (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER Now, let me know.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is Jayaprakash Narain a Bakhia? That is what you are trying to make out?

(Interruptions)

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्धु : मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है । यह गोयन्का भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के दामाद को तीन हजार रुपये महीना देता था, और वह दामाद उस में से 1500 रुपये अपनी बीबी को देता था । मैं चाहता हूँ कि रामनाथ गोयन्का ने फिरोज गांधी से ले कर जयप्रकाश नारायण तक जितने राजनेताओं को मदद दी है, उन

सब के बारे में वहाँ पर बहस होनी चाहिए। (अवधान) फिरोज गांधी 1500 रुपये इन्दिरा गांधी को देते थे। जब फिरोज गांधी से इन्दिरा गांधी का झगड़ा हो गया, तो वह गोयन्का के यहाँ यह कहने गई कि आप फिरोज को जो सहायित देते हैं, उसको कैंसल कर दीजिए। इतने लो लेवल पर प्रधान मंत्री जाती हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, kindly sit down.

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्धु : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दूसरा पायंट आफ आर्डर रोज किया है। गोयन्का और बिड़ला जैसे रईसों ने 1947 से ले कर आज तक किन किन राजनेताओं को कब कब मदद दी, और कितने राजनेताओं को भ्रष्ट किया है, उन की एक लिस्ट बनाई जाये। भारत के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के दामाद को तीन हजार रुपये यही गोयन्का परिवार देता था, और वह अपनी पत्नी को 1500 रुपये महीना देते थे। इन सब बातों पर बहस होनी चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़पति और अरबपति जितने राजनेताओं को भ्रष्ट करते रहे हैं, उन की एक फर्हेरिस्त बनानी चाहिए और उस पर बर्चा होनी चाहिए।

(अवधान)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS: MUNSHI: I know what you do. Please do not defend.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, please sit down. Now, let me know. If some people do not express themselves, it does not mean that you should attribute motives to that. Tomorrow, if my ruling per chance goes against you, you will say that I am also in league with these people?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. no. How can it be?

MR. SPEAKER. Some people are sitting and some are listening. Why do you go out of the way to attack them? You better express yourself rather than attack others.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have so much respect for you.

MR. SPEAKER. May I request you to please confine yourself to the point of admissibility.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Not on a point of order but on a point of submission. Would you permit all these things, the object of which is to use Shri Goenka as a Sikhanda to attack Jayprakash Narayan? Will you allow this game to go on? Will you allow this thing?

If you allow this thing the day is not far off. (Interruptions) You are playing with fire. (Interruptions) Jayprakash Narayan is the people's leaders. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Will you please sit down, Professor?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. We cannot tolerate these things.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस में जो भी बहस होती है, उस में जि की जो मर्जी होती है, वह कह देता है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु एक दो दफा नहीं, दस दफा दखल देते हैं और पगड़ी उतारने में किसी को नहीं छोड़ते हैं। आप ने ऐसी परम्परा को कायम किया है। अब किसी ने कुछ ह दिया, तो कितना गुस्सा आता है। यहाँ जो परम्परा कायम कर दी गई है, आप उस से बच नहीं सकते। खान्ति फिर कहगा कि आप डिस्कशन को रेलबैसी के स्तर रखिए।

Mr. Unni Krishnan, kindly wind up. Please conclude. (Interruptions).

श्री बरबारा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनको मना कीजिए। वह इतनी ऊँची आवाज में बोल रहे हैं। उन्हें ब्लड प्रेशर की बीमारी है। कहीं हम अपना मेम्बर खो न बैठें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री गोयन्का जितने जोश में गारग उतना शा बदन है आप शान्ति से बैठें। जब आप की बारी आयेगी, तब मैं आप का मौा दूँ। आप को शान्त म बटना चाहिए। आप क्या गुस्सा मानत हैं?

SHRI R. N. GOENKA (Vaidisha). Why I have not been allowed to speak? Why I am not granted permission Sir? Let me first make a submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER. I will give you a chance to speak. Kindly sit down.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA. When they attack my friends I feel for it. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER. Kindly sit down. May I tell you, Mr. Unni Krishnan, I have undergone lot of strain in these cases in Tul Mohan Ram's case in this case and in other cases? Nobody inside and outside is being spared. Kindly do not convert it into a House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. While I am not impressed by the historicity there or the tantrums here, but in response to your appeal, I shall not go into the question of CMC Hospital, the bills paid and the various other things. I shall come to other points.

MR. SPEAKER. Please conclude in a minute.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. I am not going into the stinking scandals, which are there concerning many

business houses, about various purchases made, about those who specialise in tax evasion and smuggling and violation of all the laws that we make here. I am not also going into the ugly face of free enterprise of which Mr. Piloo Mody talks about. But, Sir, some of these tycoons, including this honourable Member, can only be compared to the high-way robbers of the middle ages, but I am not even concerned with that aspect of the matter. I am only concerned with his conduct as a Member of Parliament, which has brought ridicule upon this House, odium upon this sacred institution and that is where my Privilege Question comes in.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You are allowing ten days for them, why don't you allow him a few more minutes? You must allow him.

MR. SPEAKER: If they are wrong, you are also going to be wrong! What is this? This will be never ending. What is wrong with you people?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please allow him to conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: If they are robbers, you also wish to be so.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How many hours did Mr. Madhu Limaye take? How many hours did Mr. Vajpayee take? You allowed seven days. Here you should allow him at least 70 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you happen to be on the Panel of Chairmen. You don't look nice doing that—if any other person would do, I would not mind. Mr. Sathe I do not think you will approve of the behaviour of a Member who behaves like this when you are sitting in the Chair. You some time sit here. You happen to be the Chairman and you should not do things like this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My whole point is that the Member from Vidisha is not only charged with forgery but also, unfortunately, seems to be a habitual offender. In answer to unstarred Question No. 679 on 31st August 1970 the then Minister for Company Affairs laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha a long statement about one of the earlier CBI inquiries concerning one National Company. Again the charges in which the Member was involved, who, again I repeat, was a habitual offender were similar, namely, 420 etc. This concerns the National Company and cornering of the II SCO shares. This was one of the charges which is still there in the new chargesheet. To quote: "the agencies were asked to maintain two sets of accounts, namely, (a) concerning actual amounts spent on jute purchases; and (b) concerning inflated amounts which were to be dishonestly obtained for the aforesaid company."

Again in RC-1/70/SIU dated 14-2-1970, the name of number one accused is one Shri R. N. Goenka in his Calcutta address. In the forwarding report to the CBI, the Department of Company Affairs dated 21-7-1970—all of which came to light after he became the Member of Parliament the report says: "It may be pointed out that there are circumstances suggesting that R. N. Goenka by virtue of his dominant position in the Board of Directors of the company has misused his position in committing breach of trust, fraud, cheating and falsifying all accounts." Again there are the same charges.

Mr. Goenka is a respectable man and I would like to defend him like my other friends but I am sorry I cannot do so. He is not merely a Member of the House. He is a jute baron and a newspaper tycoon and one who controls—to quote the Supreme Court in a case—"who poisoned the wells of public opinion of this country." This is justice Mathew's judgement. There was a

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time earlier when Mr. Goenka could have done anything. There is still in the officialdom a powerful set of people who are with him. There is another set of people, and that is the crux of the problem, who are being pressurised by him in his capacity as Member of Parliament, because in 1966, the then Finance Minister, Shri Sachin Chaudhury and the man who followed him, Shri Morarji Desai the then Finance Minister—I am just quoting his designation—allowed Shri R. N. Goenka to furnish a guarantee—a personal promissory note for Rs. 50 lakhs was accepted as personal guarantee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Is he quoting from any document? It should be laid on the Table.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am quoting. In response to an answer to an unstarred question.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Speaker will look after that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: This is in response to an unstarred question in the Lok Sabha No. 5279 dated 21-12-1967. That is my point. Please listen to me. Now, it has been going on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who asked the question?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: By one Shri P. C. Verma.

MR. SPEAKER: This was in 1967.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Yes. Now, my point is this. We are not aware of full facts but we have only outlined a conspiracy in which the Member is involved, the bare evidence regarding the various crimes that he has been committing including 420, forgery, fraud. Now, I am demanding a statement from the Government before we proceed with the Privilege Motion. I demand from the

Home Minister and also from the the Minister of Finance, from Minister of Law and Company Affairs, in fairness to him, from the Minister of Industrial Development and Mr. Gujral, Information and Broadcasting Minister because this concerns the whole gamut of activities, gamut of industries, where he has been perpetrating these things.

Now, Sir, the basis on which I have come before you is the chargesheet 1/1973 dated 21-5-73 by the Police Station Investigating Unit, S.P.C.B.I., District New Delhi. That is the basis to some of which Mr. Munsal has referred to much earlier. Here is a question of how public money is being misused by a newspaper tycoon. Mr. Justice Mathew himself described it by poisoning the wells of public opinion. Here is a man who has not even spared Lord Venkateswara of Tirupati who is revered by millions in this country. He has not even left him in peace. He and some other members of his family have used the trust funds of Sri Venkateswara temple to commit the same crimes in any number of cases.

Here is Ivan Kruegar less his good qualities; I hope that he does not meet the same fate. Now, the Chief Accounts Officer of the Finance Ministry who went into the balance sheet of the Express Group (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You must conclude now in a minute. I am not going to give any more time. You will please sit down. I am not going to give any more time. Please sit down.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Please have some patience.

MR. SPEAKER: Should I have patience? This man is advising me to have some patience. You request him that let it not be exhaustive.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Huge buildings have been purchased in Karnataka; this was the charge against Shri Nijalingappa. He has to refer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa how is it that you have come from the back pillar to the front seat.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Express Group of which he was the Chairman or Managing Director or whatever he was—it is very difficult to find out—it undergoes metamorphosis—it was a private limited company in 1959; public limited company in February 1961 and again a private limited company in January 1968! It goes on and on and on! You see in between 420 is fixed at various points!

Now, Sir, the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Finance Ministry—I have a grievance against this Government also—I here agree with Mr. Bosu and Mr. Madhu Limaye that they have been sleeping over the misdeeds of this gentleman—in the balance sheet of the Express Group from 1964-65 to 1970-71 found that not only the capital has been wiped out, but borrowings in 1971, were Rs. 22.7 crores and deposits from public—with which I am concerned—, particularly from the public in Madras and Bombay, who were impressed by the sign board 'Express' were to the tune of Rs. 10.69 crores. Where is this report, I would like to ask, Mr. Gujral? I would like to ask the Minister of Finance, why is it hidden from the Parliament?

Now, Sir, this is not an ordinary case. It involves the conduct of a Member. We are only interested in the pursuit of truth. Before this House can proceed further in this case, we must have all the facts. Sir, you, in your wisdom, in Tulmohan Ram's case, observed that the information is called for in such cases. You, in your wisdom, were also able to guide us so that we have now come to a point where we have allowed the Opposition leaders to have not only

a look at the CBI report, but all the relevant files and various other records. Now, Sir, our rights as Members of this House are, I suppose, very much the same. Before I go further into this question, I would demand that before you give your ruling, you should give an interim ruling to the effect that these Ministers whom I have named earlier, should come before the House and tell us as to how many CBI cases have been registered in various cases and also about....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will support you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: CBI report can be shown to some of us on this side, and not to you.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको को-फाट करने को हम तैयार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the leaders of the Opposition. What is your position?

SRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I would like to know another thing. There is the National Company govt. It was a very good company in 1959. When the Member took over the company, it showed a profit of Rs. 19 lakhs in the balance sheet and next year, it showed a loss of Rs. 19 lakhs! This was in 1960-61, for the first year. Then, one Shri N. K. Jajoria complained. It was in that background that earlier promissory notes were accepted from him. Sir, it is very relevant that in the charge sheet provided earlier in the other House, there should have been the name of Mr. Choraria. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, who is sitting here, whether this Choraria is the same person who has been taken into custody under MISA for violation of foreign exchange rules. Is it the same Mr. Choraria? I would like to have a definite answer. Apart from this, in....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, have you listened to me? I have requested you a number of times to resume your seat.

SHRI K. P. UPNNIKRISHNAN: There was a customs case, when the CBI went into it and made investigation.

Again, accused number one was the Member for Vidisha. I cannot go on, nor can this House go on, I submit, before we have full facts about all these companies with which the hon. member is connected and without the results of the pending CBI inquiries, chargesheets pending before the courts, various other relevant documents and files as the Government may seem fit to lay on the Table.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is a good demand.

MR. SPEAKER: No more now. Please sit down.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am just concluding.

MR. SPEAKER: In a minute you must sit down. This should be final. I cannot tolerate all this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am just concluding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even Shakti's book is smaller than this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I charge the Member from Vidisha with grave misconduct and with having lowered the dignity of the House which call for suitable action by the House, but before we do so, again I would request you in your wisdom to direct the Ministers concerned before we go ahead with this privilege motion to come before the House and let us hear them. Here is a member who is a habitual offender, the normal crimes attributed to him being forgery, cheating etc. It is a matter of grave importance, as Shri S. M.

Banerjee pointed out earlier, because it brings the whole institution, which we cherish much, into disrepute. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Goswami. How much time does he want?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): Five minutes:

MR. SPEAKER: After Shri Goswami has finished, I will not call any more members for this. Those who want to speak on this will be allowed on Monday. This will be taken up next week, on Monday.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: It is very unfortunate that we have spent most of the time of the last session and also this session in discussing about ourselves, the dignity of the members of this House, rather than discussing the innumerable problems facing the country. It is with great regret that I am placing before the House the case of another member, Shri Ramnath Goenka, who has been charged by the CBI under 15 heads with all conceivable social crimes under the Indian Penal Code, crimes like forgery, cheating, conspiracy and so and so forth.

The facts of the case, as the CBI report discloses, are that Shri Ramnath Goenka and his family members, who were owners of two concerns, the Indian Express Pvt. Ltd. and the Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd. had hypothecation cash credit facilities with the Punjab National Bank. They in return for the stocks that they possessed could take cash credit from the Punjab National Bank.

Around March 1968, accused No. 1 along with others entered into a criminal conspiracy to cheat the Punjab National Bank and its officials by submitting false stock statements including non-existent stocks of white printing paper and Indian printing paper. What they did was that they showed in their account books that they purchased white printing paper

and Indian printing paper worth Rs 55,98,608 from one company, Messrs Radha and Company of 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta. The CBI report discloses that when the CBI went for investigation, the investigation disclosed that there is no concern of the name and style of Messrs Radha and Company in existence at 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta. Therefore, by showing these fraudulent documents, they induced the Punjab National Bank to increase their cash credit facilities to the extent of Rs 41,98,956.

14 00 hrs

I have no time, I will not be able to place all the details before the House. But the essence of the allegations are that false and misrepresentations the company belonging to the hon Member if I can call him honourable, and his family made drawings from the cash credit account and obtained wrongful gains to the maximum extent at various stages amounting to Rs 27 97 334, Rs 27 98 198 and Rs 25 74,221 totalling Rs 81 69,744 in the name of one company. In the name of another company it was to the extent of Rs 14 00 767 13 99 838 and 13 99 278 totalling Rs 41 99 884. Together the total misappropriation came to Rs 1 23 69 588.

Now Sir you asked a very relevant question. Does this conduct of Mr Goenka amount to breach of privilege? I am trying to answer this point. As a member of Parliament various rights and privileges are enjoyed by us and we are expected to act with responsibility and the country expects us to behave with dignity in keeping with the rights and privileges that we enjoy. We frame criminal laws, Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and one amending Bill on the Indian Penal Code is now before the Select Committee. If this House consists of Members who commit such serious offences, how will the country have confidence in laws framed by such people? If the peo-

ple find that there are persons in this House who are guilty of cheating, misrepresentation and forgery to the extent of crores of rupees, obviously people will have no confidence upon the Codes that are framed here because the Codes had been framed by persons who are guilty of these crimes.

Therefore the basic question to which we should address ourselves is this. When a Member puts the entire House into disrepute, has he committed a breach of privilege or not? This is the question to which till now we have received no answer. In the fitness of things, you, Mr Speaker, Sir has been called upon to give a momentous ruling on this point. We have full confidence that after due deliberations, you will give a ruling taking note of the fact that because of the rights and privileges that we enjoy as Members of Parliament the country expects us to do various dealings in such a way that they can repose a certain amount of confidence in us. May be it is because of that one of the most important men of this country who is leading a crusade against corruption has placed reliance upon this hon Member. It may be because of that he has said that he is a friend and he has placed confidence upon him and he is a close associate of his because as a Member of Parliament he is supposed to be an honourable Member. Could we allow this situation to continue? Because of the presence of such persons this House has been brought into disrepute. Whatever functions are performed here by us with utmost diligence, they get adverse reflection throughout the country. Therefore, I say that he has brought this House into disrepute and has tarnished the image of Members. It is a fit case for an investigation by the Privileges Committee.

In order to find out whether the Member has brought the House into disrepute and whether in such cases action can be against him, the case

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

should go to the Privileges Committee which should investigate into the truth of the matter. Before it goes to the Privileges Committee, I should say I am in complete agreement with Shri Unnikrishnan that for our complete understanding of the question the entire facts should be placed by the concerned Ministers before this House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up next week.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a personal explanation. Sir, I and my party have been consistently fighting against the malpractices of the big houses. In the course of the brilliant research they have done, if they look into the records they will see that I am the man who had raised it again and again. I am telling you, you institute a probe at once as to whether as a Member of Parliament, he has misused his position to pressurise the Government. If you are worth the salt, institute a probe. Mr. Goenka had been a Congress candidate in 1952 Lok Sabha elections. So this habitual offender had been a Congressman. I do not want to drag other things. I have been consistently fighting against the malpractices of big houses. But here is a Minister sitting. Prof. Chattopadhyaya who defends Asian Cables and then comes and apologises here. I can give dozens of more instances. You institute a probe whether Shri R. N. Goenka as a Member of Parliament has used his influence to pressurise the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted to make a personal explanation, but this is not a personal explanation. Shri Limaye

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Our names are there. We should be called first.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a minute for a personal explanation. Let him make it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में पसनल ऐक्सप्लेनेशन देना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरा नाम नहीं लेते तो मुझे स्पष्टीकरण देने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती । जो श्री इकोनामिक ओफ़िसेर्स हैं मैं हमेशा उन के खिलाफ लड़ता रहा हूँ और "इस्को" और "नेशनल जूट" के मामले लगातार हम लोग उठाते रहे । और जहाँ तक बि. नेस. मन. के राजनीतिक नेताओं से सम्बन्ध का सवाल है मैं ने नोटिस दिया है कि आर० एन० गोयन्का के श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, स्वर्गीय श्रीरोड गांधी और श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण से जो क्राइमिनियल रिस्ते थे उस पर बहुत की जाय ।

और दूसरा यह है कि

"That this House directs the Government to place the CBI report in connection with Shri R. N. Goenka's case on the Table of the House."

