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Pausa 26, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday January 16, 1976/Pausa 26, 1897
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Discussions with Yugoslavia on Banking and Finance

*141. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting between
India and Yugoslavia on banking and
finance was held recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a)
Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Indo-
Yugoslav Sub-Committee on Corpora-
tion in Finance and Banking was held
in Belgrade from September 24 to 30,
1975.

(b) A statement is laid on the Ta-
ble of the House.

Statement

At the Belgrade meeting Yugoslavia
undertook to utilise the services of
Indian banks abroad for the settle-
ment of payments arising out of Indo-
Yugoslav trade. This will generate
additional business for our banks ab-
road. The Sub-Committee also con-
sidered various outstanding issues
relating to payments including the
settlement of claims arising from the
devaluation of the pound sterling and
the rupee payments due to Yugoslav

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firms from Indian parties and the li-
quidation of Yugoslav surplus rupees
funds in India. The Sub-Commit-
tee also reviewed trade relations
between the two countries and discus-
sed problems relating to the estab-
lishment of joint ventures in Yugo-
slavia, India and in third countries.
Finally, the Sub-committee reviewed
the resolutions adopted at the non-
aligned meetings relating to economic
and financial issues and agreed on
the need for closer cooperation
amongst the developing countries in
the field of finance with a view to
attaining the economic goals proclai-
med in the ninth Indo-Yugoslav
meeting in these meetings.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I
would like to know from the hon.
Minister through you whether the
Indo-Yugoslav Sub-Committee meeting
was held in pursuance of a decision
taken in the ninth Indo-Yugoslav
meeting held in February last.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
Yes.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I
would also like to know whether a
series of talks held between India
and Yugoslavia and the Sub-Commit-
tee....

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:....
contributed to the realisation of con-
crete results and if so how?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I think the hon. Member refers to
the particular specific meeting of
the Sub-Committee which was held
in Belgrade and not to a series of
meetings and if so, I think the dis-
cussions that took place there have
been helpful and I think a number
of things also have concretised.

Increase in Deposits with Non-Banking Corporate Sector

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

(a) the reaction of Government to the reported alarming increase in the deposits with the non-banking corporate sector;

(b) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Raj Group in this regard;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether there is any time schedule for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). In formulating its recommendations, the Study Group on Non-Banking Companies, set up by the Reserve Bank of India has observed that there is evidence to show that the dependence of non-financial companies on deposits has tended to increase. Government are in agreement with the broad approach of the Study Group that (a) acceptance of deposits by non-financial companies may not be prohibited altogether but it should be discouraged and reduced in due course, avoiding at the same time disruption of the productive process, and (b) the ultimate objective should be to discourage further growth of these deposits and to roll them back gradually so that they would cease to be a significant source of finance to industry and trade.

All the main recommendations of the Study Group have been accepted and taken in hand for early implementation. Some of the recommendations would involve legislative action and every effort is being made to ensure speedy implementation.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the Government whether

this alarming increase in the non-banking companies deposits is the result of the efforts made to escape the financial discipline sought to be enforced through the Reserve Bank and thus diluting the effects of those policies?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Firstly, it is not increasing in alarming proportion. By end of March the credit growth was 10 per cent. In 1972 it was 9.7 per cent, in 1975 it is 11 per cent. If we talk in absolute terms, now it is of the order of 1300 crores of rupees whereas deposits in the national commercial banks are Rs. 13,000 crores.

Secondly about the diluting effect of deposits in the non-banking companies and financing companies, there too we are taking certain measures. For example if the companies want to met their marginal requirements by raising deposits through these companies, when the commercial banks fix the limit of the credit to be given to that particular concern they take into account all the money raised by them. In this process also, apart from that, in order to protect the interests of the depositors, Reserve Bank's directions are there to see that when they issue application form or advertisement, they explain in clear terms about the financial position of that particular company.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know to what extent the deposits with the non-banking financial institutions have been used for speculative purposes?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is very difficult to quantify the percentage in absolute terms for speculative purposes. But Government have taken all measures to see that the deposits utilised for speculative purposes are curbed to the maximum possible extent.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the honourable Minister to what extent the depositors' amounts are being used for productive purposes and also I would like to know whether it is less costlier than the bank finances?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It would be difficult for me to exactly quantify. In the text of the main answer I have already indicated that we have taken measures to reduce it. At the same time we see that the production process is not disrupted and there is no denial of the fact that it contributes to the production process of the country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: In view of the fact that Government has enforced measures to curb credit to anybody for that matter from the bank may I know whether it is not an attempt by big companies to subvert the credit policy of the Government by way of offering bigger interests and attracting money from the public and then using it for making more profits by way of speculation? Taking that into account, would Government come forward with immediate measures so that this kind of step will be prevented?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Already I have indicated that so far as the diluting effect on selective credit policy is concerned, there is no danger because certain limitations are there on the mobilisation of deposits. They cannot go beyond 25 per cent of paid-up capital etc. Certain conditions are there. They have to comply with the directives of the RBI issued from time to time. They have to explain their financial position in advertisements to those people who make deposits and they take the risk. Some risk element is there and that also is contributing as discouragement in the matter of deposits in these non-banking companies. So, the selective credit policy pursued by Government is not frustrated as a result of this, because when we fix the limit for

the companies concerned, we take into account the money realised by them by these methods.

फर्मों और व्यक्तियों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

* 144. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति अथवा फर्म हैं जिन पर आयकर की 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक पर आयकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है और

(ग) सरकार का उक्त राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The effort involved in collecting the information asked for may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. However if the Hon'ble Member wants to have information regarding income-tax arrears outstanding against any particular person or firm, the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) Such of the steps provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961, as are appropriate to the circumstances of each case, are taken for effecting recovery of outstanding arrears.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आया नहीं है इसलिए अनुपूरक में क्या पूछ समझ नहीं पाता, लेकिन जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों में कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने स्वेच्छा से काले धन का एनाउसमेंट किया और दूसरे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करेगी कि कब तक

इन से इनकम टैक्स के बकाये की बसूली हो जायेगी

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as arrears are concerned, we have answered many questions on the floor of this House and the other House. We have replied that various steps have been taken. There was also the amendment of the Income-tax Act in the last session. Various measures are taken to reduce arrears. But one thing would have to be kept in mind that in the accounting process of the department, there would be certain arrears at the end of 31st March every year. This is because of the fact that assessments completed in the months of January, February and March may not fall due by 31st March. Sometimes the amount assessed is being challenged in the court. Therefore when we indicate the gross amount outstanding on 31st March, that does not reflect the actual net amount outstanding. That is why sometime we give the net figure and the gross figure. But it would be very difficult for me to indicate by what time all arrears would be wiped out.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी वित्त मंत्रालय ने अपनी उदारता का परिचय देते हुए जितने भी इनकम टैक्स के अधिकारी थे उनको एक एक महीने का अतिरिक्त वेतन दिया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन इनकम टैक्स अधिकारियों ने अपने जूरिस्टिकशन में ऐसे लोगों से इनकम टैक्स के धन को बसूल नहीं किया है उनको क्या किसी तरह का पैनलमेंट दिया जायगा या उनको भी रिवाइंड दिया जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Those who have not realised the arrears will they be rewarded or punished?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member should not come to the conclusion that they are not realising it. In fact during last year they realized more than the bud-

get estimate. This was of the order of Rs. 170 to Rs. 175 crores.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There is the report of the Public Accounts Committee saying that one of the main reasons why arrears of income-tax stands so unduly bloated is on account of the tendency of the income tax officers to over-fix assessments, to work for fancy assessments, and in respect of incomes which are never earned by assesseees and, therefore, really, the income-tax arrears does not arise.

The malaise seems to continue. If it is so, may I know from the hon. Minister of Banking and Revenue whether litigation continue or they happen to be passed on to the assesseees because of over-pitched assessments for which the assesseees have to fight the litigations and, if it is so, whether before the Tribunals and the courts reliefs may be given; what steps are being taken to ensure that the Income tax Officers who so unduly overpitch the assessments and make fancy assessments which is also the cause of corruption in the Department, are taken to task? Would they consider awarding costs to the assesseees at the Tribunal level to avoid such overpitched assessments of this sort?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, perhaps it is too strong a suggestion because the Income-tax Officer makes the assessment in the best of his wisdom and if we say that the costs to the assesseees for getting the relief are to be passed on to them perhaps, it is too strong a suggestion and I am afraid I cannot accept this. (Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: No, no. Costs are to be paid by Government and not by the officers.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the fact that the number of persons or firms against whom the

arrears of tax amounting to more than rupees fifty lakhs are outstanding cannot be very large and they are the big firms about whom the Income-tax Department should take a very special interest, may I know how it is that Government now says that it would be incommensurate with the labour involved to bring out their names—the names of those persons and firms against whom the arrears are outstanding to that extent ought to be publicised, particularly, in view of the recent Government's policy in this regard?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: What I say is that we shall have to collect the information from various stations—we have 20 Income tax stations apart from four centralised charges—and we maintain some dossiers of the big assesseees. If we want to give you that information, it will take some time. Apart from that, if I remember correctly, it is more than 100. The number against whom the amount outstanding is Rs. 50,00,000 and above is not insignificant. It may be more than 100. That is why I say that if the hon. Member was interested to have information about any particular firm or any particular individual, we shall try to collect it since we do not have that information. We are not feeling shy of giving this information. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You lay it on the table of the House later on. How am I supposed to know about X firm or Y individual. I am not concerned with the individuals but I am concerned with the total position. Let the Minister come forward and tell the House. You lay it on the table of the House on your own and do not ask the Member concerned to find out X individual or Y firm. How do I know who is the guilty person?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion which you can consider.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that the total number of assesseees whose income above Rs. 1,00,000 is less than 20,000 out of a total of 38 lakhs assesseees in the country—as you yourself have said that those against whom the outstanding above rupees fifty lakhs are less than hundred, approximately it may be hundred or it may be more than 100, that is, between hundred and two hundred or three hundred or whatever it may be—I would like to know what is the difficulty in giving the names? If there are genuine difficulties in giving the names it is all right. Would you at least let us know the number of assesseees? Unless he can explain this to your satisfaction and not to my satisfaction, what is the objection that he has in giving the names of the firms and individuals against whom the arrears are over Rs. 50 lakhs. We are not satisfied with the answer that it is not commensurate with labour. Why is it not in the interest of the State to give the names. Let us at least know this, unless of course you disallow this question, since the number is very very short. Let us have the total amount of arrears outstanding against these firms. How many such assesseees are there? And also in what slab do they fall?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, even of those above Rs. 10 lakhs their number is 800. Sir, here I would like to be guided by your advice because this is not the first time that we are confronted with this type of question. Earlier we were faced with the question regarding list of shareholders of each company whose houses have been raided. Sir, it takes a lot of time. If we are to give the information against each as to what was the amount outstanding, etc., it will take a good deal of time. Sir, I depend on your guidance. Whatever you will direct, we will do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, what is the answer that he has given? I asked him about 50 lakhs and above.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Their number is more than 100.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, taking into consideration that thousands of cases have been pending and not finalised for the last 10, 15 or 20 years, may I know whether the Government is thinking seriously to devise certain methods by which agreement could be reached and money realised? They have assessed but somehow they have not come to any agreement. Now, a particular person has been assessed for Rs. 1 crore. It may be that he has assets or does not have assets. There are such cases which have not been finalised.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, there is no doubt about it that the procedure itself is time consuming. But, I think, the House and the hon. Member is aware that one of the devices which the Select Committee suggested to us and which we have incorporated in the Amending Act is about the Settlement Commission. Perhaps the device which the hon. Member has in mind to some extent

could be met by Settlement Commission.

Unauthorised Powerlooms

*145. **SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the unauthorised powerlooms operating in the country;

(b) if so, their numbers, State-wise; and

(c) whether any penal action is proposed to be taken against such unauthorised powerlooms without adversely affecting the employment of the poor in the present context of rural economy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH**): (a) and (b). No reliable estimate of unauthorised powerlooms is available.

(c) A penal compounded levy at the rate of Rs. 400 per loom is leviable as against normal levy as under:—

First 1—2 looms	Rs. 50/- per loom per annum.
Next 3—4 looms	Rs. 100/- per loom per annum.
Next 5—49 looms	Rs. 200/- per loom per annum.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, although the decision is very late and there has been a lot of evasion yet I am very thankful to the Commerce Ministry for having taken a decision in regard to unauthorised looms. There has been evasion to the tune of lakhs of rupees. I want to know whether this levy of Rs. 400 per loom is an annual levy or is it for getting the powerloom authorised and whether after paying Rs. 400 the looms will get permits from the Textile Commissioner?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: They will not get permits.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, the powerlooms are under the dual con-

trol of Finance and Commerce Ministries. Since the levy has been increased from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 400/- per loom and also because there is rampant corruption, I would like to know what concrete and drastic steps the Government proposed to take to avoid evasion and collect fully the penal levy?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Much of the enforcement also depends on the various States where the unauthorised mills are situated. We have requested the States to tighten up their steps. Also whenever cases are brought to our notice, we take the fullest action under the law.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It is the Excise Department, not State Governments.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister said that Government do not have a reliable idea of the number of unauthorised looms. Would he be in a position to tell us on the basis of such unreliable information as he has however unreliable an idea of the number of unauthorised looms?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That would be, according to what people say and what we hear, a lakh.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन्, क्या अधिकृत क्या अनधिकृत, विद्युत चालित कर्चे का हस्तचालित कर्चे पर बहुत अग्रसर पड़ा है। फलस्वरूप कर्चा चलाने वाले देहान में शहर की ओर भाग रहे हैं। केवल मेरी कास्टी-टुएसी में ही चार हजार से ऊपर ऐसे लोग हैं जो भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहे हैं अतः बम्बई या दूसरी जगह भाग रहे हैं। इस पण्ड भीम में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हस्त कर्चा चालक है उन के लिए सरकार क्या साधन और क्या प्रोत्साहन देने जा रही है ?

STATEMENT

As part of the accepted policy, exports are accorded high priority in the matter of provision of bank credit. In pursuance of this policy, Reserve Bank of India has prescribed concessional rates of interest in respect of export credit. The present rates are as follows:—

(A) Pre-shipment credit

S. No.	Type of items	Rate of interest	Maximum period admissible for concessional rate of credit	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Certain specified medium and heavy engineering goods and construction contracts abroad.	Not to exceed 11 5%	180 days	In the event of delays attributable to reasons beyond the control of the exporter, banks will charge a rate not exceeding 13 5% for a further period of 90 days. However, beyond 270 days, the normal rates would apply.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is an admitted fact that the handloom sector is affected by the powerloom sector. For this reason, the following items are now exclusively reserved for the handloom sector: yarn dyed dhotis, low reed pick cloth, all coloured sarees, dusters, towels in honeycomb weave or Brazha Thorthu. In addition in order that powerloom products may not sell as handloom products, it is now incumbent on powerloom manufacturers to put a texmark on their products, that is, the permit number should be embossed on the cloth.

Incentives given to Export Sector by R.B.I.

*147 **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has decided to provide additional incentives to the export sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2	All other items	Not to exceed 11.5%	90 days	In the event of delays attributable to reasons beyond the control of the exporter banks will charge a rate not exceeding 13.5% for a further period of 45 days. However, beyond 135 days the normal rates would apply.

(B) Postshipment credit other than on deferred payment terms.

	Rate of interest	Maximum periods for which concessional rate is applicable	Remarks
(i) Postshipment credit to Western Hemisphere.	Not to exceed 11.5%	120 day	Beyond the specified period normal rates would apply.
(ii) Postshipment credit to other areas.	Not to exceed 11.5%	90 days	

(C) Post-shipment credit given on deferred payment terms:

Not to exceed 8 per cent per annum for the full period.

Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to give added attention to term finance for deferred payment exports and also to industries where a substantial part of the goods is meant for export or where new potential for export could be built up quickly.

In terms of the credit policy for the current busy season, announced by the Reserve Bank of India on 1st November, 1975, a part of the discretionary accommodation to be provided to banks by the Reserve Bank of India will be directly related to the performance of the individual banks in the field of export credit with particular reference to the existing level of export credit, likely incremental performance, commitments to deferred payment exports, etc.

In order to simplify the procedure relating to exports on deferred payment terms, Reserve Bank has recently given general permission to authorised dealers to issue bid bonds and performance guarantees in respect of deferred payment contracts in cases where the value is less than Rs 50 lakhs and the credit period does not exceed 5 years. The Industrial Development Bank of India has been made the focal point for grant of approval for other deferred payment contracts. Banks have also been recently advised by Reserve Bank of India that they should take steps to ensure timely issue of bid bonds and performance guarantees.

Reserve Bank has also announced introduction of a duty draw-back credit scheme under which banks will grant advances to exporters against their entitlements for duty drawback, as provisionally certified by the customs authorities. Such advances will be interest free upto 90 days and the

Reserve Bank of India will provide **refinance**, without interest, to the banks against such advances upto 90 days. The scheme will come into force with effect from 1st February, 1976.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister concerned be pleased to say whether the export of readymade garments has gone down during recent years or has it gone up, as a result of the withdrawal of certain incentives?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We are concerned with the credit for exports. This question does not relate to the Finance Ministry. He may address it to my colleague in the Commerce Ministry.

Exchange value of Rupee

*148. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual and the official value of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the dollar, the pound sterling and the yen; and

(b) the steps taken to bridge the gap between the actual and the official value of the rupee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The official rates for these currencies were as under on the 9th January, 1976:

£. 1.00 = Rs. 18.1284 (RBI's middle rate for £)

\$ 1.00 = Rs. 8.93

Yen : = Rs. 0.0292

As regards the "actual rates", the country's external transactions are based on official rates subject to the usual margins for buying or selling. There are no representative or reliable free market quotations for the Indian rupee, but on the basis of readily available evidence, the spread, if any, between the official rates and the unofficial rates seems to have narrowed

very considerably in the last few months and may have disappeared altogether in the case of a number of transactions. Moreover the free market quotations do not reflect the True exchange value of rupee since such transactions are few unauthorised and fragmentary.

(b) It is the aim of the Government to eliminate the unofficial exchange market for rupee. Therefore the question of bridging the gap between unofficial value of the rupee and the official value does not arise.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: The hon Minister has not spelt out the actual rate of exchange but has made a significant observation that the difference between the actual rate and the official seems to have narrowed down very considerably in the last few months. There is no reason why she should not give the actual rate. The hon. Minister may also speak out the steps that are being taken to eliminate the unofficial market?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: By the 'actual value' of the rupee, I think the hon Member is presumably referring to the unofficial rates that are operative in some of the markets in Singapore, Hong Kong and other places. Of course Government does not recognise this. Government had taken a number of steps. Firstly, under FERA, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, penalty had been increased and steps are being taken to see that moneys are routed through proper channels. Those violating FERA are subjected to more severe penalties and imprisonment. Because of the anti-smuggling measures that had been taken recently and the provisions of MISA, Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of smuggling activities, we find that a number of boats had been seized and other penal action had been taken; nearly 1600 smugglers are in detention under various Acts. Because of the crackdown on the smugglers and implementation of various steps that I had enumerated,

there has been buoyancy in this field and there has been very favourable reaction.

Resumption of direct Air Links with Pakistan

*149. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held with Pakistan regarding resumption of direct air links with India;

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No talks on the subject of air links have been held between India and Pakistan since May 1975.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know from the hon. Minister when India banned overflights and what were the reasons?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Air links between India and Pakistan were severed in 1965 to start with, when the Indo-Pakistan war broke out. Later on in 1968 flights were resumed on a temporary basis under some special arrangements but the same were again broken in 1971 after our plane was hijacked and destroyed in Pakistan.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: There had been so many statements by the Pakistan Government about those talks. May I know whether the Pakistan Government approached the Government of India in this regard and secondly, whether they had withdrawn their complaint against India in the world body, ICAO?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:

The hon. Member must be aware that we have already had two rounds of talks with Pakistan in regard to this matter and both rounds of talks have been in conclusive. It is a continuing process and we are hoping that the talks will be resumed in the near future. As far as the withdrawal of the case is concerned, so far Pakistan has not withdrawn its case from ICAO.

Indian Jute Mills Association

*150. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government for assistance to the jute industry faced with a loss of export market in the area of jute bagging for U.S. cotton bales; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is deeply concerned about the possibility of the U.S. market for cotton bagging being lost to the Indian jute industry. Assistance has been granted to a project for developing an improved cotton bale covering which might be able to compete effectively with polypropylene cotton bagging.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I am satisfied with the answer and I offer the supplementaries to be asked to Shri Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that the loss that would be suffered by the jute manufacturers of India would be to the tune of Rs. 9 crores, what alternate arrangements are envisaged. A suggestion was given that you may give assistance to manu-

facture some material which may compete with polypropylene. What alternative arrangements for producing a jute of better variety, or a mixture with some artificial fibre which will be better and at the same time cheaper than polypropylene are being thought of? There appears to be a cost factor also in production.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the hon. Member is right when he has said that polypropylene is relatively cheaper *vis-a-vis* Jute. Six yards of jute of this particular specification costs approximately one dollar and fifty cents. Whereas polypropylene which competes with jute of the same length and specification costs one dollar and twenty-five cents. So there is appreciable price differential. Sir, besides this the organisation in charge of this, that is the Bale Packaging Committee of the National Cotton Council of the U.E.A. places the order to the Indian Jute industry. They are now reluctant to do so because they are petrochemical complexes who produce the synthetic materials. So, our response has been somewhat like this. We are making some funds available to the Indian Jute Industry's Research Associations who are engaged in the process and development of lighter fabric, the price of which will be cheaper. And this material would be in a position to compete with the synthetic material. So, they are now getting this fund and they will draw up the project and we hope when the research result is available the fibre will be lighter and cheaper. Then we would be in a position to compete in the market. That is what we can do under the circumstances.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Another factor which is important in the cost element is the freight charge because that constitutes 81 per cent of the cost f.o.b. I would like to know whether there is any plan worked out by the Government to have arrangements with the Shipping Companies or do we have our own shipping arrangements to transport the juts goods so

that freight cost may work out less to the American buyer?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The freight component of the f.o.b. realisation varies from 53 per cent to 80 per cent depending upon the difference in the destination in the East and the West. The hon. Member would realise that we have to neutralise the freight component of f.o.b. It will be very difficult to do this and I do not know what would be the response of my friend who is otherwise very nice. But here it is such a big amount and after all it is a Commercial proposition. The neutralisation would be necessary because of the f.o.b. component. So, we have to compensate for this. Sir, we are seized of the problem. Under the circumstances it will be very difficult to concede the demand in the form that has been described by the industry, but, however, we are having a look into the matter.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Is it not a fact that the Jute Mill Association controls the jute market in India and they are advancing a plea that they have to face a keen competition in the U.S.A. and other market? As a result of this, the jute growers have been hit very badly. In view of this, may I know from the Minister whether he will ask the jute mills to diversify the production in order to find out new markets?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: I would like to know if the Government of India is in a position to give the balance sheet of the respective jute mills so that we may be in a position to know the profit or the loss incurred by them and if necessary better planning in regard to monetary help may be done. Whether the Government of India think of any possibility of nationalising this industry?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a larger question he has referred

to. When the demand for jute manufactures is going down, when 20 per cent of the production is not being lifted and when the industry is not in its very best health, the question of nationalisation does not arise.

Export of Food Articles

*151. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to ban the export of food articles like sugar, rice (basmati), plantain and other essential articles; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has replied in the negative. When two-thirds of our population are living below the poverty line, before trying to earn foreign exchange through the export of food articles like sugar, onion and basmati rice, Government should consider fulfilling our requirements first. May I know the total production and consumption of sugar, basmati rice and onion?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In 1974-75 production of sugar was 45 lakh tonnes. Carry over figure was 8.78 lakh tonnes. Thus total availability was 53.78 lakh tonnes. Consumption was 39 lakh tonnes. The surplus stock available was 14.78 lakh tonnes, out of which only 6.95 lakh tonnes were exported. So, care has been taken to meet domestic needs. We have exported only 4.6 per cent of the total availability of onions, whereas our potential is about 15 per cent. The exports of basmati rice amount only to 0.1 per cent of our total production of rice.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The reply is not satisfactory. I also want that industrial development of the country should take place and I know for that foreign exchange is necessary. But is it not a fact that the prices of all these food articles within the country are going up because of the wrong policy of the government? I also want to know whether the government would first meet the full demand of sugar at controlled price, onion and basmati rice and for this purpose whether the government has any proposal to reconsider its wrong policy and take a realistic decision to check rising prices.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I have already said that the government has given full consideration to the domestic needs. Exports are not so high as to affect the domestic needs. So far as the rationale behind our exports is concerned, domestic consumption of basmati rice is confined to the richer sections. But 1 tonne of basmati rice export can fetch us 4 tonnes of wheat or 7 tonnes of milo which will be consumed by the lower income groups. The rise in the price of onions was not due to our exports but due to the failure of the crop in certain parts of the country. Now the onion prices have come down.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: In view of the fact that at the moment the government is engaged in a long struggle against poverty to make the country more prosperous, in view of the fact that the government had to incur a huge expenditure on import of crude oil and other things and in view of the fact that basmati rice is consumed only by the rich, may I know why the government is not taking a positive decision to ban, if necessary, the consumption of basmati rice in the country and also to reduce consumption of sugar by not allowing its use in a peculiar manner for producing all types of sweets and confining its use to produce one or two

items only in the interests of the country?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Being in the Commerce Ministry I will be happy if it is done.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी, बासमती, चावल और केले, जिन तीन चीजों का जिक्र इस प्रश्न में है, उन से पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई है। यह मेहरबानी कर के अलग अलग बतायें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेशी मुद्रा, जो इन से अर्जित की गई है, और किसी तरीके से अर्जित नहीं की जा सकती ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The exports were as follows:—

Sugar	1972-73	1.95 lakh tonnes
	1973-74	4.87 lakh tonnes
	1974-75	6.95 lakh tonnes
Basmati Rice	1972-73	377.03 lakhs Rs.
	1973-74	668.18 lakhs Rs.
	1974-75	2149.59 lakhs Rs.
Banana :	1972-73	Negligible
	1973-74	
	1974-75	

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister reconcile two of his observations in the course of his/reply? He said that as only some four per cent of onion crop was being exported, export could not affect internal price of onion. And then he went on to say that the cost went up not because the export policy was wrong but because of the failure of the crop? It is not for this very reason that the Commerce Ministry should take care to see that they do not allow export when there is a crop failure?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That is what the Commerce Ministry had done and export was suspended.

Foreign Exchange earned from Jute

*152 **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned by jute industry during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): The amount of foreign exchange earned by the jute industry in India during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 has been of the order of Rs. 249 crores, Rs. 227 crores and Rs. 300 crores respectively.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know in this respect to what extent the concession was given to the jute mill owners in respect of export of jute goods especially carpet packing in the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The export duty is adjusted from year to year, depending on the competitiveness or otherwise of our goods, vis-à-vis their substitutes or competitors—natural or synthetic—from other countries. In view of that fact, Sir, in 1973 on primary backing, export duty was Rs. 200 per tonne. It was raised later on to Rs. 650. It was reduced to Rs. 200 per tonne in December 1974. It has been abolished now. Similarly, also in secondary carpet backing, it was Rs. 300 in August 1973; then during March 1974 it was raised to Rs. 750 and in December 1974, it was Rs. 200. Later on, it was completely knocked out. What these figures will indicate is this. We do not give assistance if it is not necessary. Rather, if it can bear higher duty, we impose it. Government takes a very rational attitude towards export duty.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My first point is that the Minister has very cleverly avoided a specific answer; and the people of our country will not understand what the Minister has said.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The first question has not been answered. Anyway, I will ask the second question as you want me to do. My question is about the total. Up till the end of the year 1975, during the last 3 years, what is the total amount in respect of the export duty on jute, how much has been reduced, what is the total amount and how much has been completely withdrawn as export duty on jute, specially in regard to carpet backing which I have already mentioned?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the hon. Member had asked as to what was the foreign exchange earning. He has now raised a question which I very much appreciate; and I have tried to answer it in terms of general principles. But if he presses the question on the total, it will be a separate question needing an answer with effect and figures. I would very much like that he gives us notice.

MR. SPEAKER. He wants notice.

Voluntary Disclosure Scheme

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156. SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI:

155. SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, State-wise, who have voluntarily disclosed their wealth under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme; and

(b) the amount so far received from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE).

(a) Statistics in respect of declarations made under the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 have been maintained Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise and not State-wise.

On the basis on information presently available, a statement giving the number of declaration made u/s 15(1) of the Ordinance charge-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As per available data, out of the total tax payable of Rs. 6.91 crores, Rs. 3.99 crores has already been collected, the amount invested in 5/3/4 per cent Bonds, 1985 being 0.38 crores.

Statement

Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	No. of declarations U/s 15(1) of the Ordinance
Amritsar	333
Andhra Pradesh	720
Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.	194
Bihar	377
Bombay City	2266
Delhi	988
Gujarat	741
Kanpur	301
Karnataka	610
Kerala	325
Lucknow	367
Madhya Pradesh	395
Meerut	267
Nagpur	258
Orissa	175
Patiala	560
Poona	716
Rajasthan	231
Tamil Nadu	1634
West Bengal	1629
Bombay (Central)	89
Calcutta (Central)	43
Delhi (Central)	52
Madras (Central)	111
Total	13382

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

According to the reports, the voluntary disclosures, so far as the Calcutta area is concerned, are cuttely negligible. I would like to be enlightened as to what action has been taken in that area. Secondly, out of the total disclosures made, viz., about Rs. 1,500 crores, can the hon. Member give a break-up as to how much it is really in cash, how much in gold and how much of it in precious metals?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:

If the hon. Member looks at the figure for West Bengal, he will find that it is not much less; it is 1629. So far as Calcutta is concerned, only a few big business houses are put under the charge of Calcutta Central. That is why the figure there is only 43. But if you take West Bengal as a whole, the figure is 1,629, which is not insignificant.

Regarding the break up, I have already indicated that the total amount disclosed, income and wealth taken together, would come to more than Rs. 1,500 crores. It is difficult to indicate what percentage of it is in the form of real estate, gold or jewellery. Anyway, we shall have an opportunity of discussing it in detail when we take up the Bill to replace the Ordinance, when we shall try to give some information, if it is available with me.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

As no break up is available and as the Minister has promised to give them during the course of the discussion...

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:

If available.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that you will get an opportunity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

You are giving opportunities after opportunities but we want more concrete information. When the break up is available after this disclosure, will the Government consider the question of issuing gold bonds to these people

as that will help us to finance our plants and thus boost up our economy?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is suggestion for action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: While I congratulate the income-tax officers and employees for their wonderful job in unearthing black money to the extent of Rs. 1,300 crores or Rs. 1,400 crores, after stating that we do not agree with the voluntary disclosure scheme, may I know from the Minister one thing. Suppose a person has Rs. 30 crores of unaccounted money and he discloses Rs. 30 lakhs. Will he be regarded as very saintly and this amount would be taken as the only amount concealed by him? Or, will they adopt some other methods to unearth the money which they have still concealed?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:

Under the provisions of the Ordinance we are giving them protection and secrecy would be maintained, so far as disclosure is concerned. Regarding the future activities, it is not possible for me to indicate anything just at present.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Suppose a person has Rs. 7 crores with him and discloses only Rs. 7 lakhs. Will the Government take Rs. 7 lakhs as the only amount concealed?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has given the answer. Do not force him to give the answer in particular way.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Are the Government going to accept the figures given by the assesseees as true, or are they going to re-assess them after perusing their disclosure?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:

As I have stated in reply to the earlier question, this disclosure is governed by the provisions of the Ordinance. The relevant provisions are sections 3(1), 14(1) and 15(1). The question will be dealt with under the provisions of the Act. It is not possi-

ble for me on a hypothetical basis to say whether we will accept those figures or will conduct raids or further investigation. It is not possible for me to say that.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of Mini-Banks in Villages

143. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open mini-banks in the villages to advance loans on easy terms to farmers for the purchase of fertilisers, quality seeds and agricultural implements; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to establish "mini-banks" by the Government. However, having regard to the weakness of institutional credit structure and development potential of that area, Government are establishing Regional Rural Banks, covering one or more districts of any State. These banks are intended to assist, *inter alia*, farmers for purchase of fertilisers, quality seeds and agricultural implements.

Participation of Labour in Management of I.T.D.C.

*146. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of India Tourism Development Corporation have finalised and implemented the scheme of 'labour participation in management' at all levels of productivity control; and

(b) if so, the salient achievements of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Nationalised Banks

*153. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government during last six months to improve the working of nationalised banks and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The public sector banks have reported perceptible improvement during the last six months in all facets of their working as a result of the special measures taken by them, at the instance of Government, resulting in (a) improved administrative efficiency, arising out of punctuality, cleanliness, discipline, activation of vigilance procedures, better staff relations and reduction in overtime; (b) accelerated disposal of work through special arrear-clearance drives, improved structure of delegation of powers, improved loan appraising machinery and (c) ensuring definite improvements in the content and quality of customer service.

The public sector banks will continue their efforts to achieve further improvements in their working.

Evasion of Central Excise Duty in Calcutta

*154. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of incriminating documents relating to the evasion of central excise duties, were

discovered in a raid in Calcutta on 8th December, 1975; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir. In a raid on the factory premises of M/s. Black Diamond Beverages Ltd., Calcutta, incriminating documents, showing clandestine manufacture and surreptitious removal of aerated water were seized by the central excise officers.