इन को प्रावरेटी मोशन का दर्जा दिया जाय ।

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

14.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR 1973, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT 1962 AND GUJARAT EDUCATION CESS ACT, 1962 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31st December, 1973. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8738/74.]
- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 681(E) and G.S.R. 682(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8739/74.]
- (3) (i) A copy of Notification No. (GUN 297) SUA-1074 (1)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 1st November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of the section 13 of the Gujarat Education Cess Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8740/74.]

REPORT ON POLICE FIRING AT VILLAGE PARTHAMPURA DISTRICT BARODA ON 14-8-73 MEMORANDUM OF ACTION ON IT AND A STATEMENT
2987 LS-9

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following documents under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1962 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—
 - (i) Report on the police firing at Village Parthampura District Baroda on the 14th August, 1972.
 - (ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report.
- (2) A statement explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above documents. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8741/74.]

DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION AMENDMENT RULES, 1974 AND GUJARAT GOVT. ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1251 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8742/74.]
- (ii) (a) A copy of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban

Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Order No. VCT-3074-667-V dated 16-10-1974 in the case of Shri Batansinh Bahadur Bava Mahida of village Udhna Taluka Choryasi in the District of Surat.

(2) Order No. VCT-1774/87242-V dated 16-10-1974 in the case of Shri Ambalal Vanker of village Bil, Taluka Baroda in the District of Baroda.

(3) Order No. VCT-3074-93086-V dated 16-10-1974 in the case of Shri Ramanbhai Haribhai Desai of village Antreodi, Taluka Palsana in the District of Surat.

(4) Order No. VCT-3073/7797-V dated 16-10-1974 in the case of Shri Abulibhai Asgarbhai and others of City Surat Taluka Choryasi in the District of Surat.

(5) Order No. VCT-1874-1074-V dated 16-10-1974 in the case of Shri Odhabhai Parshottambhai of village Shampura, Taluka Bhavnagar in the District of Bhavnagar.

(6) Order No. VCT-1874/KHA/2412-V dated 19-10-1974 in the case of Shri Dakshinamurti Vid-yarthi Bhavan, Bhavnagar.

(7) Order No. VCT-1474/9180-V dated 1-11-1974 in the case of Nutanvarsha Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(8) Order No. VCT-1773/133323-V dated 1-11-1974 in the case of Smt. Vishvabharati D. Bhatt of City Baroda, Taluka Baroda in the District Baroda.

(9) Order No. VCT-2474/66346-V dated 8-11-1974 in the case of Vrindavan Cooperative Housing

Society (Proposed) Anand, District Kaira.

(10) Order No. VCT-1473/79590-V dated 8-11-1974 in the case of Nishkalank Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(11) Order No. VCT-2373/79598-V dated 8-11-1974 in the case of Samarpan Cooperative Housing Society, Porbandar.

(12) Order No. VCT-1472/115686-V dated 11-11-1974 in the case of Shri Shardaben Chimanbhai Lal-bhai and others, Sahibaug, Ahmedabad.

(13) Order No. VCT/SR-23/72 dated 28-10-1974 in the case of M/s Mahavir Industries of village Viramgam Taluka Viramgam in the District of Ahmedabad.

(14) Order No. VCT/SR-24/73 dated 28-10-1974 in the case of M/s. Mahendra Industries of Village Viramgam Taluka Viramgam in the District of Ahmedabad.

(15) Order No. VCT/SR/150-7 (3) dated 1-11-1974 in the case of M/s. Patel Patel Kalabhai Devraj and Company, Ahmedabad.

(16) Order No. VCT-SR-149/7 (3) dated 5-11-1974 in the case of M/s. Patel Govindlal Gokaldas and Company, Ahmedabad.

(17) Order No. VCT/SR-148/7 (3) dated 5-11-1974 in the case of Narayan Association, Ahmedabad.

(18) Order No. CH/VCT/RG-9/1974 dated 2-11-1974 in the case of Shri A. K. Trivedi, Partner of Kolak Tiles Products, Baroda.

(19) Order No. CH/VCT/RG-10/1974 dated 2-11-1974 in the case of Shri K. M. Trivedi, Partner of Siddhi Mining Works, Baroda.

(20) Order No. CH/VCT/RG-11/74 dated 4-11-1974 in the case of Shri Prafulchandra Dahyabhai

Desai and Shri Dinesh Chandra Dahyabhai Desai of village Charval, Taluka Bilsar, in the District of Bilsar.

(21) Order No. CH/VCT/RG-86/1974 dated 26-11-1974 in the case of The Managing Director of Three 'M' Silicons and Chemicals Private Ltd., Gandevi Taluka Gandevi District Bilsar.

(22) Order No. CH/VCT/EG-48/1974 dated 6-11-1974 in the case of Shri Nariman Peestanj Dumbistry, Partner of M/s. Mistry Agricultural Centre, Segvi, Taluka Bilsar, District Bilsar.

(23) Order No. CH/VCT/RG-19/74 dated 7-11-1974 in the case of Shri Nariman Peestanj Dumbistry Owner of the Onest Auto Service, Navsari, Taluka Navsari, District Bilsar.

(24) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/2815 dated 4-11-1974 in the case of Shri Dahyabhai Shankerbhai Patel, Proprietor of Shri Mukta-nand Industries of Baroda.

(25) Order No. LND/VCT-6039 dated 4-11-1974 in the case of S T. Maheta, Manager of the Gujarat Vanaspati Udyog, Broach.

(26) Order No. LND/VCT/6233 dated 18-11-1974 in the case of Shri J. C. Gujjar, Partner of Shri Jayant Bricks Manufacturing Co., Broach.

(27) Order No. VCR-SR/17/73 dated 30-10-1974 in the case of the Director of Avaram Ltd., Baroda.

(28) Order No. VCT/SR/68/74 dated 29-10-1974 in the case of Shrimati Wanshaben Rameshbhai Dalal, Surat.

(29) Order No. VCT/SR/62/74 dated 31-10-1974 in the case of Shri Hari Om Industrial Cooperative Services Society, (Proposed), Surat.

(30) Order No. VCT/SR/60/74 dated 4-11-1974 in the case of the Chief Promoter Shri Navinchandra

Chimanlal of Jayshree Jalaram Industrial Cooperative Services Society Ltd., (Proposed) Surat.

(31) Order No. VCT-SR/46/74 dated 4-11-74, in the case of the Chief Promoter of Proposed Navagam Udyognagar Sahakari Sangh, Surat.

(32) Order No. VCT/SR/61/74 dated 6-11-1974 in the case of the Chief Promoter Shri Dalsukharam Laxmichand Ansari of Radhakrishna Industrial Cooperative Society, Surat.

(33) Order No. VCT/SR/64/74 dated 14-11-1974 in the case of Shrimati Geetaben Niranjani Dalal of Surat.

(34) Order No. VCT/SR/57/74 dated 21-11-1974 in the case of the President of Dwarakesha Industrial Cooperative Services Society Surat.

(35) Order No. LND/WS/2163 dated 17-9-1974 in the case of Shri Gopalbhai Joitaram Patel of Village Billa, Taluka Sidhpur in the District of Mehsana.

(36) Order No. VCT-LND/NA/WS/123 dated 30-10-1974 in the case of Shri Amrutlal Chhaganlal Panchal of Village Sidhpur Taluka Sidhpur in the District of Mehsana.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders, and (ii) for not laying the Hindi version thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8743/74.]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(b) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8744/74]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(b) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8745/74].

(iii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1972-74.

(b) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8746/74].

(2) A copy of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture Industry (Hindi version) under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8747/74].

14.09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1974 agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1974."

14.9½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Small Coins (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1974 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 6th December, 1974.

14.10 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 16th December, 1974, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973
- (3) Discussion on a Resolution regarding Report of the Railway Convention Committee

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: It is already 2.15 pm. We have to go for lunch and then have to rush back for that meeting of the leaders.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We can take this up after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a list of speakers who want to make their submissions. The time at our disposal is short. I have invited the leaders of the opposition to a meeting in the afternoon. I have agreed to preside over that meeting. I wanted two days to consider the problems. During those two days I contacted them and I had the chance of discussing with the leaders of the opposition and the Government the various aspects. I thought I should not shirk the responsibility of presiding over it. So, I decided to preside over it. I have to rush to that meeting after lunch. So, how to deal with the submissions of so many members on this statement now?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I suggest that you request Shri

Sathe to occupy the Chair and you can go away for lunch?

MR. SPEAKER: If we want to dispense with the lunch hour, I can request Shri Sathe to conduct the proceedings.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We want the lunch hour. We will dispense with it from Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. For submission regarding next week's business I will keep the names pending. They will come up later on.

14.14 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAM-AIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th December, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th December, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We will adjourn now to meet again at 3.51 pm.
14.15 hrs

The Loka Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

15.18 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eighteen Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I wanted to make a submission

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

after the Business for the next week was announced. So, I want to make a submission with your permission..

....

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Are you on the submissions on the Statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? I thought that was postponed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was postponed. But I am making a submission with your permission, Sir, that you will remember the Finance Minister made a statement in this House regarding three or four instalments of D.A. that it would be announced at the earliest opportunity and that the Government will take a decision at an early date. I am told, the Government is not going to make any announcement regarding payment of D.A. to the Central Government employees in this session.

My fear is that the session is not going to be extended and it is going to come to a close on the 20th. So, my request is that the Minister of Finance must declare next week that the four instalments of Dearness Allowance that have fallen due to the Government employees will be paid to them.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for half a minute.

My submission is only this, that, in case no statement is made by Monday or Tuesday next, some of us who are really committed to the Central Government employees for the implementation of this particular formula, may have to resort to certain measures in this House which you may not like. I would request, let the Minister make a statement or let the Finance Minister make a statement that the four instalments of D.A. will be paid. My fear is that the session is going to be over and they will not pay and keep the 20

lakhs Central Government employees in suspense.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Submissions, on next week's business, as I understand, have been held over till Monday.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)
लेकिन श्री बनर्जी को सपोर्ट करते हुए तो हम कुछ कह ही सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may support This is enough....(Interruptions) very well, that has gone on record.

As I understand from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, submissions on next week's business have been held over till Monday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it is, I do not know. It has been held over.

Now, let us take up the Private Member's business. We have done away with the Private Members' business in this session more than once. We should not be so unfair to the private Members.

Now, we go to the private members' business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am all for the private members' business. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is here should ask the Finance Minister to make a statement next week about DA. You can direct him to ask the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I direct anything? It is not easy to direct. If I go on directing too often, this directive power will lose all its importance.

AN HON. MEMBER: They hear if you direct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because I do it very sparingly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You please do it in the larger interests of the 20 lakhs Central Government employees who are being cheated by this Government.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, I am not stopping you if it is a submission on the Private Members' business. I know what you have in your mind. I will listen to it at the proper time, if that is what you have in your mind.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे दूसरी बात अर्ज करनी है।

कल मैं ने जो बात कही थी, मैं आशा करता था कि सरकार की तरफ से उस पर बयान आयेगा। अकोला में नव बोडो पर अत्याचार हुए हैं। उन अत्याचारों की जांच इस लिए नहीं हो रही है कि गिडयन्ड कास्टम एंड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर के 17 रिजनल आफिसिज को बन्द कर दिया गया है। ला मिनिस्ट्री ने इस के बिनाफ़ प्रोटेस्ट किया है। फिर भी सरकार की तरफ से कोई ध्यान नहीं आ रहा है। अगर ये 17 रिजनल आफिसिज होते—अगर नागपुर में आफिसिज होता, तो क्या अकोला के अत्याचारों की जांच नहीं हो सकती थी? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर बयान दे और आप इस बारे में उस को आदेश दे।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see I have allowed you and now I have to allow also which will be at the expense of the Private Members' business.. Kya Chahiye Apko?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapun): If you want to stop this trouble, nationalise the Private Members' business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be at the expense of this particular Private Members' business listed in the order paper. If you want to take it away from that, what can I do?

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केन्दुरिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के 257 सदस्यों ने प्रश्नन संदी को एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है कि तमाम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में भागवत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान हो और सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट करे कि चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में उस की क्या नीति है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That, I said, has been held over.... (Interruptions) Order please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. That is coming on the 19th.

श्री इमहाक सम्मली (भमरोहा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो चीजें इस में और जोड़ी जायें। एक तो रामपुर रजा लाइव्रेरी बिल।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Evidently you did not understand what I was saying ..

AN HON. MEMBER: It is coming up on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Private Members' Business.

15.25½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS (FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT)

SHRI S. P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluheria): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-eight Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th December, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-eight Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th December, 1974."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Bills to be introduced. Shri Mandal

15.27 hrs.

CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL*

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): Sir, I beg to move....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये '(बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक महीने से अधिक समय हुआ मैं ने ड्रेमेटिक परफार्मेंस बिल नाम के एक विधायक को नोटिस सरकार को दी थी जिस बिल के द्वारा दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर जो नाटक होते हैं उन के ऊपर जो प्री-सेंसर शिप होती है उस को समाप्त करने का सुझाव था और इन नाटकों के ऊपर जो एंटरटेनमेंट टक्स, मनोरंजन कर, लगाया जाता है उस की भी समाप्त करने का प्रावधान था। लेकिन उस में कुछ प्रावधान ऐसे थे जो आर्टिकल 17 को अट्रैक्ट करते थे जो इस प्रकार है

"117 (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendations of the President.."

यह प्रावधान था और इसी के अनुसार हमारा क्ल 65 है। अब होता क्या है कि केवल सविधान की भाषा पर नहीं जाना है। कई कन्वेंशंस हैं यहाँ पर जसे कि प्राइवेट मैसेज बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन के स्टेज पर सरकारी दल के द्वारा उसका विरोध नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर विरोध होगा, सरकार करेगी तो हम लोगों का, विरोध पक्ष का एक भी बिल चर्चा के लिए नहीं आया इसी तरह दूसरा कन्वेंशन यह है कि इस में जो प्रेसीडेंट की रेकमेंडेशन है वह एक औपचारिक चीज है। शायद हम सेशन में तीन बिल ऐसे आए कि जिन में कोई न कोई 117 आर्टिकल अट्रैक्ट करने वाला प्रावधान था लेकिन राष्ट्रपति की रेकमेंडेशन तत्काल

था नहीं। लेकिन ड्रामेटिक परफार्मेंस बिल के बारे में कानून मंत्री ने या शिक्षा मंत्री ने अपनी जो जिम्मेदारी है उस को निभाया नहीं। अब क्या मैं राष्ट्रपति से मिलने के लिए जाता हूँ? यह काम तो सरकार को करना चाहिए। इसलिए कि मेरा बिल न आए, मुझे जानकारी है कि संसद का एक सदस्य जिस का ड्रेमेटिक्स में इन्टरेस्ट है लेकिन मेम्बर बनने के बाद उस ने कुछ नहीं किया और चूँकि मैंने . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं अभी नाम नहीं बताऊँगा, ऐसे आदमी से मेरी जानकारी यह है कि सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डाला है कि मधु लिमये के बिल के लिए रेकमेंडेशन प्रेसीडेंट की नहीं मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि कलाकार लोग उस से पूछते हैं कि हम लोगों की ओर से तुम संसद में जा कर बैठे, लेकिन हमारे लिए तुम ने एक घेले का काम नहीं किया और मधु लिमये हमारे लिए बिल लाने हैं तुम उस में अडंगा डालते हो . . . (व्यवधान) मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

आप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यहाँ राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रश्नों पर चर्चा करते हैं लेकिन संगीत और नाटक के बारे में हमारी चिंता पुरानी है। राजनीति में आने के पहले से है। इसलिए इस के ऊपर पूरा बिल मैं लाया था और मैंने अपनी सारी शक्ति उस में लगाई है। इन्द्र गुजराल साहब ने कहा है कि आप का बिल आया तो उस के सिद्धांतों का मैं समर्थन करूँगा। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का एक मंत्री जो नाट्य कला के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानता वह नाटकों के साथ दिल्ली शहर में झिल्लाड़ कर रहा है। इसलिए आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मुझे कौन प्रोटेक्शन इस में देगा? मेरा नोटिस एक महीने के पहले आया। जो रेकमेंडेशन एक सेंकंड में मुझे मिलनी चाहिए थी उस के लिए महीने से अधिक समय लग गया।

"The notice of a Motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the Motion to be made at shorter notice...."

यह नियम है। लेकिन ब्कि 65(2) में यह कहा गया है :

"If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President the member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with."

हम राष्ट्रपति के पास नहीं जा सकते।

The Minister has to convey this. This notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

समर गुह के एक बिल के साथ भी मुझे याद है कि ऐसा ही हुआ था और हम ने उस पर बहुत हल्ला यहाँ किया था। अब हम क्या कहे। कलाकार लोग मर रहे हैं। उनके ऊपर एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है, प्रो सेंसरशिप हो रही है और ऐसे महामूर्ख लोग सेंसरशिप का काम करते हैं जिन को साहित्य क्या चीज होती है, कविता, नाटक आदि क्या चीजें होती हैं इसका भी पता नहीं। एक हेमलेट का नाटक आया था तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह हेमलेट क्या चीज है... (व्यवधान)... उनको लगा धामलेट के ऊपर नाटक है। ऐसे गंघे सेंसरशिप करने वाले लोगों में बैठे हैं।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। जिस देश में कालिदास और भाषा जैसे महान नाटककार हो गए उस देश में 1974 में, राजधानी में, नाटकों के ऊपर सेंसरशिप और एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स लगाने का काम चले तो क्या होगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी कार्य सूची में जो प्राइवेट बिल है उस काम को छोड़

कर के आप ने हम लोगों को यहाँ बैठा कर के रखा और दूसरे कामों में हम लोगों को फसा दिया। या तो जो कार्यसूची है उस के मुताबिक चलना हो तो चले और नहीं तो कहें कि दूसरा काम चलाएंगे तो कृपा कर के हम लशनों को घर जाने दीजिए। यह आप का काम है कि जो कार्यसूची में बात लिखी गई है उस के मुताबिक काम चलाना है। अगर कार्यसूची के बाहर की बात हो तो आप हम लोगों को छोड़ दीजिए, जो कार्यसूची के बाहर की बात करने वाले हो वह बात करें और हम लोग अपने घर जायें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, this particular Bill is a serious matter.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me to regulate the business? I cannot conduct the House in this way. Now, I am seized of this matter. As Mr Limaye has gone away I don't think it necessary for me to say anything. It is his point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, he has gone to the Speaker's chamber for the CBI report meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fully agree with my respected friend and colleague in this House. I respect him for his age and sincerity.

I know whenever he speaks, he speak, with sincerity, I should regulate the business of the House. But, may I tell him that this point which has been raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye is very important and very much connected with the present business in the House because it affects the rights of the private Members? Although you belong to the ruling party you are a private Member and you may also sometime bring a Private Member's Bill, he may bring a Private Member's Bill. And therefore it affects the rights of everyone. Perhaps, Shri Bibhuti Mishra has misunderstood that Shri Limaye has raised some extraneous matters. Here I find

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my good friend Shri Shankaranand—he is incharge now because his senior Minister is not here—and I would like him to take down everything of what I say. The records will be there. This has not happened for the first time; this has happened for the second time; this is rather a serious matter and I would like this to be conveyed to the Minister concerned—the Minister concerned here is the Minister of Education. He is a good friend of mine, a very educated, very articulate, a very scholarly man. I was very much impressed by his television interview one day after he returned from Russia. I really feel proud that we have people of his calibre to present a good image. But, this has happened with him for the second time today, it may not be so much him but this ministry and it happened also during my chairmanship of this House. And that is why I am mentioning this

Shri Madhu Limaye's case is this. Let us understand what it is. He has sent a notice of Private Member's Bill which everyone of you can do on the 12th of November, 1974. Private Member's notices—unless they are amendments of the Constitution—are accepted and the Members are allowed to introduce the Bill in the House. That is the practice. This is the right of everyone of you.

This is the Delhi Dramatic Performance Bill. This is a Bill by which he wants that certain taxes that are imposed, that is, entertainment tax and all that, should be withdrawn. They should be abolished. And he has other reasons also. Because the Bill seeks to abolish a tax, it attracts Art. 110 of the Constitution. The abolition of the taxes also attracts Art. 117 of the Constitution which says that no Bill which affects taxation or no Bill which affects certain provisions of Art. 110 can be introduced without the President's recommendation.

This was the whole thing. Now he has sent the notice of this Bill on the 12th of November and, the same day,

he also, according to our practice, sent an application for the President's recommendation. To obtain the President's recommendations he did that on the same day. Now, the President's recommendation is to be obtained by the Ministry or the Minister concerned and the President's recommendation is to be conveyed by the Minister concerned.

Here, Mr. Madhu Limaye did this on the 12th and he sent it to our Secretariat. Our Secretariat sent it to the Minister concerned. That is the practice. We took almost immediate action. Now, our rules lay down that the notice of a Bill, before it is introduced should be for one month. Unless you give notice of one month, you cannot introduce a Bill unless the Speaker allows it. In this case, because the Bill needs the President's recommendation, before the Bill is considered for introduction, within that one month, it should come to our Secretariat together with the President's recommendation. If it does not come along with the President's recommendation, the Bill cannot be considered. This is the rule. Now, he had sent it on the 12th. We took immediate action. We sent Mr. Madhu Limaye's application for the President's recommendation to the Ministry of Education almost immediately. On the 27th of November, our Secretariat got an intimation after a little pressure perhaps from the Ministry of Education that they had not received the Bill of Mr. Madhu Limaye and also his application as forwarded by us—12th November and 27th November—15 days later. We ascertained this and we found that the Bill and the application of Mr. Madhu Limaye were duly delivered at the receipts section of the Ministry of Education. But, here they say that they have not received it. Then, we took more action after that and we sent it to them. But, until to day, the President's recommendation has not been received. The Minister has not yet obtained the President's recommendation, and therefore, this Bill cannot be introduced. Now, that is the position. I do not know, why. It happened in the

case of Mr. Samer Guha. On the 30th November, last year, Mr. Samer Guha also raised this question when his Bill was to come up. His Bill relates to the 'Union Territories Secondary Education Bill. It was introduced. It was to be taken up for consideration. But, because, the Bill involved expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, the consideration of the Bill needed the recommendation of the President. But, the recommendation had not been received by that time, had not been conveyed, and therefore, the Bill could not even be considered. We were in a quandary on that day, and the Minister of Education, my good friend, Mr. Nurul Hasan came to the House and apologised and he said that he would immediately obtain the recommendation of the President and he also gave some kind of commitment that this sort of thing would not happen again. Now, we are faced with a situation that it has happened again. I think, hon. Members will agree with me that as the Presiding Officer of this House, I have the duty to safeguard the rights and privileges of the Members, the rights and privileges of this House. Now, this non-arrival of the President's recommendation has resulted today in the inability of a Member or has stopped a Member from exercising his right and introducing a Bill in this House. I put it to you, whether this is not interference in the business of this House and holding up the business of this House? I put it to the Minister, Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, is this the way this House should be treated? Therefore, I fully sympathise with Mr. Madhu Limaye. I do not expect the

Minister of Education to be here and to give his explanation. If he were here, I would have. He did not know that this Bill would come up and naturally he is not here. But that does not absolve him.. It does not absolve his Ministry. This should be conveyed to them I think it is right and proper that he should come forward with a statement in this House, because it has happened for the second time, and explain why this has happened for the second time. This House should not be taken for granted; at least as long as I am in this Chair. I will not permit within my knowledge that this House should be taken for granted in this way. This is not how the business of the House should be done. I hope you will convey that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When you are not there, we shall occupy the Chair and maintain that tradition.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि अपरिहार्य कारणों से होने वाली हानि से कृषकों के हित की रक्षा करने के उद्देश्य का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरस्चित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Crop Insurance Corporation for the purpose of undertaking the business of crop insurance so as to protect the inter-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

est of farmers from loss due to unavoidable causes".

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिज्जेयक को पुर स्थापित करता हूँ।

15.47 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 124 AND 155)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE I introduce the Bill

15.47½ hrs

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PANCHAYAT RAJ BILL—Contd.

BY SHRI KANABAHADUR SINGH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Kanabhadur Singh on the 28th November, 1974:—

"That the Bill to provide for planning and development through various democratic and official agencies of Panchayat Raj, be taken into consideration".

On the last occasion, Shri Shenoy was on his legs. He may resume his speech.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): I was narrating the incident of the authorities of a State trying to fix the location of a proposed public well in a village where there was no agreement regarding its fixation amongst the villagers. The authorities had never visited the village and they had no knowledge of the village at all. Sitting in the headquarters of the State, they decided that the well should be at the centre of the village. So they brought a map of the village and took some pains to find out the centre of the village and placed a mark there and directed that the well should be dug exactly at that place. An official was deputed to the village. When he went there, he found that this point was on the top of a rocky hill. Therefore, the villagers could not get the well which they wanted very badly. This is the result of planning from State headquarters or from Delhi and not at the district/village level.

The Ministry of Planning has promised that the people would be involved in the Fifth Plan. I do not know how the people have been involved in its formulation. So far no people have been involved in the plan at all. Even MPs have not been involved in the formulation of the plan except to the extent of attending some committee meetings.

In some States, District Planning Committees and District Development Councils have been formed but these are neither democratic, nor do they have any power to implement or monitor the plan. In Karnataka, there are not even District Boards. These were abolished long back. The promised zila parishads have not yet come into existence. Unless we have democratic bodies at district panchayat levels, we cannot really have a

good plan for plenty and development of the rural areas of our country. In the last four Five Year Plans, we have made a lot of investment in machineries and in institutions at the expense of man.

Man has been exploited to build machinery and institutions in the hope that the machinery and institutions would subserve the interest of man in due course. But even now the growth of man is negligible when compared to the growth of machinery and institutions. The growth of machinery and institutions is in geometric progression whereas the growth of common men or the villagers is very slack or in small arithmetic progression. Villagers are migrating to urban areas to find jobs. Every year we find surplus population practically in every village in the country. Educated people from the district go abroad or to bigger towns seeking luxury and security in the form of white collar job. They have lost the spirit of adventure and they have lost faith in self-employment. To make up for the lost spirit of adventure some of them have begun to consume spirit and do nothing.

The main reason for this is that the Government is not throwing enough challenges at the district level to the young men who are educated. If the State Government throws some challenges to these young men I am sure they will remain in their district and try to improve the standard of living of the people of that particular district. Planning at the village level is very faulty, if at all it has reached that level.... (Interruptions) It has reached some villages. For instance in my district of South Canara in Karnataka State there is an elementary school in practically every village. There is no branch of some bank for every three villages of the district. But along with these schools and banks we have in each and every village

without exception a liquor shop of a toddy shop. These shops are meant to exploit the villagers to the maximum extent possible. Though there are elementary schools they do not have enough teachers. The banks collect deposit and the advances made by them are much below the deposits received by them. The employees in these rural branches have no knowledge of the rural life at all as they come generally from the cities and towns. In our district there are about a lakh of small land holders owning between 1 and 5 acres. Some of them are already owners and others are in the process of becoming owners under the Land Reforms Act. No provision has been made by the State to supply seeds, fertilisers, pesticides or credit to these small land holders and no effort has also been made by the State to supplement the income of these people by way of dairy farming, poultry farming etc. No encouragement has been given to Khadi or handloom cloth or sericulture industry or any other village industry. At the central level we are spending hundreds of crores of rupees for this purpose, but this money does not reach the villages.

The result is the villagers spend their spare time in cock fights, side bets and lotteries provided by the State. House sites have been distributed to thousands of landless labourers but there is no money to build houses. Government says, it has no money to build houses on these house sites. The State Bank and the nationalised banks have a lot of money but they say, they have no schemes to build houses in rural areas. LIC has crores of rupees but their schemes to build houses are restricted to cities and towns. This is the situation. We can improve it only by having plans at district level and panchayat level. I am sure Government also agrees with this, but we need not have a statute to do this. This can be done

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

by an administrative order. Before that, a highpowered committee should be formed to go into the whole question deeply. So, I request the Government to form a high-powered committee to go into the question of having plans at district panchayat levels involving the people in our plans. I request Shri Ranabhadur Singh to withdraw the Bill if the Government agrees to form such a committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have almost exhausted the 2 hours allotted for this Bill and yet there are six Members who have already given their names. Then the Minister has to intervene and the Mover has to reply. I do not know what is the pleasure of the House.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): It is an important Bill. Some more time should be given.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA (Madhubani): It should be extended at least by half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be realistic. Half an hour will not do. The other Bills may have to be pushed out. Shri Gomango

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, this is not a new Bill. The hon. Member suggests some council at the district level. But there are district boards already functioning in some States. In some other States, there are no district boards. The Mover has rightly moved this Bill to get an opportunity to submit his views on the functioning of panchayat samitis in his State and in other States. Actually the panchayat samiti is the unit for the development of the State. Long back the Father of the Nation said:

"If you spend your next vacation in some far off village in the inte-

rior, you will see the truth of my research. You will find the people cheerless and fear-stricken. You will find houses in ruins. You will look in vain for any sanitary or hygienic conditions. You will find the cattle in a miserable way and yet you will see idleness stalking there."

16.00 hrs.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far we have achieved the aims and ambitions of Mahatma Gandhi, what he wanted to be achieved in this country.

My humble submission before the Minister is that as the panchayat samities are the unit for the development of any area, so, you should reform that. Now you will see the panchayat houses in a ruined condition and the village industries are already gone. The developmental administration in the block level has to be improved.

We are coming from the villages, though we are living in the towns. When we compare the towns and villages we find that the difference is that between hell and heaven. It happens because the distance from the village to the town is very much. Not only the distance is much but we do things only in paper; everything is transacted in paper. That delays the implementation. When we plan a scheme in paper, at least a percentage of it should be implemented.

The main reason for under-development or non-development of the panchayat raj areas is lack of finance and planning. The plans which we propose there should be according to the needs of the people and they should satisfy at least the minimum needs of the people. For that we should know what are the basic needs of the people and then try to satisfy them at least before the end of the Fifth Plan.

Now there are a number of Tribal Development blocks. The aim of the TD blocks is intensive development of the area. Now we are proposing integrated development schemes. Whatever may be the scheme, the administrative structure of the block and district level should be improved. There should be a Collector exclusively in charge of development. My proposal to the Government is that since panchayati raj is one development unit, there should be one IAS officer who should be empowered to deal with all developmental matters within his jurisdiction and capacity. Those proposals should not be sent to the State or Central level for approval. That should be decided on the spot.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair].

On the other hand, if proposals relating to the development of the blocks are to be decided at the district or State level, and that also by means of files, since the files move very slowly, it will take years, perhaps one Five Year Plan even to start a scheme. Government have proposed single-line administration for the tribal blocks and that should be implemented, because, in a single-line administration there will not be any confusion.

Though our Constitution says that increasing the level of development and administration in the tribal and backward areas is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments, I am not saying that neither the State nor the Central Government has done anything. In the past we took measures for the development of those areas in a half-hearted manner. It requires sympathetic consideration.

Mahatma Gandhi said it and everybody says it now. But the thing is, if we want to achieve socialism, villageism should be introduced. The

village is the basic unit for our development. The village is the birth and death-place of a person. I am not saying that the towns should not be improved or developed. But the village as the basic unit should be developed and improved. The Government should give priority, while they formulate schemes, and give more emphasis on the village panchayat and the village development.

I am not going to speak more on this. The Bill which has been moved by the hon. Member, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, for planning and development through Panchayat Raj has been brought before the House at a proper time because, when the discussions for the Annual Plan for 1975-76 start, I hope, the hon. Minister will give more emphasis on planning and development through Panchayat Raj.

Lastly, I would like to request the hon. Minister regarding one thing. The Minister of Agriculture was kind enough to start tribal projects in India. There are six tribal projects. The allocation is the same. But the development unit that they propose and fix differs from State to State. For example, in Madhya Pradesh, the Khunta tribal project covers four blocks whereas in my district of Koraput, the tribal project covers ten blocks. Then, there is the Ganjam project which covers nine blocks. The allocation is the same. I would like to know from the hon. Minister on what basis they have given the money, whether it is area-wise or population-wise. If you go on the basis of population, the population is less in the four-block project and the population is more in the ten-block project. If the hon. Minister kindly consider this question, our project will get more allocation.

I would request the hon. Minister that agriculture should be developed in these tribal blocks and the Master Plan for irrigation for the Panchayat Samiti which was proposed by the State Government should be given priority. If the Minister of

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

Agriculture will say that irrigation is a State subject and that we have nothing to do from the Centre, then the Centre can do this much that they might earmark some money for irrigation for each and every block. I hope, the hon. Minister will do something in this regard.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I should congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, for bringing before the House this good Bill for discussion.

The Government itself should have brought such a Bill, passed such an Act, so that the villages and the people in the rural areas would have benefited much. But the Government has failed and my hon. friend, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, has brought this Bill before the House. All sections of the House has supported the spirit of this Bill. Though some Members there may not have supported the Bill, they have supported the spirit of the Bill. So, I would request the Government that at least by this time some action has to be taken to enforce the thinking of our leaders and the nation-builders.

The hon. Member, Shri Shenoy, was saying that a highpowered committee should be appointed to go into all these things. So many committees have been appointed by the Government. They have given their suggestions. Most of the State Governments have appointed highpowered committees. They have given their suggestions and recommendations. But the Government of India which is interested in enforcing uniformity in respect of all other things have not taken any interest to bring uniformity in this legislation so far as Panchayat planning and development is concerned....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I hope you are speaking on behalf of the DMK Government. Have you consulted your Government?

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Our Government, not only the DMK Government but also the previous Congress Governments, have introduced this system in our State. I am saying that you have not taken any decision or any steps to introduce this...

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I will put just one question. I want to know whether it is the policy of the DMK Government—I would welcome it—that the Centre should legislate in regard to this particular subject-matter.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I am saying that the Centre is interested in enforcing uniformity in other cases, but they are not interested in bringing uniformity in this case. Most of the States have not conducted elections, have not brought any legislation to introduce this panchayat samiti system. So, I want to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister that he should look into this position in most of the States where this system has not been introduced so far.

Secondly, villages are the basic units of the nation, the basic units of the economy of this country. If the villages are not developed we cannot claim that this country as a whole would develop as we, the politicians and the political parties, expect. I come from a very small village and I represent my village as the President of that village. Being the Chairman of the Panchayati Union in my area, I am aware of the difficulties and the miseries and the undeveloped conditions of the villages. I myself tried to do much for the villages. There are villages without roads, without drinking water, without school buildings, without sanitation and other basic needs and facilities. The present system of planning is not suited to touch the villages. The present system of planning does not reflect the

aspirations of the people who are living in the villages. The village panchayats do not have the necessary finance to fulfil their local demands. We talk much about villages and village development. But we must think over the things which we have done so far for the village people.