(b) One of the Directors of the Company and the Works Manager of the factory were arrested. They have been released on bail. The case is under investigation.

Demand of Quality Tea

*156. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing demand of quality tea from foreign markets; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet it?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tea Board's Development Schemes viz. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme and Replantation Subsidy Scheme provide financial assistance for extending new areas and/or replanting/replacing old areas. The Hire Purchase Scheme assists modernisation of factories or expanding existing factories. These Schemes in combination help in increasing not only production but also quality of Tea. Recently the replanting subsidy scheme has been amended to cover rejuvenation pruning with or without infilling in Hill areas which will assist in improving production of quality

teas. The Tea Board provides assistance in making available various inputs like fertilizers, coal, furnace oil, weedicides, pesticides, etc.

Rural Banks

*157. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in establishing rural banks in the country; and

(b) whether Government have recommended adoption of suitable legislative measures by the State Governments to facilitate effective functioning of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have so far established 7 Regional Rural Banks in the country.

(b) For facilitating flow of bank credit to agriculture, Government have impressed upon the States where Regional Rural Banks have been established, to expedite (i) enactment of legislation on the lines of the "Model Bill" recommended by the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on commercial banks' lending to agriculture and (ii) organisation of viable Farmers' Service Societies in the area of operation of these banks.

Shortage of One-Rupee Currency Notes

*158. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why there is still a shortage of one-rupee new currency notes; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to end the shortage of one-rupee currency notes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and

(b). Due to the limitations of the capacity of the Currency Note Press, Nasik, fresh notes of one rupee denomination could not be supplied to the extent necessary during the current year. However, with the issuance of one rupee coins and expected increase in the production of one rupee notes in 1976-77, consequent on offloading of some work from the Nasik Press to the newly set up Bank Note Press at Dewas, the situation is expected to improve next year.

Sixth Finance Commission

*159. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the States have raised voice against the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendation about financing the natural calamities against advanced plan allocations; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Some of the States have suggested a review of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission regarding the financing of relief expenditures.

(b) The Government have considered this matter and are of the view that it is possible to provide financial assistance to the States for relief expenditures within the parameters of the Commission's recommendations.

Export of Indian Engineering Goods to Italy

*160. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the findings of a market survey conducted recently by the Indian Embassy in Rome (Italy), there is considerable scope for increasing the export of Indian engineering goods to that country; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure that both quality and shipment schedules are maintained?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government ensure quality of various export products through Export Inspection measures and also assist exporters in getting shipping space.

Purchase of Wide-Bodied Aircraft

669. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 620 on the 11th April, 1975 regarding purchase of wide-bodied aircraft and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to purchase wide-bodied aircraft; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have, with the approval of Government, placed an order for the purchase of three A-300 B2 type aircraft (Airbus) which are due to be delivered in the last quarter of 1976. According to the purchase agreement the final contract price of each aircraft shall not exceed US\$24.400 million. The foreign exchange component of the project cost (US\$104 million) is proposed to be financed by borrowings from French and German Banks. Indian Airlines propose to put them into operation from 1-12-76.

Proposal to hold Trade Fair in U.S.A.

670. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trade Development Authority propose to hold a trade fair

of Indian consumer products in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Trade Development Authority propose to hold a fair called the Buyer-Seller Meets in New York and Dallas which will include various products with the objective of exposing selected Indian units/firms and USA buyers directly to each other. The proposal has involved product-identification and adaptation market-analysis, identification of export-firms with potentials individual and firm-wise identification of buyers in USA and actual pre-meet trade contacts with potential buyers in USA. The fair is proposed to be held in New York between 25 30th January, 1976 and in Dallas between 8th-13th February, 1976

Proposal to develop Tourist Centre in Lakshadweep Islands

671 SHRI P M SAYEED Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop tourist centres in Lakshadweep Islands, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) With the liberalisation of entry restrictions on tourists visiting Lakshadweep a beginning has been made to develop tourist facilities in those islands Tourist Huts (providing 32 beds) have been built in Bangaram (one of the Lakshadweep Islands)

As regards long-term plans for providing infrastructure, an over-all view would be taken on the basis of economic feasibility availability of resources and other priorities.

Indebtedness of Small Farmers

672 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance Corporation has made a number of studies on indebtedness of small farmers in the districts like Thana Nasik covered under the Small Farmer Development Agency Programme,

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such studies, and

(c) the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)

(a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

मैगन, ज, लोह ग्रयस्क तथा राक फास्फेट का निर्यात

673. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में भारत में कितना मैगनेज लोह ग्रयस्क और राक फास्फेट निर्यात किया गया,

(ख) उसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई,

(ग) निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया, और

(घ) क्या भाग्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद निर्यातित माल अतिरिक्त था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) में (ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(घ) जी हाँ ।

1976

विवरण

वस्तु	निर्यात (अनुमानित)		मध्य देश जिसको निर्यात किया गया
	मात्रा (लाख मे० टन मे)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० मे)	
(1) मैंगनीज अयस्क (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1975)	5 5	12 5	जापान, ताईवान, उत्तर कोरिया, दक्षिण कोरिया स्पेन ग्रीस चैकोस्लोवाकिया तथा बल्गारिया ।
(2) लोह अयस्क (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1975)।	143 0	123 0	जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, ताईवान, रुमानिया, पोलैंड, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, बल्गारिया, हंगरी, इराक, स० र० अमरीका ।
(3) राक फास्फेट (अप्रैल-मिसेम्बर, 1975) ।	शून्य	शून्य	

सप्लाई किये गये कपड़े के थानों में कम कपड़ा देने के बारे में शिकायतें

674. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछुवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्वालियर स्थित जियाजीराव काटन मिल लि० द्वारा कपड़े के थानों में कम कपड़ा सप्लाई करने के बारे में की गई शिकायत की कपड़ा आयुक्त बम्बई ने जांच पूरी कर ली है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपायुक्त (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(क) पता चला है कि ब्रिटेन को निर्यात के लिये कपड़े के थानों की 40 गांठें जिनकी तह गज के हिसाब से की हुई थी, अस्वीकृत निर्यात माल के रूप में घरेलू बाजार में भेज दी गई थी । घरेलू बाजार में विक्री के लिए कपड़े पर मोहर लगाने समय भूल से लम्बाई को गजों से मीटरों में परिवर्तित करना रह गया । जब यह गलती पिन अधिकारियों के ध्यान में आई, तो उन्होंने अधिक प्राप्त

राशि को लौटाने के लिये अपनी ओर से समुचित उपाय किये । अग्रस्त कुल रशि 8,000 रुपये थी तथा सम्बन्धित पाटिया को पहले ही लौटा दी गई है ।

Development of Tourism in Orissa

675 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the sites of waterfalls in Deogarh, Keorighar and Harishankar in Orissa are proposed to be developed as tourist centres,

(b) whether there is any scheme to have motels and tourist hostels at these places, and

(c) the tentative financial outlay earmarked or funds placed at the disposal of the State Government for the development of above sites during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) There are no proposals to develop waterfalls in Deogarh Keorighar and Harishankar in the Central Sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The practice of subsidising State Governments in the development of tourism plans has been discontinued since the Fourth Plan with the abolition of Part II schemes. Thus the schemes for development of tourist centres for domestic tourists are taken up and financed in the State Sector.

Chit Fund/Benefit Companies Operating in Gujarat

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

(a) whether Government have recently taken any specific action against the so called Chit Fund and/or Benefit Companies operating in Gujarat, during the year 1975; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that of the 31 companies in Gujarat on its mailing list and which are engaged in organising or managing prize chits/benefit schemes, the acceptance of further deposits has been prohibited by it in the case of three companies, while show cause notices were issued to five companies with a view to prohibiting them from accepting deposits. Writ petitions were filed in the Bombay High Court by two of the above companies challenging the validity of the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973. One company has been allowed to work off the existing scheme in accordance with the consent terms as approved by the Court. The writ petition filed by the other company is pending. Meanwhile prosecutions have also been launched against the said company for violation of the prohibitory order as also certain provisions of directions. Prosecution proceedings have been filed against nine companies for non-submission of statutory returns etc., and

against two companies for contravention of the directions. Notices have also been issued by Reserve Bank to seven other companies to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for non-submission of returns etc., and further action will be taken by the Reserve Bank in the light of the replies to be received from them.

Hindustan Lever Limited

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Limited has brought out a new brand of soap called "LIRIL";

(b) if so, whether Foreign Exchange Regulation Act prohibits the Company from introducing new brands for internal consumption; and

(c) if so, the reasons for permitting the Company to bring out the new brand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Under Section 28(1) (c) read with Section 28(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, a company incorporated abroad or an Indian company having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest will need the Reserve Bank of India's permission to permit or to continue to permit the use of its trade marks by any person or company for any direct or indirect consideration. The trade mark "LIRIL" is owned by Unilever Ltd., U.K. and Hindustan Lever Ltd., is using that trade mark on toilet soaps manufactured by it pursuant to a registered user agreement between the two companies. It has been ascertained by the Reserve Bank of India that the arrangement does not involve any direct or indirect consideration for the use of the trade mark and hence this case does not attract the provisions of Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Assistance from World Bank for Projects in Faizabad Division

679. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far received from the World Bank for various projects in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years; and

(b) the progress so far made on the projects for which the amount has already been received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the U.P. Agricultural Credit agreement for which was signed with IDA on 8-6-1973. This agreement provides for a credit of US \$38 million to finance a 3 year programme of farmers investments in minor irrigation in 14 Distts. in the Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh including Faizabad Distt. No separate loan/credit has yet been sanctioned by the World Bank Group for utilisation in the Distt of Faizabad as such.

(b) So far 6331 tube-wells (worth Rs. 3.1 crores) have been sunk, 4581 pumpsets installed (worth Rs 1.8 crores) and 270 wells bored out of which 100 wells fitted with Persian Wheels (worth Rs 0.1 crores) in Faizabad Division (Total Rs. 5.00 crores).

Service Rules for Officers and Staff of I.T.D.C.

680. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5964 on the 11th April, 1975 regarding service rules for officers and staff of I.T.D.C. and state:

(a) whether the staff regulations (excluding draft standing orders) stated to be approved in August, 1973 by the management and followed even

prior to 1973 are yet to be notified to the staff and officers of India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) whether specific demand was raised several times by the employees representatives unions for mutually agreed staff regulations (excluding draft standing orders); and

(c) if so, the action taken by the management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Staff Regulations have not so far been notified as the draft Standing Orders covering the conditions of service of workmen under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 which form part of these Regulations are yet to be certified by the Certifying Officer, Office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay

681. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reason why the scope of Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay was restricted for organising exhibitions abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The scope of the activities of the Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibitions is not restricted to organising exhibitions and participations in international fairs abroad. One of the objects and functions of the Council, as laid down in its Memorandum of Association, is "to promote, organise and participate in industrial and trade fairs, exhibitions, showrooms and trade depots in India and abroad and to take all incidental measures there to".

Generalised System of Preferences announced by U.S.A.

682. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Generalised System of Preferences announced by the United States with effect from January 1, 1976 covering duty free import of a variety of agricultural, semi manufactured and manufactured items covering nearly 2700 articles from 98 countries with some qualifications will benefit our export to a substantial extent; and

(b) whether other developed countries have also announced earlier such preferences?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Yes, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले के गाँव
लखावटी में लूट

683. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिला के गाँव लखावटी के बैंक से हाल ही में लाखों रुपये लूट लिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैंकों से धन का लूटा जाना रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) और (ख) रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 29 सितम्बर, 1975 को तीन व्यक्ति पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के लखावटी स्थित पे-आफिस में घुस आये और उन्होंने 73,291 रु० की रकम लूट ली। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने पर पुलिस इस मामले की छानबीन कर रही है।

बैंको की लूट सहित सारे ही फीजदारी अपराध कानून और व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध होते हैं जिसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है। अतः मुख्य रूप से यह राज्य सरकारों का ही काम है कि बैंक-लूट सहित सभी-प्रकार की लूट को रोकथाम के लिए कार्रवाई करे।

Decline in Export of Mineral Ore from Goa

684. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the global recession in steel industry, Goa's export of mineral ore is showing downward trend; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports during 1975 are estimated at 11.35 million tonnes as against 13.45 million tonnes in 1974.

जयपुर के भूतपूर्व राज-परिवारों के यहाँ छापे
मारे जाना

685. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975 के दौरान जयपुर के भूतपूर्व राज-परिवारों के यहाँ मारे गये छापों में आयकर अधिकारियों को कुल कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति बरामद हुई;

(ख) इन छापों के दौरान कितने मूल्य का सोना, और चाँदी तथा नकदी प्राप्त हुई;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन सम्पत्तियों को जब्त कर लिया है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) और (ख) : जयपुर के भूतपूर्व शासक परिवार के परिसरों की आय-कर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जो तलाशियां लेने और माल वगैरह पकड़ने की कार्यवाही की गई थी, उसमें कोई 9 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गई थीं। इन में 1.3 लाख रुपये से अधिक की भारतीय मुद्रा और कोई 30 हजार रुपये के बराबर मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा के अलावा शुद्ध सोना, सोने के सिक्के, छड़ें, जेवर-जवाहरात, चांदी के बर्तन और अन्य बहुमूल्य परिसम्पत्तियां भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : पकड़े गये कुल माल में से :—

(i) कोई 4.9 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का शुद्ध सोना, सोने के सिक्के और छड़ें आदि स्वर्ण निर्यात प्राधिकारियों ने पकड़ी हैं।

(ii) लगभग 5.0 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां आय-कर प्राधिकारियों ने पकड़ी हैं। आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132(5) और 132(7) के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये आदेशों के आधार पर 4.6 करोड़ रु० से अधिक मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां रोक रखी गई हैं। जांच चल रही है और कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायगी, जिसमें आवश्यक होने पर दण्ड लगाने और अभियोग चलाने की कार्यवाही भी शामिल है।

Business of L.I.C.

686. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the business of L.I.C. under individual assurances during 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74;

(b) if so, the extent of fall in business and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the L.I.C. to ensure that the business under individual assurances does not fall?

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

(b) The comparative figures are as under:

1973-74	
No. of policies	Sum Assured (Rs. in crores)
20,51,753	1,924.19

1974-75	
No. of policies	Sum Assured (Rs. in crores)
17,99,778	1,772.61

The reasons for drop in business were primarily—

(i) Inflationary rise in prices and consequential reduction in the individual's margin of savings;

(ii) Competition with other forms of savings, such as deposits with banks and post offices as well as non-banking companies, on which a higher return is available;

(iii) Agitation by the Development Officers of the LIC.

(c) The LIC has been making intensive field and publicity effort to bring home to the prospective assured the need to provide insurance protection to the family. As a result of this, the LIC's business has picked up again during the current year.

Credit from Banks to Small Scale Industries

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

(a) whether the principle of granting credit to the small scale industries from the banks at concessional rates of interest is proposed to be applied to fisheries; and

(b) when will the step be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Pisciculture is considered as an activity allied to agriculture like dairy farming, poultry farming etc. and thus is one of the priority sectors. Advances granted by scheduled Commercial banks for such activities upto Rs. 50,000 and covered under the small loans guarantee scheme of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. are exempt from the Reserve Bank's directive on minimum lending rate.

Advances granted exclusively for the purpose of setting up fish processing units, boat buildings yards, etc., are treated as advances for small-scale industrial units, provided the concerned units' investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. Financial assistance upto Rs. 2 lakhs provided by banks to such units and covered under the credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries is also exempt from the stipulation of the minimum lending rate of 12-1/2 per cent.

Bank Deposits of Hoarders, Black Marketeers, and Smugglers

688. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to check fictitious de-

posits by hoarders, black marketeers, and smugglers in non-nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is the usual practice of the banks to obtain introduction of the prospective depositors from parties known to the banks when opening current accounts and cheque operated savings bank accounts. Besides, as per instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, banks are required to ensure that full and correct addresses of all depositors are recorded in their books. Further, in case of specific complaints, special investigations are made by the Reserve Bank. Banks also extend full cooperation whenever specific investigations are undertaken by the income-tax authorities.

लेह के लिये इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवाएँ

690. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों से लद्दाख को पर्यटकों के लिये खोल दिया गया है लेकिन वहाँ उनके ठहरने के लिये कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का लेह (लद्दाख) के लिये विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क): विदेशी पर्यटकों के लेह नगर में जाने के प्रतिबन्धों में ढील जून, 1974 में दी गई थी। लद्दाख में पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये जम्मू व कश्मीर सरकार ने अपनी 1976-77 की वार्षिक योजना में 12 लाख रु० के परिचय्य का प्रस्ताव किया है।

(ख) लेह के लिये विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिये इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के पास अपने वर्तमान विमान बड़े में कोई उपयुक्त विमान नहीं है तथापि कारपोरेशन ऐसे नए प्रकार के जेट विमानों को प्राप्त करने के प्रस्तावों की जांच कर रही है जिनका लेह के लिये विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिये उपयोग किया जा सके ।

Value of rupee vis-a-vis Rouble

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

(a) whether the issue of fixing exchange rate between Russian Rouble and Indian Rupee has been resolved;

(b) if so, facts about such settlement;

(c) the extent of loss of Indian rupee in terms of earlier exchange rate with Rouble; and

(d) whether USSR has agreed to make up the loss incurred by India?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Piling up of large stocks of garments in Delhi

692. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Standing Committee on Promotion of Export by air has asked Air India to step up shipment of garments, large stocks of which have piled up, especially in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) In view of the unprecedented growth in exports of Ready-

made Garments from India, the cargo-carrying capacity available in the scheduled services of an International Airlines including Air India was found inadequate to cope with the demand. When the problem became acute in November 1975 the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation by the Commerce Ministry, and several discussions were held. As a result of these discussions, Air India operated many special charter services from December 1975 to maximise the uplifting of readymade garments from Delhi. Some additional cargo services were also operated by some foreign Airlines.

Joint ventures abroad

693. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scope for expansion of India's export, and more particularly for setting up joint ventures in Central and Latin America and the Caribbean Islands; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in that direction in the above mentioned region?

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

(b) Steps have been taken to promote exports as follows:—

(i) Market studies through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade have been carried out in Mexico, Brazil and Colombia. Similar Studies are also in progress in respect of Peru and Argentina.

(ii) Exhibitions of Indian products were organised in Peru and Colombia last year.

(iii) An office of the State Trading Corporation has been opened in Argentina.

- (iv) Delegations of Engineering Export Promotion Council, Project Equipments Corporation, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited some Latin American Countries for exploring the market to step up exports.

As a result of market studies, some joint venture possibilities may emerge in respect of engineering goods, steel plants, mining operations, textiles and machine tools. The concerned parties have been in touch with each other for possible collaboration.

Participation of U.S. investors in export oriented industries

694. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether he stated at Madras on 21st September, 1975 that the Central Government is considering to allow majority participation by US investors in complete export oriented industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The Minister of Finance stated in Madras that it was quite likely that in completely export oriented industries, a majority holding by foreign companies might be allowed, on merits of the case. This would apply to U.S. Companies as well.

Streamlining of tea auction system in Calcutta

695. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considered opinion to streamline tea auction system in Calcutta so that there would be no unusual delay in the handling of large consignments of tea; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question of conducting tea auctions in a way in which large consignments of tea can be handled without undue delay is under constant review.

Export of Kashmiri apples to Persian Gulf Countries

696. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prospects of exporting Kashmiri apples to Persian Gulf countries have been explored; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Lever Ltd.

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

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited hold 47.5 per cent of the equity capital of M/s. Sharpedge Limited; and

(b) whether Unilever, London hold as much as 85 per cent equity capital of Hindustan Lever Limited?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Visit of a non-officials Trade Team to U.S.A.

698. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a non-officials trade team recently visited U.S.A.;

(b) whether the team has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce visited U.S.A. in December, 1975.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

जूट का निर्यात

699. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 के निर्यात आंकड़ों की तुलना में जूट के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पटसन माल के निर्यातों में गिरावट मंदी तथा संश्लिष्टों व अन्य उत्पादकों से बढ़ती हुई प्रतियोगिता की वजह से मांग में कमी के कारण हुई है ।

Opening of show-rooms to provide cheaper cloth to masses

700. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation have formulated a plan to open number of show-rooms in the country to provide cheaper cloth to the masses; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the targets set up for the current year?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Plan are elimination of middle-men so that cloth reaches the Consumers directly at reasonable prices. This will also help the mills in getting better realisation and to plan their production according to consumer needs. It is proposed to set up 500 show-rooms depots by the end of 1976.

World Bank assistance for slum clearance programme

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

(a) whether the World Bank have agreed to provide assistance for slum clearance programme in the country; and

(b) if so, total estimated cost of the scheme and terms of loan facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). On 12th September, 1973 International Development Association (IDA), a soft-lending associate of World Bank have granted a credit of \$35 million for Calcutta Urban Development project. The Credit carries no interest but only a service charge of 3/4th of one per cent per annum and is repayable in 50 years, with a grace period of ten years. Of this \$35 million, a small portion is earmarked for slum clearance programme

Amelioration of the living conditions of Handloom Weavers

702. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the fresh steps proposed to be taken to ameliorate the living conditions of handloom weavers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Government have announced a number of measures for a comprehensive programme of development of the handloom sector, in accordance with the 20-Point Programme. These include (i) increasing the cooperative coverage of handlooms to 60 per cent from the present 30 per cent, (ii) modernisation of handlooms, (iii) provision of better credit facilities, (iv) setting up of Intensive Development and Export-Oriented Projects, (v) ensuring adequate supply of raw materials at reasonable prices, (vi) strengthening and expanding marketing outlets for handloom goods and (vii) reservation of more lines of production for handloom sector.

These steps are expected to result in improvement in the economic standards of the handloom weavers.

**मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में हथकरघा
स्टाक का जमा होना**

703. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य का हथकरघा स्टॉक जमा हो गया है जो हथकरघा श्रमिकों के लिए एक समस्या बन गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और कुछ अन्य राज्यों से हथकरघा के माल के भारी मात्रा में जमा हो जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली थी, परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश से ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली । जिन राज्यों में माल जमा होने की स्थिति गंभीर बताई गई, उन्हें 5 करोड़ रु० की कूल ऋण सहायता मंजूर की गई थी । तदनुसार

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिए 70 लाख रु० का ऋण मंजूर किया गया । बाद में, माल निकालने में तेजी लाने के लिए हथकरघा के जमा माल की बिक्री पर 31 जनवरी 1976 तक 20 प्रतिशत की विशेष रियायत की भी घोषणा की गई है । केन्द्र का अग्रदान 10 प्रतिशत होगा बशर्ते कि संबंधित राज्य सरकार का अग्रदान भी 10 प्रतिशत हो ।

Committee on self-removal procedure

704. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the self Removal Procedure Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri Laxman Dev, has recommended scrapping of the self removal procedure to check leakage of revenue;

(b) what are the main recommendations of the Committee to plug leakage of revenue and the action taken thereon; and

(c) how long are Government going to take to implement the main recommendations of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Copies of the Report of the Central Excise (S.R.P.) Review Committee set up under the chairmanship of Shri B. Venkatappiah were placed on the Table of the House on 9-9-1974. The Committee have recommended, keeping in view the divergence in techniques of production and marketing, and variation in standard of compliance with the requirements of tax procedure, a system of selective control made up of distinct procedures adapted to different groups of industries. The recommended types of control are based respectively on (i) accounts, (ii) production, and

(iii) clearances, and designated as
(i) Accounts Based Control (ABC),
(ii) Production Based Control (PBC)
and (iii) Clearance Based Control
(CBC) The suggested pattern of control incorporates certain modifications with a view to bringing about a more efficient operation of the tax system combined with other recommendations aimed at strengthening the internal audit and preventive organisations

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination for early implementation A statement showing some of the steps that have already been taken arising out of the Committee's report to check leakage of revenue is annexed

Statement

- (i) authentication of gate passes and other statutory records maintained by assesseees
- (ii) correlation of gate passes checked during transit with records in factories
- (iii) proper evaluation of the role of factors like power shortages labour troubles scarcity of raw materials etc in relation to short falls in production of excisable goods
- (iv) more frequent visits by Central Excise Officers to units which produce excisable goods valued at more than Rs 5 lakhs per year to supervise production at various stages and to exercise checks in regard to packing and filling operations goods in storage raw materials used receipts of duty paid goods accuracy of weighing machines destruction of excisable goods etc.
- (v) physical supervision by Central Excise Officers to the extent possible of receipts of duty paid goods involving duty of Rs 50 000 or more under rule 56A
- (vi) attempt to identify in respect of excisable goods the stage prior to the completion of manufac-

ture of such goods for purposes of accounting in daily production record of the factory,

- (vi) to ensure correct and speedy decisions on classification valuation and rate of duty applicable to the excisable goods, officers should if necessary, visit factories and inspect such goods and their process of manufacture and examine the sales organisation and marketing pattern of the manufacturers and the assesseees should furnish samples of goods before classification thereof is approved
- (viii) tightening of preventive control and collection of intelligence regarding evasion of revenue more particularly in respect of units where production/revenue has gone down or is not commensurate with the growth in the installed capacity/sales etc

Concessions offered to Indians abroad by RBI

706 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has recently offered some major concessions to Indians abroad regarding opening and maintaining of accounts with Indian banks, and

(b) if so the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) Yes Sir The Reserve Bank of India have introduced a new scheme effective from 1-11-75 under which persons of Indian nationality or Indian origin residing abroad may open what is called non resident (external) account designated in specified foreign currencies The designated currencies, at present are British Sterling and US Dollar Remittances to these accounts have to be received in one of the designated currencies The foreign

currency accounts will be maintained in the currencies in which the remittances are received and the funds will also be repaid to the account holder, or transferred elsewhere under his instructions in the same currency. The interest payable on deposits in such accounts will be free of Indian income-tax and such interest will also be payable in the currency in which the account is maintained. Thus the exchange risk in respect of both the funds remitted by the account holder and the interest accruing on the fund will not have to be borne by the non-resident depositor. To start with the accounts are being maintained in the form of fixed deposits for period of 91 days and above but not exceeding 61 months. All facilities which are available in respect of the non-resident (external) account maintained in Indian rupees will also be available for the accounts maintained in designated foreign currencies.

Opening of Banks in rural areas of Faizabad Division in U.P.

707. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of banks opened in the rural areas of Faizabad Division in Uttar Pradesh during 1975 and those proposed to be opened during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Reserve Bank of India have reported that during the period January 1, 1975 to November 30, 1975 public sector banks had opened 7 offices at rural centres in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh, comprising Districts of Faizabad, Bahraich, Barabanki, Gonda Pratapgarh and Sultanpur. The Reserve Bank of India have also reported that as at the end of November 1975, the commercial banks had 9 licences/allotments (of which 8 with the public sector banks) for opening branches at rural centres in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh.

Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three year rolling plans. Reserve Bank are currently engaged in the examination of the branch expansion plans of the commercial banks for the three years 1976-78.

Civil Aerodrome near Cochin

708. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 790 on the 26th July, 1974 regarding decision on construction of an airport at Mayithura and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision with regard to the site where a civil aerodrome near Cochin will be constructed; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The question of constructing a new civil aerodrome near Cochin has been deferred for the present. The existing Naval aerodrome will be developed to make it suitable for Boeing 737 operations.

Chairman and Managing Director of I.T.D.C.

709. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 621 on the 11th April, 1975 regarding I.T.D.C.'s decor deal and state the recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission on the CBI's report against the Chairman and Managing Director of India Tourism Development Corporation and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Central Vigilance Commission took the view, in regard to certain furniture contracts entered into by the India Tourism Development Corporation, that a further probe

by the Central Bureau of Investigation was necessary. Government agreed with this view, and a further probe is under way.

Rupee-payment system with the Soviet Union and E.E.C.

710. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH;
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of rupee-payment with the Soviet Union and East European Countries is coming to a close;

(b) whether any evaluation of its effects on our trade with these countries has been made; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Rural Banks in Bihar

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

(a) the criteria for establishing rural banks;

(b) how many such banks are proposed to be opened in Bihar during 1976; and

(c) whether any time schedule for opening such banks has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). Regional Rural Banks are established in areas which while having adequate development potential are inadequately served by the existing institutional credit agencies like cooperatives and commercial banks.

(b) and (c): Of the seven Regional Rural Banks established so far, one has been set up in Bihar at Arrah covering the districts of Bhojpur and Rohtas. Subject to man-power constraints, it is proposed to establish 50 Regional Rural Banks in the country before April 1977 in areas found most suitable on the basis of the criteria set out for this purpose.

Decline in the Export of Handicrafts

712 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of handicrafts;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Export during April-November, 1975 was Rs. 4.778 88 lakhs (provisional) as compared to Rs. 5.912.85 lakhs (final) during the corresponding period of 1974. As the figure of exports of handicrafts available for April-November, 1975 are provisional, the exact extent of decline in exports cannot be precisely indicated. However past experience shows that provisional figures are likely to be somewhat lower than final figures.

The main reason for decline in the exports of handicrafts seems to be the recession that has recently hit the economics of USA and other Western European countries.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government to arrest decline in exports —

(i) Centres for training in carpet weaving are being opened with a view to increasing production of carpets which have a good market. The

problems of the industry in regard to credit are being examined in depth.

(ii) Sales-cum-Study Teams will be sent abroad in the next few months and exhibitions are also being held.

(iii) Promotional activities and exchanges of designers are being undertaken in one of the important markets, i. e. E. E. C.

(iv) Sufficient incentives have been given to the exporters and these will enable them to take advantage of a revival in the important foreign markets.

Jute trade and Industry

713 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effects of steps taken by Bangladesh to sell raw jute and jute products at cut prices on the jute trade and industry of this country; and

(b) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) As India is only a marginal exporter of raw jute, reduction, if any, of the export price of raw jute by Bangladesh is not likely to affect us much. Reduction of export prices of jute manufacturers, however, would affect demand for Indian jute goods abroad.

(b) Abolition of export duty on carpet backing and hessian and grant of cash compensatory support on export of Carpet Backing and jute decorative fabrics are among the measures adopted by Government to make Indian jute goods more competitive in markets abroad.

2035 LS—3

अभ्रक का निर्यात

714. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 में अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिये कितने मूल्य के क्रयदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक देश से, अलग-अलग अभ्रक व्यापार निगम और निजी निर्यातकों को कितने मूल्य के क्रयदेश प्राप्त हुए और ऐसे निजी निर्यातकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 23.87 करोड़ रु० ।

(ख) सभी निर्यात आदेश अभ्रक निर्यात निगम के नाम में है जिनकी मार्फत साधित अभ्रक का निर्यात मार्गीकृत किया जाता है । भूतपूर्व निर्यातकों को भी, जो निगम के एजेंटों के रूप में काम करते हैं, उसकी ओर से विक्रियाय तय करने की अनुमति है । दो विवरण, जिन में से एक में अभ्रक व्यापार निगम और उसके एजेंटों द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए आदेशों का देश-वार मूल्य दर्शाया गया है और दूसरे में उन एजेंटों के नाम दिखाए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये । बेखिये संख्या एल. टी. 10135/76]

सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित पर्यटन साहित्य

715. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने कितना और किन किन भाषाओं में पर्यटन साहित्य प्रकाशित किया ; और

(ख) उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क)
और (ख) 1972-73, 73-74 और

74-75 में प्रकाशित पर्यटन साहित्य का
विवरण उस पर हुए व्यय सहित नीचे दिया
गया है

वर्ष	संख्या लाखों में	भाषा	व्यय
1972-73	51.395	अंग्रेजी	
	0.31	फ्रेंच	
	0.31	जर्मन	
	0.30	स्पेनिश	
	0.153	इटालियन	
	1.30	हिन्दी	
	53.62		80.03
1973-74	23.905	अंग्रेजी	
	14.33	फ्रेंच	
	13.46	जर्मन	
	3.86	स्पेनिश	
	3.735	इटालियन	
	2.62	हिन्दी	
	61.94		67.61
1974-75	25.65	अंग्रेजी	
	3.50	फ्रेंच	
	3.65	जर्मन	
	1.50	स्पेनिश	
	1.65	इटालियन	
	35.95		61.83

Planes in operation with Indian Airlines and Air India

716. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the types of planes with their numbers that are in operation with Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(b) which of these are manufactured indigenously and which are imported indicating the names of the countries from which imported and the price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of

Indian Airlines and Air-India is given below:—

INDIAN AIRLINES :

S.No.	Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft	Country of Manufacture	Price*
1	2	3	4	5
				(In Rs)
1	Boeing 737	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th	U.S.A. " " " " " " " " " " " "	3,33,98,453 3,33,47,847 3,33,72,769 3,33,67,278 3,38,31,019 3,38,31,019 4,32,09,378 4,75,63,778 4,75,63,778 4,75,63,778 5,31,07,179 5,30,22,107
2	Caravelle	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th	France " " " " "	1,58,03,972 1,66,95,929 2,34,66,983 1,63,95,929 2,58,08,503 18,14,903**
3	Fokker Friendship	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th	Holland " " " " " " " "	40,40,462 40,39,034 40,39,034 44,36,849 44,44,673 44,45,615 44,46,092 94,96,817 94,90,634
4	IIS-748	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th	India " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,06,47,500 " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1,24,00,000 1,24,00,000
5	Viscount	1st 2nd	U. K "	49,20,778 30,76,206
6	DC-3	one	U.S.A.	1,28,319
				(In U.S.\$ million)***

1	2	3	4	5
AIR INDIA:				
1	Boeing 707-420	1st	U. S. A.	5.552
		2nd	"	5.563
		3rd	"	6.263
		4th	"	6.264
2	Boeing 707-320B	1st	"	6.893
		2nd	"	7.187
		3rd	"	7.244
3	Boeing 707-320C	1st	"	7.593
		2nd	"	7.778
4	Boeing 747-200B	1st	"	24.528
		2nd	"	24.492
		3rd	"	24.612
		4th	"	24.673
		5th	"	30.147

*Represents cost at the time of purchase.