This Bill which seeks to provide for planning and development through various democratic and official agencies of Panchayat Raj, should be welcomed by all sections of the House. Now, the political and economic powers are centralised. I am coming to this point now. My request is that the political as well as economic powers should be decentralised. That is the object of this Bill. Even the constitution of Panchayats as well as Panchayat Unions and Block development rest with the Government of India. I can cite an example. In my district, Ramanathapuram district, there is one Block called Bogalur, which consists of 64 village panchayats having a vast area. It is unable to develop. It has no finance at all. Our Government as well as the Panchayat Union and the District Development Council have recommended bifurcation of this into two Blocks. It has come to the Government of India, but the Government of India has always been rejecting this. Our request has not been considered favourably so far. The power is still with the Centre and that power has not been utilised properly for all States uniformly. When such is the situation, how can the village panchayats plan further development? So, we demand decentralisation of political and economic powers which only, I think, will help the nation to develop a healthy situation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted a national programme which will have as its objectives:

- (1) involving the village people in the process of breaking the forces of traditionalism and the bondages of poverty.

- (2) An organizational structure which would, in meaningful ways, involve to the village people with the government in building a new nation.

SHRI V. T. Krishnamachari, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission stressed the need of involving the village people directly in both the formulation and implementation of India's future plans.

Mr. Dey who was the architect of Community Development and Panchayat Raj gave the structural meaning and content to the process of involving village people in a national self-help community development programme and projected the role of the Government as a resource in providing technical and financial support.

The abovementioned three personalities and national leaders shared in the conceptualisation of India's community development programme and painted it on the large canvas of India's 5,50,000 villages.

It is claimed that the Panchayats have existed in India for centuries and that we are only recreating the classical image of the panchayats. Panchayat Raj is not something new but is an effort to re-discover what once served to vitalise the entire nation. However, there is a fundamental difference between whatever might have existed in the past and what we are seeking to build up now.

Society remained stationary in the past and it could not think in terms of the elements of growth, technological changes and new inputs. But we can no longer remain static because three elements now exist that did not operate in the past. One is that we are living in a crowded world.

We are living in a shrinking world and we are living in a changing world. We have to achieve these changes in a much shorter time. Time is of crucial importance in the whole process of development.

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

Panchayats are described as organs of implementation and above all, as agents of modernisation. Panchayat Raj institutions did not arise from the need to implement the community development programmes. The panchayat raj system was conceived and set up as an instrument of change of transformation.

I think there is a lot that remains to be done with planning at the block and district levels. I think that it is not that our implementation is inadequate. Rather it is our planning that is defective. There is really very little of planning at the grassroots. If that is to be done, I think the Panchayat Unions or the districts would be the obvious unit for the organisation of techno-economic surveys and techno-administrative planning. This has to be done within the broad frame work evolved for the Centre and the States. No district can ever be in a position to produce its requirements of steel, power, cement etc. The necessary financial resources will have to be found at the national and state levels. But to identify the resources, to find out the ways and means, whereby these resources can be fully energised and organised, the techno-administrative and techno-economic possibilities are the things that can and should be done at the district levels.

Circumstances are forcing us to realise the fact that if we are to solve the basic problems of food, we have to think in terms of establishing the most complex agro-industrial relationships. Even if the most rustic problems are to be solved we have to bring to hear upon it sophisticated understanding. There is no getting away from that brutal fact. That is where the process of planning becomes so crucial.

India's urgent need today is to understand the new purposes. To the extent we make panchayat institutions, democratic institutions and planning institutions subservient to

transforming revolutions we shall have served the cause we cherish.

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, now President of India, when he was Minister for Agriculture said:

"The programmes envisaged in the Fifth Plan for grassroots development could be effectively implemented only if the panchayat raj institutions were fully involved and made to function properly."

Our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a message, said as follows:

"Unless the people were associated with the policy, planning and implementation process, nothing could be done to lift the vast majority of the rural populace from the morass of poverty."

Many Members have mentioned about the Father of the Nation, Gandhiji. The concept of panchayat raj initiated in villages did not work as Gandhiji had visualised. The working of the panchayati raj is influenced by decisions from the top and the people who are passionately concerned with the programme are not consulted. The planning for the country's progress should be from below. I am surprised to note that the slogan, 'Planning from below' has been reintroduced after so many years at the Centre by the Planning Minister, Mr. D. P. Dhar. The greatest failure of panchayats has been the assumption of a fragmented approach to the question and their inability to inculcate such a spirit.

The only level at which the people as such can cooperate in raising agricultural production is the village level.

Although the gram sabhas and village panchayats have existed in many parts of the country they are only 'paper bodies'. The objectives of panchayat raj system is democratic decentralisation. But the development programmes have been imposed from the headquarters. Instead of that, if the programmes had been drawn up after consulting the panchayats, and

including them in the planning aspects of their territories perhaps there would have been more enthusiastic participation by the panchayat officials

The panchayat raj system which was expected to bring about changes in the power structure in the village in step with the community development programme also failed in its purpose. The panchayats became the instruments of the stronger sections in the village community for the preservation of their dominant positions rather than organs of village democracy

To modernise the rural society and economy as well as to establish social justice in place of vestiges of feudalism and exploitation one of the essential steps needed is to reorganise and revitalise the panchayat raj system. It is possible that the panchayat raj institutions can be called upon to play new roles in addition to the existing ones. These are implementation of land reforms uplift of weaker sections provision of building sites and housing subsidies to the houseless. The panchayat raj is the new system of rural local Government

The motivations for the creation of this new system have been two. They are

1 The increasing emphasis on the progressive democratisation of various institutions in harmony with the letter and spirit of the constitution

2 To develop rural entities to mobilise the people's understanding and cooperation in regard to the programme of rural community development. That is, in short, democratic decentralisation and community participation are both highly desirable objectives.

So, I request the hon Minister to concede these points and bring about a new Bill which will give true democratic decentralisation of economic and political power which our leaders visualised in this country

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोर्ताहारी)

चेयरमैन साहब इस तरह से तो हमारा बिल नहीं आयेगा। टाइम एक्स्टेंड कर के इस बिल के टाइम का बढ़ा दिया गया है इस तरह से तो हमें यहाँ बिल देने का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : पण्डित जी आपका बिल ना वैम भा नहीं आ सकेगा। क्योंकि इस बिल के बाद श्री उलगनम्बी का बिल है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस बिल के लिये दो घंटा रखा गया था। यदि उनका बिल न लिया जाता तो हमारे दिन क लिय पांच मिनट बच सकता था। प्रारंभ उमम अगन बिल का मंच बन सकता था। चेयरमैन साहब अगर पवित्र जगह पर जाते हैं तो बिल क लिय जा समय तय किया गया है उसमें पूर्ण न करके उसका समय बर्बाद दिया जाय तो हमारा बिल ना मर जायगा। यही समय ही पाबन्दी रखी जाती है। ऐसा न जाना तो पालियत का वाटरलू की लडाई में नान मिनट दही हो गई और बड़ लडाई हो गया। यदि प्राप समय को पाबन्दी नहीं रखें और इस तरह से टाइम बढ़ा दिया जायगा तो फिर हम यहाँ किसलिये बिल दें।

MR CHAIRMAN I am of the same view but I am in the hands of the House. It is upto the House to decide

श्री विभूति मिश्र : चेयरमैन साहब इस हाउस में ही उस टाइम को मजूर किया था, अब आप फिर वहाँ उसी तय किये हुए टाइम को नामजूर करने के लिये कहने हैं। अगर यही हालत है तो हम इस हाउस के मेंबर किसलिये रहेंगे। अगर समय की पाबन्दी हाउस में नहीं रहेंगी तो यह हाउस किसलिये है ?

MR CHAIRMAN What is the pleasure of the House?

AN HON MEMBER The decision to extend the time has already been taken.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल की भावना की सराहना करता

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि इस बिल का ग्राम विकास से सम्बन्ध है, इसलिये मैं इसे पसन्द नहीं मानता और अपने विचार में अलग से रखता हूँ। ग्राम विकास के लिये पंचायती राज का विशिष्ट स्थान है।

बापू ने कहा था—अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान के विकास को देखना है तो ग्रामों की ओर जाना होगा और ग्रामों का विकास करना होगा। उन्हीं के विचार की पुष्टि के लिये हमारे उस वक़्त के प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पंचायती राज की व्यवस्था की और उससे बहुत आशा बनी कि देश प्रगति करेगा और देश का विकास होगा। लेकिन जैसे कहा जाता है कि एक बच्चा जो जन्म लेता है और जन्म लेने के साथ ही रोगग्रस्त हो जाता है, तब जैसा हाल उसका होना चाहिये ठीक उसी तरह का ही पंचायतराज का हुआ। हमारे इस पंचायती राज का जन्म हुआ, लेकिन जन्म लेने ही वह रोगग्रस्त हो गया, अनेक दिक्कों इसके साथ आईं, इस का संगठन ठीक नहीं हुआ, मंचालन भी चलन हुआ और उसका जो परिणाम हुआ हम आज देख रहे हैं।

श्रीमन, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1967 में अपना दायित्व राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया और फिर राज्य सरकारों ने पंचायती राज्य के साथ जैसा किश—वह जग जाहिर है। पंचायतों में वज्रों चुनाव नहीं होता है, चुनावों में रंग-बरंगे राजनीतिक खेल खेले जाते हैं, उपयुक्त आदमी नहीं आते हैं, विकास का काम सम्भव नहीं होता है और इस तरह से बापू और पं० नेहरू का सपना साकार नहीं होता है, जो सरकार के लिये एक चुनौती का विषय है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह अप्रसंगिक नहीं होगा, यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि बिपक्ष के लोग भी अपने चुनाव जोड़ना तब मैं इस विषय की चर्चा नहीं करते हैं कि पंचायती राज का सफल कार्यान्वयन कैसे हो। इसलिये मैं उनके साथ भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी सौंपना चाहूँगा।

इतना ही नहीं, अबिल भारत वर्षीय पंचायती राज परिषद के आग्रह पर केन्द्रीय

सरकार ने इस के कार्य संचालन की जाँच के लिये एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की जिस ने जाँच करने के बाद एक रिपोर्ट दी, लेकिन अब तक उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ। पंचायती राज एक डेमोक्रेटिक संस्था न हो कर, उसमें कुछ ऐसी गलतियाँ हुई कि वह कुछ बड़े लोगों की पोकैट की संस्था हो गई। हम यदि केवल दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के विकास पर समय लगाये और यह समझे कि देश का विकास हो रहा है तो यह गलतफहमी है, मिथ्या भावना है। इस तरह से देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। अगर देश के विकास में अभिरुचि लेते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वास्तव में विकास हो तो आप को गांवों की ओर जाना होगा और इसके लिये पंचायती राज ही एक सुन्दर माध्यम हो सकता है। इसलिये, श्रीमन, मेरा विचार है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक हज़ार की आबादी पर पंचायती राज का संगठन हो। तीन या चार पंचायती राज पर एक लीगल एडवाइजर हो, जो हर पंचायत को जूडीशियल और एक्जीक्यूटिव मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव देता रहे, जिसमें कि कार्य मुक्त रूप से चलता रहे। एक चीज जो मैं बिल्कुल आवश्यक समझता हूँ वह यह है कि पंचायती राज में विधायक या समद सदस्यों को पदाधिकारी नहीं होना चाहिये, क्योंकि उन्हें तो बाँझी बहुत काम है, इसलिये वह जाकर व्यर्थ में स्थान पर जा बैठना ठीक नहीं होगा, इसलिये वे हरगिज पदाधिकारी न हों।

मरच, त्रिने लीगल आस्पेक्ट का काम करना होता है, अवश्य पढ़ा लिखा हो और पंचायत से सम्बन्धित जितनी भी समस्याएँ हैं उनके समाधान का दायित्व पंचायत पर हो। लेकिन यह सब कैसे होगा? इसके लिये सरकार के सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। पंचायत सक्षम हों, गतिशील हों, कार्यशील हों, उनको अपने दायित्व का ज्ञान हो। पंचायत से सम्बन्धित जितने काम हैं, जैसे शिक्षा का प्रचार, आवागमन की सुविधा, सफाई, दवा का इलाज, पंचायत से सम्बन्धित सभी विषयों का दायित्व पंचायत

यतें ग्रहण करे और शक्ति भर उन समस्याओं के समाधान और निराकरण की व्यवस्था करे तब पंचायत का कार्य सफलतापूर्वक चल सकेगा और जिस उद्देश्य में पंचायती राज का निर्माण किया गया है, वह यथार्थ मानित होगा।

इसके साथ ही एक गलती यह जानी है कि एक बार पंचायती राज का संगठन हो जाता है, उसके बाद चाहे जो कारण हो लेकिन फिर उसका चूगाब नहीं होता है। समय पर चुनाव होने की तो बात ही क्या चुनाव होता ही नहीं है। यह गलत चीज है इसलिये पंचायत का चुनाव समय पर हुआ करे। इसके साथ ही पंचायत का कार्यकाल तीन वर्ष का होता है अब जिस मसदा या विधान सभा का कार्यकाल 5 वर्ष का होता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि पंचायत का कार्यकाल तीन साल क्या रखा गया है, इसको पांच साल बना दें—मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसमें पंचायतों के साथ कोई अग्रगण्य होगा।

अगर पंचायत राज के माध्यम से हम ग्रामीणों का विकास करना चाहते हैं और उसके माध्यम से हम देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो बिल्कुल फण्डामेंटल ईशू है अवस्था जिस है वह यह है कि विकास का प्लानिंग नीति के स्तर से या पंचायत स्तर से होना चाहिये। आज हमारे यहां प्लानिंग ऊंचे तल से होता है इस कारण उसकी रोगों गांव तक नहीं पहुंच पाती, वह बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही रह जाता है और इसी कारण इतना अर्थ होता है। प्लानिंग पंचायत स्तर से शुरू हो, फिर जिला पंचायत स्तर पर जाय और उसके बाद राज्य पंचायत स्तर पर पहुंचे—इस तरह से पंचायत स्तर से विकास का प्लानिंग हो और उसी के हिमाय से काम हो। तब हमारी जो आकांक्षायें हैं, जो हम चाहते हैं कि ग्रामों का विकास हो, देश का विकास हो, यह सभी सम्भव हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के जो प्रस्तावक हैं, वे इस बिल को वापस ले लें और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध से एक नया बिल लाये जो पूर्ण हो, सुन्दर हो और जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर हम बात करते हैं उसकी पूर्ति कर सके।

श्री बनसू ह. प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभा पति महोदय, जो विधेयक माननीय सदस्य ने पेश है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम पंचायत और न्याय पंचायत के स्तर पर ही गांवों के विकास की योजना बन और जिले के विकास की योजना जिला स्तर पर बन। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो की आसानी में और जल्दी हो सकेगा तथा नियन्त्रण भी हो सकेगा। इस के अभाव में आज गांवों का विकास बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है जिसकी वजह से गांवों के लोग शहरों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। कोई भी गांवों की ओर देखने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गांवों की तरफ सरकार भी गांवों की ओर देखे और वहाँ के हरिजन, आदिवासी और भूमिहीनों की क्या समस्याएँ हैं उनका दूर करने का प्रयास करे। गांवों के विकास के लिये स्थानीय लोगों के मुद्दों पर जिला स्तर पर योजना बनायी जानी चाहिये। इसी तरह से जो जंगल में रहने वाले आदिवासी हैं, जंगलों का राष्ट्रीय करण हो जाने के बाद उन लोगों का जंगल में ही काम करने का अवसर दिया जाय तथा तमाम सुविधाएँ शासन द्वारा जिला स्तर पर ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर प्रदान की जायें। ग्रामिणों का मन्त्र देते हुए आदिवासी हरिजनों को छोटे छोटे क्षेत्र स्थापित करने और उनको चलाने का प्रयास होना चाहिये।

जिला स्तर पर योजना बनायी जानी चाहिये और ग्राम स्तर तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर संगठन होना चाहिये। चलते फिरते न्यायालय और दवाखाने होने चाहिये जिस से देहातों में रहने वालों को छोटी छोटी सुविधाओं के लिये शहर तथा राज्य स्तर पर न दौड़ना पड़े। जब ग्राम पंचायत और न्याय पंचायत के स्तर पर

[श्री बनब्राह्म प्रबाल]

विकास सगठन बनेगा तो जो भी कार्य जिल बोर्ड से उनके विकास का दिया जायगा और अगर वह कार्य ठीक ढग स कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है तो उसकी धामानी से जांच हो सकती है कि यह कार्य क्यों नहीं हुआ।

आवागवन की सुविधाये बढ़ाने के कार्य हों, उस की योजना बने और वह कार्य तीन माह, 6 माह में पूरे होने चाहिये। और यदि उस अवधि में पूरे नहीं होने तो उन की जांच होनी चाहिये और जो भी स्थानीय अधिकारी इस के लिये दोषी पाये जाये उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिये। अभी यह होता है कि योजना राज्य स्तर से जाती है और कामज पर ही उस योजना का कार्यान्वयन दिखा दिया जाता है। स्थानीय लोगों को पता ही नहीं कि उन के हित की भी कोई योजना है। नतीजा यह होता है कि योजना बनाने वालों को पता ही नहीं लग पाता कि मोके पर वह कार्य हुआ है कि नहीं। इसीलिये मैं स्थानीय योजना बनाने के पक्ष में हूँ और उस कार्य को पूरा करने की अवधि का समर्थक हूँ।

गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, स्वास्थ्य सेवा और संचार व्यवस्था पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मिर्चाई के लिये छोटी-छोटी नहरें बनायी जानी चाहिये जिनके कार्यान्वयन का निरीक्षण गांव पंचायत और जिला बोर्ड स्तर पर अच्छी तरह से हो सकता है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े इलाकों के लिये परिवहन की सुविधा होनी चाहिये जिससे टुकें, लारिय और बसे उन मुदुर इलाकों तक आसानी से आ जा सकें। गांवों में गैस प्लांट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में जो गांवों के लोग हैं वह अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मिर्चाई इस्पात कारखाने में एक धमनी खराब हो गई थी जिसको ठीक करने के लिये बाहर के इंजीनियर्स को बुलाया जाता था लेकिन फिर भी वह ठीक नहीं हो पायी थी।

उस धमनी को गांव के एक मिस्त्री ने ठीक कर दिया। इसलिये जो गांव के लोग तकनीकी काम जानते हैं उन्हें ग्राम पंचायत सहयोग दे जिससे वह अपना उद्योग गांव स्तर पर ही चला सके और अपने जीवन स्तर को अच्छा बना सकें।

पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लंगों में शिक्षा का प्रचार होना चाहिये तथा माध ही समाज सेवा की और सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति समाज की एक कड़ी होता है। जिस प्रकार एक कड़ी भी अगर कमजोर रहेगी तो वह जड़ी कमजोर रहती है, उसी प्रकार समाज का अगर एक व्यक्ति भी सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर रहेगा तो वह समाज कभी उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। और समाज से ही देश बनता है।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाचवी योजना में कृषि मंत्रालय आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कृषि की उन्नति के लिये कौन कौन से कार्य करेगा तथा उसके विकास के लिये कितनी धनराशि खर्च करेगा? कृषि मंत्रालय मिर्चाई पर होने वाले खर्च का कितना प्रतिशत आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में मिर्चाई के माधन जुटाने के लिये खर्च करेगा?

आदिवासियों का सहकारी बैंक द्वारा शोषण आज भी जारी है। उन पर नाजायज कर्जें लगा दिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से उन बेचारों की जमान कुर्की में जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा जंगल के कर्मचारी, पटवारी और राजस्व विभाग के कर्मचारी उनका शोषण करते हैं। इस बात को मैं कई बार यहा कह चुका हूँ। पता नहीं शासन क्यों उन और ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिन आदिवासियों ने अपने सहकारी समितियां बनायी हैं उनको अपने विकास के कामों को आगे बढ़ाने में ग्राम पंचायतों को सहयोग देना चाहिये। आज आदिवासी लोगों की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है। उन बेचारों के पास एक लमोटी रूई गई है।

उसको भी सरकार छीनना चाहता है। जो उनकी जमीनें हैं उन पर जंगल वाले, रेवेन्यू वाले और साहूकार लोग दात लगाये बैठे हैं। परिणामतः इसी कारण गरीब आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का जीवन बहुत ही दुखित हो गया है और उनकी मुनवाई प्रान्त स्तर पर तथा केन्द्र स्तर पर नहीं हो पाती। यदि ग्राम पंचायतों के माध्यम में उनकी उत्थान के काम किये जायेंगे तो वह अपनी कठिनाई का स्वयं समाधान निकाल सकेंगे और उन इलाकों का विकास भी हो सकेगा। आज उनकी जमीनों की कुर्की हो रही है, जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं। घूमखोर लोग उनकी जमीनें ले लेते हैं। इन समस्याओं का निराकरण गांव पंचायतों के माध्यम में आमानी में हो सकता है और तभी उनका जीवन सुगम हो सकेगा। आज उनका जीवन स्तर समाज के अन्य वर्गों की अपेक्षा काफी गिरा हुआ है। सरकार को उनकी सुरक्षा और देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये तभी उनका जीवन स्तर बढ़ सकता है। मेरी मांग है कि पंचायत राज के माध्यम में गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी किसानों को विशेष सहायता दे कर उनके उत्थान की योजनाएँ जिला तथा पंचायत स्तर पर बनायी जानी चाहियें। अन्यथा अभी जो व्यवस्था है उसमें केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय स्तर की जो योजनाएँ यहाँ से बनायी जाती हैं वह शहरो तक ही सीमित हो कर रह जाती हैं और उन योजनाओं का लाभ गरीब आदिवासी और हरिजन लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है।

श्री हरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : मान्यवर, जो गैर सरकारी विधेयक आया है मैं उस का बहुत स्वागत करता हूँ। यह इस अवकाल में रहे या न रहे, इस पर बहुत हो सकती

है। लेकिन एक बहुत बुनियादी बात है और वह यह कि आया इस गांव को इकाई समझते हैं कि नहीं प्लानिंग कमिशन ने ऐग्रीकल्चरल रूरल इकोनामि के बारे में वही यह नहीं कहा कि पांचवी योजना उस बारे में नीचे में ऊपर को ले जायेंगे नतीजे यह होना है कि बार बार हमें अपनी योजना में तत्परता करना पड़ती है। हम ने एक सिफारिश की है प्लानिंग कमिशन का कि आप की प्लानिंग नीचे में ऊपर होनी चाहिये क्योंकि नीचे वाला को ज्यादा पता है, गांव वालों को, देहात वालों को, करबे वालों को ज्यादा पता है कि उन की कौन सी तकलीफें हैं और उनको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, और प्रायवेटि किस ढंग से हो सकती है। यह उन को ज्यादा पता है बनिस्पत किमी बड़े से बड़े अफसर के जो यहाँ एयर कंडिशनसड कमरो में बैठ कर गांवों के मुनास्लिक योजना बनाते हैं। उन को पूछना चाहिये कि आप की क्या तकलीफ है। जो कि अभी तक नहीं पूछा गया है। प्लानिंग की बात है। उससे ज्यादा बड़ कर बात यह है कि आया सफ रिलायेस का आप जो नारा देते हैं और पांच माला प्लाज में इसको लक्ष्य बना कर अपने सामने रखते हैं इसको कैसे अचीव किया जाए इस पर आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसके लिए नीचे वाला जिम्मे काम बनाता है उसको आप छोड़ देते हैं, उनको आप अपनी किस्मत पर ही छोड़ देते हैं। 1973 में एक्ट बना था। इसको कई स्टेट्स में रायज किया गया है और कई स्टेट्स में नहीं किया गया है, कहीं कहीं पर ना किस ढंग से

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

किया गया है ताकि वहां लोगो की पृष्ठताछ ही न रहे, और अफसरशाही पहले भी तरह बदस्तूर चलती रहे। उसको लागू करने की आज बहुत जरूरत है। आप यू. टायर सिस्टम करे या टू टायर करें लेकिन ऐसा आप न करें कि कही है और कही नहीं है। कहीं एक ही सिस्टम है और कही दो और कहीं तीन। इस तरह से लोगो की आवाज को दबाया जा रहा है।

मैं जानता हूं कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। मिनिस्टर के तौर पर भी मैंने इसको किया है और करवाया भी है। मैं जानता हूं कि जो कम्युनैली है वह अपनी ताकत को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, सिस्टम ही हमारा ऐसा है कोई अपनी ताकत को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, नीचे वाले को अधिकार देने को तैयार नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि कंसेशन का अधिकार ले लो। लेकिन जो फंमिलिटीज हैं और जो राइट्स उन के हैं व उनको देने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कंसेशन, रिसर्पासिविलिटीज बगैरह के साथ साथ उनके जो राइट्स हैं वे भी आप उनको दे। समाजवाद कायम करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। समाजवाद क्या चीज है? चाहे कोई देहात में रहने वाला हो या कसबे में रहने वाला हो या शहर में रहना वाला हो उसके लिए रोटी, रोजी, कपड़ा, मकान, तालीम कृषि की पेंशन बगैरह चीजों का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होता है, समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। उसको लाने

के लिए हमारी रीजिज मुकर्रर हैं। उन गठबिज पर हमें धागे बढ़ाना है। हम दूसरी चीजों में यकीन नहीं करते हैं, इमोक्रैटिक सोशलिज्म में यकीन करते हैं। इसको हम छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उस तरह धागे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए चायतो के महत्व को किसी भी तरह से कम नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन आज तो एमा मालूम होता है कि पंचायत राज को इकट्ठा करके उसका बंडल बना करके एक तरफ फर दिया गया है। नाम तो पंचायतो का लिया जाता है लेकिन काम नहीं। कही पर दस साल के बाद इलैक्शन करवाते हैं और कही पांच साल के बाद। कही कही पर वक्त पर करवा दिये जाते हैं। पांच साल, तीन साल जो भी समय आप रखें वक्त पर ढग से पंचायतों के इलैक्शन भी करवाने चाहिये। लोग आते जाऐगे और लीडरशिप कबूल होती जाएगी। पहले, दूसरे तीसरे, चौथे प्लांज में कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स को बहुत महत्व दिया गया था। इस काम को पंडित नेहरू ने शुरू किया था। उसका काफी असर लोगो पर हुआ। लोगो में सैल्फ रिलायेंस की भावना आई। लोगो ने मिल कर गांवों के लिए काम किया, उन कामों में वे शरीक हुए और उस में सरकार ने मदद भी की। लेकिन अब यह चीज खत्म हो गई है। सी डी का जो डंग था वह बदल गया। बदल कर बी डी प्रोजेक्ट को हाकिम लगा दिया गया है। डी सी को उसके ऊपर कर दिया गया है। डी सी बी डी प्रोजेक्ट को कहेगा, बी डी प्रोजेक्ट नीचे वालों को कहेगा कि कैसे करें। कही डी सी नीचे वालों को ही कह देगा। इस तरह से मुक्तलिफ किस्म की इन्तजामिया मशीनरी काम कर रही

है मुक्तलिफ सूबो मे। इस तरह से जो चीज चल रही है हमसे छुटकारा पाने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। स्टेट के लेबल पर जो मुक्तलिफ किस्म की खराफाने हो रही है, वे न होने पाएँ इसका कुछ इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। ग्राजकल बो पंचायत राज माइनम जम्हूरियन है। जम्हूरियत भ्रमली मानो मे कायम हो हम यह चाहते हैं। इसके लिए जो तरीके है वे बिन्कुल उलट चल रहे हैं। मैं मिमाल देना ह। इरिगेशन का एक महकमा है जो इरिगेशन फैनिलिटीज महीया करता है उसके लिए पैमे देना है। कोई भी सरकार हो, पंजाब की हों, हरियाणा की हो, उड़ीसा की हो या कोई और हों उनको पैसा दिया जाता है। लेकिन इस काम मे प्रेफेस उसको दी जाती है जिस के बारे मे विभाग बना हुआ है, उसको नहीं दी जाती है जहाँ जरूरत है, वहा देगे जहा पैसा वेस्ट होगा, वहा नहीं देगे जहा कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम आता है, फालतू अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। उनके लिए है जहा वेस्ट हो सकता है। क्या क्या घपलेबाजी होती है उस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। पैमा नीचे के लेबल पर विन्लेज के लेबल पर, पंचायत समिति के लेबल पर, जिला बोर्ड के लेबल पर, भी टायर सिस्टम जो है उसको आप दे, उन मे आप काम लें, उनको कहू काम करने के लिए। उनमे जो कम्पलक्स है, एहसासे कमतरी है उसको आप दूर करें। पंचायतों कानून के मातहत हैं, सरकार के मातहत नहीं है। सरकार के मातहत करना चाहते हैं तो यह हो नहीं सकता है। यह बुनियादी बात है। इसको आपको मानना चाहिये। इजारेदारी, फिरकादारी बगैरह जो बुराइयाँ हैं इनके खिलाफ अभ्यास मजबूत

कदम उठाएँ, हमको भागे बढ़ाएँ इसके लिए पंचायतों बगरह की मदद ली जानी चाहिये। ग्राज हरिजन नौमिनेट होते है। वे आ नहीं सकते हैं इमनिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है। औरने नौमिनेट होती है। दुनिया भर मे यह नहीं होता है। इंगलैंड मे भी नहीं होता है। वहा कोई और सिस्टम जारी है। हम ने ऐसे अग्रर इम तरफ एडवाम किया है तो उनको अधिकार देने की भी जरूरत है।

आप पापुलेशन को ले। बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए पैदावार बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन एक तरफ पैदावार घट रही है दूसरी तरफ आबादी बढ़ रही है। इसका मुकाबला कैसे किया जाए। पैदावार एक परसेंट कम होनी जा रही है और आबादी एक परसेंट ज्यादा होती जा रही हैं। किस तरह से हम इसका मुकाबला कर पायेंगे। इस तरह से तो हमारी फूड सिचुएशन कभी भी दुरुस्त नहीं हो सकेगी। इस बास्ते फैनिली प्लानिंग को हमे कामयाब बनाना होगा। जो नीचे के तबके के लोग हैं जो वलनरेबल सर्वेशन है उनका मयारे जिन्दगी नीचा है और उनकी आबादी ज्यादा है, उनके बच्चे भी ज्यादा होते है और जो ऊपर हैं उनके बच्चे भी कम होते हैं और उनका मयारे जिन्दगी भी ऊंचा है। इस मामले मे भी आप पंचायतों से काम ले। लेकिन ग्राज कल होता क्या है? बी बी ओ ने जाना होता है तो उसके लिए चारपाई, कुर्सी लगाने का ये काम करने हैं और बी बी ओ जा कर क्या करता है, हुकम दे देता है इस तरह से करो, उस तरह से करो। फटिलाइजर और इनपुट्स की तकसीस भी आपने

[श्री वरबारा सिंह]

उसके सुपुर्द की है और वह जा कर पूछने लग जाता है क्यों यह हो गया है और यह क्यों नहीं हुआ और भाड़र दे कर आ जाता है। उसको सर्विस के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाए। पंचायत समितियों और जिला बोर्ड के नाचे उसको आप करे। उसको उनका हाकिम बनाने की कोशिश आप न करें। ऐसा आपने किया तो पंचायत सिस्टम ही खत्म कर दिया जाए तो बेहतर है। डेमोक्रेसी को माकरी नहीं करना चाहिये। डेमोक्रेसी को डेमोक्रेसी रहना चाहिये।

मिनिस्टर जो इंवारज है उनको सब पता है, वह बहुत पुराने है, काम करने वाले है। जो नए आए हैं—वह भी बंटे हुए है। वे जानते हैं कि इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों की आप कोई कमेटी बनाएँ जो इन सब चीजों को देखे और अपनी सिफारिशें करे और आप उनको अमल में लाएँ। स्टैंड लेबल पर, उनके रहम पर आप इस चीज को छोड़ न दें। पंचायत राज काफी कोसीदा हो चुका है। इसके आप बचाले। बचाने का एक ही तरीका है कि सही मानों में पंचायत राज देश में हर जगह कायम हो। मुझे मानूम है ऐसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आई है जिन्होंने कहा कि पंचायत राज हमारे उमूलो के खिलाफ है, इसको खत्म करो और खत्म किया। हम लोगों ने रिजिस्ट किया, हम लोग उसके खिलाफ लड़े। उसके बाद कायम किया तो ऐसा किया जैसा बिल्कुल मुर्दे में जान डालने की बात हूँती है। ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन करते हैं तो लाजिमी तौर पर आपको कोई कमेटी बनानी चाहिये हाउस की बनाएं या कोई और हाई लेबल कमेटी बनाएं जो इसके सभी पहलुओं में जाएँ और एक वक्ता मुकरी में अपनी फाइनल रिपोर्ट दें, दो चार पांच महीने बाद दें और आप उस पर अमल करें। लोगों को पता चलना चाहिये कि नीचे वाला जो है, पंचायत राज जो है, यह सही मानों में चलेगा। नम्बरवारी

आपने खत्म की, जेलदारी सिस्टम खत्म किया, भंगेजों के जितने बोसीदा इरादे थे, सब खत्म किए। इस इरादे को बांसीदा न बनाए। मैं यही आश्वि में आप से अपील करता हूँ कि कमेटी बना करके आप जल्दी फैसला करवाएँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalji Bhai.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: How many more speakers are there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Originally, there were two more speakers—Shri Lalji Bhai and Shri K. Lakkappa. Now two more speakers have been added, namely, Shri Sheonath Singh and Shri Krishnan.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): Sir, I may be permitted at least to begin my speech so that it can be continued the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four more speakers, then the Minister has to intervene and the Mover to speak. We have also the Half an Hour Discussion. I think it will go by default. I do not think it would be possible to take it up.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर): मन्त्रापनि महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

श्री रण बहादुर सिंह ने जो विषयक पेश किया है, उस में अनुसूचित जातियों और प्रादिम जातियों के उत्थान के सम्बन्ध में पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों का सहयोग देने की बात कही गई है। भारत के अधिकांश राज्यों में, और राजस्थान में भी, पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए। आठ साल हो गये हैं, जब कि पद्धति यह है कि तीन साल में पंचायतों के चुनाव हो जाने चाहिए। इस दिनाई और कमजोरी को देखते हुए मैं इस बात पर जोर दूंगा कि सरकार बलवंतराय मेहता कमेटी की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा

रही है। मैं सरकार से यह जानकारी भी चाहता हूँ कि देश के किन किन राज्यों में पंचायतों के चुनाव नियम के अनुसार तीन साल में हुए हैं।

आज हम देखते हैं कि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों का कोई भी व्यक्ति पंचायतों का सदस्य नहीं है। उन लोगों से चुना जा सकता है। आवश्यकता इन बातों की है कि पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों में आदिम जातियों के लोगों को रखा जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस सालों के बाद आज प्रत्येक राज्य में पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों में आदिम जातियों के कितने सदस्य हैं। उन लोगों के जिम्मेदारी के पदों पर होने से देश की समस्या सुलझ सकती है। लेकिन इस दिशा में कई प्रकार की कठिनाईयाँ हैं और सरकार को उनका निवारण करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

सरकार ये आकड़े दे कि पिछले तीन सालों में प्रति वर्ष अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के कितने लोगों का पञ्जीकरण हुआ है और कितने लोगों को नियुक्तियाँ दी गई हैं।

आज ग्रामीण इलाकों में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के लोगों के मामले में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि उन को जमीन नहीं मिल पा रही है। वृद्धि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों पर बड़े बड़े किसानों का दबाव है, इस लिए वे भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने में विफल हो चुकी हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि अधिकांश राज्यों में आठ दस साल से अतिक्रमण के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, जब कि कानून यह है कि तीन साल के बाद कब्जे को रेगुलराइज कर के जमीन का पट्टा दे दिया जाना चाहिए। तीन कैटेगरी की जमीन है, मकान बनाने की जमीन, कल-कारखाने

बनाने की जमीन और खेती-बाड़ी करने की जमीन आदिम। जातियों के लोगों का जमीन पर आठ दस साल से कब्जा है, लेकिन पटवारी और तहसीलदार उन को जिनवारी में नहीं लाते हैं। वे पैसा ले कर, और भ्रष्टाचार के आधार पर, जिनवारी में इन्दराज करते हैं। जमीन का पट्टा उन को देने के बजाये उन से प्रीमियम फीस के रूप में एक बीघे पर मात्र आठ सौ रुपये प्रति-वर्ष लेकर उनका शोषण किया जाता है, और जो लोग यह फीस नहीं दे पाते हैं, उन को जमीन छोड़नी पड़ती है। अधिकांश राज्यों में यह स्थिति है। राजस्थान में अतिक्रमण के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। मेरे एक अनस्टाई प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक जमीन के इन मुकदमों का निराकरण कर पायेगी। उन लोगों से प्रीमियम फीस गलत ढंग से वसूल न कर के उन के नाम जमीन कर दी जाये, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

17.00 hrs.