**Aircraft initially taken on lease and subsequently purchased.

***Represents prices inclusive of prices of the installed engines, Major Changes, Inter-Furnished Equipment and all applicable escalations. The expenditure incurred in respect of duty, delivery and interest capitalised, is not included in the prices.

Advances made by nationalised banks for Industrial and Agricultural Sectors in Punjab

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

(a) whether any advances have been made by the nationalised banks during the last six months for the industrial and agricultural sectors in Punjab; and

(b) if so, what percentage of advance has been made to the agricultural sector of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). According to the latest information as available at the end of June 1975, the amount of outstanding advances by public sector banks (including nationalised banks) to agriculture in Punjab was Rs. 3521.32 lakhs (provisional). The percentage share of these advances to total advances by

these banks in the State of Punjab and the information on advances to industrial sector for the corresponding date are being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anti-smuggling measures

718. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of anti-smuggling measures taken by Government since the declaration of emergency; and

(b) the effect of the working of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act on increasing remittances through regular and legal channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Some of the steps taken for intensification of anti-smuggling drive are:—

(i) Strengthening of preventive and intelligence machinery by augmentation of staff, and gearing up of intelligence and investigating units. The tele-communication network is in position along the West coast to supplement the efforts by the imported sophisticated speed boats and other confiscated crafts to intercept the movement of contraband and apprehend the smugglers.

(ii) The tempo of raids and searches on shops, stalls and places suspected to be used for storage of smuggled goods has continuously been kept up

(iii) Better coordination between the various enforcement agencies and State authorities in respect of anti-smuggling drive has been achieved.

(iv) The Conservation of foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 has been amended by two Ordinances to strengthen the existing provisions in the context of Emergency. The number of persons against whom detention orders have been issued upto 31.12.1976 has gone up to 1987.

(b) As a result of anti smuggling drive, application of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act and other measures, the inward remittances from abroad through regular and legal channels have increased consi-

derably. During the period June-November, 1975, the inward remittances of all types, excepting proceeds of exports, were Rs. 504.10 crores, as compared to Rs. 260.64 crores for the corresponding period of the year 1974.

Provision for gratuity for employees of I.T.D.C.

719. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision for gratuity is being made every year in respect of all eligible employees of ITDC; and

(b) if so, the provision made for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). The provision for gratuity in respect of the eligible employees of the India Tourism Development Corporation is being made in the Gratuity Reserve from 1974-75. Previously such provision was being made in respect of the employees of Ashoka Hotel only.

(b) The provision made in the Gratuity Reserve during the last three years is as follows.

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
1972-73	2.75	For all the eligible employees of Ashoka Hotel only.
1973-74	4.67	Do.
1974-75	31.55	For all the eligible employees of the India Tourism Development Corporation including Ashoka Hotel.

Tea Industry in Assam

720 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Tea industry in Assam is faced with the problems of unemployment among the former tea garden labour, credit for small and weak units and transport and warehousing requirements, and

(b) if so, the remedial steps Government propose to take to save the Tea industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) There are 751 tea estates in Assam comprising an area of 185 lakh hectares. The tea estates reportedly closed/sick for various reasons including financial and managerial cover an area of about 3000 hectares. Measures including take over of management to rehabilitate the gardens which can be revived back to normalcy have been settled by Government and the proposals for introducing legislation to amend the Tea Act 1953 to provide for taking over management of such gardens have been finalised.

The question of removing transport bottlenecks, warehousing difficulties, etc are under constant review.

Export of Onions

721 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether onions are still exported

(b) whether due to export the price of onions has gone up to Rs 5 per kilo in the country, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ban the export of onions in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (c) Exports of onions have been temporarily suspended from early December 1975.

(b) No Sir Onion prices in the retail market had touched the level of Rs 120 per kg as a result of the failure of the November 1975 crop in some areas. Arrival of onion crop in Nasik has now normalised the position.

Coverage of Orissa under Cattle and Crop Insurance schemes by G.I.C.

722 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation has included Orissa in its schemes of Cattle and Crop Insurance; and

(b) if not when this scheme will be introduced in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b) Orissa has been included under the Cattle Insurance Scheme of the General Insurance Corporation. The feasibility of extending crop insurance to Orissa will be considered after receipt of a report from the Indian School of Political Economy, Lona-wala which has been entrusted with the task of devising Crop Insurance Schemes suitable for implementation on large scale in the country covering all major crops and all crop seasons on a viable basis.

मिख को राक फास्फेट की सप्लाई

723 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत और मिख के बीच हुए व्यापार समझौते के अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा

1975-76 के दौरान मिस्र को कितना राक फ्रास्फेट सप्लाई किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या सप्लाई किये जाने वाला राक फ्रास्फेट रासायनिक उर्वरक तथा अन्य उत्पाद बनाने के लिये देश की आवश्यकताओं से अधिक है ;

(ग) राक फ्रास्फेट की सप्लाई से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या समझौता स्थलों में भूगतान करने के आधार पर है और यदि नहीं, तो उसका आधार कौन सी मुद्रा होगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारत-मिस्र या अरब गणराज्य व्यापार प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत 1976 के दौरान भारत से मिस्र के अरब गणराज्य को राक फ्रास्फेट का निर्यात करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) चालू वर्ष के लिए भारत तथा मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य के बीच व्यापार प्रबन्ध स्थला भूगतान आधार पर है ।

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Improvement of Places of Tourist Interest

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned and paid any grants to the Government of Gujarat for the improvement of various places of Tourist interest in Gujarat in the years 1973, 1974 and 1975; 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). The practice of giving subsidy or grants to the State Governments for development of tourist centres has been discontinued since the Fourth Plan with the abolition of Part II schemes. Tourism schemes are thus taken up and financed either in the Central Sector or in the State Sector. Hence no grants were released to the Government of Gujarat during 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Imports and Exports

725. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the main commodities imported and exported during the year 1975 and the amounts paid and earned in foreign exchange;

(b) whether Government have set any new targets or goals for better export promotion drive in the year 1976; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Export Targets for 1976-77 are under formulation.

Statement

The foreign trade statistics are being maintained by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, on financial year basis. The latest available data regarding imports and exports relate to eight months, April—November, of the current financial year 1975-76. Imports during April—November, 1975 amounting to Rs. 3445 crores showed an increase of Rs. 867 crores or 33.6 percent over the same period of last year. Exports (including re-exports) valued at Rs. 2349 crores during April—November, 1975 registered an increase of Rs. 320 crores or 15.8 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Details of commodity-wise data of exports, available upto August, 1975

along with corresponding figures of last year are given below:—

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Commodity	April—August	
		1975	1974
1	Oil cakes	23.8	39.1
2	Tobacco	68.0	47.0
3	Fish & Fish preparation	41.1	25.2
5	Tea	81.4	73.5
4	Coffee	29.7	29.7
6	Sugar	168.1	77.3
7	Cashew Kernels	45.4	52.8
8	Iron Ore	72.5	39.3
9	Cotton fabrics	45.3	78.8
10	Cotton apparel	50.7	39.8
11	Jute manufactures	107.5	149.0
12	Leather and leather manufactures (excl. footwear)	71.9	63.0
13	Engineering goods	156.8	115.9
14	Handicrafts	80.0	72.3
Total exports (Incl. others)		1457.0	1264.1

Commodity-wise details for imports available upto July, 1975, are also given below:—

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Commodities	April—July	
		1975	1974
1	Cereals & cereal preparations	394.3	151.5
2	Petroleum and petroleum products	380.7	432.6
3	Chemicals	237.0	157.7
4	Paper and paper-board	25.4	16.7
5	Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones	21.9	18.8
6	Iron and steel	102.9	111.3
7	Non-ferrous metals	26.3	61.7
8	Machinery and transport equipment	233.8	230.3
Total (incl. others)		1549.9	1330.8

Light and sound show at Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati

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

(a) whether the Light and Sound show programme at Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad is proving a success; and

(b) whether any alterations are proposed in the content and style of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) While the Sound & Light Show at Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) has been generally well received, it is a fact that from the financial point of view, the working results of the show since its inception indicate that the show has not been making profits. Efforts are being made to make the show popular by publicity, advertisement etc.

(b) No alterations are proposed for the present as the original tapes still have a life of about 5-6 years and further expenditure on alterations would not be worthwhile.

Printing of new currency notes of various denominations

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

(a) whether Government are printing any new currency notes of various denominations and are minting any new coins of various denominations during the year 1976; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). During 1976, new two-rupee notes in an improved design and with the picture of "Aryabhata" on the revenue are proposed to be issued. The notes will be printed by the dry-offset pro-

cess at the Nasik Press. No new coin other than of the denominations already in circulation is proposed to be issued in 1976.

Arrest of Smugglers

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

(a) the number of smugglers arrested during the period of emergency; and

(b) value of seizures in kind and cash of smuggler's illegal assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 707 smugglers were detained under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 after the declaration of emergency on 25th June, 1975 (Figure excludes foreign exchange racketeers).

The number of smugglers arrested under Customs Act is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Cash amounting to Rs. 8.5 lakhs and jewellery including other valuables valued at Rs. 22.3 lakhs, belonging to smugglers as well as their relatives and associates were seized and retained by Income Tax Department as a result of searches conducted between the period 20th September, 1974 to 15th September, 1975.

Value of seizures of smuggler's illegal assets made under the Customs Act is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Ordinance was promulgated on 5-11-1975 and it is likely to take time before the 'illegally acquired' properties of the smugglers are confiscated in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

729 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

SHRI M C DAGA;

SHRI SAMAR GUHA;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of raids conducted by the tax authorities in search for unaccounted money and goods in each State from June to December, 1975, and

(b) the total value of unaccounted money and goods detected and seized

in the course of these searches in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Statistics regarding search and seizure operations conducted by the Income-tax authorities are maintained on monthly basis (Commissioner of Income tax charge wise and not State wise. These are presently available for and upto November, 1975. The requisite information for the period June—November 1975 is given in the statement annexed

Statement

(Searches made by Income-tax authorities from 1-6-75 to 30-11-75)

Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	No. of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	63	13 62
Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram	23	9 63
Bihar	5	1 47
Bombay (including Central)	197	96 53
Delhi (including Central)	63	616 69
Gujarat	144	49 23
Kanpur	40	21 11
Kerala	70	24 22
Lucknow	39	53 37
Madhya Pradesh	79	10 74
Tamil Nadu (including Madras Central)	79	36 72
Karnataka	35	61 55
Orissa	22	15 60
Poona	114	30 26
Patiala	124	6 90
Amritsar	61	17 15
Vidharbha & Marthwade	2	1 01
Rajasthan	4	1 35
West Bengal (including Central)	181	210 49
Total	1345	1280 64

Cash subsidy to Exporters

730. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a new scheme for giving cash subsidy to exporters; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Price to Jute Growers

731. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been or are being taken to ensure economic price to the jute growers;

(b) what is the present position in this regard; and

(c) what is the role of the Jute Corporation of India in regard to procurement of raw jute?

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

(a) to (c). Statutory minimum price for raw jute is fixed every year on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, which takes into account all relevant factors including economic price to the jute growers. In the current season the statutory minimum price fixed for Assam bottom and comparable varieties at the up-country markets is Rs. 135 per quintal, as against Rs. 125 per quintal in the previous season. Jute Corporation of India has been established by Government for purchase of raw jute in the up-country markets, through its own departmental purchase centres and through co-operative societies of jute growers. The extent of the raw jute market falling to the share of the Jute Corporation of India, essentially depends upon the financial resources that can be deployed by it. The cash credit availability of the Jute Corporation

has been increased in the current season to Rs. 24 crores, as against Rs. 20 crores that was being made available for the last season. Additional cash credit has been assured to the Jute Corporation where it finds it necessary to effect purchases by way of price support operations. In the current season, the Corporation has so far procured about 5.70 lakh bales.

While the prices of raw jute ruling in the beginning of the season were higher than the statutory minimum, they started to move down in October-November, when the Jute Corporation of India intensified its operations. Moreover, the Jute Commissioner issued orders, under the Jute (Control & Licensing) Order, to various jute mills, stipulating the minimum quantities that will have to be purchased by them from the market. From December onwards the prices of raw jute have again firmed up and the market rates ruling at present are comfortably above the statutory minimum levels.

Take over of Sick Jute Mills in West Bengal

732. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council of the affiliated National Union of Jute Workers has appealed to the Prime Minister to take over the sick jute mills in West Bengal; and

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

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

(a) Workers in some jute mills in West Bengal, lying closed for sometime have represented for the take over of these mills by the Government.

(b) Government have got the affairs of two jute mills in West Bengal investigated under IDR Act including one which is lying closed for some time. The findings of the Investigation Committee have been examined and appropriate action is being taken.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जमा राशि

733. श्री रासमबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की जमा राशि में तीव्र गति से वृद्धि हुई है और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में काम करने वाले राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में जमा राशि का वित्तना प्रतिशत उक्त राज्य के विकास कार्यों पर व्यय किया गया है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुलर्जी) : (क) 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की समग्र जमा जो जून, 1972 के अन्त में 6397 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़कर जून

1975 के अन्त में 10382 करोड़ रुपये हो गयी है ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा बैंक ऋण और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिभूतियों (सक्योरिटियों) और उनके सम्बद्ध निवायों के बांडों और ऋण पत्रों (डिबेंचरों) में निवेश, दोनों ही रूपों में ससाधनों का जटाना विभिन्न राज्यों के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों में सहायता करता है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के बकाया ऋणों और राज्य सरकारों तथा उनमें सम्बद्ध निवायों की प्रतिभूतियों (सक्योरिटियों) में निवेश का ही राज्यवार व्यौरा देना संभव है । उक्त निवेश से बैंकों की जमाओं के अनुपात के उपलब्ध आकड़े सलग विवरण में दिये जा रहे हैं ।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का ऋण—निवेश · जमा अनुपात—राज्यवार व्यौरा

राज्य/मघ क्षेत्र	जून के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति		
	1972	1973	1974
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 आंध्र प्रदेश	125 9	130 9	124 2
2 असम	68 6	64 9	70 9
3 बिहार	29 5	40 4	46 6
4 गुजरात	72 6	74 2	78 4
5 हरियाणा	67 5	82 4	94 8
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	12 3	13 8	22 3
7 जम्मू व काश्मीर	18 7	20 2	36 5
8 केरल	81 4	89 5	92 6
9 मध्य प्रदेश	75 5	61 2	80 3
10 महाराष्ट्र	103 0	98 1	104 4
11 कर्नाटक	116 2	119 4	122.2
12 उड़ीसा	88 3	101 4	104.8
13 पंजाब	38 9	41 9	55 6
14 राजस्थान	80 8	82 1	94 4
15 तमिलनाडु	146 5	149.3	137.0
16 उत्तर प्रदेश	51 3	53.8	60 1

	1	2	3	4
17. पं० बंगाल	85.4	86 3	99.8	
18. दिल्ली	83.9	87 2	72 6	
19. पांडिचेरी	118.4	100 6	109 9	
20. अन्य	145.6	99.3	113.6	
सम्पूर्ण भारत में	85.4	85 2	90.6	

टिप्पणी ऋण+निवेश : जमा अनुपात का व्यौरा ऋणों के उपयोग के लिये जिले के बजाय उनकी स्वीकृति के जिले के आधार पर एक किया गया है ।

2 ऋण वर्ष में जून के अन्त में ग्रीन निवेश मार्च के अन्त में सर्ववित्त है ।

ब्रुक बांड तथा लिप्टन चाय कम्पनियाँ

(ख) क्या ये कम्पनियाँ अपने मनाफे की राशि विदेश भेजती हैं, और

734 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की उपा करेगे कि

(ग) यदि हा तो गत तीन वर्षों में उन कम्पनियों द्वारा देश से बाहर भेजी गई लाभ की राशि का वास्तव व्यौरा क्या है ?

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ब्रुक बांड तथा लिप्टन चाय कम्पनियाँ ने कितना मनाफा उभाया

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) - (क) ब्रुक बांड इंडिया लि० तथा लिप्टन चाय कम्पनियों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ निम्नोक्त प्रकार है —

(हजार रुपयों में)

क्रमांक	क० का नाम	निम्न तारीख की सन्तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	वर्ष पूर्व लाभ	वर्ष के पञ्चात् लाभ
1.	ब्रुक बांड इंडिया लि० (ब्रुक बांड लीमिटेड लि०, ब्रिटेन की अनुपगो फर्म)	जून 1973 1974 1975	 5,12,37 5,95,85 4,47,36	 2,04,37 2,13,85 1,67,36
2.	लिप्टन लि०	2 जून 71 (1970-71) 1 जून, 72 (1971-72) 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 (1972-73)	 12,74 7.48 22,17	 3,14 1,40 3,55
3.	लिप्टन (इंडिया) लि०	जनवरी 1972 दिसम्बर, 1972 दिसम्बर, 1973	 80,71 1,06,75 1,46,28	 17,41 17,96 33 69

(ख) और (ग). इन कम्पनियों के संबंध में भेजी गई राशियों के आकड़े निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं —

बुक वाउ इंडिया लि०	लाभांश
	(आकड़े रु० में)
1971-72	1,51,05,454
1972-73	74,64,637
1973-74	37,32,312

लिपटन लि०	लाभ
1971-72	—
1972-73	—
1973-74	22,07,996

समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार

735 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या समाजवादी देशों के साथ हमारा दश वार व्यापार काफी बढ़ गया है, और

(ख) सरकार ने समाजवादी देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार और बढ़ाने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार को और बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये कुछ उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं —

- (1) आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करके तथा चुनी हुई

वस्तुओं और उत्पादों के लिए सुनिश्चित बाजारों का पता लगाकर व्यापार बढ़ाने और उसमें स्थिरता लाने के लिए इन देशों के साथ दीर्घावधि व्यापार कार्य क्रम तैयार करना ।

- (2) भारत के निर्यात उत्पादों की बिक्री की सम्भाव्यता कूनने के लिए बिक्री सह अध्ययन प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों का समाजवादी देशों का दौरा ।

- (3) समाजवादी देशों द्वारा आयोजित महत्वपूर्ण प्रदर्शनियों और व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेना ।

- (4) भारत में आयोजित विनिष्ट प्रदर्शनियों में आने के लिए समाजवादी देशों के व्यापारिक उद्यमों को आमंत्रित करना ।

- (5) द्विपक्षीय व्यापारिक आदान-प्रदान की समीक्षा के लिए आवाधि बैठकों का आयोजन ।

चाय के मूल्य में वृद्धि

736 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बुक वाउ और लिपटन चाय कम्पनियाँ ने पिछले कुछ महीनों में चाय के मूल्यों में और वृद्धि कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recessionary trends in Indian Economy

737. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prevailing fears that Indian economy is facing serious recessionary trends;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Government does not subscribe to the view that the Indian Economy is facing a serious recessionary trend. The output of capital goods and a number of intermediate products shows a rising trend, although certain industries connected with the construction and transport sectors, cotton textiles and some consumer durables have been faced with difficulties of a temporary nature.

(c) The Government having made a careful review of the existing industrial situation announced a package of measures on November 13, 1975 to stimulate production. These measures, *inter alia*, aimed at the stepping up of construction activity so as to improve the offtake of steel, cement and other construction materials and create employment, revitalising the urban transport system in order to help the commercial vehicles industry and other ancillary industries, reducing the financial burden on the textile industry arising from accumulation of stocks of controlled cloth, and encouraging the capital market, e.g., by relaxing the conditions for issue of bonus shares.

Hindustan Lever Ltd.

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

(a) whether two C.O.B. applications of Hindustan Lever Limited un-

der Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been rejected;

(b) whether M/s Hindustan Lever Limited have not only been carrying on their business year after year but also recording huge excesses in production over their installed capacity;

(c) whether even after remitting as much as Rs. 146.2 lakhs, during the year 1973, the Company has registered very enormous increases in profits in 1974 and 1975, thereby increasing the drainage of the precious foreign exchange abroad; and

(d) if so, why this concern is being allowed to continue manufacture and trading despite the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973; and

(e) what action Government propose to take to avoid loss of foreign exchange in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The application of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 received by the Reserve Bank of India is still under consideration. No rejection letter has so far been issued to the company.

(b) According to the information readily available with Government, M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have crossed their approved capacity only in respect of their production of soap.

(c) It is observed from the balance sheet of the company that the company's profit after tax was Rs. 3.63 crores for the year 1974. The particulars of their profit for the year 1975 are not yet available.

(d) and (e). It is expected that with the implementation of the decision which will be taken on the company's application under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, the foreign exchange remittances by the

company on account of their existing activities would be progressively reduced.

Submission of Report by Tandon Committee

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

(a) whether the Tandon Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are its important recommendations in general and regarding the structure of Bank Credit in particular;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) The Study Group to frame guidelines for follow-up of Bank Credit, otherwise known as Tandon Committee, submitted its report to Reserve Bank of India in August, 1975.

(b) The enclosed statement gives a summary of the main recommendations.

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India has accepted the main recommendations of the Study Group and has advised commercial banks suitably for smooth and speedy implementation of the recommendations. It has been impressed upon the banks that they should gear up their organisational set up through appropriate delegation and de-centralisation, by providing adequate staff and updating the credit appraisal skills of the bank personnel on an extensive scale at different levels through suitable training programmes. RBI has also set up a

Committee of Direction for an on-going review of the problems that may arise from the implementation of the recommendations of the Study Group.

Statement

Main Recommendations of the Study Group to Frame Guidelines for Follow-up of Bank Credit.

Main recommendations of the Group which relate to such aspects as approach to lending, norms for inventory and receivables information system, style of credit, follow-up and supervision of credit and financial structure of the borrowers, are as follows:

- (i) The Committee has visualised that the main function of a bank as a lender is to supplement the borrower's resources in carrying a reasonable level of current assets in relation to his production requirements. In the light of the above, the Committee has suggested three methods for working out the maximum permissible bank borrowings to meet the working capital gap (excess of current assets over current liabilities). In the first method, the borrower is required to contribute a minimum of 25 per cent of the working capital gap; in the second method, the borrower will have to provide a minimum of 25 per cent of total current assets from owned and longterm funds; in the third method, the borrower's contribution from long-term funds will be to the extent of the entire 'core' current assets and a minimum of 25 per cent of the balance of current assets. Each successive method will increase the involvement of the long-term funds comprising borrower's own funds and term borrowings to support the current assets. To avoid hardship to the borrowers, the Committee has recommended that a begin-

ning may be made by placing all borrowers on the first method within a year and then moving to the second and third methods in stages. This recommendation will apply to all borrowers having credit limits in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs from the banking system.

- (ii) The Group has recommended norms for inventory and receivables for 15 selected industries and has suggested that the recommended norms should apply to all industrial borrowers with aggregate limits from the banking system in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs.
- (iii) The Group has suggested that instead of making available the entire credit line in the shape of cash credit limit for a year, it may be bifurcated into a loan representing the minimum level of borrowings, which the borrower expects to use throughout the year, and a cash credit which will take care of his fluctuating requirements. This recommendation is to be applied to borrowers having total credit limits in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs from the banking system. The Committee has further suggested that in the case of borrowers having credit limits in excess of Rs. 1 crore and above from the banking system the cash credit line should be placed on a quarterly budgeting-reporting system.
- (iv) As part of the integrated system the Committee has made comprehensive suggestions for follow-up and supervision of credit and ensuring the end-use of funds.
- (v) As regards the financial structure of the borrowing companies the Committee has emphasised that the banker will always look to two basic financial ratios viz. debt-equity ratio, i.e. total look to two basic financial ratios

and the current ratio. The proposed approach to lending will take care of the current ratio. As to the debt-equity ratio, it has not suggested any rigid norms but has indicated that long term debt-net worth and total liabilities-net worth ratios may be compared with the industry medians and where these ratios are worse than the medians, the banks should endeavour to persuade the borrower to strengthen his equity base as early as possible.

Central assistance to States

740. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Central assistance to different States in India in the year 1975-76, Statewise including Plan and non-Plan allocations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10|36|76].

Reduction in the price of cloth by textile industry

741. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry has cut down prices of cloth voluntarily as directed by Government; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Industry has been advised to reduced cloth prices voluntarily to keep in line with the price trends in major inputs. According to the Index number of wholesale prices of mill cloth, the price of such cloth during November 1975 was 8.5 per cent less than that during November 1974.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA ETC.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE -PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10119/76.]

CEMENT (QUALITY CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cement (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 417(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10120/76.]

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (U.P. AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Om Mehta I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 38 of 1975) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of U.P. on the 28th November, 1975, provisions of article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued

by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10121/76].

ADJUDICATION PROCEEDINGS AND APPEAL (AMENDMENT) RULES, CENTRAL EXCISE (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2341 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10122/76]
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1976, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10123/76.]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 2562 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 879, dated 19th July, 1975.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 5(E) and G.S.R. 6(E) published in Gazette of

India dated the 1st January, 1976 together with an Explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) G.S.R. 18(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10124/76.]
- (4) A copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 14 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1976 under sub-section (1) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10125/76.]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—
- (i) G.S.R. 2271 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975.
- (ii) G.S.R. 2642 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 2271 dated the 23rd August, 1975.
- (iii) G.S.R. 2788 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1975 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10128/76.]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:—
- (i) The Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975, published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975.

- (ii) G.S.R. 2467 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10127/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

- (1) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2386 in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1975 together with an explanatory note.
- (2) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2387 in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1975 together with an explanatory note.
- (3) The Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2713 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1975 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10128/76.]

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 237 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1975, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10129/76.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE TEXTILES COMMITTEE, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE BOARD AND PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay for the year 1973-74 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10130/76.]
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10131/76.]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10132/76.]
 - (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10133/76.]

- (4) A copy each of (i) Annual Report and (ii) the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1973-74, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10134/76.]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th January, 1976."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to enclose a copy of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th January, 1976."

(iii) "In accordance with the Provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Equal Remuneration Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th January, 1976."

(iv) "In accordance with the Provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th January, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "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 15th January, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th January, 1976."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(2) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1976.

(3) The Equal Remuneration Bill, 1976.

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD AND HUNDRED AND EIGHT SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and eighty-third Report on 'New Service/New Instrument of Service' (Ministry of Finance).

(2) Hundred and eighty-sixth Report on 'Corporation Tax and Income Tax, A Review', containing a review of implementation by Government of recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee relating to Corporation Tax and Income Tax during 1964—74.

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the Eighty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-sixth Report on the Department of Electronics.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I have already written to you that in Calcutta we wanted to hold a meeting for condoling the demise of the Prime Minister of China.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a State matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): But it concerns the Prime Minister of another country. Our Prime Minister herself went to the Embassy and conveyed her condolence.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jagjivan Ram If the statement is long he can lay it on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT ON PATNA FLOODS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to lay a Statement on Patna Floods on the Table of the House

Statement

Floods of 1975 in Patna The monsoon depression which originated in the Bay of Bengal on 17th August, 1975 moved into the Sone catchment on 19th August, 1975 causing heavy rainfall between 19th and 22nd, August. Consequently a rainfall of 271 mm was recorded at Pandra and 591 mm at Umaria both in Madhya Pradesh and 371 mm at Chopan in Uttar Pradesh. Following this heavy rainfall the Sone started rising from 19-8-1975. It reached a peak level of 128.07 m at 01.00 hours on 23-8-1975 at Japla, exceeding the level recorded in 1971 which was 127.89 metres. At Indrapuri, it reached a level of 108.85 m against the warning stage of 108.204 m on 23-8-1975 at 05.00 hrs. It crossed the warning stage of 55.525 m at Koelwar on the afternoon of 21-8-1975. The maximum level reached at Koelwar was 58.81 metres on 23-8-1975 between 10-14 hours. This level was only slightly less than that of 1971 when it had reached a level of 58.884 metres which is the maximum on record.

The Ganga was above warning stage of 46.6 m at Patna on 22-8-1975. It continued to rise further and reached a level of 49.989 metres at 18 hours on 24-8-1975 at Gandhi Ghat (Patna). This level was 0.35 metres higher than the level recorded in 1971 and is the highest on record so far. Its level at Digha surpassed the level of 52.15 metres recorded in 1971 and reached 52.52 metres at 8 hours on 24-8-1975. However, this did not exceed the level of 52.585 m recorded in the year 1923.

As a result of the extremely high flood level at Digha, the combined waters at Ganga and Sone overtopped most of the road from Digha to Maner, to the extent of about 30-60 cm and there was a sheet flow from Sone Ganga towards the low lying area in the country side towards Patna and Digha. There were seven breaches on the road during this flood. The water started flowing over this road from the night of 22-8-1975 and continued for a few days. In addition to the overtopping of this road, there were 11 breaches/cuts in the Maner distributory through which substantial flood flows from Sone travelled towards Patna. Due to over-topping and the breaches on Bihta-Maner road Bihta-Maner embankment and Khagaul-Danapur road the waters ultimately gravitated against the left bank of Patna canal in its lower reach. The water headed up gradually till it reached a level of 53.34 metres on the evening of 24-8-1975. This resulted in over-topping the left bank of the Patna canal and ultimately breached both of its banks. Since there is no barrier against the flood waters after Patna Canal, the combined flood waters of the Sone as well as the Ganga entered Patna in the night of 24-8-1975 resulting in the deluge.

2 Damage due to floods: The catastrophic floods in August, 1975 in Patna caused extensive damage to both the Government as well

as private properties. Damage to private properties has not been assessed by the State Government so far, according to the information available with us. However, rough estimate of the damage caused to Government buildings, roads and other public utilities as indicated by the State Government is about Rs. 10.15 crores. A total population of 3.7 lakh was affected by the floods. Almost all the roads including Ashok Rajpath were submerged to a depth varying from 0.67 m to 2.1 m for more than a week. 36 roads in a length of 89 km were damaged in various degrees. 90 office buildings, 2640 residential buildings (under the public works Department) and colony roads in a length of 145 km were also damaged. Within the limits of Patna Municipal Corporation 37,514 holdings were affected, sustaining partial or full damage. Heavy damage was also caused to the properties of the Municipal Corporation, Public Health Department, Housing Board, Electricity Department and a number of other departments.

According to the State Government, 5 human lives were lost, and about 8 persons were missing. 66 cattle heads were also lost.

It has been stated by the State Government that it is very difficult to assess the huge loss sustained by Private persons. However, the persons in lower income group, suffered maximum loss as their houses mostly collapsed and their belongings got submerged. The middle income group with single storey house also sustained heavy loss as their houses were completely submerged involving considerable loss to their properties. Even in the case of upper income group people having double or multi-storied buildings suffered damage as the ground floors were submerged for a period of 5 to 7 days. Thousands of vehicles both Government and private were submerged involving considerable loss.

3. Flood Protection Schemes.—Immediately after the floods, a High Level Expert Committee was set up by the Bihar Government to enquire into the Patna floods of August, 1975 and to suggest measures for future protection against similar catastrophes. The Committee is headed by Member (Floods) Central Water Commission and consists of the Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission, two Chief Engineers of the State Government Irrigation Department and two Members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Committee submitted its interim report in November, 1975 recommending flood protection and drainage works which have to be taken up on a priority basis. Its final report is awaited.

The main items of works, recommended by the Committee to be taken up on first priority are:—

- (i) Construction of an embankment/masonry wall on the south bank of Ganga from Digha to Maner along with revetment at vulnerable places;
- (ii) construction of a new embankment from Maner to Katesar and from Katesar to Saidabad along the right bank of Sone;
- (iii) construction of an escape channel from Patna canal upstream of Naubatpur through Khajuri distributary and Panchahua Nalla;
- (iv) raising and strengthening of Danapur distributary; and
- (v) improving and remodeling the existing urban drainage in Patna.

The Committee has also recommended that the remodelling of the drainage system in the rural areas and raising and strengthening of the left embankment of Purnpun along with construction of new embankments in its upper reaches to be taken

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

up as works of second priority. The first priority works have been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 8.68 crores, and those are planned by the State Government to be completed before the floods season of 1976. The State Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and have already initiated action on these works. They expect to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 2.65 crores till March 1976. The Government of India have agreed to give advance Plan assistance covering this amount to the State Government during the current financial year.

The Committee in its interim report has stated that it has not been possible for it to go into details of the various causes that led to the floods of the magnitude experienced in 1975. The Committee hopes to submit its final report to the State Government by the end of January 1976.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th January, 1976, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Regional Rural Banks Bill, 1976.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the maintenance of Internal Security (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and the Maintenance of Internal Security (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and consideration and passing of the Maintenance

of Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

- (4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (a) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1976.
 - (b) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1976.
 - (c) The Equal Remuneration Bill, 1976.
 - (d) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1976.
- (5) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and consideration and passing of the payment of wages (Amendment) Bill, 1976 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (6) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, and consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

- (7) Consideration and passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Will all these items be taken up in the same order in which they have been announced, or as it suits the Governments?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The list is there, but the order is not there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If the order is not followed, it will be inconvenient, as it happened the other day.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am saying that according to the convenience of the Government, of the Opposition, of the House, of the Members and the totality of the business, we look into all aspects and decide in what order what item should come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We had decided last time that hon. Members would not raise discussion about it here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to know whether a Bill banning lay-off, retrenchment, and closure is likely to be introduced in this session. If not, we would like to have some discussion on this. In this connection, the Prime Minister also made a statement that a legislation was going to be introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: You can meet the Minister and discuss it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: How can there be a discussion when there is no intention to see that all lay-offs, closures are stopped?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the Business Advisory Committee, we have decided to have a further discussion. I want an answer in that connection.

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi on the 15th January, 1976:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Shri M. C. Daga may now continue his speech.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यूनिट ट्रस्ट एमेन्डमेंट बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कल मैं बता रहा था कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट का उद्देश्य क्या था। खुद आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"The Trust was established in 1964 with the primary objective of mobilising the saving of the small and medium income groups by providing them with an opportunity of investment in sound equities with minimum risk and reasonable return. The units of the U.T.I. are only one of the many avenues open to the public for investing their savings."

यूनिट ट्रस्ट 1964 में बना था। इसको बनाने का उद्देश्य क्या था और क्या वह पूरा हुआ है इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। फिर डिविडेंड वह क्या देता है। बहुत कम देता है। आठ परसेंट ही दे पाता है जबकि आपके जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं वे बारह परसेंट या इससे भी ज्यादा देते हैं। क्यों नहीं यूनिट ट्रस्ट छोटी कम्पनियों के शेयर खरीदता है। डिविडेंड कम होने का कारण क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर आपका खर्चा ज्यादा होता है। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्वयं कहा है :

"Total expenses including expenses on administration, provision for sundry liabilities, etc., rose to Rs. 132.47 lakhs from Rs. 98.66 lakhs in the preceding year."

एक साल में 34 लाख का खर्चा बढ़ गया है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट के बोर्ड के जो डायरेक्टर हैं वे सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं। सेक्शन 10 जो यूनिट ट्रस्ट का है उस में यह कहा गया है :

[श्री मन्मथ प्रसाद]

"The Board of Trustees shall consist of the following, namely, Chairman to be appointed by the RB, 4 trustees to be nominated by the RB, 1 trustee to be nominated by the LIC and one trustee to be nominated by the SB."

शेयरहोल्डर जो होते हैं उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला कोई उस में नहीं है। बम्बई में इनका आफिस है लेकिन बॉर्ड की मीटिंगें ये दिल्ली में होल्ड करते हैं। अगर इस तरह की मीटिंग्स दिल्ली में होल्ड की जाती हैं और एक करोड़ खर्चा आ जाता है तो कौसे यूनिट ट्रस्ट डिबिडेड ज्यादा देन की स्थिति में हो सकता है।

इसके फंड का इन्वेस्टमेंट कहा किया जाता है। बड़ी बड़ी कंपनियों में किया जाता है। आपकी रिपोर्टों को ही देखने में पता नहीं चलता है कि इसके फंड का इन्वेस्टमेंट छोटी कंपनियों में किया गया है, या हमने उनको बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की है।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि किस कंपनी में इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है; सिर्फ यह दिया गया है मीमेंट, इंजीनियरिंग, आयरन एण्ड स्टील, पेपर, पेपर प्राइडक्स, कमिकल्स वर्ग। यह इन्वेस्टमेंट किस आधार पर किया जाता है? जिन कंपनियों में इन्वेस्टमेंट किया जाता है, क्या डायरेक्टर लोग उनकी मीटिंगों को अटैंड करते हैं, और उसके काम की देखते हैं? क्या उन्होंने कभी गवर्नमेंट के सामने ऐसी कोई शिकायत रखी है कि अमुक कंपनी कानून को नहीं मान रही है?

आखिर यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का परपज क्या है? बैंको के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का कोई परपज नहीं है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इसका उद्देश्य सिर्फ कुछ लोगों को पालना है। वे जिस कंपनी के शेयर खरीदते हैं, न बने उसकी

मीटिंग को अटैंड करते हैं और न यह पता लगाते हैं कि उस कंपनी का काम कैसा है। सरकार ने आई० डी० बी० आई० और आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० आदि वर्जनों फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बना रखी है। रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया ने कौन-कौन सी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है। यह देखना चाहिए कि क्या यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का प्रोजेक्ट फुलफिल होता है या नहीं। उसके द्वारा बड़ी बड़ी कंपनियों में शेयर खरीदे जाते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि वे कंपनियां किस तरह से काम कर रही हैं। इसी कारण इसका डिबिडेड बहुत कम है अर्थात् 8 परसेंट। जिनके पास ज्यादा कैपिटल है और जो टक्का से बचना चाहते हैं, वही कम डिबिडेड लेते हैं। मालदार लोगों का फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए ही यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया बना हुआ है। केवल कुछ आदमी इसका लाभ उठाते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव और सडरी लायबिलिटीज वर्ग का खर्चा 98.66 लाख रुपए से बढ़कर 132.47 लाख रुपए हो गया है, यानी एक साल में 34 लाख रुपए बढ़ गया है। इसका आफिस बम्बई में है लेकिन मीटिंग दिल्ली में होती है जिससे मीटिंग पर लाखों रुपए खर्च होते हैं। जिस कंपनी का मदद देनी है, उसके शेयर खरीद लिए जाते हैं। जो पढ़े-लिखे लोग कोई और काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको इसका डायरेक्टर बना दिया जाता है।

मे समझता हूँ कि इस सस्था को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। इसका परपज सिर्फ यह है कि धनवान लोग अपनी पूँजी इसमें लगावें, क्योंकि वह टक्का से बचना चाहते हैं। इसके द्वारा छोटी कंपनियों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, इस रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि किस किस कंपनी में इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है। कौन लोग ऐसी रिपोर्ट लिखते हैं? इसके बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टरों में कोई इलकटेड रिप्रजेंटेटिव नहीं है। शेयर

होल्डर्स को कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं है। सब लोग नॉमिनेट्स हैं। पॉलिशार्शिट के मेम्बरों को इस रिप्रेजेंट को देखने की फुरसत नहीं है। यह एक बेकार-सी संस्था है, जो केवल दलाल का काम करती है। वह एक तरफ से पैसा लेती है और दूसरी तरफ दे देती है। इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर इसको कायम रखना है तो यह ग्रैमिडमेंट होना चाहिए कि इसके द्वारा छोटी छोटी कंपनियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, ताकि देशके विकास में सहायता मिले।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, yesterday, when the Bill was raised before the House by the Hon'ble Minister and I heard the speech, it appeared to me that it was a very simple Bill. My friend Mr. Chandrappan also said that this was a very simple Bill and there is nothing to oppose it. But after going through the Bill it appears to me that it is a trick by the Government to give ample opportunity to the rich to anyhow see that their black money is transformed into white money and, while doing it, they are also getting concessions if they deposit their black money in the Unit Trust. As such, there are some points to be considered.

As Mr. Daga has very ably put it, it is only to encourage the rich and see that more chances are given to them to get some benefit out of this Fund that this concession has been given. If somebody who is now staying outside India invests money in this Unit Trust of India, when he wants to sell it, in which currency he will get back the money is not very clear from the Bill. It also appears that the claim that has been made here by the Minister that it will help us to earn more foreign exchange is not correct. I am not in agreement with this version because when they—those who are not residing here and are residing abroad—

invest money in this Unit Trust of India, whenever they want to take back or dispose of their shares, they will be paid in foreign exchange and not in Indian currency. That is obvious; otherwise the Bill could have provided specifically in what currency they will be paid back.

It has been already pointed out that, for the most part, it is now out of the purview of the Reserve Bank of India and all the Directors there are in no way responsible to the Parliament. A major amount of the money that is there in the Unit Trust Fund is invested for the benefit of the big houses and the big industrialists and they are gaining by this Unit Trust of India and not the ordinary poor people. So, this concession given to the Unit Trust holder is itself another device to increase the profitability of the richer classes in and outside India. When the ordinary working classes and the Government employees in this country are being hardhit by the exorbitant rise in prices due to the imposition of heavy indirect taxation on essential commodities, you say that they have to make sacrifices for the country. But when it is in respect of the richer sections of the people either within the country or outside, all these concessions are given. Moreover, from the reports so far available to us, it has been amply established, as Mr. Daga and Mr. Chandrappan mentioned, that all the benefits are being enjoyed by the richer sections, especially by the monopoly houses. So, whatever may be the excuse stated here by the Minister regarding this Amendment Bill, I do not find any reason why this House should allow the Government to extend further concessions to the richer sections of the people. So, my very humble suggestion to the Minister is this: be truthful and say for what purpose this Bill has been brought, for whose benefits this has been brought. You may say that this is for the development of our national economy, we will earn foreign exchange and all that. But

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

these are bogus arguments, because ultimately you will have to pay them back in foreign exchange, not in your own currency. So, do not plead in that way. Further, I would like to know whether, henceforth, this money which is accrued in the Unit Trust of India will be spent for the benefit of the medium and small entrepreneurs or it will be spent as it is now being spent for the benefit of the richer people, for the benefit of the big houses, specially the monopolies. All these questions must be clarified.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):

Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to support this Bill. The Amendment is to attract the funds of our countrymen who are settled or are working in other countries, especially to encourage the flow of foreign exchange into the country. This is a very laudable purpose and I am sure it will be very useful for the country. I have visited many countries, especially the Arab countries, and I have found that a large number of our countrymen are working there in almost every walk of life. They require investment avenues. It will be a good attraction for them to make investment in the Unit Trust because their money will be secured, they will get their full return and also they will not have to pay taxes on that.

In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion. Vigorous efforts are required to advertise this scheme in all the countries where our countrymen are settled or are working. Without that, we cannot attract those people only drawing up a scheme will not do; the Government, particularly the Unit Trust, should spend sufficient money to approach those people who are settled or are working in other countries and bring to their notice the advantages of this scheme. This is one suggestion which I make out of practical experience. I hope, the Unit Trust of India and the Government will take note of this.

Two of my friends have spoken about administrative expenditure. I would like to point out that the administrative expenditure is not very high. The total investment of the Unit Trust of India is Rs. 175 crores, and to manage the affairs of a Corporation with an investment of Rs. 175 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 1.3 crores, which works out to a little more than half a per cent, is not significant at all. Our country is a very big country and in fact, they should spend more money on advertisement, so that the public should know about their schemes and invest their funds in the Unit Trust of India....

कच्चारी मणिबेन पटेल (सबरकठा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है

MR. SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Damani, may continue.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I was saying that the Unit Trust of India should spend more money on advertisements to attract deposits.

The investment policy of the Unit Trust of India is very correct. They are investing in various sectors like cement, steel, fertilizers etc. which are very essential for the country. Most of their investment has been made in these industries. According to me, the investment that they have made, or the criterion of investment in different industries is justified.

The investment in the Unit Trust of India serves two purposes. One is that the money of the investors is secure, and secondly, the industry gets finance for increasing their production or for setting up new industries. The Unit Trust of India pays 8-9 percent dividend on the investment and the first three thousand rupees are free of income-tax. That is good investment and it is better than depositing in banks. The investment is secure, the

investors get 8-9 percent dividend and the entrepreneurs are able to get funds for their industries etc. The money is secure and in case of need, the investors can get back their money without any depreciation.

I would only like to suggest one thing which is not there already. The money which is invested should get appreciated. Something should be done so that the funds appreciate; that will attract more funds. Therefore, there should be some scheme by which investors who purchase units should have the benefit of some appreciation in the value of the units and that would attract more funds from the rural sector also. It is said that Rs. 175 crores worth of units have been purchased by the public from all sectors of the society and they are able to take advantage of the Unit Trust.

I suggest that the Government should introduce a scheme by which they can get benefit of appreciation in the value of the units and also I would plead that the present exemption limit of Rs. 3000 should be raised to Rs. 5000 so that more and more people may take advantage of the units.

With these words I support the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I would like to thank at the outset all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and I welcome their suggestions. Though I may agree or disagree with some of them, I do welcome many of the suggestions.

I think Mr. Daga made a very scathing attack on the operation and working of the Unit Trust and he is entitled to have his own opinion. But I think when he said that there is probably no need for the Unit Trust at all and probably the hon. Member from the other side also agreed and said that it represents the monopoly houses and probably it is a trick which

the Government is trying to impose on the innocent public and that the Minister should be a truthful one for a change and that we should come out with the genuine requirements behind it and the motivation why the Government came forward with this Bill. I would only say that generally, not only generally but always we try to be truthful and this is no exception to the same and the Government certainly consider it to be a very innocent, very useful and very good and timely Bill. There is no question of any trick involved.

May I have the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya's ears?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My Kanpur friend wants to have a word with me.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: He is great friend.

Sir, the fact is that there is no trick behind it. In this connection I would like to assure hon. Members that there is no skeleton in the cupboard and everything is above board.

This Bill is a welcome measure in the sense that from time to time there have been representations and people have been wanting to have their money invested in India in the form of these units and the Government also wanted that there should be a package of incentives which would attract foreign investment here and from abroad. At the same time, Parliament was not in session at that time. Therefore, it was desired that all these things should be presented in a package form so that there is a real incentive to people to come and invest here.

About the working of the Unit Trust, the annual report of the Trust amply shows that the criticism made is not well-founded. The main purpose of creating the Trust was that apart from other factors, with the depression in the market, the entrepreneurs were

[Smt. Sushila Rohatgi]

not coming forth and there was hardly any capital formation and people were not sure about it; hence it was not only to ensure that there was safety of the capital involved but there should be some steady return also that the Unit Trust was set up and we find that in spite of the ups and downs and the depression in the economy in the last couple of years, during the decade they have shown some improvement. Though the dividend has remained at 8.6 per cent they started with 6.1 per cent—there is always scope for improvement and there are chances that they may improve also.

Another factor I would like to mention is that by and large the investors do not represent the higher section only.

About assistance by the Unit Trust, about 92 per cent of its assistance goes to the priority sector. In Maharashtra as also in two or three other States we tried to make a sample survey which, of course, may not be correct for the entire country but we do find from the break-up that the majority of the units are held by people who are salary-earners or house-holders or people of middle and lower income groups and hence this fear of the monopoly and concentration, etc. does not hold good here. From all points of view I think the Unit Trust has really done well. There is always scope for improvement.

Mr. Daga pointed out about the expense ratio. I would like to tell him that the Finance Minister has already constituted a group to go into all the aspects of the expenses of the Trust and the report is being prepared. I think that will throw further light and, therefore, we would welcome if there are constructive suggestions and we certainly look into them.

Shri Chandrapan raised a basic question. He asked about the three names on the Board of Trustees. I

would only say that the Unit Trust is managed by a Board of Trustees. It consists of ten members including Chairman. Out of these 10, six are appointed by the Reserve Bank, one is nominated by the State Bank of India and another is nominated by the LIC and the remaining two are elected by the contributors of the initial capital viz., nationalised banks and other financial institutions. As regards Shri Arunachalam, he is an industrialist. Shri Pusalkar is the Managing Director of Greeves Cotton Ltd., and Shri Randeria is the Executive Director of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Taking the overall picture, the objects for which the Unit Trust was brought into existence, these have been really justified.

Our people find it helpful. Our people have gone abroad to a number of countries. They are carrying on a campaign. There is satisfactory response to it. Though it is early to assess and to quantify the amount, but we are sure that with the research being carried out now and the response that we are having, I think the position will improve from time to time.

With these words, I hope all the fears and doubts generated by our friends will be allayed and the House will give its unanimous support.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You have not answered, if anybody is holding Unit Trust share and he is not a resident of India, in what currency he will be paid back?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: When he buys, it will be converted into rupees. I suppose, when he buys them back, it will be in their currency.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Whether the trustees attend the meetings to find out to whom they give money and whether they are doing their work according to rules laid down?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
 Where the group goes into all those aspects, that will be justified.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments and, therefore, I will put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI.
 I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

12.40 hrs.

BURMAH SHELL (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA—BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of pet-

roleum products distributed and marketed in India by the said company and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The Government have declared their intention of acquiring effective control over the oil industry, both in refining and marketing as well as in exploration and production of crude oil.

The first step was taken in this direction in March, 1974 when we acquired the assets and operations of ESSO in India. Recently an agreement was signed by Government and the principals of Burmah-Shell for the purchase of cent per cent of the share capital of Burmah Shell Refineries Limited and the transfer and vesting of Indian assets and liabilities of Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd. With the taking over of Burmah Shell, Government would be assuming effective control of about 95 per cent of the production and marketing of petroleum products in the country. We would, as the hon. Members would know, be left only with the small assets of Assam Oil Company and the Caltex which are owned and operated by foreign oil companies. Negotiations for the take-over and control of both the Assam Oil Co. and the Caltex are now going on and we hope that progress will also soon be made in that connection.

As the hon. Members would have noted, this Bill refers only to the acquisition of the distribution and marketing operations of Burmah Shell Oil, Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd. It is necessary to execute this part of the total transaction by means of legislation because Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India is not a company which is registered in India. It is a branch of a foreign company which is operating in its home in England. There may be

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

other branches of Burmah Shell registered outside India. We could have purchased the assets of the company but the transaction involved the transfer of both the assets and liabilities, and in the latter, that is, to take care of the liabilities, also it is necessary that this House should enact a law.

The Burmah Shell, as is known to the House, operates a refinery at Bombay, which is conducted by a company which is known as the Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd. duly registered in India and having an Indian entity. It is possible to purchase the shares of Burmah Shell Refinery Ltd. by negotiation and without recourse to legislation and this Government proposes to do it immediately.

Here it is necessary for me to explain very briefly the scheme of the take-over of Burmah Shell.

In the overall interests, it is now considered necessary that hundred per cent of the Burmah Shell Oil Refinery and Marketing Company should be taken over. It is proposed, in the first place, to take over all the Indian assets and liabilities of Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited and to vest them in the Central Government. The assets include leases and tenancy rights held by the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited in India. This Bill provides that the Central Government may, by notification, vest the assets and liabilities in a Government company. As soon as the acquisition of hundred per cent of the shares of the Burmah Shell Refineries Limited in favour of the Government is completed, thereby making it a Government company, Indian assets and liabilities of Burmah Shell Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited will be vested by notification in the Burmah Shell Oil Refineries Limited. At that point when both

the operations are completed, it is proposed to change the name of the Burmah Shell Refinery to Bharat Refineries Limited.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will very briefly now describe the scheme of compensation. The Bill provides for payment of compensation of an amount of Rs. 27.75 crores as the principal amount for the transfer and vesting of the Indian assets and liabilities of Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited to be paid in instalments as shown in the table—in the Second Schedule of this Bill. The compensation for the sale and purchase of hundred per cent share of Burmah Shell Refineries Limited is Rs. 9.25 crores to be paid on 30th March, 1976. This is done by negotiations. I repeat that the hundred per cent share of the Burmah Shell Refineries will be purchased by a payment of Rs. 9.25 crores. This amount is payable to Burmah Shell in London in pound, sterling converted at the State Bank of India exchange rate of £ 5.4810 equal to Rs. 100, that is the rate of exchange which prevailed on the date of agreement when the negotiation between the Government and the Burmah Shell authorities ended on 23rd December, 1975 and an agreement was virtually concluded. The principal amount would earn a tax-free interest at 8 per cent per annum which is in line with the prevailing rate of interest. We have not paid far more, and we consider that less than this will not be appropriate at the present rate of interest prevailing in this industry. The profits for the year 1975....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): They will be exempted from the income-tax.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We have taken that into consideration while paying the compensation. I will come to it later. The profits of Burmah Shell, I might refer it for the benefit of the Hon. Member, you might note, for the year 1975 would be retained

by the Government. Thus, the benefit of takeover would accrue from 1st January, 1975. But the interest on the principal amount, that is, Rs. 37 crores, would be calculated with reference to 1st January, 1976. The rate of interest will be calculated with reference to 1st January, 1976, but the profit from 1st January, 1975 will go to the government company.

Hon. Members are aware of Government's declared intention of acquiring effective control over the oil industry. This is the second major step in that direction. The purpose obviously is to bring this strategic industry under national control not only because we think it should not be left in the hands of the foreign companies but also because we consider the optimisation of petroleum production and its utilisation as of crucial importance to our economy.

Various steps were taken which have enabled us in the last few years to use to the maximum the refinery capacity and use it for the best purposes that have to be there from the point of view of consumption of petroleum products. However, all these objectives of enforcing product patterns according to our requirements are not possible when ownership of such industries like the refinery are in the hands of the foreign company. It may not suit them to produce what suits us in the country, and because a foreign company mainly aims to work for the sake of profits and does not pay as much importance as it ought to in the national interest, there are always difficulties experienced by them and we also face difficulties in enforcing the production of such things as the country needs. So, from time to time it has been noticed that production pattern has to be adjusted to the needs of the nation and this is one of the reasons which has prompted us to control the functioning of the refinery.

In the case of Burmah Shell, we are acquiring a versatile type of refinery which is capable of handling a wide

range of crude oil and although its current operating level is 3.75 million tonnes per annum it is capable of processing 5.25 million tonnes and with a little adjustment here and there we can increase the working capacity of this refinery even to 6 million tonnes. The refinery is also able to handle upto 2 million tonnes of Bombay High crude without any substantial alteration. When the refinery belongs to us, soon after we will provide some money to the nationalised company to make suitable adjustments with a view to treating Bombay High crude oil properly.

Now immediately, treatment of Bombay High crude in a refinery is a very important matter. Honourable Members will kindly appreciate this that if the versatility of the refinery had not been there, if its suitability had not been adapted to Bombay High crude we would have faced some problem of expediting the refining of the Bombay High crude. The production of Bombay High crude is going to begin after two or three months. We are confident that from March next we shall start bringing crude oil from Bombay High and this oil will be mostly treated in this refinery.

Burmah Shell's distribution and marketing organisation is widely spread over the country. Considered from that point of view, it is a special advantage to the nation to take over the distribution and marketing unit of the Burmah Shell. This marketing organisation has a vast network; it has 5 port installations, 73 depots and 3,173 retail outlets. They have been able to establish in such a comprehensive manner because they have been operating here for a very long period. They were the first entrants in the marketing field. They possess, therefore, a large number of important and strategically located retail outlets in major cities and towns. As a matter of fact, Burmah Shell accounts for slightly more than

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

30 per cent of the total retail outlets in the country. Honourable members will, therefore, please realise that this is a special advantage in taking over such a vast network of distribution centres, which would have been difficult for us to create in a small time when we really need them. At the time of negotiations for takeover of ESSO, the overriding consideration given by Government was for an assured crude oil supply. Therefore, the agreement and the patterns were different because at that time the advantage of owning and pricing of crude oil was to the producing companies than to the producing countries. That advantage having been taken over now...

MR. SPEAKER: He may kindly continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BURMAH SHELL (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA BILL—Contd.)

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I was referring to the overall advantages that have accrued to the nation by the take over of Esso, and later on Burmah Shell. We have a special advantage now because there is manouverability in negotiating for the price of crude also. It is no more the principal domain of the oil companies alone. We can go in search of oil where oil is produced also. But in this case we must confess that we are facing difficulties with the availability of crude oil. The special advantage that we are trying to take is to have a third party arrangement by procurement of

crude oil where, within the overall limit of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil per annum the two parties, that is the Burmah Shell from whom we have taken over and ourselves, can negotiate for the supplies of crude oil at a price that is mutually agreed upon. This arrangement would provide adequate flexibility, safeguards and option for Government in regard to the price and the supplies of crude oil. I have not much to say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The interests of the employees as will be evident from the clauses of the Bill, have been kept very safe. Broadly speaking, the provisions relating to employees of Burmah Shell are covered in Chapter-III of the Bill. In terms of the provisions contained in the Bill every whole-time officer or other employee of Burmah Shell who was before the appointed day employed by Burmah Shell in India or on deputation outside India shall on the appointed day become an officer or other employee of the Central Government or the Government company in which the rights title and interest of Burmah Shell in relation to its undertakings in India have vested, subject of course to the overall position of the Government when an undertaking is taken over as to what modifications are going to be effected with regard to its expansion or retrenchment or other things. All in all, therefore, we consider the transaction we have agreed upon or decided upon is very much in favour of the nation. I would, therefore, very strongly commend the Bill for adoption by this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title, and interest of the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited in relation to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by the said company and for matters con-

nected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, Mr. Raja Kulkarni's amendment was to have come on Monday according to Schedule. Unfortunately, Mr. Raja Kulkarni is not present here now. Unless these amendments are moved by someone, they cannot be discussed. I know Mr. Raja Kulkarni would have been definitely here and he would have moved the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who will move the amendments now?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister can move them or I can move if you give me permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go on with your speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have the difficulty....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand your difficulty but I have to go by the rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this legislation before this House, though his action was delayed. But there is no denying the truth that it is the most appropriate action that Government has taken. The day is fast approaching when Caltex and other Oil companies like Assam Oil Company will also be taken over by the Government. Sir, he has already mentioned about this during the course of his speech. Before I come to the clauses. I want to know what is the total amount of profit which the Central Government is going to take for 1975, because clause 4(2) says:

"The profits earned by Burmah Shell in relation to its undertakings in India from the 1st January 1975 shall be payable to the Central Government."

I say this particularly because they are going to pay Burmah Shell an amount equal to Rs. 27.75 crores. Clause 8 also says:

"(2) Taxes, if any, payable in India by Burmah Shell by reason of the payment of the amount specified in sub-section (1) shall be paid by the Central Government to Burmah Shell in Indian currency...." etc.

In accordance with the Supreme Court judgment, we do not pay compensation but we pay amount. Why are we paying such a big amount? What is the break-up? If something has to be paid, let us pay just some token amount. This foreign oil company has bled our country white. So, I want to know whether this amount cannot be reduced. When general insurance companies were taken over, we put the same question to Mr. Chavan, the then Finance Minister as to why such a huge amount was paid, but he could not explain. When such a huge amount is paid, the very purpose of nationalisation is defeated. This company has disposed of much of its plant and machinery. According to the *Economic Times* of 6th November 74, in 1969 many giant-seized tanks and the entire arrangements were sold to Hindustan Oil Storage & Distribution Co. Ltd. In 1972 the Benzene section of the company and 7 big lathes were sold at lower prices. In 1974, a Burmah Shell spokesman said in Trombay that certain installations and equipments, were transferred. This is all within the knowledge of the Minister. He also spoke in this House about it. The moment they visualised that they could not remain in the country for long because the public opinion was so much against them, in a very systematic and sustained manner they started repatriating maximum profits, with or without the knowledge of the government. These foreign companies always do that and when they leave the country, they leave behind nothing but junk. But in the case of Burmah Shell, I congratulate the Minister. Had Mr. Malaviya remained the Minister in charge throughout, things would have been different. But

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

unfortunately any Minister who takes a progressive decision is either transferred to a different ministry or is retrenched. So, I do not blame the Minister and I admire the courage of his conviction. I wish him good luck.

What about the take-over of Caltex and AOC? We understand negotiations are going on in New York.

AN HON. MEMBER: New York?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is what is reported in the papers. Some officer will go to New York to negotiate. I do not know what is in store for us and what big amount we are going to pay to them! Even if it is in India, we do not want to negotiate. We should negotiate so that the ultimate gain is ours and not theirs. We should not have a soft corner for these foreign companies because they have fleeced the maximum profit from our country. With these words, I would like to support the Bill.

Now coming to the amendments, I would like to say something on the amendments sought to be moved by my hon. friend, Shri Raja Kulkarni. On page 2, line 30, he says, after "India" insert "as well as dues to be paid arising out of any settlement, award or decision in industrial disputes pending on the appointed day in respect of workmen or disputed categories of workmen in its undertakings." When he says that all the workers will be taken over, then this is the safety which is given to the workers. All the workers should be defined, in any capacity—permanent, temporary or casual. Otherwise, what will happen is that the interest of casual workers will not be safeguarded. All employees who are on the rolls on a particular date should be taken over.

May I now invite your attention to page 5, line 5 where after "Shell" you have simply to insert "in any capacity—permanent, temporary or casual". This is the most harmless amendment I have seen in my life. Such an

amendment was accepted when the Bill for taking over of 103 sick textile mills was passed. So, this amendment of Shri Raja Kulkarni should be accepted to safeguard the interest of the workers. Let Mr. Malaviya take this amendment in his own name, we do not mind. I am sure, Mr. Malaviya should have a heart and he will accept these amendments as his own.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री राम सहाय पाँड : (राजनन्दगांव)
उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज का दिन बड़ा शुभ है कि वर्मा शैल कम्पनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा मालवीय जी ने की। मालवीय जी का नाम तेल के इतिहास से बाबस्ता है। जब भी स्वतंत्र भारत का इतिहास तेल से जोड़ा जायेगा, उसने एक्सप्लोरेशन से जोड़ा जायेगा, कंपनी के राष्ट्रीयकरण से, उसके ड्रिलिंग और खुदाई तथा जांच-पड़ताल से जोड़ा जायेगा तब मालवीय जी का स्मरण होना। यह फारिन कंपनी इंग्लैंड में रजिस्टर्ड थी। उसके प्राफिट की जगलरी, क्रूड आयल की परचेज, क्वैटम और प्राइस का आज तक पता नहीं चला। यह कंपनी बड़ा सीक्रेट एकाउन्ट मेंटेन करती थी। यह अन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इन दिनों, या जब से इस कंपनी का एस्टैबलिशमेंट हुआ है, तब से कितने करोड़ रुपया इस देश का बाहर गया है।

श्री मालवीय जी जब से मंत्री बने, उन्होंने बड़ी डिवोशन और दीवानगी के साथ यह अनुभव किया कि तेल हमारे यहां है लेकिन उसके एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए ड्रिलिंग मशीन की जरूरत है। उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े देशों को एप्रोच किया। वह अपने उत्तर में बतायेंगे कि अमरीका और इंग्लैंड जैसे देशों को भी उन्होंने एप्रोच किया मगर उन्होंने दैवी ड्रिलिंग मशीन के लिए अपनी टर्म्स और कंडीशन्स बताई जब कि रशिया और पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों ने इसमें सहयोग देने की कोशिश की। ये लोग अपन जहाज से तेल को पोर्टगालिलीटी

का पता लगाने की कोशिश करते थे। 1965 में बर्मा शैल का जहाज लेडी ग्लोरिया पोर्टेनियैलिटी का पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रहा था। उनको पता चला कि ब्रम्बई हाई में तेल की पोर्टेनियैलिटी है। इसके बाद कच्छ में भी तेल का पता चला है और काश्मीर में भी चल रहा है।

इस देश की विपुल सम्पदा धरती के नीचे पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन आज तक हम पराधीन थे। हमें इस बात का अवसर नहीं मिला कि हम उसका पता लगाते। सोने की तरह तेल दुनिया की इकनामी का बैरो मीटर है। जैसे ही उसकी तरफ हमारी तवज्जह गई . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you talking about? I thought you were giving us a learned speech on the history of oil exploration in this country.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : लेडी ग्लोरिया ने पता लगाया कि . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The name is very attractive.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : वे लोग बड़ी चालाकी और होशियारी से हमारी छाती पर बैठे हुए थे। वे तेल मंगाते थे, लेकिन उस की प्राइस नहीं बताते थे, रिफाइनरी की कास्ट नहीं बताते थे और हमें एक्सप्लायट करते थे। वे अपने प्राफिट इंगलैंड भेजते थे। पता नहीं, आज तक उन्होंने हमारा कितना एक्सप्लायटेशन किया है।

बर्मा शैल ने अपने जहाज के द्वारा आयल की पोर्टेनियैलिटी के बारे में जो सूचना प्राप्त की, उसको उसने दूसरे देशों को बेच दिया। जब हमने अमरीका और ब्रिटेन से ड्रिलिंग मशीनों के बारे में नेगोशिएट किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप किन कन्डीशन्स पर तेल की खोज आदि करेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि आप थोड़ी मात्रा में जेयर रखिये।

इस मौके पर मैं रूस सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने हमें ड्रिलिंग मशीनें दी। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि कूड आयल की प्राइस के बारे में नेगोशिएन्स चल रहे हैं, और कोई प्राइस तय होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो प्राइस फिक्स करेगी, और बाहर जो प्राइस होगी, उन में कितना डिफरेंस होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Bill now. Negotiations with foreign countries about oil exploration in this country are not part of this Bill. Come to the bill now. What have you got to say about the Bill?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It was part of the discussions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we are discussing the Bill. There has to be a limit. I have listened to you patiently. We are not talking about crude oil and all. Have you read the bill?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: No; crude oil not with outside, but with Burmah-Shell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to call you to order. I have to call you to the relevancy of the discussions. Please cooperate.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I will prove my relevancy. Negotiation is going on involving Rs. 37 crores.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With whom?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: With Burmah-Shell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Negotiation with Burmah-Shell? I thought you had finished with all that, so that you have now come to the House with the Bill.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to an arrangement, an overall arrangement

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

that we propose to make with Burmah-Shell with regard to the supply of crude oil—that may have to be given by them or may not have to be—after the refinery has been taken over. One of the provisions is that we will try to have an overall agreement with them—if we agree—as they are willing to supply upto, i.e. from 0 to 25 million tonnes of crude oil, in the present days of scarcity of crude oil, provided the price and the quality are agreed upon. This is one of the clauses of the proposed crude oil supply Agreement.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY I hope you have understood the relevancy. Since the negotiation was going on with regard to the question of crude oil and the price is going to be fixed, may I know the landed cost of the crude oil which you are importing; and what would be the difference? This is the simple question I would like to put the question through you, Sir, to be replied to by Malaviya Ji.

हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि अब तक जितना प्राफिट बर्मा शेल का यहाँ से बाहर गया क्या उस की कोई इन्फार्मेशन आप के पास है? यदि है तो क्या इन्फार्मेशन है? या आप कहिए कि नहीं बता सकते हैं, वह दूसरी बात है। हमारे देश में बर्मा शेल ने इतने सालों में हर साल कितना प्राफिट किया यह हम जानना चाहते हैं हालांकि आप ने बड़ी होशियारी की कि 37 करोड़ के कम्पेन्सेशन में से 25 साल का 11 करोड़ का प्राफिट घटा लिया इस के लिए हम आप को मन्त्रावली देना चाहते हैं।

अतः मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने बताया 30 प्रतिशत हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट इस से पूरी हो जाती है तो 70 प्रतिशत की रिक्वायरमेंट जो हमारी रह जाती है वह कितने वर्षों में पूरी हो जायगी? आप कहेंगे कि यह इस से रिलेवेंट नहीं है लेकिन मैं मालवीय जी से जानना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने एक टेलिविजन इंटरव्यू में यह कहा है कि 5 वर्ष में हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा तो इस संबंध में सही स्थिति क्या है? इस से बर्मा शेल से

ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन तेल से तो ताल्लुक है, हमारी एकोनामी से तो ताल्लुक है, हजार करोड़ रुपया जो हमारा इस पर खर्च होता है हर साल उसे बचाने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? हम कितने वर्षों में सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो जाएंगे? यह रुपया बचाने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

Since oil is the barometer of the development of any country, we want to know whether in five years' time we are going to save that amount and, if so, how. I want to know whether we are going to have more Sagar Samrat to explore oil and thus make our country self sufficient. I hope this is relevant.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर)

जहाँ तक बर्मा शेल के टेक ओवर का ताल्लुक है हम इस को सपोर्ट करते हैं। यह काम पहले ही हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन नहीं हुआ। अब देर में मही यह चीज हो रही है और हम इस को सपोर्ट करते हैं। पांडेय जी मालवीय जी के व्यक्तित्व में इस का ताल्लुक बताना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बिल के बारे में दो तीन बातें आप के मागने रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आज डेढ़ वर्ष से मीक्रेटली यह निगोशिएशन चल रहा था, बातचीत चल रही थी। बातचीत किम आधार पर चल रही थी यह हमें मालूम भी नहीं देश के लागा को मालूम नहीं हम में से किसी को मालूम नहीं। इस बिल को पढ़ने में यह मालूम होता है कि सब चीज पोशीदाती पर काँ गई है, लोगों से बचा कर तमाम बातें की गई हैं और ऊपर से यह बताया गया है कि हम इस विदेशी कम्पनी को नेशनलाइज करने जा रहे हैं। ऐंटी मोनोपली की जो पालिसी है उस को इस के अंदर बचाने की कोशिश है। इस बिल को जैसा मैं ने कहा डेढ़ वर्ष के सीक्रेट निगोशिएशन के बाद पेश किया गया है लेकिन इस के अंदर न तो कहीं ऐंटी मोनोपोलिस्ट पालिसी दिखाई पड़ती है न जो इजारेदार लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ कहीं कोई कदम उठाया

गया है, यह जाहिर होता है न इसमें मल्टी परपज कारपोरेशन जो हमारे देश में छापा मार कर बैठे हैं और बढ़ रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ कोई बात इस से जाहिर होती है ।

दूसरा प्वाइंट मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते हैं इस कम्पनी को 27 करोड़ रुपये हरजाना के तौर पर दिया जायगा । हमारे देश के गरीब लोगों का पैसा इस को दिया जायगा और वह भी पाउंड स्टर्लिंग में दिया जायगा, हमारे रुपये में नहीं । उन का जो मल्टी नेशनल कारपोरेशन है उन के जो टम्स हैं उसी के आधार पर पैसा दिया जायगा यह बात इस में है ।

इसके साथ साथ इसमें यह बात भी है कि चार वर्ष में उनको पैसा भ्रदा करना होगा साथ ही साथ उनको सूद भी दिया जायेगा । चार वर्ष में जो सूद की रकम है वह भी 6 करोड़ रुपए से कम नहीं होगी । 38 लाख पाउंड स्टर्लिंग उनको हर साल देना होगा सिर्फ इन्ट्रेस्ट के तौर पर । कुल 6 करोड़ के करीब पया होना है । इस तरह से आप उनको हर्जाना भी देंगे और सूद भी देंगे । चार साल में इस तरह से आप हमारे देश का पैसा खर्च करेंगे । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि पोशीदा तौर पर देश के मामले इस बात को न रखकर जो आप कर रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है । यह जो विदेशी सरमाया है, उन कम्पनियों को हम चलने देना नहीं चाहते हैं । आप जो कहते हैं कि हम एन्टी मानोपोलिस्ट हैं और हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना चाहते हैं उसका पता इस बात से ही चल जाता है । क्या उनका यही तरीका है ? आज मे नहीं पहले जब आपने ताल्लुकदार कमेटी बनाई थी उसने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि कितने दाम पर क्रूड आयल खरीदते हैं और फिर तेल बनाकर किस दाम पर बेचते हैं लेकिन आज भी सरकार उसका पता नहीं लगा पाई है । उस कमेटी

के सामने कोई रिकार्ड पेश नहीं किए गए । रेफ्यूज किया गया कि हम पेश नहीं करेंगे । हमारी सरकार बातें तो बहुत लम्बी लम्बी करती है लेकिन बर्मा शेल कम्पनी पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई । आज तक न तो सरकार जान सकी और न इस देश के लोग जान सके । इस कम्पनी ने 10 रुपये में क्रूड खरीदकर 20 रुपए हमसे वसूल किए, इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपए बनाये लेकिन असल में क्या दाम था उसका पता नहीं चला । पांडे जी ने कहा कि लोग भ्रमरीका गए, दूसरी जगहों पर गए लेकिन पता नहीं लगा सके । मजूमदार कमेटी भी पता नहीं लगा सकी । बावजूद इन सब बातों के आज उस कम्पनी को 27 करोड़ रुपया हर्जाने के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है जो कि चार माल में भ्रदा किया जायेगा । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में दिया है कि उनको हम इतना देंगे, इस बात की तफसील से बताया है । उन्होंने यह साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि हम कितने शरीफ हैं, हमारे देश की सरकार कितनी अच्छी है कि इतना लूटने के बाद भी जाते समय हम गठरी बांध कर दे रहे हैं । सिर्फ गठरी ही नहीं दी है, उसके ऊपर और भी कुछ दिया जायेगा, साथ में सूद भी दिया जायेगा । फिर जो कुछ दिया जायेगा वह हमारे रुपए में नहीं दिया जायेगा बल्कि पाउंड स्टर्लिंग में दिया जायेगा । इस तरह से हमारे देश का फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया जायेगा । मैं पूछना हूँ इस तरह से इस देश को और इस सदन को अंग्रेजों में रखकर, देश को बिना कुछ बनाये हुए इस देश के गरीब लोगों का पैसा बर्बाद करने का आपको क्या अधिकार है ? ऐसी हालत में आपके मुंह से यह बात शोभा नहीं देती कि हम एंटी मानोपोलिस्ट हैं, हम मल्टी नेशनल कारपोरेशन के खिलाफ हैं । आप बातें बड़ी बड़ी बोलते हैं लेकिन हाथी के दात दिखलाने के और और खाने के और हैं । आप की यह दो नीतियां नहीं चल सकती हैं । आपको साफ तौर से क्लियरकट पालिसी देश के सामने रखनी चाहिए ।

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

एम्प्लाइज के बारे में आपने कहा है उनको फुल गारन्टी दी गई है, वह गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लोई समझे जायेंगे लेकिन उनको कोर्ट तक में जाने का अधिकार नहीं रखा गया है। यह बात आपने चैप्टर (3) में दी है

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee under sub-section (1) shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation or gratuity under those Acts or such other law and no such claim shall be entertained by any court tribunal or other authority"

ट्रान्स्फर आप ने उन के तमाम अधिकारों को रोक दिया है। वह कोर्ट तक नहीं जा सकते हैं। बर्मा शैल में ग्रेचटी ज्यादा मिलती थी, तनख्वाह ज्यादा मिलती थी और फैसिलिटीज ज्यादा मिलती थी अब वह सुविधायें उन को यहाँ मिलेंगी कि नहीं इस बात को कोई जिक्र इस बिल में नहीं है। उल्टे यह कह दिया गया है कि जहाँ चाहेंगे ट्रांसफर कर दिया जायगा जो तनख्वाह दी जायगी वही लनी होगी। और अगर किसी को इन के बारे में कोई शिकायत है तो वह कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता। मीस। में पक्के ज.ओ. तो कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते अगर ग्रेचुटी काटी जाय तो काट में नहीं जा सकता। इस तरह से आप न लागा का बेबस कर दिया है। आप ने कहा है कि तमाम कमचरिया का ल लेंगे, अधिकारी जो विदेशों में हैं उन का भी बुला लेंगे और एक दफा जाइन करने के बाद एक एक की खबर नी जयगी। पहले घस तो जय पिजडे में फिर खबर नी जयगी। मेरी मांग है कि आप को बताना चाहिये कि जो सुविधायें पहले मिलती थी उन की गारन्टी रहेगी कि नहीं वह कमचारी चाहे केजुअल हो या टेम्पोररी हों उस को वही सुविधायें मिलती रहेगी कि नहीं इस का कोई जिक्र

इस बिल में नहीं है, जो कि होना चाहिये था। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि दिल्ली के आदमी को मद्रास भेज दिया जाय और मद्रास वाले की कहीं और भेज दिया जाय जो जहाँ है वहीं रहना चाहिये। रेलवे में ट्रांसफरबिल पोस्ट होती है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सजा के तौर पर लोगों का तबादला किया जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। अब दिल्ली वाले को आप मद्रास भेज दें, न वहाँ की जवान वह समझता है, खट्टा खा कर उस का पेट ही खराब होगा। इसलिये आप का तमाम चीजों की गारन्टी देनी चाहिये।

नॉल्लुकदार कमेटी ने क्या फैसला किया? और जो कूड आयल सस्ते में खरीद कर हमारे पर रिफाइन कर के बेचते थे उस के बारे में बर्मा शैल ने अब तक क्यों नहीं बताया। यह बातें जानने के लिये आप ने क्या स्टेप उस कम्पनी के खिलाफ लिया? मेरी मांग है कि जब तक इस का पता न लग जाय कि कूड आयल कितने पर खरीदते थे उस वक्त तक कोई मुआवजा न दिया जाय। तमाम हिसाब आप को लेना चाहिये। यह कम्पनी करोड़ों रुपया हमारे देश से ले गई है। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उस क माने यही होगा कि आप सब चीज कम्पनी के फायदे के लिये ही कर रहे हैं और देश के लोगों को गलत समझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कल ही माननीय पांडे जी लोगों के सामन कहेंगे कि हमने सब को अपने हाथ में कर लिया। वह सब खा कर माग गये, आप के हाथ में तो केवल तगोटी ही लगी। आप के लिये नीचे का कचड़ा छोड़ दिया उस को आप खाइये। इसलिये यह कहना कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हैं सही नहीं है। मेरा तो कहना है कि आप उन के इशारे पर खड़े हैं। आप का यह कहना कि हम ऐंटी मोनोपॉलिस्ट हैं, ठीक नहीं है। काम छोटा और बातें बड़ी बनाना आप बन्द करें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं शरी महोदय उन का जवाब देंगे।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we welcome the Bill for its astute timing and we also appreciate the tour 'd' horizon to which we were treated by Shri Malviyaji, Minister for petroleum. In the course of his speech, he not only went broadly over the clauses but also gave a backdrop which compelled us to consider taking over the Burmah Shell Refinery, its depots and storage, marketing and ancillary installation facilities.

The international price of crude oil, the differential price at which the Burmah Shell was purchasing and selling the necessity of a middle-man or a go-between, the promise of Bombay High and other off-shore and on-shore exploration, the versatile character of the Refinery of Burmah Shell which has necessitated its taking over because with the promise of Bombay High, possible shortfall in refining capacity in the next 2-3 years, all these things were highlighted by the Minister. In fact, we have complaint against him that he has tackled the subject from all angles, leaving us little or nothing to speak on though we congratulate him for all that.

The quantum of compensation of Rs. 27.75 crores may sound too high. But the Burmah Shell has been the oldest Company operating in India with more than 3000 retail outlets, with their refinery and depots, and it has a well-developed logistic supply of its crude and products. There are other products also which are equally profitable and more so than petroleum. So, from all these angles, this quantum of compensation is not too high a price to pay. We can certainly take over anything for once without paying any compensation. But the compromise always pays. One-time taking over has always opened up a path bristling with difficulties, pitfalls and even dangers for other nations during the last 50 years. From a broad point of view, the compensation that has been proposed in this Bill is reasonable.

Secondly, I am happy to see that there has been pay protection and service protection for the employees. I agree with one suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, from the Opposition that once it is taken over, the question of power equation starts its play inside the newly-found company and, as a result of this, many of the low income employees, low cadre employees, suffer most. You can always discipline or bring any of these employees to heel by long-distance transfer, as was urged by the hon. Member who preceded me. I hope, with wise leadership, direction and guidance of Shri Malviyaji, this will not materialise and the employees will feel as happy if not more, as they were after the taking over and nationalisation of this Company.

Sir, I can understand that, on such a take-over, there will always be an attack on the provisions of the Bill from the Rightists and the Leftist interests but, unfortunately, the extreme Left also joins in such attacks and somehow combines, although from different angles and with widely differing motives. The main issue and the main feature of the present scene is that we are on the eve of a breakthrough in production and in exploration of oil. While our economy was rocked very badly during the last two years and a half because of the four-fold or five-fold escalation of crude oil price, if we can at long last eliminate the imbalance of economy resulting from the high price of crude oil, I think we shall have done lasting good to the economy of this country.

One point remains. Just now our production is 4.5 million tons. There was stagnation for an interregnum between the late Fifties and the early Seventies and for that, we had to pay through our nose a thousand to twelve hundred crores of rupees annually in scarce foreign exchange. Now we also happy to see that while our Natural Gas Commission is going to step up its activity—it was Rs. 80 crores or so and now it is Rs. 200 crores and it may be 400 crores in the course of

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

another two years—I think that, with this taking over of Burmah Shell all the parts or components of the new policy which has been enunciated and the new dynamism which has been shown by the Minister for Oil, at long last, we are within sight of turning the corner in the Indian economy.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Maruagor) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good thing that Government is implementing its announced policy of taking over the oil exploration and distribution in this country. This is something for which there has been a long-standing demand and although, as usual, Government is fairly slow, we are happy that at least it has begun to implement the policy it had announced. I don't want to sound like a 'spoilsport', but I find it my duty almost everyday in the House not to register a protest against the manner in which this House is being taken for granted. As you all know, it is our duty in this House to superintend the disbursement of public money; but if you look at this Bill, Government comes forward and says to us that 'we want to acquire Burma Shell and we are going to pay a price of 27.57 crores' but not a word is said about how this figure was arrived at and what are the assets to be taken over; not a word is said about what profits are going to accrue to Government from the take-over of these assets; not a word is said about how interest at 8 per cent net of tax was decided upon. The figure is quite large. On 30th March, 1977, we are going to pay Burma Shell \$1513000 free of tax. What would have been the position if this interest was charged to tax? It is a question of remittance of foreign exchange. If Burma Shell is going to receive interest, surely it should be subject to the tax normally payable on that remittance, so that the outgo of foreign exchange is reduced? That is the law of the land. I can understand repatria-

tion of the value of assets. But the provision about freedom from tax in remittance, I cannot understand at all.

Let us take the other thing. Compensation is payable over a period of only five years, that is, from 1975 to 1980. We all know that there have been many cases in the world, in other countries, where similar take-overs have taken place, may be of oil companies or of copper mines or of other productive enterprises owned by foreign companies, by multi-nationals. Surely when a proposal like this is brought forward before the House, it would be the duty of the Government to inform the House about how the payments that we have decided upon, the interest that we are paying and the time in which we are paying compare with the manner in which these other take-overs internationally have taken place. Without such information, how are we in this House to judge whether Government has acquired something worthwhile or not, whether Government has acquired it for a price which is reasonable or whether Government has sold out the interests of this country to a foreign company. I am not saying that it has. I am only saying that, with the information that has been provided to me and to this House today, I have not the foggiest idea. I had raised this even before the alleged Emergency, it was when the textile mills were taken over, and I have requested the Rules Committee to go into this and set some standard about what information should be provided to the House in the case of such take overs. If we want this House to have any meaningful discussion, we must have some information on which we can judge.

I fully support that, once this enterprise is taken over, the interest of every single workman working for it, whether temporary or casual, should be fully protected. And I would strongly urge the Minister to accept or to come forward with a simple amendment making this clear beyond any shadow of doubt. I am not sug-

gesting that it is not his intention. What I am saying is that, one the law is passed and once it goes for implementation, we know from past experience that it is the letter of the law that is followed and not any assurance that is being given to the House. In section 9 here, the interests of even employees who are not citizens of India have been safeguarded. Having done this much, what is the difficulty about putting in an extra sentence to ensure that the continuance in service of everybody who is today working for *Burmah Shell* and also his income will be protected?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is there—'other employees'.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: As I read, it is not there. I would request him to look into it. If it is guaranteed even generically, let us make it specific and clear; let us not leave any doubt. It does not look that way to us. I would request the minister to look into it again.

One more point I wish to make, and that is the fact that, as the hon. Minister knows—I think, he will admit it—the oil companies exploited not only the consumers in this country but, in many ways, the large net work of small dealers. Everybody knows that the margins that are available to the dealers are very very small, pitifully inadequate, since the rise in the price of petroleum products, the through-put has been reduced substantially and is very difficult today for a petrol pump operator in this country, specially in smaller places in rural areas, to keep body and soul together. Now that Government is going, increasingly, into distribution of petroleum products, I would suggest that they should increase the margins of petrol pump dealers and make sure that they are given an adequate return for the very necessary service that they perform throughout the country.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विदेशी कम्पनी का अधिग्रहण करने के लिये मैं श्री मालवीय जी को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ। हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, यह उसी दिशा में एक और कदम है। विदेशी कम्पनियों से जितनी जल्दी छुटकारा मिले, उतना ही मुनासिब है। श्री सैकेरा ने भी कहा है कि इसका अधिग्रहण किया गया है, यह अच्छा हुआ है, लेकिन वह पूछना चाहते थे कि इससे फायदा क्या हुआ है? एक विदेशी कम्पनी है जो पेय पदार्थ बनाती है, उसका थोड़ा यह भी व्यापार करते हैं—कोकोकोला उसको भी कल लिया जायेगा। जिन से लिया जायेगा उसको भी कुछ न कुछ कम्पेंसेशन देंगे। इसलिये इस कम्पनी को कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया है।

बर्मा शेल ने भारत में आ कर जो पूँज, लगाई, उस का कितना परसट वे बाहर ले जा चुके हैं, यह बताना मुश्किल नहीं है। सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट और मिनिस्ट्रीज यह सूचना दे सकते हैं और इस लिए यह सूचना देनी चाहिए।

इस बारे में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं दिल्ली का रहने वाला हूँ। यहाँ कनाट प्लेस में बर्मा शेल की एक बहुत बड़ी बिल्डिंग थी। उन्होंने उस को हिन्दुस्तान के सब से गरीब आदमी—बिड़ला जी को बेच दिया है। उस की सिर्फ जमीन की कीमत कम से कम पचास लाख रुपये है। उन्होंने वह बिल्डिंग कितने में बेची है, यह पता नहीं है। इस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में कितना पैसा दिया गया और विदेश में कितना पैसा दिया गया, यह भी पता नहीं है। इस लिए इस बारे में जाँच की जानी चाहिए। कोई कह सकता है कि यह उन की अपनी जायदाद थी, वे बेच सकते हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है। इस स्थिति में इस मामले की जाँच कराई जानी चाहिए। अगर कोई साधारण

[श्री शशि भूषण]

आवनी कोई मकान लेता है, तो उस को डिक्लेयर करना पड़ता है। इस लिए गरीब आवनी—बिड़ना—को भी इस खरीद के बारे में डिक्लेयर करना चाहिए। अगर सरकार उस बिल्डिंग को ले ले, तो उस को कम से कम सो गुना फायदा होगा।

अन्य विदेशी कम्पनियों की भी सारे देश, में, कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि सब नगरों में, बड़ी बड़ी जायदादें हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि इन विदेशी कम्पनियों की जायदादों को बेचने के लिए एक विदेशी कम्पनी को ही लाइसेंस मिला हुआ है। उससे भी उनकी जो प्राफिट होता है, उस को वे बाहर लेजा सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई छोटा-मोटा व्यापारी यह भी नहीं कर सकता है कि किसी विदेशी की दकान या मकान को बेच सके। उस के लिए भी एक विदेशी कम्पनी चाहिए, ताकि अंडरहैंड डीलिंग हो सके। हमारे यहां के लोग कम अंडरहैंड डीलिंग करते हैं, इस लिए वे लोग अपने लोगों पर ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं। इस मामले की जांच की जानी चाहिए।

सरकार ने अभी 27 करोड़ रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन देना है। हम तो फ्रियर डीलिंग करते हैं। जिनका जो बने, वह ले जायें। लेकिन इस कम्पनी ने यह जायदाद बेच कर जो अंडरहैंड डीलिंग की है, उस की अवश्य जांच करनी चाहिए। इस में सरकार का जितना निकले, वह जरूर ले लेना चाहिए। बर्मा शेल के डायरेक्टर कोई गरीब नहीं है। उन को फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस कम्पनी के साथ कोई लम्प सम डीलिंग नहीं की है, उस ने गुडविल नहीं ली है। बर्मा शेल की कोई गुडविल नहीं है। हमारी दृष्टि में विदेशी कम्पनियों की कोई गुडविल नहीं है, दूसरों की निगाह में हो सकती है। इस कम्पनी की बुक वैल्यू तो बहुत कम होगी। इस लिए इस मामले की जांच कराई जानी चाहिए।

यह बिल बहुत आवश्यक है। बाकी जो और कम्पनियां बच गई हैं, उन का भी जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय अपने ही देश में बहुत जल्दी इतना पेट्रोल निकालने की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और हमें चुनाव इतना महंगा न पड़े तथा हम आसानी से चुनाव लड़ सकें।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I begin to speak on this Bill, my mind goes back to the early sixties when the present Minister for Petroleum visited my constituency and when I, as General Secretary of the Petroleum Workers Union presented, in a reception according to him, a memorandum demanding the early Nationalization of these foreign firms. I am very glad and I pay a tribute to the hon. Minister for implementing the demand then raised by the workers working in the Petroleum industry

15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If we see the origin and development of this Company along with other similar companies like Esso, which was formerly called Standard Vacuum Oil Company, or Caltex and other companies, we will find that these foreign companies have earned crores and crores of rupees by way of repatriation of profits and they have drained the country and bled it white while those who have been working in this field, who have been serving the country, serving the people, have been ruining their health by working in this particular industry. Some of us have made certain enquiries and investigations have found this one thing. Each of these companies, that is, Burmah Shell, Caltex, ESSO etc., had been also partners of large cartel firms outside and in this deal they have been making huge profits. That means, for every consignment of crude imported and refined in Bombay or elsewhere, they had been making huge

profits and this is over and above the normal profits that they were making. I am afraid this aspect of the situation that has not been taken into account. I am not sure whether that aspect of the situation is taken into account by the hon. Minister in calculating the compensation to be paid. What I mean is this. Over and above the profits made over the decades by these companies, they have been making further profits by way of manipulation outside by these companies and other companies in the purchase of crude and by way of manipulations of price structure etc. etc. So, if you take into account all those surreptitious transactions, I am not sure whether this amount settled reflects the justice involved in the transaction.

Well, that apart, I congratulate the hon. Minister for piloting this Bill. When he became a Minister, at that time, he assured us that it shall be one of his main objectives, to see that this sensitive segment of our national economy would be brought under national control. Much water has flown under the bridge since then. Petroleum prospecting, refining and distribution and all these things are very vital to us now, because, in view of the very explosive situation now prevailing in the middle-east and in view of the general international situation, we have got to be self-sufficient in petroleum production. And, unless we have absolute 100 per cent control of prospecting, refining and distribution of these things, I do not think we will realise our quest of self-reliance. And so, today, this bill will mark an important milestone in our quest for self-reliance in our economy, and I congratulate the hon. Minister once again.

In this connection, I would like to place before you certain problems being faced by the Petroleum workers. You know, I have along with some other friends, been serving their cause for long. If you examine the situation you will find that most of these workers contract heart and lung diseases.

These foreign companies have been so careless in this regard in that they never cared for the health of these workers, who have been working there day in and day out. They inhale this gas and a sizeable number of them contract lung disease, asthma, consumption etc. And this aspect has been brought to the notice of the authorities several times. But I do not think that private companies did anything in this regard, except, opening some little dispensaries here and there and thing like that. When you nationalise this industry, kindly see that you apportion a portion of the profits for proper protective appliances being given to them, taking care of the psychological problems and other environmental problems. After all, these people are working under very adverse circumstances and their interests should be taken care of.

There is one other point which I wish to stress. When you take over this, please see that these employees do not suffer in any way. Please see that the low-paid categories, Class IV and such other categories, do not lose anything. Please try to protect their interests by absorbing them in the new companies which are likely to be formed or some other agencies and please see that they do not suffer in any way in their emoluments and in other facilities enjoyed by them.

There is another point which may not be strictly relevant to the subject now being discussed. We have to go ahead with full steam, with accelerated pace in respect of prospecting of oil. Although it has been made clear that there are various segments which are likely to yield further oil, by indigenous production, off-shore or on-shore, after the successful prospecting in Bombay High, I do not think, this has received that much of attention it deserved. For instance, I want to bring out the situation in my own State where it has been proved by several seismic surveys conducted by Soviet experts and also by American experts and other competent people that there is a tremendous scope for prospecting

[Dr. Henry Austin]

of oil in the Kerala coast, besides other areas. That process also has to be started. It is estimated that Kerala coast alone, if oil prospecting is begun, will add a considerable percentage to the indigenous production of oil. I would only request that when the foreign distributing companies are going to be brought under national control, kindly push up this scheme so that we may produce more oil and afford more employment for our men, and, our national economy will be further enriched to that extent.

I do not want to inflict a long speech and I intervened simply because I felt it is my duty to congratulate the hon. Minister who, in a decade's time, has seen to it that this vital sector of our national economy is brought under national control and also the urges of the workers in the industry in this regard duly fulfilled.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I am thankful to the hon. Members for pointing out both specifically and generally some points which I must take note of.

First of all, I will try to dispose of the criticism that Burmah-Shell disposed of quite a sizeable quantity of its properties and that while negotiating we did not take care or notice of it. There I would like to assure the House that as and when the attention of the Government was drawn or we ourselves discovered that the properties of foreign oil companies, whether it be the refinery or the distribution net, have been disposed of privately, we always intervened. We called them, we restrained them and either we stopped it totally or slowed it down appreciably. Sometimes, they did not listen to us, I admit, but, after all, laws of the land allow a private Indian, a private citizen or a public company to dispose of its property in the manner that he or it liked. They knew that something was coming up and, therefore, it was between us a battle of wits, between the Govern-

ment and the party concerned but we can claim that we succeeded quite appreciably in restraining their hands in the disposal of their properties. A reference was made by my friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan. I was just informed of it. Sometime ago also some people informed me of it just a few days ago and I have not made enough inquiries and I think during negotiations those points were also taken note of.

There is another point which is personal. Some of the hon'ble friends who are very kind and extremely kind to me wanted to pay a personal tribute to me. I do not deserve any tribute or credit for any work that was done over ten years ago or even now. It is the policy of the Government, which manages the affairs of the people on behalf of the Parliament that is always and invariably responsible for the policy that it prosecutes or implements, and they ought to get the credit or the criticism of it. If any credit goes to this Ministry for having discovered oil or having taken a policy which is liked by the members or the people or the Parliament, certainly, the credit goes to the government and the leadership. Pandit Nehru who initiated this prospecting for oil had the bold vision to see that in an industry like the oil industry, exploration is something which should be within the control of the people and the Parliament. I am only an instrument for carrying out and implementing that policy. Whatever might have come, has come, due largely to the efforts made by the citizens of this country, the technicians of the ONGC and the leadership. I am only instrumental on behalf of Parliament to have carried out certain instructions given to me by the Government.

I will now come to the point which was made out by my friend, Mr. Ismail. I feel that we do not deserve that criticism.