इस विधेयक में पंचायतों को 20 विषयों, पंचायत समितियों को 31 विषयों और जिला परिषदों को 25 विषयों के सम्बन्ध में अधिकार दिये गये हैं। लेकिन देश में सब कुछ काम इस के विपरीत हो रहा है। इस का कारण क्या है? देश को आजाद हुए आज पच्चीस साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन ग्रामवासी यह नहीं जानते हैं कि पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों में उन को क्या सहायता मिल सकती है, उन को कौन से ऋण या तकावी आदि मिल सकते हैं, कौन स्कूलों की व्यवस्था करेगा और कौन उन्हें जमीन देगा।

राजस्थान में आठ साल से पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। इस बारे में सारे

[श्री लालजी भाई]

हिन्दुस्तान में डिलाई है। इस लिए सरकार पंचायतो के चुनाव कराने की तरफ ध्यान दे।

गाज शहरो में कई प्रकार की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि तेल नहीं मिलता है, बिजली के खम्भे हैं, लेकिन वोल्टेज नहीं है, बिजली के कारखाने हैं, लेकिन उनके पुर्जों आदि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, स्कूल हैं, लेकिन उन के कमरे नहीं हैं, कोयला नहीं है, रेल गाड़ी है, लेकिन इंजिन या कोयला नहीं है। जब शहरो की यह स्थिति है, तो गांवों में इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। आज शहर वाले इस तरह की समस्याओं में फंसे हैं। आज हमारे देश के नागरिक खाने की चीजों और कपड़ा आदि दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं में बचिन हो रहे हैं। देश में हर एक चीज का अभाव है। इस के अतिरिक्त पानी, तेल और दवाओं आदि सब चीजों में मिलावट हो रही है।

मिलावट की समस्या सामने आएगी आज बिन्डिंग बनती है तो सीमेंट में मिलावट है। पल बनने है तो उसके मॉटीरियल में मिलावट है। जो बिन्डिंग बनती है वह घटिया किस्म के मॉटीरियल में बनाते हैं। वह बिन्डिंग ठूट जाती है, सड़के टूट जाती हैं। उन की कोई मियाद होनी चाहिए लेकिन मियाद तक वह टिक नहीं पाती है इसलिए उनमें मिलावट होती है। ता ये तीनों समस्याएँ हैं—महंगाई तो है, लेकिन महंगाई अभाव और मिलावट इन तीनों को रोकने के लिए मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि एक तो जो देश में बड़े बड़े कारखाने बिजली टेलीफोन, टेलीविजन आदि के बन रहे हैं, इन कारखानों में अनाप शनाप ख़या खर्च होता है और सरकार को उन की ख़ह देती देती है, तो एक तो सरकार उन पर प्रतिबन्ध

लगाए। एक मुद्दा तो मेरा यह है। दूसरा यह है कि जितना भी विकास कामों के लिए केन्द्र विदेशों में पैसा लाती है अमेरिका आदि देशों से, उग का लेखा जोखा शार्ट में इन प्रकार होता है कि आधा तो केन्द्र सरकार खानी है, आधा जो रहता है उस में 25 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारें खा जाती हैं और 25 प्रतिशत जो बचता है, चुनाव के समय उस से सब तरह की समस्याएँ हल हो जाती हैं, लोगों के सामने एक इस तरह की चीज आ जाती है और चुनाव जीत लेते हैं। यानी चार साल तो कम बर मुसीबतों का सामना करो और एक साल के लिए समस्या हल हो गई, वह परम्परा सरकार बनाना चाहती है। मैं इन ख़ास समस्याओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस तरह की चीज को सामने न लाए और देश को गुमराह करने की काशिश न करे। इस के बजाये सरकार इन दावानों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए। एक तो ऐसी भूमि बनाई जाए जो किसी दल से संबंधित न हो, वह समन्वय भूमि हो और वह भूमि हमारे अफ़्टाचार की जांच करनी रहे। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि कल कारखानों पर सरकार रोक लगाए। (ब्यवधान)

सभापति श्रीहरीश्वर अब आप समान कीजिए।

श्री लालजी भाई मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन यह विधेयक ही खाली नाने या पास हो जाने से देश की समस्याएँ नहीं मिट सकती। मेरे इन तीनों मुद्दों पर ध्यान दिया जाए। अफ़्टाचार पर रोक लगाई जाए और कल-कारखानों पर रोक लगाई जाए।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to say that the Bill has provided me an opportunity to focus certain problems which are confronting our State and also our Country. The basic

principle on which the Bill has been framed may not ultimately solve the problem. But the spirit with which the Bill has been introduced is commendable from the point of view of debating interest.

The hon. members who have spoken on this subject have stated and also stressed that village institutions have to be developed and Panchayati Raj has to be established in the real sense of the term and the people of this country should get the real power. The institutions are functioning or maybe, sometimes many institutions are not functioning in various States. That is not an important aspect. But the point is whether, in the real sense, the socio-economic problems have been solved so far as the people living in the rural parts of the country are concerned. That is the most important aspect that we have to stress. Whether you introduce any kind of organisation and whether such organisations are functioning in the country, is not so important. If we trace the history of the functioning of these institutions and the development activities that have been generated in the villages, we are very sorry to say that the socio-economic problems of the rural parts have not been solved so far.

We have recently read reports as also statistics that except for a few States, every other State is confronting with acute poverty and even sometimes the people are living below the poverty level. We are also even hearing reports about starvation deaths. But the point we want to focus is that economic freedom of the people, in the real sense, has unfortunately not been fulfilled. Even the crying need for economic development in the villages and to narrow down the gap between the village and economy and the urban economy has not been properly understood by the planners and no efforts have been made either by the State Governments or the Central Government to see that this gap is completely wiped out or at least narrow-

ed down so as to bring the villagers on par with the urbanites. Most of our economic activity generated in the towns but not in the villages. Even the economy that flows in various forms and various activities has not gone in the real sense to the people of the country and they are not participating in the real sense of democracy. They have been denied every right and the right of equality has been completely denied so far as the rural masses are concerned.

In the force of developmental activities, even the basic necessities of life food, clothing and shelter they do not get, let alone other rights and developmental activities which so many members have mentioned. I want to know whether this Planning Commission that has been created here has got any sense of responsibility to know, to understand and to find solutions for any of the real problems of the rural parts. No planner has ever understood the real functioning of the villages and of the village life and the rural problems which have remained completely neglected. I would like to say that so far as the national problems are concerned, so far as the major problems are concerned, we cannot isolate the villages. Take, for example, the natural resources available in the country. Take water. Hundreds of irrigation projects have been located in the districts but the Planning Commission is not helping the State Government in their execution. And the Ministry is not solving the problem and this is going on for a long time. It is not to-day's problem or yesterday's problem. It is there for years. Unless you fully exploit the natural resources and develop the economic life in the rural parts by completely solving the problem of irrigation at least, the rural economy cannot be built up.

That rural economy has not been built up because we think these are the national problems of national resources of the country and we are still at the mercy of the bureaucracy.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

whether it is at the central level or at the State level. This is the real situation that is prevailing in the country. Not only that, we have accepted a system which we have to attack and that system is that even the bureaucracy that is functioning is based on the capitalist system. Unless you attack that system, we cannot generate any economic activities in the rural parts and there will not be any developmental activities taking place. Therefore, we have to take the necessary steps to see that social justice is meted out to every citizen of the country.

You know that we have had a number of elections and the people of this country have participated in the elections and the ratio of election participation of the rural masses and the people living in the urban areas. But, unfortunately, the economic control and the economic activity and its generation always centre around big cities.

Big industries are developed and crores of money are put but they are confined to big cities only like Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and so on. They are not set up in the rural parts. Rural-based industries have not been developed. We have no control over big business houses and industrialists. They are not functioning at the mercy of the people, but they are functioning in a way that they get more and more money and this is an attitude which is responsible for not creating enough sense of security in our rural masses. So, what I say is, this sense of security has to be created. That is the social effort for which we fight for. This problem has to be solved. Whether this is solved by discussions, debates or organising meetings and so on is one aspect of the matter, but what I feel is, this problem cannot be solved unless the Ministry comes to its senses, and see that sense of responsibility is

fixed in various matters. There is no politics in this. We should all unitedly tackle this problem. The hon. Members opposite must also give us help. The Jan Sangh, the Swatantra and other parties are having different ideologies and they are directing people in different directions. Therefore what I say is that responsibility should be fixed on political parties. This is not a political or partisan issue. Every party gets its strength from the people. The Minister should constitute a committee of all parties, to see that pragmatic solution is made for this problem. Mr. Shinde is an efficient Minister. I hope that my suggestions will be taken into consideration seriously. Our irrigation problem of Karnataka has not been solved as yet. I am sure a solution will be found out in the near future for this also.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Planning and Development through Panchayati Raj Bill, which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Rana Bahadur Singh. I have to pay my compliments to Shri Rana Bahadur Singh for introducing this very important piece of legislation, which emphasises the imperative necessity for formulating and executing Plan Projects through Panchayati Raj institutions, as that alone will ensure the economic development of rural areas in our country. This is a laudable objective and there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government to accept this legislative proposition.

Sir, one can talk about this Bill for any length of time. On account of paucity of time, I will confine myself to a few very important issues.

We have so far invested Rs. 2770 crores in major and minor irrigation projects. On the admission of the

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

hon. Minister of Agriculture himself, only 15 per cent of the farmers have been the privileged persons to derive benefits from these irrigation projects. The remaining 85 per cent of our agriculturists are still scanning the skies for their cultivation. The former Member of the Planning Commission, Dr. Minhas has stated that in 1972-73 the country suffered a loss of Rs. 140 crores on this investment of Rs. 2770 crores. The reason for that is that the majority of agriculturists in our country has not been able to derive any benefits from these irrigation projects for want of subsidiary canals. When the Irrigation Project is constructed over a river running through more than two or three States, the State Governments are quarrelling among themselves as to who should bear the cost of constructing the subsidiary canals. In these unseemly controversies the small farmers are deprived of the much-needed water for irrigation. Naturally the investment made on these irrigation projects does not yield a single paise return to the Government. Besides this, in spite of the fact that there are many major and minor irrigation projects, the annual loss of crops on account of recurring floods is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 300 crores.

I have referred to these facts to indicate that the prestige irrigation projects have not been planned keeping in mind the economic development of rural areas in our country. If only the agriculturists had been assured of adequate supply of water, there would not have been this kind of food scarcity in our country and the Government would have also not been going to countries like the U.S.A. with begging bowls for food-grains. The agriculturists living in the villages of our country would have made the nation self-sufficient in food long ago.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that we have so far invested Rs. 4700 crores in Power

Projects. What is the result of this massive investment? Out of 5 lakhs of villages in our country, only 1.22 lakh villages have got electricity connection. This again shows that the Power Projects with Rs. 4700 crores have not solved the problems of people living in rural areas. Here, I would like to give the instance of Tamil Nadu where the D.M.K. Government during its short tenure of 7 years has achieved magnificent results by planning the projects on the basis of rural needs. Out of 61,396 villages in Tamil Nadu, during a period of 5 years, the D.M.K. Government has ensured that 41,146 villages are electrified. In the Congress Party rule of 20 long years in Tamil Nadu, only 20,250 villages could get electric connection. Bearing in mind the importance of achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains, the Tamil Nadu Government has energised 6 lakhs of pumpsets. I have referred to this only to show that when the Projects are based on the needs of rural areas, then there is proper utilisation of the money invested in them and also there is adequate return to the Government on its investments.

Sir, after investing Rs. 7470 crores in Power and Irrigation Projects, the plight of 5 lakhs of villages in our country even after 27 years of independence is unenviable. In case a village has been taken as the central point for economic development, the Government would have invested a sum of Rs. 14.94 lakhs so far. This investment of Rs. 15 lakhs in a village would have brought in an economic marvel in our country.

The National Commission on Agriculture has made an important recommendation, after analysing in detail the causes of our rural backwardness.

I quote:

"The Commission recommend the adoption of a whole village ap-

[Shri E. B. Krishnan]

proach to development for harnessing the growth potential of the villages."

How could this recommendation be implemented successfully except through Panchayati Raj institutions? In this effort, the Community Development Projects will also play a very vital role. But, so far as the Plans and Projects of the ruling Congress Party are concerned, they are all only on paper and none of them has yet become a reality especially in reference to the economic development of our villages. On the other hand, in many of the Congress-ruled States, the Community Development Project has been scrapped. An example, in Madhya Pradesh the Block Development Officers have disappeared. In many of the States ruled by the Congress, for many years no elections have been held to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Perhaps the Congress Governments in the States are afraid, after seeing the recent debacle of the Congress Party in the recent Municipal Elections in Maharashtra.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that the Central Government appointed B. G. Mehta Committee to go into the question of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Committee submitted its report many years ago. I would like to know what action has been taken on the valuable recommendations of the B. G. Mehta Committee's Report.

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation led the freedom struggle solely guided by his goal of establishing Gram Raj in India. I regret to say that Mahatma Gandhi's heirs in the Central and the State Governments have not so far endeavoured to establish Gram Raj in our country.

With these words I conclude.

श्री जिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझु) : सभापति महोदय, गांधी जी के स्वप्न को लेकर देश

में पंचायती राज की स्थापना की गई। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेहरू जी ने काफी ईमानदारी से इस को धार में बढाना चाहा और मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि देश में राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रांत था जो इस काम में अग्रणी रहा और नागोद के स्थान पर स्वर्गीय नेहरू जी ने इस पंचायती राज की मशाल जलाई। देश को जनता को आवाहन दिया गया कि आप अपने भाग्य के निर्माण खुद बनोगे। देश में अलग अलग किस्म के पंचायती राज कायम हुए, लेकिन कहीं उन में विकास का अधिकार दिया गया, कहीं प्रशासनिक अधिकार दिया गया, कहीं दोनों दिये गये। देश में एक प्रकार का मुगलना हुआ—मैं तो यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि पंचायती राज के नाम पर देहान्त की जनता के साथ जो धोखा हुआ उनका किसी दूसरे नाम में नहीं हुआ। किम आशा में हम ने इस पंचायत राज को बनाया था। लेकिन आज वह गावा में लड़ाई का माघन बन गया है। जिला पंचायत, गांव समिति को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अभी तक हम तय नहीं कर पाये हैं कि हमारे यहाँ दो टीयर, तीन टीयर सिस्टम रहेगा या एक टीयर सिस्टम रहेगा। कई दफा कांग्रेस की गई कि पंचायतों को अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें, उन की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारी जाय। कहा गया कि पंचायतों को लैंड रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट करने का काम दिया जाय, उस में से कुछ हिस्सा उन को दिया जाय। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आज यह क्षेत्र काफी नेगलेक्ट हो गया है।

राजस्थान में सब से पहले चुनाव 1965 में हुआ था तीन साल के लिये। लेकिन उस के बाद आज तक कोई चुनाव नहीं हुआ और बारबार उन क टर्न को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान उस की ओर दिलाया। इस बिन्दु के अन्दर दो तरह के आधिकार हैं पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों की भावना

हमारी योजनाये बने और उन का कार्या-
 न्वयन हो। स्थानीय योजनाये हो सकती हैं
 जो स्थानीय इकाई बना सकती है। प्रान्त
 स्तर पर योजना वह नहीं बना सकते।
 ग्रामीण लोगों को इन बात का आभास होना
 चाहिये कि वह अपने भाग्य के खुद निर्माता
 है। लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार
 इस के प्रति बहुत उदासीन है। परन्तु केन्द्र
 के अन्दर पंचायत राज विभाग का मंत्रालय
 होना था, लेकिन आज कोई नहीं है। तो
 या तो पंचायत राज को समाप्त कर दीजिये, और
 अगर इस को जिन्दा रखना है तो उन को
 अधिकार दीजिये साधन दीजिये ताकि वह
 अपने गिराम के कार्य कर सके। पंचायत राज
 को लागूगोही के भोग का साधन न बनाइये
 क्यों कि वह कर्मचारी अफसरों की तरह काम
 करने है, जनसेवक की तरह से नहीं। जो
 कर्मचारी वहाँ जाये उन का गाय का प्रति
 अटेंचमेंट होना चाहिये तभी वह काम की
 स्थिति में सुधार कर सकते हैं। हर प्रांत
 के अन्दर इस की चर्चा है कि पंचायत राज
 को जिन्दा रखा जाय कि नहीं। मेरा निवेदन
 है कि यदि पंचायत राज को जिन्दा रखना
 चाहते हैं तो ठीक से रखे वर्ना इस को खत्म
 कर दें। अगर विकास के कार्यों का डीमण्ड-
 लाइन करना चाहते हैं तो ठीक ढंग में कीजिये।
 और पंचायत राज को लड़ाई का साधन
 न बनाइये। सरकार चाहे कोई अन्य
 कमेटी बनाये और जांच करके एक निश्चित
 निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि पंचायत राज को
 कायम रखना चाहिये या खत्म
 करना चाहिये। अगर उस सिस्टम को जीवित
 रखना चाहते हैं तो उस को उचित अधिकार
 देने चाहिये ताकि बेहतर की जनता विश्वास
 करे कि वह स्वयं अपने भाग्य के निर्माता है।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
 IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P.
 SHINDE):** Sir, I am thankful to Shri
 Ranabhadur Singh for bringing for-
 ward this Bill for discussion on the
 floor of the august House. I was sur-

prised that from all sections of the
 House there was a sort of general
 support for the principles behind this
 Bill.

I know Shri Ranabhadur S. ng
 personally. He is very fine person

MR CHAIRMAN The Half-an-hour
 Discussion was to be taken up at
 5.30 P.M. You know, we start the
 Private Member's Business at 3.25
 P.M.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
 Even otherwise, I would like to listen
 to the Minister. After he concludes,
 we can have the half-an-hour discus-
 sion.

MR CHAIRMAN Therefore, we will
 take up the half-an-hour discussion at
 5.15 P.M.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI Sir,
 before that kindly give me a chance
 to move my Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN I will try

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
 The hon. Member has a very good
 knowledge of the problems of rural
 economy of our country. I have heard
 him speak on a number of occasions on
 the problems of agriculture, on the
 problems of rural development and he
 is really one of the very good Members
 of this House, who does take these
 matters very seriously. But the issues
 he has raised have two aspects. First
 of all what is the role in India of
 Panchayat Raj? How it should really
 play its role in our economy and
 particularly in regard to rural develop-
 ment? As far as the first aspect is
 concerned, hon. Members have expres-
 sed their views and I have no differen-
 ces with them. But, that is a different
 thing. As far as the Bill which has
 been brought forward by Mr. Rana-
 bhadur Singh is concerned, I think, it
 is a different thing, because, first of
 all, he has not, naturally, all the means
 available, all the sources of informa-
 tion available to him, as an individual
 Member, which are available to the
 Government. I cannot blame him.
 But, naturally, the Bill which has been

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

drafted has all limitations, many drawbacks, and therefore, if this august House is to accept the Bill, there will be many many difficulties. Some of them I will touch upon. I am not blaming him, because, any private Member bringing a Bill of this nature is bound to have these limitations. But, Sir....

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I would ask the Minister not to waste his time on trying to meet the arguments as to whether my Bill is the proper one. That was not my intention. My only intention was to focus the attention of the House. So, I would request the hon. Minister to come to the fundamentals and not try to go into the limitations of this Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir, I agree that the main intention of the hon. Member was to focus the attention of the House and of the country on the role of Panchayat Raj in the country. I think, he has succeeded very well. This is clear from the very fact that all sections of the House have broadly supported the principles implied in this Bill. I would also like to say that as far as Government of India is concerned, as far as principles are concerned, we are one with him. It is not that today, I am taking the position. In fact, Government of India has been very clear, all along, as far as the role of Panchayat Raj in this country is concerned. Personally, I feel that many of the ills in this country with which we are confronted today would not have been there, if real, genuine Panchayat Raj had been established in this country. By genuine Panchayat Raj, I mean, Panchayat institutions elected on the basis of adult franchise, not only Panchayat institutions—here, I am not referring to the village Panchayats—but also Panchayat Samitis and even Zila Parishads elected on the basis of adult franchise like Members of Parliament and Members of State Assemblies. This is because, I have seen in this country that wherever there are indirect elections, a lot of manipulations

take place and these institutions are not effective. But, we have effective institutions in some parts of the country. For instance, in the State from where I come, members of the Zila Parishads are directly elected on the basis of adult franchise. Every man and woman who is a voter votes in these elections. Now, they have been accepted the position that even at Panchayat Samitis level, there should be direct election. Therefore, these bodies have lot of weight and they influence the policy decisions of the State Governments. They have become very effective instruments in regard to the development of our rural economy. Therefore, my concept of Panchayat Raj is that there should be elected bodies elected on the basis of adult franchise. This is one. Secondly, these Panchayat bodies should have a very effective say in the planning as well development activities which is not there in the country today. Thirdly, these Panchayat bodies should provide every important safeguard to the weaker sections of the society because there is a complaint in the country that these Panchayat bodies are sometimes dominated by a handful of people who are very powerful in the rural areas. Therefore, there should be a new mechanism as far as Panchayat Raj is concerned, whereby, the interests of the weaker sections of the society are very well protected. That is my concept of panchayat raj. The Government of India also has all along accepted this position. In fact, our constitution-makers themselves had visualised this role of panchayat raj. I would draw attention to art. 40 which says.

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government".

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): This is what has not happened.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE:
 That is true. As far as the theoretical position is concerned, I am clarifying what is the Government of India's position in this matter because that is how the hon. member wanted to know from me.

When the Balwantrai Mehta Committee went into this, they suggested that this should apply not only to villages but even to the panchayat samitis and zila parishads. They should be very effective units of self-government.

If we go into the background, we find that the National Development Council which went in 1959 into the report of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee which for the first time clearly enunciated the position of panchayat raj in the country, also accepted this position with this proviso that this country being vast with different socio-economic conditions, with different historical backgrounds, different land tenure systems, a uniform pattern of panchayat raj will not be applicable to India. So when they went into the problem in 1959, they said that while the broad pattern and fundamentals may be uniform, there should not be any rigidity in the pattern. They said:

"In fact, the country is so large and panchayat raj, that is democratic decentralisation, is so complex a subject with far-reaching consequences that there is the fullest scope for trying out various patterns and alternatives. What is most important is genuine transfer of power to the people".

I repeat it—

"What is most important is genuine transfer of power to the people. If this is ensured, the form and pattern must necessarily vary according to conditions prevailing in the different States".

This was accepted. In fact, we have recommended this to the State Gov-

ernments. We have asked them to enact panchayat laws on these lines. Moreover, we also envisage a three-tier structure. Experience indicates that there may be two opinions whether it should be two-tier or three-tier. My own view is that perhaps two-tier would be preferable, because multiplicity of agencies would perhaps add to the troubles. But this is a matter of local judgment. In these matters, some discretion needs to be given to State Governments.

There should be genuine transfer of power and responsibility. Adequate resources should be made available for development programmes. These should be channelled through these bodies and the instrument evolved should be such as will facilitate further devolution and dispersal of power and responsibility in the future. This is the Government of India's approach to this matter. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of various State Governments to this. In fact, these are the matters referred to by hon. members when they spoke.

Therefore, on policy matters we have a very clear view. Personally, I have been very closely associated with the rural economy. I feel that our country is so vast and many of the ills afflicting us whether in Bihar, U.P. or M.P. or any other State are there mainly because we have failed to evolve an institutional structure in the rural areas, a very effective institutional structure which involves the elected representatives of the people. Our States are so big that it is not possible to govern them either from Delhi or the State capitals. Therefore, the constitution of such an institutional structure with effective involvement of the duly elected representatives of the people is a must for this country. That is how the Government of India looks at the problem. Unfortunately, many of the States have not implemented the recommendations and that is really the main difficulty.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

Fortunately or unfortunately, panchayat raj is a state subject. Perhaps some hon. members can raise the plea that now there is emergency and under art. 250(1) the Government of India and Parliament have power to enact legislation in regard to a subject falling within the State List.

Though it is not in the concurrent list, even if it is in the State list, at the time of emergency Parliament has the power but subject to the limitation contemplated in article 251 which says that unless the State Government enact their own legislation on the pattern which six months the laws so enacted by Parliament will become invalid. There are no compelling reasons why the Government of India should enact legislation. I have already pointed out how difficult it is to have a uniform piece of legislation for a country of our size. The hon. Member is not suggesting a very effective instrument of Panchayat raj. But he has suggested that there should be district welfare councils. There seems to be some confusion in regard to this issue because according to provisions of the Bill the panchayat raj and zila parishad should be represented on this body. I do not think that by creating an additional body we are serving any purpose. I am not prepared to blame the hon. Member and he has tried to put it like that with the best of intention. However I do not think that this Bill will serve the purpose which the hon. Member has in mind. Nor is the Bill comprehensive enough. I have already pointed out some very important lacuna in the Bill. The bodies which are supposed to come into existence as a result of this Bill are not based on adult franchise. There are no safeguards for the weaker sections. I would therefore humbly request the hon. Member who is a knowledgeable person, to withdraw the Bill.

I promise him this. He said that there should be a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into this. We accept the spirit of his suggestion. We have already a Consultative Committee on panchayat raj. It is a very representative body and there are also Members of Parliament on it. It is an All India body and the Ministers of panchayati raj are there. The hon. Member has also given me a representation signed by a large number of Members of this House. We would specifically put forward those suggestions before this august body presided over by my senior colleague by Jagjivan Ram Ji for its consideration. The points which have been raised by the various speakers would also be placed before that body and that should go a long way in serving the purpose which the hon. Member has in mind.

The hon. Member from the D.M.K. Party generally extended his support to this Bill. I do not know whether the D.M.K. Members have consulted their Government.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It is a private Members Bill and Members can express the personal opinion.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I have no quarrel over that. The D.M.K. is so conscious of the States right and they are pleading for more autonomy. They do not want the Central Government to enact legislation on subjects which are within the State jurisdiction. The D.M.K. Government would oppose this sort of Bill. That is why I say that I did not know whether they really represented the views of the party when they spoke on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are speaking in their private capacity... (Interruptions).

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: This is a Bill which concerns Planning and Development; the State should be given the power. Our State Govern-

ment is implementing the Plan with all possible efforts. The problem is one of resources. Where is the money? If you accept State autonomy? we will do everything.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
 The D.M.K. Government should constitute very powerful panchayat bodies based on direct election and adult franchise, without any interference from the State capital. This is the principle.

The mover has succeeded in drawing the attention of the country to this matter and we will put it up before the august body which is in charge of this.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
 Sir, I am grateful to the Minister for having pointed out the failings of my Bill. I would request him to consider the matter from the point of view of a private member, that too an independent member. He was kind enough to say, I have my limitations. As a matter of fact, I had tabled two Bills. Bill No. 36 did not fare well in the ballot. If that had come before the House, the lacunae you have very kindly pointed out were exactly dealt with in that Bill. There was also the constraint that this is a State subject. I could not have brought it in here unless I took the name of development and planning. That was the backdoor entry I had to make.

I am grateful for the all round support this Bill has drawn from this House. I am sure the matter is now formally placed for the consideration of the House, namely, the people's involvement is the necessity. That has been the accepted policy, as the Minister says. But this accepted policy has had a twist in it. There was always the necessity of having the people involved in development or reconstruction activities. Especially now in regard to the food situation, we want the people to cooperate, but the twist has remained: "You work, we rule". All that I wanted to put for

the consideration of the House by this Bill was, now it should be accepted that this will not work. So, if you want people to work, you shall have to say you work and you rule with us. That is the only difference. This would lead to giving sovereignty to the panchayats. Unless the sovereignty is willingly parted to the panchayats, nothing will work in this country.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:
 Sovereignty will not be the right word; it should be self-government.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I used a strong word, so that in the process of dilution, at least something may remain.

I have heard that the Prime Minister has written to the heads of panchayats drawing their attention and cooperation to family planning. This will do no good whatsoever. For the last 25 years, there has been a law that has framed the panchayats and that law has had the most disturbing effect on the panchayats inasmuch as the law has disgraced the commonsense of the people in the villages. As many members have said, for 7 or 10 years if you do not hold elections to a body which should be held in three years, people in the villages are no fools. They know exactly the value of a body in whose election in time the Government has no faith. It is not the fault of the quality of the people in our villages. It is the fault of the panchayati laws. The baby should not be thrown away with the bathwater, saying that no self-governing powers can be given to the panchayats because of their present low quality of administrative skill or morality.

Another point that strengthens this Bill, however weak in its approach, has been that the present tax structure of our country cannot withstand any further financial weight and unless we are able to organise the people on a basis of equality the social

[Shri Ramabhadur Singh]

services level that we are aiming at in the context of our social welfare plan would be frozen in the present context, because, unless the people are willingly involved on the basis of equality, the whole social fabric is going to fall down.

What can be done is very simple. There is no need to grope in the dark. There are just four points that I want to present in this context. As the Minister has kindly promised to bring this matter up before the august body that already exists, I mention these four points specifically for consideration, there.

Well, if this bad law that has undermined the people's will in the countryside is sought to be renewed or revamped. The first thing that is necessary and that should be considered is that there must be a universality of membership at the panchayat level. Shri Ramavtar Shastri has brought out a very good point when he said that the bigger people, the social-statured people, in the villages are exploiting the people. The answer lies in the universality of membership and consensus of working. If the small man had the power of vetoing the law inside a village panchayat there would not be a single voter who will not participate in the proceedings and that would stand well in giving him the leverage that he requires and for which he has been asking for all these 27 years from the people, from our laws, so that he can stand on his own and say he is a free citizen of this country. This consensus is not a chimera. It has already been made out that consensus is not possible in the present context of things. May I respectfully submit that what this House has witnessed today for the last one and a quarter hour, or the earlier day when we were discussing this, shows that there is a consensus reigning in this House, which by itself is quite a change from what happens between

12 noon and 1 O'Clock in the House? So, it depends on the quality of the thing that is sought to be achieved.

The second point that I want to make in this context is land distribution, which is a thing which has held us spell-bound for the last twenty years. How much energy, how much time and how much verbosity has gone into it I cannot say. But if land distribution was left to such constituted panchayats on the basis of universality of membership and consensus, I would say respectfully that this problem that has been hanging fire for the last 20 years would be solved in 20 months, because the present land distribution laws depend on the official machinery, and the official machinery has no way of finding out who is landless.

Thirdly, there must be financial independence of the panchayats, and financial independence cannot be based on the fact that the Government sets apart a certain fraction of the land revenue to the panchayats. It must be made in such a way that every person who is a member of the panchayat must contribute at least 1/30th of his annual income to it.

Lastly, there must be a corporate ownership of land. This is a bogey which could very well raise a hornet's nest because it visualizes corporate ownership that has been tried in other parts of the world. I am not drawing the attention of the House to that. What I mean is that there should be corporate ownership on the basis of trusteeship and land should vest in the panchayat on the basis of trust.

I raise these points only for the sake of putting them up as a matter of discussion. These are not the final word.

I have already found a consensus amongst the Members here that there must be set up a committee. The Hon. Minister has promised to bring this matter to the notice of a committee

that already exists. All that I would request him even now is that the Members of Parliament who might be interested in this as a subject should be at least asked to depose before that committee and to bring about a certain sitting of the committee in which that committee will take specific note of this particular aspect.

In conclusion, I would say that whatever might be contemplated as a stop-gap measure, one thing should be taken into consideration as to whether it can be at least weighed for its viability and that is, whether it would be possible to amend the Constitution and include in the Seventh Schedule another new item under item 97. You say that the formation of panchayats at the village level based on these four points would be included under item 97 in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution

I would say that the Madhya Pradesh Government has been the first Government in this country which has already framed a law based on these four points and that law is working. So I think, I have a point in requesting the hon Minister to study this matter more deeply. That was all the purpose in bringing forward this Bill before the House and in the hope that he will take the matter up, I would, under his instructions, withdraw the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for planning and development through various democratic and official agencies of Panchayat Raj"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I withdraw the Bill.

15.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 324)

SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member may continue on the next occasion. We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion.

15.57 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am raising a discussion on a very important question which relates to the declaration of assets by the elected representatives.

To put the record straight, I would like to read the Question that was posed to the Home Minister and the reply that was given by the Minister concerned. The Question was:

"(a) whether a number of newspapers carried editorials and articles during July-August last to the effect that for a healthy and progressive political atmosphere, it was necessary that every elected representative should declare publicly the movable and immovable property owned or controlled by him;

(b) whether Government have examined this demand and taken any decision thereon; and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

(c) if so, the salient features thereof."

The Home Minister, Shri K. Biahmananda Reddy, replying to this Question said:

"(a) Government have seen some reports on the subject."

The Government is quite knowledgeable.

"(b) and (c). There is already a Code of Conduct for Ministers which provides for the disclosure by a Minister to the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, as the case may be, of assets and liabilities and of business interests of a Minister and members of his family and also for submission of an annual declaration regarding his assets and liabilities. These are treated as confidential documents. . .

—because, if they are opened out something may come out—

"No proposal is under consideration for requiring other elected members to furnish similar declarations."

12.00 hrs.

While I raise this discussion on the floor of the House, I do so with a clean conscience because the Party to which I belong, the Maharashtra Branch of the Socialist Party, has directed all the Legislators and the Municipal Councillors elected under the Socialist ticket to declare their assets and properties. Sir, the House will be happy to know that, not only those Members of the Socialist Party from Maharashtra like myself who are elected to the Parliament, but the Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Poona Municipal Corporation and 27 Presidents of the Municipalities which the Socialists have captured in the recent elections

on the basis of adult franchise, all of them have made public declarations of their liabilities, assets and properties—whatever they have.

On 9th August last, the Legislators from Maharashtra walked in procession—on that historic and memorable day—to the Governor of Maharashtra and submitted a statement indicating their liabilities, their assets and their properties, and ultimately that declaration, handed over to the Governor, was published in the press. What we have done for ourselves, we are demanding that it should also be done for all the elected representatives.