अब कूँकि श्री मोहम्मद इस्माल ने हिन्दी में अपनी बात कही इसलिये मैं उन को हिन्दी में ही जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। यह जो कच्चे तेल के बारे में बेतहाशा मुनाफा करने की बात कही जाती है, यह वास्तव में बात सही है कि दुनिया में जो जगह जगह तेल कम्पनियाँ तेल की तलाश करती हैं और तेल का उत्पादन करती हैं और रिफाइनरी को बेजा करती हैं, वह तेल के उत्पादन करने का समझौता उन मुल्कों से होता है जिस मुल्क में वह तेल पैदा करती हैं। और 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, साल तक बराबर कुछ ऐसे रिश्ते कायम हो गये थे उन देशों से और उन कम्पनियों से जहाँ से वह बहुत सस्ता तेल ले जाते थे। मालूम नहीं कितना सस्ता तेल बेचते थे। और तेल सस्ते होने का भी एक ढंग होता है और वह यह कि अगर एक ही कूँए से ज्यादा तेल निकले तो वह तेल सस्ता हो जाता है। और अगर 100 कूँओं से उतना ही तेल निकले जितना कि एक कूँए से तो वह तेल मंहगा हो जाता है। जैसे सऊदी अरेबिया में एक कूँए से उतना तेल निकलता है जितना कि हमारे यहाँ 20 कूँओं से निकलता है, या अमेरिका में 100 कूँओं से निकलता है। इसलिए तेल कितना सस्ता और मंहगा होता है यह उन देशों के समझौते से और मात्रा से होता है। जिस मुल्क के अन्दर रिफाइनरी कायम होता है गवर्नमेंट की रजामन्दो से वहाँ कच्चे तेल के दाम निर्धारित करने का हमें कोई हक नहीं है। यह एक समझौते की बात होती है, लेन देन की बात होती है। अगर हम कमजोर होते हैं तो हम का ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है और अगर हमारी हालत अच्छी होती है तो दाम कम देना होता है।

अभी ऐसी कम्पनी जब ली गई थी उस वक्त तेल का दाम कम था और ऐसी इस हालत में थी कि वह तेल हम को सस्ता दे सकती थी इसलिये जो हम ने समझौता किया उस से तेल खरीदने का उस में गुजाइस थी कि हम को कम दाम पर तेल मिल सके।

और उसमें हमको मुनाफा हुआ। अब जो बर्माणिल से हम ने रिफाइनरी और उन का सारा इंतजाम लिया उस वक्त तेल उन के बकजे से निकल गया। तेल का दाम पाँच गुना हो गया और जिन देशों में तेल पैदा होता था उन्होंने ने तेल के दाम बढ़ा दिये। इसलिये उन को गुजाइस नहीं थी कि वह हम को इतने दाम पर तेल देते कि हम उन को दबा सकते। इसलिये तेल की लेन देन और उस का निर्धारण उन देशों पर नहीं होता है जो मुनहसर होते हैं तेल के खरीदने के लिये। जिस दाम पर हमको मिल सकता है, लेना होता है। आज हम 1,050 करोड़ रु० विदेशी मुद्रा की शक्ल में तेल के इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। एक जमाना था जब ऐसी से बान कर रहे थे, उस वक्त 250 या 300 करोड़ रु० साल का टोटल इम्पोर्ट का खर्चा था फारिन मुद्रा की शक्ल में। अब अरब देशों के तेल के दाम बढ़ जाने के बाद और कुछ ऐसे देशों की नीति के कारण, जिस के कारण दाम बढ़ गये, हम को तेल का दाम ज्यादा देना पड़ा और मजबूरन हम को तेल के दाम ऐसे मानने पड़े जो हमें अच्छा नहीं लगा। मगर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे। हम तो समझौता करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो फायदा उठा सकते हैं देशवासियों के लिये उतना हम करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। और मुझे कहने में गौरव है कि जिन बिशेषज्ञों ने बर्माणिल रिफाइनरी और बर्माणिल से और कामकाज को लेने में समझौता किया उन्होंने ने बड़ी बुद्धि में, बहुत इमानदारी से और बहुत योग्यता के साथ यह बातचीत की।

6 मिलियन टन तेल के शोधन करने की शक्ति इस बर्माणिल रिफाइनरी में है, और हम उन को उतना तेल नहीं दे सके, उतना दाम नहीं दे सकते कच्चे तेल का कि वह 5, 6 मिलियन टन तेल का शोधन करते। इसलिये मजबूरन पीने चार मिलियन टन कर दिया। कभी इस से भी कम होता था। अगर हम तेल का दाम उन को दे देत तो साढ़े

[श्री के० डी० मालवीय]

पाच मिलियन टन तक बह कर सकते थे। इसलिये यह सब मसले कि कितना तेल उन को मिलता है इसी पर निर्भर है कि कितना तेल हमको मिलता है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट की राय में यह एक बहुत अच्छा समझौता हुआ है, बहुत मस्ना समझौता हुआ है और हमने जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग यूनिट्स के लिए 27 करोड़ और 75 लाख रूपया दिया और सवा नौ करोड़ रूपया रिफाइनरी के लिए दिया, यह बहुत मुनासिब दाम हमने दिया। अगर वहीं हम रिफाइनरी लगाते, तो कहीं ज्यादा खर्च होना जैसा कि मयुरा में हम साल दो साल में 6 मिलियन टन की रिफाइनरी लगाएंगे, तो डेढ़ दो सौ रूपया के बीच में खर्चा होगा। इसी तरह में बम्बई में 60 लाख टन की रिफाइनरी शोधनालय खड़ी करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो इस में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। यह रिफाइनरी, जिस की पेट्रोटेकिलिटि, के बारे में मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। यह भिन्न भिन्न काम कर सकती है। यह खराब और अच्छे कूड आयल का शोधन कर सकती है। इसलिए हम को यह बहुत अच्छी रिफाइनरी मिली है और बहुत कम में मिली है और यह जो भगतान हम ने किया है यह कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। सूद की बात कही गई और यह क्ता गया कि 8 फीसदी सूद ब्यो दिया। अगर हम यह न करते कि 8 फीसदी सूद हम देंगे, तो ज्यादा रूपया देना पड़ता, रिफाइनरी का ज्यादा रूपया देना पड़ता। यह एक समझौते की बात है और समझौते की लड़ाई है। इस में कुछ रूपया हम ने दिया इन्ट्रेस्ट के नाम पर और कुछ रूपया काट कर असल के नाम पर दिया और टोटल डील जो हुआ, यह बहुत सेटिसफैक्ट्री हुआ, बहुत सतोषजनक हुआ, इस में कोई सदेह नहीं है और इस के लिये हम अधिकारियों को बधाई देते हैं, उन की तारीफ करते हैं। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

अब दूसरी बात जो कही गई, वह मजदूरी के बारे में कही गई कि कहीं किसी को

ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाएगा और किसी के साथ अत्याय होगा। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान बलाज 9 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में बिल्कुल साफ कहा गया है कि जितने भी वहां के कर्मचारी हैं, चाहे वे साधारण कर्मचारी हों, चाहे वे पर्सनल हों, और चाहे वे पर्सनल न हों, उन सब के लिए गारंटी है कि वे काम पर रहेंगे और उसी काम पर रहेंगे जिस काम पर वे थे। यह जो बलाज 3 है, यह इसलिये रखा जाता है कि अगर कोई नया सिलसिला जारी कर के झगड़ा करे, तो उस की रोकथाम करने के लिए यह रखा जाता है, बरना यह साधारण कानून है और इस की वजह में न किसी को बदला जाएगा, न किसी को भगाया जाएगा और न तबादला करके दूर भेजा जाएगा। वे यथावत जहां पर है वहीं पर रहेंगे। यह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मैं सदन को गारंटी देना चाहता हूँ। हा, अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट बात इस रिफाइनरी के लेने के बाद होगी या कोई नई तस्वीर खड़ी करेंगे या नई शक्ल पैदा करेंगे तो राष्ट्रीय कंपनी को अधिकार होगा, बिना उस को नये मिर से देखे।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि जितने भी कर्मचारी वहां पर हैं उन के हितों की हिफाजत नहीं होगी। आप कहते हैं कि उन के हितों की हिफाजत होगी लेकिन इस में स्पेसीफिकली यह कहा नहीं है कि चाहे वह कर्मचारी पर्सनल हों, टेम्पोरेरी हों या केजुअल हों, उन सब की हिफाजत होगी। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि उन का जो यह एम्प्लोमेंट है, इस को आप देख लीजिए और इस को अगर आप अपनी तरफ से मूव कर दें, तो पक्का हो जाएगा।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : "एम्प्लॉई" कहा है। अब चाहे वह पर्सनल हों, चाहे टेम्पोरेरी हों या दो दिन के लिए आया हो वह उस में आता है।

श्री ए० ए० बनर्जी : मैं इन्डस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल में कैसे लड़ता रहा हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि 'एम्पलाई' की परिभाषा यह नहीं है। केजुअल एम्पलाई को कहते हैं कि वह "एम्पलाई" नहीं है। इसलिए इस को कर देने से आप की भी दिक्कत दूर हो जाएगी और हमारी दिक्कत भी दूर हो जाएगी।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इस कारण से ही रिफाइनरी को अब पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले लिया गया है। कोई स्ट्रिक्मेंट नहीं होगा और न शर्तों में कोई कांट-छांट की जाएगी जो शर्तें राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से पहले उन पर लागू थी और जिनके परिणामस्वरूप वे काम कर रहे थे, वही रहेगी। उन की संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं होगी और नही शर्तों में कमी होगी यह आश्वासन मैंने दिया है। यह चैप्टर 3 की दफा 9 में है और यह जो रखा गया है यह महज इसलिए रखा गया है कि अबसर मजदूर वर्गों के जो संगठन होते हैं वे ऐसी शर्तें बना सकते हैं कि उन पर बेकार का झगड़ा खड़ा हो सकता है, जिस झगड़े से उन का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और फिर आप भी रहेंगे और हम भी रहेंगे और अगर कोई ऐसी बात होती है तो आपस में बैठ कर उस को ठीक कर लेंगे।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आश्वासन मंत्री जी ने दिया है, उस पर हमें पूरा विश्वास है। उस को वे पूरा करेंगे लेकिन जहाँ कचहरियों में मुकदमा ले कर जाते हैं तो आश्वासन ले कर वहाँ जा नहीं सकते क्योंकि बन्दिश लग गई है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं उसे नहीं मान सकता हूँ। काल-टेक्स के साथ नेगोसियेशन्स की बात भी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कही है। नेगोशिएशन हम कर रहे हैं। दोनों तरफ से सद्भावना दिखाई जा रही है।

With all the courtesies and proprieties, the negotiations, I presume, are

going and I suppose as soon as possible we will be able to find a solution which will be acceptable to both the parties and, therefore, I will beg of the House to give us a little more time so that we may be able to complete the whole process of controlling.

Sir, I want to correct a notion on the part of some of the hon. Members that the policy of oil has only recently been revised with a view to control it. It is not like that. Oil has always remained under public control but there were certain conditions under which refineries were functioning in this country and we did not want to push them out just for the sake of pushing them out. It was only appropriate now that under the present conditions we should take them over with a view to making them more purposeful, economic and useful for the society.

So far as exploration is concerned a point was raised by Mr. Pandey and Mr. Austin that we are not doing enough to search for more oil. We are doing enough to search for more oil. Bombay High has proved to be a successful oil structure. This is only one structure out of the 17 structures which are before us and which are either in the first stage or in the second stage or in the third stage or in the final stage. Sir, we just try to scan the area and when we get hope from certain segments of the basin then we do detailed work. Then after doing the detailed work, we do more detailed work because we do not want to waste money on drilling. Finally we come and start drilling in order to find whether our preliminary investigations were really justifiable or not. Sir, taking into account all these there are several structures—more than sixteen or seventeen—where Government with the help of ONGC or international oil companies, we are trying to search for oil both in the east and west. So far as Kerala coast is concerned we hope that we shall soon try to justify the aspirations of our hon'ble friend. It is said

[Shri K. D. Malviya]

that on the coast of Kerala also there are such basins which are capable of further attempt to investigate for oil and as soon as our seismic ship is available to go there—may be within next six to eight months or, if not, we will again hire another ship—we will see that Kerala coast is also immediately on our programme I hope, Sir, I have covered most of the points

The hon'ble Members are already aware that our programme of production of crude oil from Bombay High is of about 10 million tonnes by the end of the decade. We will produce 10 million tonnes or a little more or slightly less. It will remain within 9.5 million tonnes to 11 million tonnes from that area by 1980.

By that time it is my fervent hope that we shall discover more structures and produce more oil and on land also we shall be producing more oil. That is why I said, Sir, that there are hopes that by the end of this decade or early 1980s it is quite possible that India might become self-sufficient in the crude oil for its own refineries. The expansion of capacity of our refineries is already getting more and more quickly. Mathura refinery is also coming up within three to four years from now. It will be capable of refining 6 million tonnes of oil.

So I hope the House will support the Bill just now before it and accept it without further discussion.

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right title and interest of the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited in relating to its undertakings in India with a view to ensuring co-ordinated distribution and utilisation of petroleum products distributed and marketed in India by the said company and for matters connected therewith or incidental

thereto, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER: We shall now now take up clause by clause discussion.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments tabled to clause 4.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI—He is not here. The question is

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 5 and 8 were added to the Bill*

MR SPEAKER There are amendments tabled to clause 9. Shri Raja Kulkarni—He is not here. There are no other amendments tabled. So, I shall now put all the other clauses together.

The question is

"That clauses 9 to 20, The First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 9 to 20 the First Schedule the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K D MALAVIYA I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR SPEAKER The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: There is only one minute to go for the private members' business. So we may take it up now.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
 FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद)

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ—

“कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 58वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 15 जनवरी, 1976 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है।”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th January 1976.”

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRANA BOSE.—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha on the 11th April, 1976:—

“This House strongly deprecates all the slanderous remarks made against Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the report of the ‘One-man Commission of Inquiry into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose’, particularly on pages 7, 16, 30, 31, 37, 124 and 125, by Justice G. D. Khosla, as its Chairman, and urges upon the Government to expunge these disparaging, distorted, factually incorrect and unwarranted observations before the report is made available for public circulation as they militate the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and further, in consonance with our national feeling in this regard, this

highest forum of the will of the Indian people once again affirms nation's solemn homage to the greatest revolutionary pilgrim of our motherland, who played the historic role, like an epical hero, in the war of liberation of United India”.

This was sufficiently discussed by the House. I would now call upon the Minister to reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is a very controversial matter. Mr. Samar Guha has brought out certain things from the report which are highly objectionable. I have great respect for Justice Khosla but he has gone out of his way to say certain things which are derogatory as far as Netaji is concerned. Let the Resolution be postponed for the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: The time allowed for this was three hours of which two hours and 32 minutes had already been taken and only 28 minutes are left. It has been sufficiently debated and therefore I thought I would request the hon. Minister to reply to the debate.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I have listened closely to the speeches made by Prof. Samar Guha and other hon. Members on this resolution. It is no doubt true that in the liberation struggle Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has occupied and still continue, to occupy unique position. When we think of Netaji or speak about him, what comes upper most in our mind is his unbending patriotic fervour which made him carry our liberation struggle beyond the borders of India, culminating in the formation of the INA. His call, on assuming the command of the INA ‘to do or die in the cause of India's freedom’ inspired

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

not only the brave man of the INA but millions of Indians everywhere. His services to our country are worth writing in letters of gold and for the younger generations he will continue to be a legendary figure. Many of our young will be inspired by his undaunted courage. We fully support the sentiments expressed by Members on either side. I am sure that Netaji will be gratefully remembered by generations of our people for his passionate love of freedom and his dauntless courage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): 23rd January should be observed as Netaji's birthday; but here you want to sit in Parliament on that day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is how he would have liked you to behave—to work on that day for the nation.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Professor Guha naturally spoke with a great deal of passion and emotion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That is why he is in jail.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The report which has been made the subject matter of this resolution, is the result of a painstaking inquiry conducted by an eminent judge. The conclusions set out in it are based on evidence tendered by a large number of witnesses, the shifting of the evidence by the judge and his own assessment thereof, and detailed arguments advanced by counsel. What the Government has done, as has been said earlier in this House, is to accept the basic findings of the Commission relating to the fact of Netaji's death. This does not mean—nor is it necessary to do so—that Government assumes responsibility for everything that is contained in the report. I hope this House will concede that when a Judge is appointed to head a Commission of Inquiry, he should have the unfettered right to express him-

self freely and frankly on the issues before him. He analyses the different sets of circumstances placed before him, judges each situation as he sees it, and formulates his opinion. The judgements are given by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. The Judges' opinions on various points still stand on the record because on the overall assessment of the evidence before him he comes to some conclusions. What we are concerned with is his conclusions, his findings on Netaji's death.

Now, it is in this background I would like Hon'ble Members to consider Prof. Guha's Resolution. It seeks to "deprecate" what Guhaji has chosen to describe as "all the slanderous remarks" made against Netaji in the Report and urges upon Government to "expunge these disparaging distorted, factually incorrect and unwarranted observations". I have read the report, and more particularly the pages mentioned by Prof. Guha in his Resolution, with great care. In the earlier pages, the Judge gives, in his own words, a historical narrative of the events leading to Netaji's reported death and analyses the evidence and the arguments placed before him. In doing so, he has made a glowing tribute to Netaji in the following terms:—

"Netaji occupies such an eminent and incomparable position in India's history that he needs no honorifics to emphasise or to enhance his intrinsic greatness. Just as titles, trappings and dignity have, in the course of time, been dissociated from the names of Caesar, Ashoka, Akbar, Nehru and Gandhi, it is enough to say Bose and yet remain completely respectful and conscience of his political greatness and splendour."

So, these are the words in which the Judge has described it. It does not mean that he meant to slander him or to have disparaging remarks. For example, at pages 30 and 31 the Judge

has dealt with the Japanese attitude towards Netaji and has described how they looked upon him from their own interests in the war situation. But these should not be confused with the Judge's own views of Netaji's personality. We should not take a word or an expression here or there in the Report out of context and try to draw inferences or conclusions. We must read the Report as a whole and try to understand the several passages in it in their proper perspective.

Even while referring to the Japanese attitude towards Netaji, the Judge records in his findings:

"They nevertheless had considerable respect for him because they saw that he was a man of remarkable courage and unquestioned patriotism."

I do not think it is necessary for me to go over more passages from the Report. Towards the end of his findings, the Judge has described as "completely false and unacceptable" the numerous stories about encounters with Netaji at various times and various places after 1945 and has made certain observations in this regard. He has made them obviously according to his best judgement and understanding of the evidence led before him.

This Commission was appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, and functioned in accordance with the provisions of that Statute. Government cannot, and should not, interfere with its functioning; nor would it be proper for the Government to interfere with the contents of its Report by editing or expunging portions thereof. What is contained in the Report are essentially the views of the Commission. We have instances of judgements given by courts in India which sometimes contain observations which are critical. But, then, that is the very essence of judicial independence and judicial integrity. I would appeal to the

House and more especially to those persons who are very critical of the Report, that we should not say or do things which might amount to questioning that independence and integrity. We should not cast reflections on judicial probity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sometimes, we did question the judgement of the Allahabad High Court.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is an accepted convention that we should not cast disparaging remarks on the judgement given by the Judges. You may differ from the findings but it has been the convention that we should not comment on a judgement in a disparaging manner.

As for the last part of the resolution, I have already referred to the nation's abiding gratitude to Netaji as one of our foremost leaders. He will continue to inspire millions of our people both in the present and the coming generations into purposeful action in the cause of the service of the country.

Of course, I would appeal to Mr. Guha to withdraw the resolution, but he is not here. Therefore, I would appeal to the House to reject the resolution.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagon): What is the use of appealing to Mr. Guha to withdraw his resolution when he is not able to be present here?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He should be able to know what you have said in reply.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He will get copy of the debates.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): He should have been brought here today at least on parole.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir, Mr. Guha, who moved

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the resolution has got the right of reply. He cannot reply because he is in jail. But because of that he does not lose his right to reply. This should be kept pending till he comes back to the House. This is an extraordinary situation and I request you to give an extraordinary ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. This is as good as the member remaining absent. Whatever may be the reasons, we will not go into that. If a member, who has the right to reply, remains absent, I proceed on the basis that he is absent. The resolution has been moved and it is in the custody of the House. It is for the House to accept it or reject it. The question is:

"This House strongly deprecates all the slanderous remarks made against Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the report of the 'one-man Commission of Inquiry into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose', particularly on pages 7, 16, 30, 31, 37, 124 and 125, by Justice G. D. Khosla, as its Chairman, and urges upon the Government to expunge these disparaging, distorted, factually incorrect and unwarranted observations, before the Report is made available for public circulation as they militate the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and further, in consonance with our national feeling in this regard, this highest forum of the will of the Indian people once again, affirms nation's solemn homage to the greatest revolutionary pilgrim of our motherland, who played the historic role, like an epical hero, in the war of liberation of United India."

The motion was negatived.

सभापति महोदय : श्री विभूति मिश्र ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
 सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विभूति मिश्र जी का प्रस्ताव बहुत इम्पार्टेंट

है लेकिन श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का प्रस्ताव भी बहुत इम्पार्टेंट है इसलिए आप एक मिनट उसके लिए भी छोड़ दीजिएगा, यही मैं आपसे कह रहा था ।

सभापति महोदय : कौन मूव करेगा ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : श्री चन्द्रपन्न को उन्होंने अयराइज किया है ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी बहुत टाइम है ।

15.45 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF 20-POINT PROGRAMME

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : चेंबरमैन साहब मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ जिसका सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार है :-

"This House while expressing its deep appreciation of the 20-Point programme initiated by Government, notes that its implementation at the State, district, block and village level has not been quite satisfactory so far and, therefore, recommends that necessary steps may be taken by Government immediately to remove all legal and administrative hurdles in the implementation of the programme."

सभापति जी, मैं अपने प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में सर्वप्रथम प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत श्रमपूर्ण 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम उन्होंने देश के सामने रखा है । जिस परिस्थिति से देश गुजर रहा था उस में उन्होंने एक श्रमपूर्ण रत्न देश को दिया जिस का हम सभी को पालन करना चाहिये चाहे हम कहीं भी हों ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में, प्राथमिक मोर्चे पर कार्रवाही कार्यक्रम में बयान देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि

केवल एक ही जात है जो गरीबी को दूर कर सकता है और वह है स्पष्ट दूर दृष्टि के साथ कड़ा परिश्रम, दृढ़ इच्छा और कठोरतम अनुशासन। जब तक यह चीजे नहीं होंगी तब तक हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है कि कहां तक इस में प्रगति हुई है इस का हमें कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। आज 6 महीने गुजर गये, सरकार को हमारे सामने एक श्वेत पत्र रखना चाहिये था, जो कि अभी उस ने नहीं रखा। मैं ने योजना मंत्री से भी, जो इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं, प्रश्न किया था। उन्होंने कोई खास इसके सम्बन्ध में हमें इत्तला नहीं दी। और इसके पहले मैंने सिचाई और कृषि मंत्री जी से पूछा था सवाल जिस के जबाब में उन्होंने कहा था कि:

“कुछ राज्यों में भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानून के कुछ उपबंधों को या तो समाप्त कर दिया गया है या न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई है। इस के फलस्वरूप उन के क्रियान्वयन में कुछ अड़चने आई हैं। अब तक अधिकांश भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों को संविधान की नवी अनुसूची में रखा गया है। इन कानूनों को भीष्ट क्रियान्वित करने के लिए उचित उपायों की जाच की जा रही है। अब सवाल यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी हम लोगों को सरकार की तरफ से जानकारी नहीं मिली। जो कुछ जानकारी मिली है वह थोड़ी सी प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर दिये गये भाषण में मिली है। नहीं तो मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का लिखित जवाब यह दिया है कि :

Question: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken by the Central Government to implement 20-Point Programme during next six months?

Answer: Implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme is given the highest priority and substantial progress has been achieved during the last six months. Efforts for the speedy

implementation of the Programme will be continued.

अब इससे आप सोच सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकार कितनी इसके बारे में इच्छुक है कि 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जाए। योजना मंत्री जी ने ऐसा ही जबाब दिया और सिचाई मंत्री जी ने यह जबाब दिया कि इस में कानूनी अड़चने हैं।

अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हम लोग आपातकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं, तो हम लोगों का हक है कि इसे कार्यान्वित कराएं और इस दौरान अगर इस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है तो सारी आपातकालीन स्थिति के प्राण ही गायब हो जाते हैं। इसलिए इसी दरमियान हमें इस 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को लागू कराना है। इस में लिखा है कि सरकारी खर्चों में कमी की जाएगी। अब इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास आकड़े नहीं हैं कि क्या कमी की जाएगी और क्या नहीं की जाएगी लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ हमें सूचना मिली है, वह प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर थेक्स के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में, भाषण दिया था। उसी से थोड़ी बहुत सूचना मिली है। उस में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने माफ खुलासा किया है और यह कहा है कि :

“I should like to say a few words about economic achievements under the twenty-point programme in these last six months. Consumer prices for the agricultural labourer are now 8.3 per cent lower; 27 lakh tonnes of kharif cereals have been procured against 14 lakh tonnes last year; 53 lakhs bogus cards have been eliminated; public sector production in these six months is 31.5 per cent higher than last year. Industrial production gains are as follows: steel 15.9 per cent, power generation 12 per cent, coal 12 per cent, fertilizer 43 per cent, cement 11.8 per cent, crude oil 10 per cent, house sites 60 lakhs.

The programme for the removal of bonded labour is well known as

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also the establishment of rural banks. Ultimately they will have fifty banks, each one having 100 branches. Irrigation is being expanded and the Godavari accord is a welcome, new and significant step. Handlooms have been given a loan of nearly Rs. 5 crores. Urban property evaluation programmes and the confiscation of smugglers' properties are other things. There are programmes for workers' participation; workers' participation had already been adopted in about 75 per cent of the public undertakings and we hope to expedite it in the remaining months. In the apprenticeship scheme, 1.17 lakhs of seats have already been filled up and work is progressing.

यह सूचना प्रधान मंत्री ने दी है। अब मुझे आपसे आग्रह करना है कि सरकार ने हम लोगों को इस के बारे में नहीं बताया है कि कितनी प्रगति हुई है। वह चाहे तो व्हाइट पेपर जारी कर दे। हमारे योजना मंत्री जी बंटे हुए हैं और उन्होंने जो मेरे मवाल का जवाब दिया है, उस को मैंने आप को सुना दिया है। केवल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ रोशनी डाली है कि इस के बारे में क्या हो रहा है।

अब मुझे एक बात और कहनी है वह जमीन सीलिंग के बारे में है। लैंड की सीलिंग को अमल में लाने के लिए कानूनी अड़चने आ गई है और हाई कोर्ट्स में मुकदमें हैं। जब हाई कोर्ट्स में मुकदमें हैं और इस सेशन में बहुत से काम हुए हैं, तो मे सरकार से दरखवास्त करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो दिकते हैं, जो कानूनी दिक्कतें हैं, उन को सरकार दूर करे। जमीन की सीलिंग फिक्स हो जाए और मुकदमें चले, तो ख़ास इस बारे में उस सीलिंग की कार्यान्वित कराने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कार्यवाही ख़ासता, जिन के ऊपर सीलिंग लग रही है, कइती है

कि शहर के लोगों के ऊपर सीलिंग क्यों नहीं लगती। इसके लिए हमारी ही पार्टी के एक मेम्बर श्री चक्रवर्ती ने ए. आई. सी. सी. में एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगाए और क्यों सरकार इसके बारे में चप्पी माधे बैठी है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाने हैं। समाजवाद बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन यह भी सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि तनख्वाहों में कितना फर्क हो एक पाच का अनुपात उन में हो या एक दम का हो। इस चीज को भी आपको तय कर देना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को भरोसा हो कि कुछ काम इस दिशा में हो रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार इस दिशा में उचित कदम उठाए और काम करे।

प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी कहा था कि सरकारी खर्च में कमी की जाएगी। इसका आकड़ा भी हमें उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया है कि कितनी कमी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने और कितनी सेटल गवर्नमेंट ने की है। यह भी हम को बताया जाना चाहिये।

सेंटर तथा स्टेट्स लोगों को रिटायर कर रहे हैं। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इसका कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं रखा गया है। सुना जाता है कि बहुत से आदमी जो अच्छे थे उनको रिटायर कर दिया गया है और बुरे सर्विस में हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए कोई इंडिपेंडेंट कोर्ट टाइप की चीज होनी चाहिए, बाड़ी होनी चाहिए जो सर्विस रिकार्ड्स देखकर लोगों को रिटायर करके की सिफारिश करे और बताए कि किस को रखना है और किस को नहीं रखना है। अगर आप पचास बरस पर लोगों को रिटायर करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा भी आप कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कोई उभूल होने चाहिये जिन की बिधा पर इसको सिमा आए। उभूलों की मुद्दे इस सम्बन्ध में कभी दिखाने पड़ती है।

और उसूल हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका ठीक से पालन नहीं हो रहा है।

बेकारी की समस्या भी गम्भीर रूप धारण किए हुए है और रोज़ बरोज़ यह बढ़ती ही जा रही है। जितने हमारे साथी हैं सब पत्र इसके सम्बन्ध में लिखते रहते हैं। लेकिन इसको हल करने की दिशा में पग नहीं उठाए गए हैं। बेकारी हमारे सामने मुंह बाएँ खड़ी है। मालूम होता है कि यह बेकारी की समस्या हम सब लोगों को खा जाएगी। एप्रेंटिशिप योजना है। लेकिन उस में भी जो गरीब लोग हैं ग्रेजुएट आदि है वे लिए नहीं जाते हैं। ग्रेजुएट, इंजीनियर डाक्टर आदि लोग बेकार फिर रहे हैं। यही इटैलीजेशिया बलास है। और इसका सबाल आप हल नहीं करेंगे इनकी रोजी रोटी की समस्या को आप हल नहीं करेंगे तो मामला बड़ा गोलमोल रहेगा, देश में अशान्ति रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस आपातस्थिति में जल्दी से जल्दी इनकी समस्या को भी हल करने की दिशा में कदम उठाए जायें। लोगों को इस मामले में राहत पहुँचाई जानी चाहिए।

कृषि की जो चीज़ें हैं उनकी किमती गिर रही हैं। फटिलाडजर की कीमत नहीं गिरी है। स्कूल कालेजों में जो फीस ली जाती है, वह कम नहीं हुई है। चंडीगढ़ में प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा था कि हमारी महानुभूति किसानों के साथ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी सहानुभूति किसानों के साथ है। लेकिन आज गावों में जा कर देखें कि किसानों की ग्रामदली क्या है, उन लोगों की जो चीज़ें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं उन पर उनका कितना खर्चा आता है, उनकी कीमत उनको क्या देनी पड़ती है और जो उनके द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुएं हैं उनकी कीमत उनकी कितनी मिलती है। इन सब का हिसाब लगा कर आप देखें कि किसान कितनी श्रमिकता में हैं, उसकी हानत

क्या है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप की एक इम्प्रेटिव प्राइसिंग नीति हो। किसान को जिन चीज़ों की जरूरत हो उसकी कीमत और किसान जिन चीज़ों को पैदा करता है उन चीज़ों की कीमत दोनों का जोड़ होना चाहिए। ऐसा आपन किया तो किसान भी अच्छा रहेगा और फेक्ट्री लेबरर भी अच्छा रहेगा और दूसरे लोगों का भीशिकायन करने का माका नहीं मिलेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को कोई कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

आपने उनकम टैक्स में जो रिलीफ दिया है उसका सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

जहां तक रोड ट्राम्पोट का सम्बन्ध है एक सूबे में दूसरे सूबे में और दूसरे से तीसरे सूबे में जान के लिए ट्रकों आदि के लिए आप लाइसेंस जारी करेंगे यह आपने घोषणा की है। मगर निवेदन है कि सरकार सब सूबा के साथ उस मामले में न्याय करते। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिस सूबे के लोग मेट्रोल मक्रेट्रिएट में हो वे लाइसेंस अपने खास खास लोगों को दे दें और दूसरे लोग इन से वंचित रह जाएं। जो बीमार हो जाता है उसकी ज्यादा देखरेख की जानी है और जो मजबूत होता है उसकी कम की जाती है। आपने आपातकाल की घोषणा की है और बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू किया है। आप देखें कि कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जो बहुत खुशहाल हैं और कुछ ऐसी हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा मरीब हैं। कम से कम आप दोनों को लगभग समान स्तर पर तो लाएं। लेकिन यह हो नहीं रहा है। सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिये। उसको देखना चाहिये कि जो स्टेट्स मरीब हैं वे मरीबी से ऊपर उठें और जो धनी हैं उनकी बराबरी में वे आए। जो मरीब होता है जिस तरह से उसको अच्छा खाना दिया जाता है, अच्छी-अच्छी चीज़ें खाने को दी जाती हैं और तगडों को कम दिया जाता है, ऐसा ही कुछ वहां भी होना चाहिये और इसका भी कुछ इतजाम आपको करना चाहिये।

[बी बिभूति बिब]

वर्कर्स लोगों के मनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन के बारे में कुछ कार्य हुआ है लेकिन अभी कुछ और होना चाहिये ।

जहां तक एक इन्वैस्टमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, यह स्वाभाविक है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में कोई भी इन्वैस्टमेंट नहीं करना चाहता । मैं नार्थ बिहार का रहने वाला हूँ जो नेपाल की सीमा के साथ लगा हुआ है । वहां पर कोई बड़ी लाइन नहीं जाती है, कोई हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता है । तो कोई भी सेठ वहां पैसा क्यों लगायेगा, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी नहीं लगायेगी । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के इन्वैस्टमेंट में बैकवर्ड एरियाज, चाहे वह देश में कहीं भी हों, को तरजीह देनी चाहिये ।

यह सरकार ने अच्छा किया है कि वह समग्रता की सम्पत्ति जप्त कर रही है । इसके लिये मैं उसको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ ।

जहां तक सामान की क्वालिटी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गांव में जो कपड़ा बिकने के लिये जाता है, उसकी क्वालिटी अच्छी होनी चाहिये और वह सस्ता होना चाहिये ताकि गरीब लोग वह कपड़ा खरीद सकें । मैंने देखा है कि कपड़े के दामों में कोई खास कमी नहीं हुई है ।

एग्रीकलचर में 5 रुपये रोज मजदूरी कर दी गई है लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि गांव में 8 घंटे काम करने के लिये गांव का लेबरर तैयार नहीं होता है । दूसरे जब मजदूरी निश्चित कर दी गई है, लेकिन मजदूर को बहुत सी जगह भूमने फ़िरने पर भी खर्च को नहीं मिलता है । इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि इतना रुपया या इतना घ या इतना रोई दिया जायेगा ताकि उन लोगों को कठिनाई न हो ।

सरकार ने कब्रें माफ़ कर के एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है । हमारे यहां गांधी जी द्वारा काम करने के फ़लस्वरूप चम्पारन एगरेरियन एक्ट बना और बाउन्डेड लेबर खत्म हो गई । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में 25 साल की आजादी के बाद भी बाउन्डेड लेबर खत्म नहीं हुई है, यह खेद की बात है । सरकार को इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

जिन गरीबों का घर नहीं है, उनको जमीन दी जा रही है लेकिन बहुत जगह इनको अभी जमीन नहीं दी गई है । इसकी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की है । जब तक इस तरफ़ पूरी शक्ति से काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है ।

सब नीतियां तथा आदेश यहां से दिये जाते हैं, मगर उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किस के हाथ में है । आखिर मिनिस्टर, चाहे वह सेंटर का हो या स्टेट का, हमेशा डंडा लेकर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं करा सकता है । आखिर बात ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर आती है । उसमें नाना प्रकार के लोग होते हैं और वे अपने मन-मिजाज के अनुसार काम करते हैं । हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाई भी समझते हैं कि ह्यूमन बीकनेस सब जगह होती है । रूस और चीन में भी इस तरह की गड़बड़ है । हमें देखना होगा कि ह्यूमन बीकनेस को पार कर के हम कैसे आगे बढ़ें ताकि हमारे 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो । प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि उनको इस बात का ज्ञान है कि क्या-क्या कठिनाई हैं । मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि सरकार आपात-कालीन स्थिति में इस प्रोग्राम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये मजबूत कदम उठाये ।

मैं चाहता था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी इस चर्चा का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री दें, क्योंकि यह कार्यक्रम उन्हीं की देन है । प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाइज पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है । हमारे देश में जो कंट्रोल प्रधान मंत्री का है वह किसी और का

नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इस बहस का जवाब दें। हम उनका साथ देने के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं 75 साल 6 महीने का हो गया हूँ। इस उम्र में भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस देश में जो क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाये हैं, मैं अपने मरने के दिन तक उसके साथ रहूँ। लेकिन देश का कुछ हो तो। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इस बहस का जवाब दें और बतायें कि वह 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाने जा रही हैं? इसके लिये कौन-कौन से कानून बनाये जायेंगे और सविधान में क्या परिवर्तन किये जायेंगे?

इस सम्बन्ध में एक पुस्तक "संघर्ष में जूट जायें" निकाली गई है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के समय सब सदस्यों ने कहा कि वे इस 20 सूची कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करते हैं। किसी ने भी उसका विरोध नहीं किया। लेकिन मैं 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के बारे में यह स्पष्टीकरण रैज्योलूशन लाया हूँ, ताकि माननीय सदस्य अपने सुझाव दे सकें और सरकार बता सके कि वे क्या करने जा रही हैं। बहुत से कायदे कानून बनते जा रहे हैं और वह बनने भी चाहियें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस दिशा में मजबूती से कदम उठाये।

कहा जाता है कि एम०पी० और एम०एल०ए० इस काम में सहयोग दें। हम लोग क्या सहयोग दें। जब हमारी कोई रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी हो, तो उसको पूरा करने के लिये हमारा कोई राइट भी होना चाहिये। रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि आप इसमें मदद दें, लेकिन हमारे राइट्स क्या हैं? हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, बी०डी०ओ०, एस०डी०ओ०, रैवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों और विलेज लेवल पर काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों से भी क्या कह सकते हैं? रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी तो हमारी तब है,

लेकिन हमारे राइट क्या हैं? हमारी रैस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी तो यही है कि हम प्रस्ताव लायें, बिल में नाम निकला, वह हमने मूव किया और सब सदस्यों ने बहस में भाग लिया। इतना तो हमारा अधिकार है, लेकिन किसी काम को इम्प्लीमेंट कराने के लिये हमारा क्या अधिकार है?

सरकार का आदेश है कि दुकानदारों को चीजों की कीमतों का बोर्ड लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन बहुत कम दुकानदार ऐसा बोर्ड लगाते हैं। गांव में मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इस स्थिति में गरीब क्या करेगा?

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सदन को बताये कि वह इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन-कौन से मजबूत कदम उठाने जा रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House while expressing its deep appreciation of the 20-Point Programme initiated by Government, notes that its implementation at the state, district, block and village level has not been quite satisfactory so far and therefore, recommends that necessary steps may be taken by Government immediately to remove all legal and administrative hurdles in the implementation of the programme."

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments to this Resolution tabled by Shri Erasmo de Sequeira and Shri M. C. Daga: If they want to move them, they may do so.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoan): I beg to move a:

That in the resolution,—

for "while expressing its deep appreciation"

Substitute—

"taking cognisance" (1)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:

That in the resolution,—

omit "quite" (2)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"by giving necessary powers to Members of Parliament, Legislators and Members of Progressive Organisations and eliciting their active support." (3).

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I want to speak on them.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I also want to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not wish you to finish with this 20-point programme today. It will go on.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): The next resolution must be moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN. It is not concluding today.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: That will lapse. If that will not lapse, we have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not concluding today. It will continue next time.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: The time on this resolution should not be restricted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the predicament. We shall see at about one minute to 6.00, what is the position. If most of the members have spoken, then I will allow you to speak for one minute so that you can continue next time.

SHRI C. K. CHADRAPPAN: (Telli-cherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are very thankful to our hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, for bringing forward this Resolution so that this House gets an opportunity to review the imple-

mentation of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

As far as we are concerned, we have made it very clear from the very beginning that we support the 20-point Economic Programme. We also consider that the 20-point Economic Programme is a very important instrument by which, if successfully implemented, it would possible to liquidate the reactionary forces which had built up a fascist offensive in our country. It is in that context that we supported the 20-point Economic Programme.

We also understand that this is a part of the package deal. This is a part of the declaration of the state of Emergency in our country. It was followed by the banning of RSS, Anand Marg and various groups of Naxalite elements. So, as a part of the great responsibility, the democratic forces of this country have undertaken on themselves the task of fighting and defeating the reactionary offensive. We understand that the 20-point Economic Programme has a great role to play if it is properly implemented.

When we come to the implementation of the Programme. I fully agree with the concern expressed by the mover of the Resolution that there are many lapses. I would like to point out some of the important aspects of the 20-point Economic programme and, in regard to those, how the Government has failed or how the Government could not come to the expectations of the people in this country who want this Programme to be properly implemented.

This Economic Programme, basically speaking, is meant for improving the life of the common man in this country. When we keep that in mind, all the steps that we take should be in tune with the spirit of the 20-point Economic Programme. That is why, in the Programme, we can see that there is a great emphasis put upon

in our society. If successfully implemented, at the end of implementation, we will find that to a great extent this country will wipe out the blot of feudalism from the face of our socio-economic base. It has a point against monopoly also. We feel that it should have gone far more than to the extent it has gone. For example it should have assured the distribution of essential commodities at a fair price to the people. It is proclaimed that it is one of the aims of the Government. But to assure the distribution of essential commodities at a fair price, certain measures are necessarily to be taken. The first and foremost measure is that at the source of production, the essential commodities should have been brought under the control of the Government. If essential commodities like drugs, edible oil, clothes and food are to be made available to the people, then the twenty-point programme should add certain things to it. So, while implementing the twenty-point economic programme, the Government should take certain additional measures such as either nationalising or bringing under control those firms which are producing the essential commodities.

Then, Sir, from the first day of this Session we have seen what was the reaction of the Government in regard to the implementation of the Hathi Committee's report. The Government was vacillating; the Government was appealing to monopolists that they should have a social sense. Well, so long as their motive is profit and so long as the multi-nationals who are sucking the blood of the country have no sympathy for the people, mere appealing and mere wishes will not produce any results. If you really want results, more action is necessary in that regard.

In regard to the distribution of drugs to the people, till today, six months after the declaration of emergency and the proclamation of the twenty-point economic programme, I don't think Government could make

any fundamental advance towards giving the people these essential materials.

Now, coming to food, this year it has been said that the God of nature was so kind to our country and there was a bumper production or bumper harvest, as it is called. But, while we have a bumper harvest, I appreciate that the Government tried to procure some part of this production, but the fact remains that the Government is even today spending 700 crores for the import of rice and import of wheat. Why could we not procure more and why, at this time, cannot we successfully introduce State take-over of the whole-sale trade in the food articles—wheat and rice? Government had taken this policy decision in 1974: when the country was facing a serious crisis, when the agricultural production and especially food production was bad and when inflation was running riot, then Government adopted it. Now it is fair weather. If today, Government had adopted that policy, it could have produced good results. But the Government is not even thinking about it; and to ensure food to the people, Government is again depending heavily upon imports. That is not the policy by which you can implement the twenty-point economic programme with the spirit in which it was announced.

Now, coming to another aspect of the matter, the twenty-point economic programme says that house sites will be given to poor people—a very good thing. It was something like the fulfilment of a dream which the people were cherishing in their minds for several centuries: the people welcomed it. It is good that the Minister who is going to reply to this debate is from Delhi—at least he knows Delhi, though he is not from Delhi. Here, in Delhi, I have taken the trouble of going to a place in Jamuna Paar which is called Kalyanpuri and Kichripur, where there is to be this new "rehabilitation programme" as was described by the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Prime Minister and the Minister from Delhi, Mr. Bhagat. When I came there, I remembered Md. Bin Tughlak. A gentleman who lived several centuries ago in Delhi who had exercised such a thing in this part of the country. He was an emperor; he was a king. Today, what is being done in the name of rehabilitation is nothing better than that. I have seen the poor people from Race Course being taken to Jamuna Paar, far away from where they were living. And what is the site they have been given there? I have seen only white marks, white lines covering a few yards. What is more interesting is this. There are boards which say, "This is the site for park; this is the site for marketing centre, this is the site for playground, this is the site for recreation". But nothing is there, absolutely nothing is there. There are only boards and chalk-lines. People have been thrown to the mercies of nature. The other day when we were discussing the DDA Bill, I spoke about this. The Minister gave an answer. I do not know with what cheek he could say that. I am sure he cannot go outside and say that to the people. He said, 'It is rehabilitation'. It is not rehabilitation. It is a cruel joke being played on the poor people covering yourselves under Emergency and blinding the people, showing with grandeur the 20-Point Economic Programme. It is nothing more than that. If you have any sympathy for the poor people, this is not the way how it should be done. I have certain suggestions to make. First you build the shopping centre, help the people to rehabilitate themselves, give them financial assistance to build their small houses, make the recreation ground and not keep only the board, make the school, and then, after doing all these, send the people. But, here, you are putting the cart before the horse; you are sending the people first. And those people are dying there. If you go there, you will see children dying. There is no blanket for them in this biting cold;

they have been mercilessly thrown in Jamuna Paar, which is almost on the water level, a very unhygienic and damp place. Nobody could have done this in the name of implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme! But this is how it is being done. Why is it happening? It is because this is done in a highly bureaucratic and authoritarian manner....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which point of the 20-point Economic Programme does this come? You said, the people were being thrown.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, the poor people have been thrown there in the chalk-marked places....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean 'house sites'?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes. They have been sent there from their houses. They have been thrown in places where everything is marked and nothing is built.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur). They have not been removed from their houses, but from the slums. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN I have gone there and I have seen how people are living. I have been to Mazdoor Basti. I can take you there and show you how people are living there. I do not say that they should live for ever in the slum conditions. But I know how people are to be rehabilitated. We have experiences, the world over, how people are to be rehabilitated. Let them learn a lesson from those experiences. In this country itself there are examples. That is one thing.

Secondly, as I was saying, this is because of the bureaucratic way in which it is being implemented. In the 20-point Economic Programme, there is a presumption that the people who want to implement this programme will be invited to provide cooperation. But Government is against it at least in Delhi. There is no popular committee. That is why, this is becoming counter-productive.

Now, I come to certain other aspects of this Programme. I do not want to speak about labour participation in the production process. We have had sufficient questions in the House and we have seen how the Ministers are answering, how the whole thing is becoming almost a hoax. The Committee is powerless. The apex body is powerless. The Government had the cheek to come and tell the Parliament that 14 States, including the Union Territories—which, strangely, included Delhi also—refused to implement the decisions of the apex body. And they do not have any say in their apex body itself, and the Government only say: we are requesting. That is not the way it should be done.

Now, I come to the various concessions, the Government has given to the monopoly houses, big business houses, black-marketeers, and to the smugglers. There are opportunities to discuss it in the House, so I am just making a passing reference. The Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, whatever be the tom toming the Government is making, is nothing but a concession, a surrender the Government has made before the black-marketeers, who had made lot of black money in this country. Black money makers have been given a bonus, whereas Government refuse to give bonus to the working class.

Now, the abolition of bonded labour is one of the points on which the 20-point programme lays lot of emphasis. It is very good that the Home Minister himself has come when I am raising this point. In Madhya

Pradesh, where the Bonded Labour Abolition Ordinance has been promulgated, some people thought that it was necessary to go and propagate among the people about this. What has happened is this. Those who have gone to the villages to propagate this have been caught by the landlords, their heads have been shaved off, they have been put on a donkey back and taken out in a procession and the police register a case not against the landlords, but against the victim, because he came there and created a sort of chaos there his is the way it was done. I am not ridiculing the whole thing; I know some good things have been done, but this has also happened. I would suggest that for the implementation of this, Government should take more stringent measures against those who are trying to scuttle this.

There was a news last week in the New Age about a Jan Sangh M.L.A. His daughter was married, a dowry was given; the dowry was not in money, not in ornaments, but in the form of a mate, who is a bonded labour. It was done; it is really so shocking. What are you going to do about this? This is our country where you have to implement 20-point programme. Unless, the Government takes a very serious view of the matter, nothing can be done.

Now, R.S.S. is banded. I said at the very beginning that we look at the banning of certain organization, declaration of Emergency and the 20-point programme as a package deal. RSS has been banned. Anand Marga has been banned, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, especially Shri Brahmananda Reddy to this fact. You must have heard about Vijaya Bank, one of the biggest banks in this country. They are patronising a Union which is running almost like a Department of the Bank. This is manned almost ninety per cent by RSS people. The recruitment to the bank staff is not made through any other agency, but the Shakh's Chief

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Sanchalak; their letter is only the basis of recruitment. I would bring a fact to the knowledge of the hon. Minister. The Joint Secretary of this Union which is affiliated to the Jan Sangh controlled BMS is under arrest; because he is an RSS man but the bank....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. Under the Rules there is a time limit. Nobody can speak on a Private Member's Bill for more than 15 minutes. But I have given you more than that. Please conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will just mention only one more important point.

This RSS man who is under arrest has been given leave by the Bank. He is in jail on leave provided by the Bank. Another RSS Union leader who has gone under-ground is on leave provided by the Bank. Is this the way you are implementing the emergency and the 20-point programme? I wonder about it.

Now, I am coming to the last point because the time is very limited. How can you do it successfully? That is a point to be thought about. Unless you make a democratic machinery at every level, especially at the grassroot level in which you involve all those people who are interested in the implementation of the programme, there is no guarantee that this programme will be implemented successfully. There is no guarantee. Now, the Government is heavily depending itself for the implementation on the bureaucracy. That is why, I think, they are faced with such consequences.

Lastly, the work at the grassroot level to make the people aware of the need for implementing this programme, should be done in a very systematic manner. Unless this is done, the 20-point programme also will meet the same fate as that of many other programmes announced in this country.

A programme is an expression of a desire, an expression of a wish, but it needs organizational guarantee and democratic guarantees for successful implementation. No organizational and no democratic guarantee has been provided so far by the Government. This is one of the serious drawbacks that the Government should overcome. This is all I would like to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi—he is not here.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :

1971 के चुनावों में हम लोगों ने जनता के साथ एक वादा किया था कि हम गरीबी मिटावेंगे। लेकिन शासन तंत्र में कुछ ढिलाई आई और उसका नतीजा हुआ कि सभी क्षेत्रों में डिसिप्लिन कम होता गया? लड़के स्कूलों कालेजों में ठीक समय पर नहीं जाते थे, प्रोफेसर ठीक से पढ़ाते नहीं थे, फंक्शनों में काम करने वाले ठीक समय पर काम पर नहीं जाते थे और यहां तक कि सरकारी दफ्तरों के कर्मचारी वे भी ठीक समय पर दफ्तर नहीं जाते थे। ऐसी भीषण परिस्थिति हो गई थी कि देश कहां जाएगा, समझ में नहीं आता था। उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री ने आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा कर देश को बचाने की कोशिश की और साथ ही लोगों के फायदे के लिए, देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखा। अभी आज राउंड इम्प्रूवमेंट कुछ न कुछ हुआ है। किसी क्षेत्र में ज्यादा हुआ है, किसी में कम। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इम्प्रूवमेंट न हुआ हो, डिसिप्लिन न आया हो। देश का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है, कहीं दस परसेंट कहीं पंद्रह और कहीं बीस परसेंट। चीजों की कीमतें भी गिरी हैं। पहले जहां अन्न बहुत महंगा मिलता था उसके दाम अब सब में ज्यादा गिरे हैं। इससे किसानों को कुछ तकलीफ जरूर हुई है। लेकिन जैसा हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा है जो फैंकट्री गइज हैं और जो किसानों की गुड़ज हैं इन सबका समन्वय करके नईके दामों को ठीक किया

जाता तो किसानों को भी फायदा होता और देश भी आगे बढ़ता ।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह ठीक है लेकिन जैसा प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि विलेज लैवल, ब्लॉक लैवल और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर यह काम धीरे से चल रहा है और कहीं कहीं तो शून्य के बराबर है । विलेज लैवल पर आपात्काल की स्थिति का ज्ञान बहुत लोगों को नहीं है । वे जानते हैं कि आपात्काल की घोषणा हुई है लेकिन उसमें क्या करना चाहिये, किस तरह से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये, यह ज्ञान ही नहीं है और न अफसरान उनकी ओर ज्यादा तवज्जह देते हैं ।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में और गव प्रोग्राम तो चल रहा है लेकिन 2, 3 बात की ग्रामिया जरूर है और वह यह है कि रीजनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट कम नहीं हो रही है । एक ही स्टेट में कुछ जगह ऐसी है जहां बहुत गरीबी है और कुछ जगह ऐसी है जो ज्यादा खुशहाल है । स्टेटवाइज भी देखा जाये तो कुछ स्टेट ऐसी है जो कुछ अधिक सम्पन्न है और कुछ पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश भी हैं जिनकी तरक्की हो नहीं रही है । वहां अन्-एम्प्लायमेंट अधिक है । वहां लोगों की पर-कैपिटल इनकम भी बहुत नीची है । देश के सब अंग बराबर तरक्की कर सके, इस तरफ ध्यान कम दिया गया है । यदि देश में कोई अंग कमजोर होता है तो उसका असर सारे देश पर पड़ता है । जैसे शरीर के एक अंग में खामी हो तो, वह कमजोर हो तो शरीर ठीक से काम नहीं करता वैसे ही देश के साथ भी है । अगर देश का एक अंग कमजोर रहेगा तो समूचे देश को पीछे खींचेगा, आगे नहीं बढ़ने देगा । इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को सबसे पहले देखना चाहिये कि किन इलाकों में गिनती गरीबी है और कितने लोग पीछे हैं और उनको किस तरह से आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये ।

यह ठीक है कि प्रत्येक स्टेट्स में जो सदस्य आये हैं वह अपनी अपनी स्टेट के लिये मांग करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक महायता उन्हें मिले । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह देखे और समन्वय करे कि जो पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट है उनको आगे बढ़ाने में अधिक देने से वह और प्रदेशों के बराबर आ सकता है । यदि यह नहीं हुआ तो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का असर उतना उन प्रदेशों में या अन्य स्थानों पर नहीं होगा जितना और स्थानों पर होगा । पिछड़ी जगह बराबर पीछे होनी चाहेगी और आगे वाले आगे बढ़ने जायेंगे ।

इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जो पहले की स्कीम हाथ में ली हुई है, जो 10 12 या 15 साल में पड़ा है और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ और जिनका काम बहुत धीसे चलता है, उसी स्कीमों को हाथ में लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वयन करना चाहिये जिसमें उन स्कीम में जनता का जो फायदा होने वाला है वह हो और देश को आमदनी भी हो । इसमें दो बातें होती हैं । जिस स्कीम को हाथ में लिया गया है, उनको पूरा न करने में उतना खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है और लोगों का तस्दुद बढ़ जाता है । जैसे बिहार में गणक प्रोजेक्ट है, वह 15 बरस में कार्यान्वयन के लिए पड़ा है । वह 64 करोड़ की स्कीम है लेकिन अब उसका खर्च 200 करोड़ पर चला गया है । 136 करोड़ उसकी कीमत बढ़ गयी है । इसी देश को हानि हो रही है और इतनी नहीं जा जमीन इसके लिए ली हुई है किसानों में वह भी 15 बरस से बिना किसी पैदावार के पड़ी है । अगर बिना सिंचाई के भी अनाज पैदा किया गया होता तो लाखों मन पैदा कर सकते थे । यह 10 हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा रकबा है । ऐसी स्कीमों को चाहिए जिस प्रदेश में भी हों, उनको पहले पूर्ण करना चाहिये । क्योंकि उनका काम शुरू हो चुका है ।

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

जहां तक बिजली के उत्पादन और खर्च का सम्बन्ध है, हर प्रदेश के अलग-अलग आंकड़े हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मद्रास में बिजली की खपत प्रति व्यक्ति 100 यूनिट है जब कि नार्थ बिहार में 10 यूनिट है। गवर्नमेंट को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि नार्थ बिहार में भी बिजली की उपलब्धि ज्यादा हो सके। आप स्वयं महसूस कर सकते हैं कि जिस क्षेत्र में बिजली की कनजम्प्शन 10 यूनिट प्रति-व्यक्ति है वहां क्या तरक्की हो सकती है? गवर्नमेंट जो नई नई बिजली के कारखाने बनाती है, उस में भी तथा-कथित समृद्धशाली प्रदेशों को तरजीह दी जाती है, जब कि पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों की अग्र-हेलना की जाती है।

मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वह सारे देश के लिए एक इन्टेग्रेटेड एप्रोच रखें और देखें कि कहां कम है और कहां अधिक है। यदि नार्थ बिहार एक बार मद्रास के बराबर नहीं आ सकता है, तो कम से कम उस की 10 यूनिट प्रति-व्यक्ति कनजम्प्शन को बढ़ा कर 25 यूनिट या 30 यूनिट तो किया जाये। वहां बिजली के कारखाने खोले जायें, ताकि लोगों को अधिक बिजली मिल सके। आज-कल बिना पावर के कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। अगर सरकार हम को पावर नहीं देगी, तो हम कैसे तरक्की कर सकते हैं। वहां नार्थ बिहार में कोई इंडस्ट्री भी नहीं है, वहां केवल खेती होती है। इसलिए वहां पर भयानक अनएम्प्लायमेंट है और वहां अधिक गरीब लोग मिलते हैं। उन की परकैपिटा इनकम 125, 130 रुपये है, जब कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में पर-कैपिटा इनकम 800, 900 रुपये है। इस स्थिति में उन लोगों का जीवन-यापन कैसे हो सकता है?

यू० पी० के भी कुछ इलाके हैं, जैसे बलिया और गोरखपुर, जिन की दशा भी

नार्थ बिहार जैसी है। इस रिजन की आबादी पांच करोड़ है। वह देश की जनसंख्या का 9 परसेंट है। इसलिए उन लोगों का हिस्सा उन को देना चाहिए और नेशनल इनकम का 10 परसेंट वहां खर्च करना चाहिए। लेकिन वह भी नहीं होता है। उन को केवल 2, 4 या 5 परसेंट दिया जाता है। इस तरह वहां भी तरक्की कैसे होगी?

कहा जाता है कि बैंक बैकवर्ड एरियाज में खोले जा रहे हैं। बैंक खोलने के माने ये हैं कि वहां के लोगों को सुविधा मिले। लेकिन बैंक ऐसी जगह खोले जाते हैं, जो बैंकवर्ड एरिया नहीं, बल्कि मोर फेवर्ड एरिया कहे जाने चाहिए। परिणाम यह है कि बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लोग बैंकों से कोई लाभ नहीं उठा सकते हैं। उन को समय पर पैसा नहीं मिलता है, जिस को वे खेती या छोटे छोटे रोजगार आदि में लगा सकें। इसलिए बैंक उन एरियाज में खोले जाने चाहिए, जहां के लोग ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों से बैंक को कम आमदनी होगी। लेकिन सरकार को तो लोगों की तरक्की करनी है। इसलिए उस को कुछ कम आमदनी होने से ज्यादा चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां हमारे देश में कृषि पर भार 76 परसेंट है, वहां बिहार में 85 परसेंट है। आप ही बतायें कि नार्थ बिहार में इतनी अधिक जनसंख्या कृषि के द्वारा अपना जीवन-यापन कैसे कर सकती है। आप नार्थ बिहार के किसी गांव में चले जाइये। आप देखेंगे कि वहां कितनी भयानक गरीबी है। लोगों को दो दो तीन तीन टाइम पर तो खाना मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम लागू करने का मतलब होना चाहिए कि इन रीजन्स को भी आप आगे ला सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You began with the regional imbalance. You are now repeating the same point.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I want to show here that they all depend on agriculture and there is no industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have stated that already.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Sometimes repetitions do happen. And every speaker does that.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagaon): Repetition is no crime.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : एक बात मैं और इस संदर्भ में कह कर मैं खतम कहूंगा । वह यह कि एमजेंसी का प्रयोग कैसे हो रहा है । मैं ने प्रधान मन्त्री को भी एक पत्र लिखा था कि इस का दुरुपयोग भी बहुत हो रहा है और एमजेंसी में खास कर पुलिस और सप्लाय विभाग की पावर बहुत बढ़ गई है । उस पावर के बढ़ने से ये पुलिस वाले और सप्लाय विभाग वाले लोगों को दिक् करते हैं, लोगों को नाहक धमकाते हैं कि तुम को मिसा में भेज देंगे, डी आइ आर में बन्द कर देंगे । आप के सामने ऐसी कोई बात आवे तो आप उस की जांच करवा लें क्योंकि बदनामी आप की हाती है । जो आफिसर ऐसा दुरुपयोग करते पाए जाय उन को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाय । मैं मानता हूं कि इस में एग्जैजरेशन होता है लेकिन होममिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस का दुरुपयोग भी होता है ।

अन्त में मैं यही कहूंगा कि 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का पाशियल सक्सेस हुआ है लेकिन इसे पूरा सक्सेसफूल बनाने के लिए एक इंडी ग्रेटेड प्लान आप को बनाना होगा ।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, firstly, I want to tell the House that a Congress Leader has published a book which has been addressed to the Congress workers on the Twenty-Point Programme. But, that has been done by a Government organisation. I think the

leaders are thinking that whatever is published by the Congress Party is similar to one done by the Government. And whatever is passed in Kamagata Marunagar is also passed here. Then what is the use of this Parliament? The Congress Party runs the Government here. You are taking the position that since you are in power and you are in a majority, you take it that whatever the party's decision is Government's decision. It is correct? And then you are propagating the Twenty-point Economic Programme to the people. This twenty-point programme has come now after 27 years of independence. Repeatedly you have been telling the people that you would solve the day-to-day problems of the people—poverty, unemployment and everything else. Repeatedly promises have been made in this regard. It is after twentyseven years of independence that the Prime Minister is saying that the twenty-point programme is to be implemented seriously to solve the problems. Then why nothing had been done so long. You declared the twenty-point programme, but there is nothing against the multi-national cartels or monopolists or even against the big landlords who are keeping their fallow lands and are minting money. Nothing has been said about them. But declaration had also been made that there would be no more nationalisation, and a claim has been made that this twenty-point programme will solve all the problems with the people's cooperation.

Sir I come from an area—partly industrial area; you are declaring that the workers' cooperation will be taken in running the factories. But the owners of mills and others are closing down the factories and the workers are thereby thrown out of employment and nothing has been done. The West Bengal Labour Minister says that he can do anything. Look at the thing that the Birla factory I.P.L. (Machine Tools) still remains closed; for months together the workers are starving and in Prem Chand jute mills. suddenly the mill owners declare lay-off and 1200 workers were thrown out of employ-

[SHEK S. P. BHATTACHARYYA]

ment as a result. Nothing has been done about it. Take the case of Jetia cotton mills where 1200 employees were thrown out of employment and they are now starving and their arrears have not yet been given. Now, you declare that there should be cooperation of the workers and owners in running the industry but this is the practice going on. In the rural areas as regards the question of land distribution, are the 'khas' or benami lands properly recorded? The reports taken by the 26th round of National Sample Survey which you have recently published or the agricultural census are taken orally from the big owners and that oral answer is the basic ground on which you are deciding as to how much land is owned by the big land owners and how much is available for distribution amongst the landless agricultural labourers.

According to the records in Bihar you will find mostly there is no surplus or benami land but on 10th January, the Bihar paper, Searchlight published a report that one big land owner has sold illegally nearly 2,000 to 3,000 acres of land. The Magistrate after hearing the case decided that all the transfers were false and illegal. You are taking the record from such persons and placing the same before the FAO and on the basis of that you are giving information to us.

As regards land distribution being done in West Bengal. I can tell you that there are cases where the land committees are formed by the Congressmen who are, fortunately or unfortunately, themselves big landlords. These people have distributed 'khas' lands among their relations. Whereas the wife of a panchayat pradhan is getting the land the landless peasants are not getting any land.

You know in the villages homesteads with an area of 2 cents are being given. After this kind of homestead is given the land committee has decided to fix the land in some crema-

tion ground or somewhere at a distance of five to six miles. These persons to whom the land is given were residing earlier in the land of big owners. After the land is allotted the poor peasant's hut is broken and he is driven out from there. Now, is it giving him the land or throwing him out of the land? Legally it is said that eviction should be stopped but I can tell you in Birbhum and in other areas the big land-owners are illegally throwing out the share-croppers, cutting away his crop and with the help of the police getting the 'burgadar' arrested. The landowner is so powerful that he can put pressure upon the SDOs, SPs and other Police officers and they cannot do anything. How are you going to implement land distribution? Is it possible?

Coming to agricultural wages, even the minimum wage fixed is not paid. Who is going to see to it that it is paid? I asked the BDO in my village: 'How are you going to implement it?'. He said: 'If an agricultural labourer comes with a complaint that particular owner is not giving the minimum wage, then I can arrest the owner. But what next? If I arrest the owner, some other agricultural labourer will come and work at a lower wage and the other man will only lose his job'. What is the good of that? So nothing is done. How can it be implemented? Only with the organised co-operation of the rural people can it be implemented. This Government has been running the country for years together. The main thing must be understood. Rajani Palme Dutt had said in India Today that there was no landless peasant in our country before British rule. What is the position now? The rural people are thrown out of their land. They become landless and homeless. They become bonded labour; they become slaves to the moneylender. What is the background for that? What is the economic basis for that? That is the main thing to be studied. Without eliminating the basic cause which compels the poor people to surrender the moneylenders,

nothing can be solved. That is the basic problem. So our suggestion is that the big owners owning above 4 hectares of land who are not themselves cultivators should be tackled; all that land should be taken over and distributed among the landless poor peasants, tribal people and Scheduled caste people, by elected peasants committees. Those cultivators must be helped with irrigation facilities, fertiliser, loans, good seeds etc. Then the enthusiasm can be created among them. But I think this is not the purpose of the Government, to really solve the problem of the rural poor this way. I am definite about this experience of various countries has already proved that a radical land distribution policy, of distributing land to the real tillers can only win their co-operation. This cannot be got by bureaucrats doing this and that. Only this policy can create real enthusiasm among the rural people, can create development of our production, can create sufficient markets for the rural people and can create a good home market for our industrial development. Only this way can we wipe out our unemployment problem. This can be done in our country. The real materials are there in our country for doing this. But you are not proceeding in this direction. You are proceeding in a different way, supressing the people and asking them to co operate. But no co-operation of the people is allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please co-operate with me. The time is up.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I am co-operating. You co-operate with me. At the Pugwash conference, our Prime Minister said that justice should be established in the international field, otherwise peace cannot be established throughout the world. If that is true of the international sphere, our Government must clearly see to it that Government does justice to the people here that every person will get either land or work, the right to live and exist and not be compelled

to starve or be exploited or girls driven to prostitution, girls to become prostitutes or become bonded labour. Such a situation can be created in our country where real justice can be done to the people. The basic thing is this. Our ministers have been telling about feudal exploitation, land owners exploitation in the village rule, that must be totally obliterated and cleared by people's co-operation. That is the only way, without that you cannot proceed any further. Nothing will solve the problem; nothing will make headway towards better life, if that is not done. The other day in Calcutta our people wanted to commemorate the death of Mr Chou En-Lai who removed from his country poverty and unemployment. They wanted to hold a mass meeting but that was not allowed. Is this democracy or justice. Is it on that basis you want people to build a new India?

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mass meeting is not held even there.