I must be very fair. It is not only that some of the Members of the Opposition have followed this practice, but I am happy to recall that one of our young Ministers, Shri Mohan Dharia, when he accepted office in May 1971 in the Union Government—he was, probably, the first Minister to do so—he submitted that statement not only to the Prime Minister as required by the insufficient Code of Conduct that they have evolved, but he also cyclostyled that statement and gave it to the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament and he also submitted that statement to prominent personalities like Justice Chagla and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. Probably, some friends there must not have liked his submitting that statement to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, but he considers him to be one of the personalities in India with impeccable character and quality. Therefore, accepting them as men, in our public life, with integrity, he submitted those statements to persons like Justice Chagla, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and a number of other prominent personalities. I am only expecting that what the Members of the Socialist Party in Maharashtra have done and what the Congress Member like Shri Mohan Dharia has done in this House, that

particular example, must be emulated by all the elected representatives and, particularly, by the Ministers.

Sir, my conviction that such statements must come forward gets reinforced and strengthened by what we have seen in the 87 hours of debate on import licence scandal in this very House: whether we belong to the ruling Party or to the Opposition, I have not the least doubt that, as far as this country is concerned, each one of us in this Parliament will hang our heads down in shame, sorrow and pain when we go before the people—after the scandal discussion that has taken place in this House. It is not merely one section of the House that will hang their heads down in shame, but the entire House feels that our status, our dignity and our honour have been denigrated. And if we want to establish that, prevention is better than cure. We have to see that the potential scandals are nipped in the bud, we have to create confidence in the minds of the people about those Members of Parliament and State Legislatures who hold important offices as Members of Parliament or State Legislatures. Here I may say that it is not only the Ministers who hold important offices, it is not only they who hold the levers of power, but even ordinary Members like those who belong to Parliament or State Legislatures have also the levers of power with them. What are those levers of power? The businessmen can try to purchase the Members of the Legislatures, at the Centre as well as at the State level. They can build up their own lobbies inside the Parliament. They can build up their own lobbies inside the State legislatures. They can lure the Members of the State legislatures and the Central Parliament and request them, 'Here is the price we are prepared to pay' and if there are men who will be prepared to sell their soul for a mess of pottage, then the soul of democracy and the parliamentary democracy will

be completely mutilated and destroyed. In order that this thing should not happen—whether it is Members of the Opposition or of the ruling party, there are weaknesses—we must have a provision in the statute to see that there is no attraction, and temptations for any member of the legislature whether at the Centre or in the States, that he can be purchased by money power must be prevented

There are levers of power in our hands. I do not want to cast aspersions on any individual Member and it is against the ethics that I observe in this House. I do not want to name anyone. But I know that sometimes there are business houses which pick up a few Members of Parliament and provoke them to ask and put questions against their rival business houses, not out of any love for justice and equity, but because they are more concerned with their own prosperity and their own business interests. Therefore, if they cannot rise on their own strength, they would like to rise on the debris of their rival industrial houses and they paint their rivals in all the black colours when their own image is not a shining one when related to the image of their rivals. Therefore, they will provoke certain Members of Parliament and Members of State legislatures to ask certain questions embarrassing to the industrial houses which are their rivals and, as a result, if some industrial house goes down, then they feel that at least the gap between the two gets widened. That is what is likely to happen and this has happened in certain cases. That also has to be prevented.

In this connection, I find, sometime ago there was a discussion where the Minister also inadvertently made certain remarks which was sought to be interpreted in some other connotation and context. But a controversy did go on in this House that certain big houses and monopoly houses are try-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ing to keep certain members of the Parliament at their disposal and are trying to serve their own business interests. And if this happens, merely for the lure of lucre, in that case, the Parliament and parliamentary democracy would be destroyed.

I have seen certain legislators who completely live beyond their means. Probably nobody raises that issue on the floor of the House. But, all the same, it is there. These are the things talked about. You go in the trains, you go in the bullock-carts and you travel by bus and you hear the stories about our character, about our integrity and about the character of the parliamentary institutions in this country. And, Sir, what we hear is not very flattering to the dignity and honour of these institutions. Therefore, I want that those living beyond their means by taking help from industrial houses, from big business houses, at least should be checked. Therefore, when one tries to get money by all dubious means, if there is some provision in the statute and if he feels "Some-one is going to ask me every year and I have to make a declaration and probably, if I try to earn money by dubious means, there is some forum where questions will be asked", it will act as a deterrent.

The hon. Minister said in a written reply last time and also in reply to a supplementary that they were following a code of conduct. The Prime Minister has given a written statement and the Minister also has given a statement. These statements are normally not available to the common man. If these statements are published in the press and are available to the man in the public life, in that case, if people feel that there is something shady, something that is wrong and something that is mysterious, then questions can be posed from public platforms and there will be no question of breach of privilege if probably the issues are focussed in

a proper manner, either through criticisms in the columns of the Press or on public platforms. Probably, at least some Members of the Parliament and legislators will feel responsive to the criticism if it is voiced on the platform and they will feel that they should change their own ways.

I am not talking on general terms but I have concretised certain specific issues and I am offering these. There are laws framed in this House. There are statutory provisions and mandatory provisions. Within certain time the reports have to be presented like the Tariff Commission Report, the MRTP Commission report, the Sugar Inquiry Commission Report and so on and so forth. Very often we find,—I do not attribute any motive to any Minister or anybody,—these are not presented in time and there is inordinate delay in the submission of the report. If only there is some delay in submission of some administrative report there is no economic consequence but here in this case if a report like the Tariff Commission report is delayed, it results in disastrous economic consequences and distortion of prices and certain sections of the business community and industrial houses get gains by such delay in the submission of these reports. I am not talking about A or B or C. If the powers that be are affected by the power of the purse, they may deliberately delay submission of the report and there will be serious economic consequences and that will in turn result in distortion of prices. Therefore, it is very necessary that not only Ministers but elected representatives of both sides of the House should do this. There is no demarcation line and as far as opposition is concerned, I may say, we are as pure as the Ganga.

So what I would say in conclusion is that even if there is no statutory provision, we can have common agreement with the leaders of the

opposition and the leaders of the ruling party and we must evolve a code of conduct. Till the statutory provisions and legal provisions are provided for by law, let us follow traditions and conventions. There are shining traditions and shining conventions. As an example I will say this. Long before the Defection Bill had been thought of, in 1943 when socialists left the congress under the leadership of Acharya Narendra Dev, a number of them in the U.P. State Assembly decided that they should give up their seats in UP. They gave up their seats and contested the election. Including Acharya Narendra Dev everyone was defeated. But their defeat was more glorious than the victory of many persons. These are the traditions which we have set up.

I would conclude by saying this. Let us evolve a code of conduct, in consultation, among leaders of opposition and leaders of ruling party. Till a statutory provision comes, let every person elected to Central or State legislature come out with his assets and liabilities statement. In this manner we will be strengthening the parliamentary institutions and parliamentary democracy in this country. With that hope I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Every Member, elected to Assembly or Parliament is supposed to file return of election expenses. But that is a matter for separate discussion. Likewise, will Government see that a return showing the assets and liabilities should be submitted before they take oath in the Parliament. As a matter of fact, it should be done at the time of filing the nomination. But the Minister said it poses some difficulties. I want to know after winning whether they will be made to submit a report of the assets and liabilities?

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank Prof. Dandavate for raising this half-an-hour discussion today. He has rightly pointed that the opinion of the public about Ministers, Members of Parliament etc have gone down so much that sometimes we feel ashamed to disclose our identity of being Member, of Parliament. Prof. Dandavate has in his speech quoted the original question and the answer given thereto, I will therefore not repeat that. The hon. Minister had stated in his reply that there is a code of conduct for the Ministers under which the Central Ministers and State Ministers are required to submit a declaration of their assets and liabilities either to the Prime Minister or to the Chief Minister as the case may be. This is done on their appointment as Ministers. They are also required to furnish thereafter, an annual statement of their assets and liabilities. All such statements are kept in the custody of the Prime Minister or of the Chief Ministers as secret documents. I want to know that how many of the 61 members of the Council of Ministers at the Centre have furnished an amount of their assets and liabilities.

Prof. Dandavate has stated that Shri Mohan Dharja alone has publicly disclosed his assets and liabilities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They might have given to the Prime Minister but how many given to the public.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know that how many in the Council of Ministers have declared their assets and liabilities even to the Prime Minister. How many of them are submitting their annual accounts also? As you are aware, Sir, this said code of conduct was formu-

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]
lated 27 years ago. Since then the moral values of the Ministers, Members of Parliament etc. have undergone a steady decline. Previously if a charge of corruption was raised in Parliament against any Minister, at least an enquiry was instituted. In the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at least two Ministers had to resign office as a result of such enquiry. I would not name those Ministers. But what is the situation today. The correctness of the statement of assets furnished by even the Head of our State was challenged by a ruling Congress member viz., Shri S. N. Mishra. Even after prolonged discussion the doubt about the genuineness of the declaration of assets by even the Head of our State has not been completely erased from the public mind. A doubt still lingers. At present there is no machinery to verify whether the statement furnished by Ministers are factually correct or not. I will therefore, ask the Minister whether he is prepared to frame some machinery to verify the correctness of such statements. All the Members of Parliament, Ministers etc. should furnish detailed statements of their assets and liabilities for scrutiny before this body. I would like to know whether he would set up a Parliamentary Committee comprising of leaders of all the parties to scrutinise the statement of assets furnished by all the Members of Parliament and Ministers? That Parliamentary Committee should place their findings before the Parliament after scrutinising all the statements of assets and liabilities. I feel such a Parliamentary Committee is very necessary to remove the suspicion from the public mind regarding the conduct of Ministers, Members of Parliament etc.? This will go a long way in saving the system of Parliamentary democracy. Although I do not believe that our basic problems can be solved through the system of Parliamentary democracy. Or that the country can be freed from corruption through this

system. This step will help the interest of yourselves who talk about Parliamentary democracy all the time. I want a clear answer to my questions.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, I would like the House and, particularly, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others, to listen to my reply to Starred Question No. 316. I had stated that there is already a Code of Conduct for Ministers which provides for the disclosure by a Minister to the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister as the case may be of assets and liabilities and business interest of a Minister and members of his family and also for submission of an annual declaration regarding his assets and liabilities. These are treated as confidential documents. No proposal is under consideration for requiring other elected members to furnish similar declarations.

Under Rule 55(1) of the Rules of Procedure of this House, a discussion can be raised to seek elucidation on a matter of fact. The hon Member has commended declaration of movable and immovable properties by elected representatives as a healthy practice. He had also eloquently pleaded for the need to evolve a code of conduct for elected representatives. He further recommended that those members who amass wealth during their tenure as elected representatives should be subjected to some electoral disqualifications. It will be appreciated that these are all matters which constitute suggestions for action and do not strictly require any elucidation on any matter of fact.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I never used the word disqualification at all. Probably, he may have prepared his reply before.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Any way, the question whether

all elected representatives should be required to declare publicly their assets and liabilities had been considered on several occasions in the past. Right at the time when the Constitution was made, proposals to this effect came before the Constituent Assembly and the founding fathers of the Constitution did not see any merit in incorporating provisions in our Constitution in this behalf. In 1964, this House considered a Private Member's Bill on this subject moved by Shri H. V. Kamath and rejected the Bill. In 1969, the All India Whips Conference deliberated on the need for a code of conduct for elected representatives and adopted a code of conduct. Even this code of conduct does not include any provision for declaration of assets and liabilities by elected representatives. Most recently, two Committees of Parliament considered the matter. One was the Committee presided over by the Speaker for changes in the electoral law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Excuse me for my interruption. He has been referring to the founding fathers. But the founding fathers did not feel the necessity of amending Articles 368 and 13(2).

But, later on, through the Golak Nath case, when we found that probably a mis-use of those loose Articles was taking place, we came forward with the 24th Constitution Amendment Bill and tightened up Articles 368 and 13(2) and we said that Article 13(2) is not the controlling clause for Article 368. Whatever the founding fathers of our Constitution might have felt earlier while framing the Constitution, later on, when our experience demanded that these changes had to be incorporated, we have made them. That is my argument.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as the principle underlying your suggestion is concerned, the matters do not change. Now, one

was the Committee presided over by the Speaker for changes in the electoral law. The other was a Joint Select Committee which examined the Presidential Election Act. Again, Sir, no recommendation on this subject has been made. Finally, I understand that there are two other Private Member's Bills on this subject introduced in the House by Shri Ulaganambi and Shri B. K. Das Choudhury. The House will have an opportunity to discuss this question at greater length when these Bills come up for consideration.

As I had stated in my answer, there is already a Code of Conduct for Ministers which provides for disclosure by a Minister to the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister as the case may be of assets and liabilities and business interest of a Minister and members of his family. The code of conduct also requires submission of annual declarations regarding Ministers' assets and liabilities. This code of conduct represents the consensus amongst all Chief Ministers when they went into this question in 1964. This code already provides an adequate mechanism for the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister to look into allegations concerning Ministers' assets in the light of their earlier declaration of assets and liabilities. All elected representatives, and more so the Ministers live every minute of their lives in the glare of publicity and public gaze. The two Houses of Parliament can make themselves felt at any point of time on any aspect of their members' conduct, reputation and for that matter any aspect of public administration. The authority of this House, the sanction behind discussions and expression of opinions in this House in our view, constitute the safeguard necessary in this behalf. Mere declaration of assets and liabilities, even their being made public, would not be any greater sanction than the opinion and authority of this House. Further, these public

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

declarations can lead to frivolous challenges. As the facts are, such challenges are likely to receive exaggerated publicity. Even if the challenge or other allegations were to be found baseless after inquiry, the unsavoury publicity arising out of the challenge would cause irreparable damage to the reputation of the concerned Member of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly. If declarations by elected representatives were to be insisted upon and were also to be made public, adequate safeguard against frivolous challenges would have to be advised.

Another aspect of the matter is that a mere declaration of assets and liabilities—here, I would like you to listen carefully—would not be adequate to prevent clandestine or benami acquisition of wealth. Now, Sir, Mr. Dandavate has made much of the Socialist Party of Maharashtra, Members of the Socialist Party, having declared their assets before the Governor and some Corporators before somebody else. If he thought that—he began his speech in that manner—the conscience of the Socialist Party is eased by this, I am afraid, he has committed a grievous mistake

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very sorry. You have not responded to the noble sentiment. I am sorry.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Noble or otherwise, I am only saying that you claim that. If you think that mere declaration of assets and liabilities will absolve you all and if that is being considered by you as easing of your conscience, I would say you are very wrong.

It would, therefore, be necessary to devise further measures to provide for sanctions against incomplete declarations and other such matters. I am sure, Sir, that at the appropriate

stage when Private Members' Bills are considered, this House will go into all these aspects, the pros and cons of the proposals in detail.

In answering the question, I had merely stated the factual position. In doing so, I was also reaffirming my great faith in the conduct and the values which the elected representatives of this country cherish. The question of disqualification of members of the legislature who amass wealth during their tenure as elected representatives did not directly arise from the question as it was formulated. In any case, whether or not, there should be disqualification, and if so, what should be the nature and scope of such disqualification, are matters which could be considered when amendments to the Representation of the People Act are taken up for discussion. Therefore, it would not have been proper for me to express any opinion on this issue while answering that question which did not directly relate to that subject. The answer I furnished on the 5th was complete and after hearing the member I do not think that any aspect of my reply needs any elucidation on any matter of fact.

As I have already said in my reply as well as in the remarks made now, mere declaration of assets and liabilities is not a remedy against corruption. If you think it is a remedy against corruption or any such thing, it is not so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On that there is no difference

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: On the other hand, it has potentialities of some mischief. They will have to be considered in depth and safeguards evolved if Parliament were to ultimately decide on something like this.

Secondly, my hon. friend has brought in not only elected MPS but all elected representatives. That would mean lakhs and lakhs of people in this country, elected MPs, elected members of Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Councils, panchayats, corporations, Municipal Councils, co-operative societies, house-building societies and what not. They are all elected representatives.

SHRI THA. KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): That has been done in Tamil Nadu except for MPs.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: On paper. That I know. Please do not go into it.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): The assets are on the high side for everybody.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is no remedy if a false declaration is made. Nothing has happened. Therefore, let us not go into this question which is not a subject matter of debate just now.

Secondly, you will have to consider his intention. Whether his intention is this or whether he wants to limit it to only the elected members of Parliament and the legislatures is one point on which he has to be clear. If you put 'elected representatives', that will mean a million people in this country, or even more. So I would request him to consider this.

If Shri Mohan Dharma has done it, I do not want to make any comment. Whether it is heroic or otherwise, I do not know. Whatever it be, it is a matter for him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope you do not disapprove of the conduct of Shri Dharma.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am neither approving nor disapproving.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are not prepared to praise your colleague for what he has done.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not approving; I am not disapproving. I am not making any comment.

If the honour of MPs or others has to be maintained, if they have to be protected from the manipulations of business people, this alone will not suffice. I hope he will entirely agree there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Agreed. But make a beginning somewhere.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: He has also said that some people are living beyond their means. That has nothing to do with assets and liabilities. It has something to do with the money got.

Therefore, I do not want you to refer to what the late revered Dr. Ambedkar, one of the architects of the Constitution, said in this regard. After all, all elected representatives live in the public gaze every moment and if really there are some who dishonour themselves by this kind of corruption, the public are there to correct them. I am sure in a great majority of cases such elected representatives fall to the ground when they go before the people at the time of the next poll.

Shri Halder asked how many Ministers had submitted the list of assets and liabilities. It is a code of conduct. I presume all Ministers would have submitted their lists of assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister.

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I have no reason to believe that some have not submitted.

If is a matter on which I cannot assert, but I can only presume that all Members would have submitted their list of assets and liabilities. So far as I am concerned, I have submitted.

About a committee, the question is premature. I am not saying: no At the same time I am saying that this is a matter which has great poten-

tialities, ~~apart~~ from good if there is any, for mischief also. Therefore if it has to be considered, it has to be considered in great depth.

18.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 16, 1974/Agrahayana 25, 1896 (Saka).