श्री मूल चन्द बागा (पाली) : सभागति मद्दोदय, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में आर्थिक न्याय दिलाने के लिए एक योजना है और यह प्रोग्राम लोकतन्त्र को टिकाने के लिए एक जादू है और जैसा कि श्री शंकर राव चव्हाण ने कहा है कि यह माडर्न भागवद् गीता है। कुछ भी नाम लीजिए लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस की क्रियान्विती कैसे हो। जो प्रस्तावक मद्दोदय हैं, जिन्होंने संकल्प रखा है, वे बड़े न्योबद्ध अनभववी मसंद सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक इस का जितना प्रचार हो रहा है और बड़े जोरों से प्रचार हो रहा है उस का उत्तना ही पालन नहीं हो रहा है। यह कार्यान्वित हो रहा है या नहीं. इस के बारे में मैं बार बार सोचता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए हमें तीन बातें सोच लेनी चाहिए।

[श्री भूल चन्द डागा]

पहली बात यह है कि प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले जो अजिज हैं, जो हथियार हैं, वे कम हैं। आज सारा प्रशासन तन्त्र जड़ है, वह मानवता से शून्य है और मानवता से शून्य प्रशासन तन्त्र में गरीब जनता न्याय नहीं पा सकती। इसलिए एक बात तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप न्याय दीजिए। एक दफा हमारे हाम मिनिस्टर माहब, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने कुछ इस्ट्रक्शन्स निकाले थे और वे इस्ट्रक्शन्स ये थे कि गरीबों की जो शिकायत हो, उन का निराकरण किया जाए। बहुत सुन्दर बात थी और अखबारों में भी वह निकली थी लेकिन आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यही है कि गरीब लोग अपनी शिकायत लेकर जिस दरवाजे पर जाते हैं वहाँ उन को न्याय नहीं मिलता और जब न्याय नहीं मिलता, तो शासन में कमजारी आती है। आप कुछ न करिये वरन् यह कर दीजिए कि तहसीलदार, कलेक्टर मिनिस्टर कोर्ट जहाँ कहीं भी न्याय मिलना चाहिए, वहाँ पर लोगों को न्याय मिले। आज ऐसा नहीं होता है और कुछ चन्द लोगों ने न्याय का रोक रखा है, एक तो पूँजीपतियों ने और दूसरे बड़े शक्तिशाली लोगों ने आप गावों में देखिये। वहाँ पर कुछ मोटे मोटे जमींदार हैं, जिन के पास पैसा है, जिन्होंने अपना राज जमा रखा है। सारा शासन वह करने है और गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिलता। इसी तरह से शहरों में भी, बम्बई जैसे शहर में भी दस-बीस बड़े बड़े आदमी राज्य करते हैं। जहाँ जहाँ भी ऐसी प्रतिभागी शक्तियाँ हैं उनको कुचला जाना चाहिये। पुलिस भी क्या करती है। वह भी ताकतवर जो हैं उन से मिली रहती है, जो पैसे वाले हैं उनके एजेंट के तौर पर काम करती हैं। आप कहते हैं कि जमीनें आपने बेजमीन लोगों को दी हैं। लेकिन कबजा कौन उनको उन जमीनों का दिलाएगा। पुलिस भी उनको

नहीं दिलाती है क्योंकि उसका सम्बन्ध गांव का जो गरीब आदमी है उससे है ही नहीं। दुनिया में दो चीजों की आज भी इज्जत है। धन की प्रतिष्ठा है और जो मनुष्य अग्रे बढ़ा हुआ है उसी की महिमा है। समाज में आखिरी पक्ति पर जो खड़ा है, जिस का हाथ मँला है, जिस का मन सार्फ है उसकी इज्जत नहीं है। उसके लिए केवल बातें ही बातें हैं। जब नेता लोगों का स्वयं का आचरण ठीक न हो तो उनकी बात का दुनिया में क्या असर पड़ेगा। समाजवाद की बात अगर की जाएगी लेकिन उनका आना जाना, रहन सहन ऐसा होगा जो पूँजीवादी होगा तो दुनिया पर उनका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ सकता है। बड़े लोग बड़े अच्छे तरीके से बात करना जानते हैं, बड़ी अच्छी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी बोल लेते हैं, शानदार तरीके से बोलना जानते हैं उन के कहने का किस तरह से कोई असर हो सकता है। जो खुद कुतुब मीनार पर बैठे हुए हैं वे जब जमीन पर आ जायेंगे तब जमीन पर बैठे हुए जो आदमी है वह ऊपर उठ सकेगा। जो कुतुब मीनार पर बैठा हुआ आदमी है वह ऊपर और ज्यादा बैठना चाहता है तो किस तरह से समाजवाद आ सकता है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत न्याय तभी मिल सकता है जब हमारे सारी और हम लोग सरप्राइज चैक करें, गांव गांव के अन्दर इनका गिनती जाए भेष बदल कर जाए, वहाँ घूमे तब हमें मालूम पड़े कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और उसका किस तरह से निराकरण किया जा सकता है। गरीबों की आँखों में आसूँ पोछे, उनकी उदासी को मिटाए। एम०पी० की वहाँ पावर कोई नहीं है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का निकला हुआ आई०ए०एस० जो कलेक्टर है जिस को अभी शादी करनी है उसको कलेक्टर बना कर भेज दिया जाता है, जो कुछ जानता नहीं है, उसी के पास सब पावर केन्द्रित है। पच्चीस साल से जो काम करने वाला एम पी है उसकी कोई पावर नहीं है, एम०एल०ए० की कोई पावर नहीं है, और जो पच्चीस साल का लड़का कलेक्टर

है, जो रेवेन्यू ला का जानकार नहीं है, जो उसको बिल्कुल समझता नहीं है, जो साफ सुथरा रहना जानता है, जो अच्छी परमनैलिटी का मालिक है, जो खूबसूरत जखूर है, किन्तु जानता कुछ नहीं है, लेबर ला नहीं जानता है और जो ठीक समय पर कैसे आया जाए, यही जानता है और अनुशासन के नाम पर तो यह ठीक बात है लेकिन जो काम करने वाला नहीं है वही वहां का मालिक है। वहां काम करने वाले आदमी जाने चाहिये। जो पुराने काम करने वाले मंसूद सदस्य हैं, जो एम एल एज है उनको आप अधिकार दे। ऐसा आपने किया तो आपको पता चोगा कि किस तरह में इम्प्लेमेंटेशन होता है। उसको यह पता है कि प्रमोशन कैसे मिलता है। वह दो तरह में मिलता है। जब मिनिस्टर आवे तो उसका खूब स्वागत करें, उसको अच्छा खाना दे, रात को कल्चरल प्रोग्राम आर्गेंनाइज कर दे। जो काम करने वाले हैं, जिन्होंने जिन्दगिया दी हैं, खेतों में, खलिहानों में, जिन्होंने मजदूरों के अन्दर काम किया है उनका कोई अस्तित्व ही नहीं है। कलेक्टर के पास ही सब पार्वज है। मिनिस्टर बेचारा बेसमझ है, वह भी पढ़ा लिखा हुआ नहीं होता है। मिनिस्टर होशियार हो तो बात को पकड़ लेगा और कलेक्टर को कहेगा कि अलग हो जाओ। कई बार रेखा गया है कि रेवेन्यू ला को इम्प्लेमेंटेशन करने में तकलीफ होता है क्योंकि उसको जानने वाला न कलेक्टर होता है और न मिनिस्टर। मिनिस्टर ने उसको स्टडी नहीं किया होता है। वह सेक्रेटरी आदि पर डिपेंड करता है। उसको कहता है कि कलेक्टर ने यह कहा है मुझे तुम बनाओ। इस वास्ते आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रतिगामी शक्तियों को आप कुचले। एक श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव हमारे मेम्बर हैं। अखबारों में खबर आई कि उन्होंने बहुत जोरदार भाषण किया बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के पक्ष में। उन पर लठैतों ने हमला किया।

पुलिस ने कहा कि तुम गुनहगार हो, तुम डकती मारने गए थे। यह प्रशासन तंत्र इतना निकम्मा साबित हुआ है कि यह देश की प्रगति में बाधक सिद्ध हुआ है। इस में सेवा भाव नहीं है। ये गर्दन ऊची किए बैठे रहते हैं और कोई एम.पी.० आ जाता है तो मिनिस्टर तो मेहरबानी करके खड़ा हो भी जाता है लेकिन ये खड़े नहीं होते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जितनी जल्दी यह निकल जाए उतना ही अच्छा है। सरपंच चला जाए तो न तहमीलदार खड़ा होता है और न ही कलेक्टर।

योजना मंत्री बैठे हुए है। योजनाओं का क्रम 1952 में शुरू हुआ था। देश का जो आखिरी अग ३, ममाज का जो आखिरी अग है जिरा के घर पर न दिया जलता है उसको आशा बधाई गई थी कि उसके घर पर दिया जानेगा और लोगों में नई जागृति आएगी, जागृति का डका बजेगा। गांवों का दुर्भाग्य है कि पुलिस ने और सरकारी अधिकारियों ने लोगों को आगे बढ़ने नहीं दिया है और उनको विश्वास होता गया है कि उनको न्याय नहीं मिल सकेगा।

हमारे घर पर दीवाली के दिन मिठाई उड़ रही हो और लडके की शादी पर 500 आदमी आ रहे हैं तो यह देखकर गरीब आदमी सोचता है कि इस को शूगर कहा से मिली है, घामलेट कहा से मिली है। मिट्टी का तेल इसे कहा से मिला है, क्या काने बाजार से लाया होगा।

17.10 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रशासन से भट्ट अधिकारियों को निकाला जाये। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि कलेक्टर जनता की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं देता है। यानेदार रात को शराब पीता है। उन लोगों को अनुभव करना चाहिये कि वे 24 घंटे के लिए सरकार के नीकर हैं।

[श्री मूलचन्द ढागा]

ऐसे अधिकारियों के होते हुए छोटे लोगों को राहत कौन देगा? मैंने बार बार कहा है कि सरकार भले ही और कुछ न करे लेकिन वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि गरीब आदमी की शिकायतों को सुनकर उनका तुरन्त समाधान करने की व्यवस्था हो। कलेक्टर के पास जब कोई शिकायत की जाती है तो वह उसको तहसीलदार या एम० डी० ओ० के पास फावर्ड फार "नेसेसरी एक्शन" लिखकर भेज देता है और इसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। जहां तक मंत्रियों का सम्बन्ध है वे लिख देते हैं कि आपका पत्र मिला, मैं मामले की जांच कर रहा हूँ और वही पर बात खत्म हो जाती है। यह जरूरी है कि जो व्यक्ति अपनी समस्या लेकर आये, उसका निराकरण शीघ्र किया जाये।

अगर कोई एम० पी० झूठी शिकायत करता है तो उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा सकती है आज इस बात की भी बहुत जरूरत है कि बड़े बड़े नेता लोग समाजवाद के ऊंचे मीनार से उतरकर नीचे आ जायें।

जहां तक बैंको का सम्बन्ध है गांव का छोटा आदमी बैंक में कर्ज नहीं ले सकता है। पटवारी कहता है कि मैं तसदीक तब करूंगा जब मुझे 5 रुपये का नोट देगा। इसी तरह तहसीलदार 20 रुपये मांगता है।

श्री चन्द्रप्पन बडी मुन्दर अंग्रेजी में भाषण देते हैं मगर शायद यह नहीं जानते कि गांव में काम करने वाला कौन है? आज हमारे देश में गरीब लोग रा मदद कोन करेगा। हम एम० पी० हैं हमें यहां भाषण देना है और कई बड़ काम करने हैं। हमें उन लोगों की समस्याओं में कुछ मालूम नहीं है। श्री माठ इन्टरनशनल आदमी बनना चाहते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जिस व्यक्ति की गांव में इज्जत नहीं है, उसको शहर में पूजा जाता है और जिसको अपने

देश में कोई इज्जत नहीं है, वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इज्जत प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करता है।

योजना मंत्री इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें कि छोटे छोटे लोगों के पास पहुंचना और उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण करना चाहिये। श्री पाई और श्री सुबहृणयम कहते हैं कि बैंक पुराने ठर्रे पर चल रहे हैं। क्या यह बात उनको अब मालूम हुई है? गरीब आदमी को बैंक से ऋण मिलना मुश्किल है। मनीलैंडर उसको पैसा देते नहीं हैं। नतीजा यह है कि न इधर के रहे और न उधर के रहे, न खुदा ही मिला न बसाले सनम' सरकार बैंक खोलने की व्यवस्था करे, मनीलैंडर अपने आप भाग जाएंगे।

जहां तक को-ऑपरेटिक्स का सम्बन्ध वह बड़े लोगों के हाथ में है। कोई किसी एम० पी० का रिश्तेदार है और कोई किसी अन्य मेम्बर का आदमी है। वहां पर लोग लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खा गये हैं। मगर एक केस भी रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हुआ। जब हम स्वयं चरित्र से खाली हैं तो समाजवाद के भाषण देने से क्या लाभ होगा? राजस्थान में 1959 में सीलिंग ला पास हुआ था। मगर आज 1975 में भी जमीन नहीं दी गई है। इस बारे में जो कमेटी बनाई गई हैं, उसके मेम्बर भी बड़े बड़े लोग हैं। 20 सुची कार्यक्रम के बारे में काफी फोटो निकलेगे और बहुत प्रचार किया जायगा कि सारा काम हो गया है। आज इन बातों की आवश्यकता है कि पर्बालिसटी पर ज्यादा जोर न देकर जिन लोगों की आखों में आसू है, उनको कुछ राहत दी जाय। जो गरीब लोग हैं, बिल्कुल नदी के किनारे या तालाब आदि के पास उनको जमीन और मकान दिये जाते हैं, जिससे उनको हम योजना का कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है।

सरकार को ब्लैंक मनी के डिस्क्लोजर के द्वारा डाई अरब रुपये मिले हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को यह रुपया बिजली और सिंचाई के काम में लगाना चाहिये। जहां तक मकान का सम्बन्ध है, ठेकेदारों से मकान

बतवाये जाते हैं और ठेकेदार एक कोठरी बतवाये के लिए 400 रुपये लेता है और 600 रुपये खा जाता है। इससे अच्छा यह है कि गरीब आदमी को रकबा दिया जाये ताकि खुद कच्चा मकान बड़ा कर ले। फोटो घाते हैं कि हरिजनो के लिए मकान बन गये, मगर ऐसे मकानो मे हरिजन कैसे रहेंगे।

महाराष्ट्र मे एक इन्स्टिटिंग प्रोग्राम बताया गया है कि भले ही किसी की पूजी लाखो की हो, उसको कर्ज से मुक्त कर दिया जायेगा। सैंटर से गाइड लाइन्स दी गई कि रूरल आर्टिजन, फार्मर और लेबरर आदि को कर्ज से मुक्त किया जायेगा। लेकिन इसको इस तरह कार्यान्वित किया गया है कि जो कोई भी 500 रुपये तक कमाने वाला है, चाहे उसकी कितनी इम-मूवेबल प्रापर्टी हो, उसको कर्ज से मुक्त कर दिया जायेगा। जब सैंटर की गाइड लाइन पर इस तरह से कार्यवाही होती है ता देश मे अशांति पैदा होती है।

अन्त म मैं यही कहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री को यह इस्ट्रक्शन्स देनी चाहिये कि गरीब, आदमी जो शिकायत लेकर आये, उसका निराकरण किया जाय और उसको न्याय मिले। 20 सुत्री कार्यक्रम पर पूरी शक्ति और पूरे दिलो देमाण से काम किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर मन के सकल्य मे छद्म हो, ता सफलता पलना सम्भव नहीं है।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (armagoa) A very senior and respected Member of this House, Shri Bhubti Mishra has hit the nail on the head. And I hope, Sir, for doing this, the head will not hit him on the nail, because he has pin-pointed one matter that this Government runs away from, on word, and that is "implementation". We are discussing the 20-Point Programme which according to the Congress is the basis of the ruling party of this country. And, Sir, the promoter of the lack of seriousness with which the Congress itself

views this pronouncement, is the fact that as we discuss this measure in the House, the Congress benches are deserted, and we do not have in the House, as we discuss this economic programme, a single senior Minister from an economic Ministry. I know that we have Mr. Gujral from Planning, but if you will forgive me for saying so, the Planning Ministry for many years has been devoid of economics. It is known to all of us, Sir, that since its birth, the New Congress has, time after time, come forward with something or the other, which it classified as the magic medicine for all the ills that plague this country. It began with the slogan 'garibi hatao'. What has happened to the advance of 'garibi' in the country since then, is no secret to anybody. An hon. Member of the Congress Party has just put forward, in a much better way than I could do, what has happened since then. Then there was the 10-point programme. Let me read out to you from the Working Committee resolution of the Congress Party

"The Committee desires that a plan of rural works programme which would give opportunities for employment especially to the landless and at the same time help to create certain overheads in agriculture such as agro-industries, reclamation of land, soil conservation, afforestation, minor irrigation, feeder roads, cattle development and other programmes of area development should be formulated to be implemented."

What has happened? It was around 1970. The programmes were never even formulated leave alone being implemented. It then says

"Drinking water should be provided in all rural areas by a national programme of wells, conservation of water and utilisation of scientific methods."

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

Where is the programme? Where are the wells? Where is the conservation of water? All down the drain. Then, Sir, there was a 10-point pledge. It says:

"The drive to spread knowledge will be given a new dynamism—with compulsory school education for every child up to the age of eleven by 1975."

This is 1975. What has happened? Have you made it compulsory? It also says

Steps will be taken to establish a gigantic national water grid by link up of all our major rivers from the Ganga in the north to the Cauvery in the south.

The one man who could have done it, Dr. K. L. Rao, has been retrenched. Mr. Mishra's resolution, Sir, requests that the administrative and legal hurdles in the way of the 20-point programme, should be removed. What were the administrative and legal hurdles that came in the way of the implementation of the previous programmes that I have talked about? There were none. All that I would say is the one basic fact that to day the entire country realizes is that this Government is unable to perform. All it takes to produce a programme is a piece of paper and a fertile imagination. To implement it, you know, is a completely different matter. It is not a nice thing for any one of us to say this we are all in the same game, we were all elected to the House, they were all elected into the Government we were elected into the Opposition we would like to see them perform. But not only did they not perform. They are not even willing to admit it. When were these programmes introduced? Garibi hatao came on the eve of an election. The 10 point programme came just after the party split. Now comes the 20-point programme, just after the alleged emergency, at the tail end of the

term of this Government. What are we discussing today? What was the term that this Government was elected for? It expires on the 18th of March. All that is happening is nothing more than an attempt to detract attention from the fact that the term of this Government is running out. By all laws of logic and by all laws of democracy, they should now go back to the people and seek a fresh mandate. It is no use to ignore they have not performed. It is no use to ignore that if they go to elections in March, they will land upon this side of the House, where they deserve to be. This is precisely why, in an attempt to continue to hoodwink the people of this country, they come forward with another programme which, I am sorry to say, I am convinced they do not intend to implement just like they have not implemented any of the previous programmes that were pledged before this country since the birth of the new Congress.

How can anyone believe that this Government, and our present leadership want to deliver the goods to the common man? Look at their behaviour in office. I will give you a recent example. The President was in Goa early this week—and I am sure it will not surprise you, Sir, because you have seen this happening all over the country—the roads were white washed with paint which would vanish before he left and lakhs of rupees were spent. Traffic was stopped on the roads, hours before he passed. The entire traffic on the river, the barge traffic for iron ore export and fishing traffic for food was stopped for hours, to enable the President to be taken on a twenty minute cruise. Here they say that we are a Government of the people, and the behaviour is of a monarchy, far worse than feudal.

It is also no secret, I believe, that at the Western Regional Conference in Goa the hon. Union Home Minister,

who happens to be in the House, tried his hardest to dissuade the Chief Minister of Gujarat from holding the panchayat elections. This is the extent to which this Government is interested in staying away from the people; because, it is very well known, once it goes to the people, it will never be the Government; at the most, it will be an opposition.

Nobody can quarrel with any of the objections that lead to a better life for the people of our country. I would have been very happy if we had discussed this programme in the first week of this House in 1971. Then it would have been a meaningful discussion. Today it is nothing but an attempt to continue to mislead the people of this country.

I hope against hope that wise counsels will prevail and that the elections will be held on time, because, beyond the term of this House, this Government, if it remains, it can remain only as an usurper of power, because it has lost its mandate.

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला): अध्यक्ष जी, आज यह जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव श्री विभूति मिश्र हमारे सामने लाये हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता था कि हमारे अपोजिशन के भाई, खासकर मेरे पूर्व जो बॉले श्री सेकरा, वे इस बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देंगे। उस को अमल में लाने के बारे में यदि कुछ ठोस सुझाव देने तो उदादा अच्छा होता। उन्होंने एक पोलिटिकल भाषण यहाँ कर दिया यह कहते हुए कि यह सारा जो कुछ है यह कांग्रेस पार्टी करना नहीं चाहती है। यह पोलिटिकन है, और उन को यदि मौका मिलता तो सरकार बना लेते।

मेरा खयाल है कि जब हम 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के बारे में सोच रहे हैं तो खुले तौर से हमें अन्तर्मुख हो कर निरीक्षण करना चाहिये। यह प्रोग्राम खाली कांग्रेस का नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश का प्रोग्राम है और इसमें सब को सहयोग देना है और सब को इसे कामयाब बनाना है। यदि ऐसा करना है

तो हमें देखना होगा कि इसको अमल में कैसे लाया जाय। सब ने माना है कि जो कदम है वह बड़ा अच्छा कदम है, जैसे जमीन मिलनी चाहिये भूमिहीन किसानों को, उन को रहने के लिए हाउस माइड मिलनी चाहिये। किसे शिकायत हो सकती है इस बारे में कर्जा माफ कर दिया तो कर्जा मिटना चाहिये अब यह होगा कैसे? मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय जगजो दुखी हो कर एक तरह से जिसे सार्विक सभा कहते हैं, उस में वह बॉले, लेकिन उन्होंने भी कुछ ठोस सुझाव नहीं दिये।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में 362 जिले हैं। इन में अमल लाने के लिये आप को 362 ईमानदार पोलिटिकल कांडर के लोग जो कांग्रेस के भी हो सकते हैं और बाहर के भी हो सकते हैं, क्या ऐसे आदमी आप को नहीं मिल सकते हैं? अबसर तो जिम्मेदारी पार्टी की ही होती है जिस का कि प्रोग्राम होता है, कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में भी और कैपिटलिस्ट मुल्कों में भी पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी होती है अमल में लाने की। क्या आप के पास 362 आदमी नहीं हैं? एक एक जिले में एक एक आदमी रख दीजिये चाहे उसे कमिशनर कहिये, इकोनामिक प्रोग्राम इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमिशनर कहिये, या इकोनामिक कमिशनर कहिये, एक एक जिले में इन को नियुक्त कीजिये। जहाँ तक इकोनामिक प्रोग्राम का ताल्लक है उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये सारी एडोमिनिस्ट्रिव मशीनरी उस के नीचे रहे और फिर कहिये कि तुम जिम्मेदार हो इसे इम्प्लीमेंट करके दिखाओ। आप सहयोग लीजिये, कमेटीया बनाइये, वह लोगों का सहयोग लेने के लिये रीस्पॉन्सिबल होगा। बिना कोऑपरेशन के यह प्रोग्राम कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। कहने का मेरा मतलब यह है कि आप पोलिटिकल कांडर का आदमी एक एक जिले में रखिये और इस इकोनामिक प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का

[श्री वसंत साठे]

उस का उत्तरदायित्व हो। वह फिर यह नहीं कह सकता कि मैं क्या करूँ, कलक्टर मेरी मदद नहीं करता इस बारे में सरकार को क्या कहना है? क्या आप 362 आदमी नहीं चुन सकते पोलिटिकल काडर के जिन का वह उत्तरदायित्व हो और आप उन को कह सकते कि तुम चार महीने के अन्दर यह कर के दिखाओ?

No arguments or excuses will be allowed. This is what Sri Jawahar-Lal Nehru used to say. The time has come to do that.

तो एक सुझाव यह है ।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मशीनरी में आज क्या क्या लकूना हैं, वे आप को देखने चाहिये और उन की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकषित कराना चाहता हूँ। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में सब से पहला सवाल तो है लैंड सीलिंग का। लैंड सीलिंग में हुआ वह? कि, जैसा अभी हमारे मित्र डांग जी ने भी कहा, जिस के लिये लैंड सीलिंग करनी है, उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। सारी कमेटियों में कानून बनाने वाले और अमल में लाने वाले वही लोग हैं जिन की जमीन लेनी है। वे उस को लेने नहीं देते और कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाल लेते हैं जैसे कि कह दिया कि लैंड रिकार्ड बने नहीं हैं। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि इस देश में बिहार और यू०पी० में लैंड रिकार्ड्स नहीं बन पाये। जमीन पर जो आदमी काबज कर रहा है, आखो से दीखता है कि वह उस पर काम कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर पालिटिकल आदमी भेजिये और आदमी भेजते वक्त यह ध्यान रखिये कि एक राज्य का आदमी दूसरे राज्य में जायेगा। यह मत कहिये कि उसी राज्य का पालिटिकल आदमी उस राज्य में जायेगा वह वहाँ जायेगा तो कुछ नहीं कर पायेगा। केरल का आदमी पंजाब में भेजिये, पंजाब का आदमी बिहार में भेजिये, महाराष्ट्र का आदमी यू०पी० में और यू०पी० का आदमी तमिल

नाडू में भेजिये। इस तरह से वहाँ जहाँ और फिर आप देखिये कि एक दिन में काम होता है। जो किसान पीढ़ियों से एक जमीन पर काबज कर रहा है, उस का वहाँ का वही सारा रिकार्ड बन जायेगा। क्या मुश्किल है इस में अगर इरादा हो तो?

दूसरी होम-साइड्स की बात आप देखिये। सचमुच मुझे कभी कभी यह लगता है कि प्रोग्राम यदि ठीक से अमल में नहीं आया, तो बूमरैंग हो जायेगा, बेकलेश जिसे कहते हैं, वह हो जायेगा और जैसा कि श्री चन्द्रप्पन ने उदाहरण दिया कि हम जिन्हें होम-साइड्स देने जा रहे हैं उन्हें ही मकानों से उजाड़ दिया नाले में या और उन को फेंक दिया जमुना पार किसी नाले की जमीन में खुले में। अब कितना असतोष उन के दिल में होगा, यह आप समझ सकते हैं। आज तो वे कुछ कह नहीं पाते लेकिन उन के दिल में बहुत असतोष है और एक दिन कहीं वे भड़क न जायें। तो इस तरह का काम नहीं करना चाहिये।

लोग कहते हैं कि तुम बड़े स्वप्न की बात कहते हो। आप तमाम सिविल लाइस देख लीजिये। एक एक बागले के इंदगिर्द बीस बीस, दस दस और पाच पाच एकड़ जमीनें हैं। ये सब मिनिस्ट्रो के बागले हैं, बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बागले हैं। मुझे कभी कभी लगता है कि आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते कि इन गरीबों की कोलोनीज यहाँ बना दें। अच्छी कलोनिया आप उन के लिए बनवाइये। आप स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से भी देखिये। उन को बहुत दूर फेंक दिया गया और आप को अपने घर पर काम कराने के लिये लेबर नहीं मिल रही है। 20 मील से वे आ नहीं सकते। इसलिये आप उन की कोलोनीज यहाँ बनाइये और अच्छी साफसुथरी कोलोनीज बनाये। गरीबों को आप यहाँ नहीं रहने देते। जब आप अमीर गरीब का भेदभाव मिटाना चाहते हैं, तो उन को यहाँ रहने दीजिये लेकिन जो हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर हैं, उनका जो कांसेप्ट है, उन के कांसेप्ट में

यह बैठा नहीं है (अवधान) यह तो होम-साइट्स की बात हुई। मैं खुद अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गांवों में दौरा कर के आया हूँ और मैं ने प्लानिंग कमीशन में भी कहा था—मैं गुजराल साहब आप से कह रहा हूँ—कि होम साइट्स जो आप ने दिये हैं उन से, जैसे कि गांव के बाहर एक जमाने में आउट कास्ट्स होते थे, नये आउट-कास्ट्स तैयार कर रहे हैं। जो गरीब आदमी है उन को आप ने रेनीली जमीन, गड़बड़ वाली जमीन दे दी और कह दिया कि इस पर अपने मकान बनाओ। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि प्राग्राम इम्प्लीमेंट वही कर पायेंगे जो खुद उस में इन्ट्रस्टेड हों और उनकी कमेटीज बननी चाहिए।

अब लीगल एंड कमेटी की बात आप लीजिए। आप ने इनडिस्टेंडेंस को अवोलिज तो कर दिया लेकिन उस के लिए कोई आल्टरनेट मिनेजिज्म नहीं है। वह जाएगा कहा। साहूकार ने उसके गहने और बरतन वगैरह हड़प कर लिए हैं यह कह कर कि हमारे पास तुम्हारा कुछ नहीं है। वह बेचारा क्या करेगा। कई जगह साहूकार खुद मालगुजार भी होता है, जमीन वाला भी होता है। उसी के यहाँ उनको काम करना पड़ता है। वह कहा जाएगा। आल्टरनेटिव जब तक आप तैयार नहीं करते हैं तब तक वह जाएगा कहा। यह कहा मैंने कि लीगल एंड कमेटीज बननी चाहिये, गांवों में ही पीपल्स कमेटी बनानी चाहिये, पीपल्स कोर्ट्स वही की वही बने और वहाँ पर उनको न्याय मिलना चाहिये in terms of criminal and civil rights regarding these subjects. अगर यह चीज हो तो यह प्रैक्टिकल बात होगी। इसको आपको वहाँ एट दी ग्रास रूट लेवल करना चाहिये।

पैरिटी का सवाल भी आता है। इस साल बहुत अच्छी फसल हुई है। मैं समझता

हूँ कि सारा अगड़ा देश में मार्किटिंग का है। किसान बुनियादी चीज पैदा करता है। अगर वह ज्यादा पैदा हो गई तो दाम गिर जाते हैं जबकि जो इनपुट्स हैं उस पर उसका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं होता है और उसके दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं। एग्जिस्टिंग गुड्स की मार्किटिंग को आपको कंट्रोल करना पड़ेगा। इयूल मेकेनिज्म नहीं रहना चाहिये।

There must be only one national marketing agency for essential commodities दो आप काम करें। एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी का केडर फार इम्प्लेमेंटेशन आप तैयार करें और दूसरे नेशनल मार्किटिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन फार एग्जिस्टिंग कमोडिटीज हो। इसका दो तरफा फायदा होगा। पैरिटी के रूप में दाम निर्धारित होंगे। किसान जो पैदा करता है उसके दाम भी आप फेयर दोगे साथ ही साथ कज्यूमर को भी ज्यादा दाम नहीं देने पड़ेंगे। इससे होगा यह कि होल्सेलर को एक दो परसेंट मिलेगा और चार पांच परसेंट रिटेलर को मिलेगा और फिर यदि आपने व्हीट के दाम 105 के बजाय 110 भी दे दिए तो देश के किसी भी कोने में कज्यूमर एंड पर 130 या 140 से ज्यादा गेहूँ नहीं बिकेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. The time allotted for this Resolution is 2 hours. We have practically consumed the time. What is the consensus of the House?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, this is an important Resolution. There is a long list of hon. Members who want to speak. I am sure, some others would also like to take part in the discussion. I am absolutely certain that it is the consensus of the House that the time should be extended by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Two hours.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त के प्रस्ताव का क्या होगा? वह आ जाना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help it if the time on this Resolution is extended. It will be better if you move a motion for an extension of time.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I move:

"That the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by another two hours"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

"That the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by another two hours"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: So, the time is extended by another two hours Shri Vasant Sathe to continue his speech

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I was saying, there should be only one national marketing agency. There must not be a dual system in the country. Only then the parity of price will be possible. It is only then that justice can be done to the producer of essential agricultural commodities as well as the consumer.

यदि आप ने मार्केटिंग अपने हाथ में ले लिया और उमम होलमेलर्स और रिटेलर्स को शामिल कर लिया तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन एफ मार्केटिंग पार्ग-नाइजेशन बननी चाहिये। यदि आपने गांव में पील्टरी, पिण्गरी, हड्डीकापट्स और एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की और गांव के लोगों ने सामान पैदा किया तो उस सामान को खरीदेगा कौन ?

बड़े इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को कभी जिन्दा नहीं रहने देते। स्माल स्केल

इण्डस्ट्रीज तभी बन सकती हैं, जब सरकार एक नेशनल मार्केटिंग एजेंसी बनाये और यह तय करे कि वे लोग पैदा करे और हम मार्केटिंग करेंगे। तब सरकार उन लोगों को प्रोडक्टिव एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकेगी। उसके बिना देहात का जीवन सुधर नहीं सकता है।

लैडनेम लेबरर्स को काम नहीं मिलता है, उनका जीवन तभी सुधर सकता है जब वे गुड्स प्रोड्यूस करे और उन चीजों को बेचने की उचित व्यवस्था हो। उन लोगों को प्रोडक्टिव वर्क दिया जाये। यह सब काम करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चरल रा-मैटीरियल बहुत है, उससे पेपर बन सकता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमें गांधी जी का भी कुछ ख्याल रखना चाहिये। हम उनको भूल रहे हैं। उनकी बसिक फिनांसकी यह थी कि—

"Agricultural products must be produced in a maximum decentralised way—cloth, paper, etc. Why should we have Rs 1 crore plant for paper production? Why can't we have small plants dispersed to produce paper? Some such thinking can be done"

वल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने चमड़े के उद्योग के बारे में भाषण दिया। उन्होंने बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से कहा कि लोगों को इस काम को नीचा नहीं समझना चाहिये, डिग्रीटी आफ लेबर होनी चाहिये। चमड़े का उद्योग गांव का एक बड़ा उद्योग है। आज वह उद्योग कहा है? बाटा और पर्वेस ने गांव का यह सारा उद्योग ग्रन्थ करवा दिया है।

17.47 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA Azad in the Chair]

आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव में एक उद्योग को भी नहीं रहने दिया जा रहा है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम गांव के

उद्योगों को बढ़ावें और उनमें सुधार करें। यदि आवश्यकता हो तो उन उद्योगों को माडर्नाइज किया जा सकता है। बिजली के साथ जहां मशीन, मोटर और पम्प वगैरह आ जायेंगे। गांव के लोग आधुनिक यंत्रों को अडाप्ट करने में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिये उन्होंने ट्रेक्टर को अपना लिया है। हमारी यह धारणा गलत है कि गांव के लोग बुद्धिमान नहीं होते हैं, केवल इसीलिए कि वे अनपढ़ हैं।

20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम एक कप्रीहैंसिव प्रोग्राम है। सारे गांव का जीवन उचा उठाने के लिये इकनामिक योजनाओं को हाथ में लेना चाहिये। एक फैमिली के इकनामिक उत्थान के साथ अगर फैमिली प्लानिंग को जोड़ा जायेगा, तभी वह कामयाब होगा। वरना बाली फैमिली प्लानिंग की बात करने और निरोध का प्रचार करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। हमें लोएस्ट फैमिली का इकनामिक प्रोग्राम करना है।

मैं दो बातों को फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूं। एक तो पोलिटिकल कैडर को रैस्पॉसेबिलिटी पावर और एकाउन्टेबिलिटी के साथ काम में लाया जावे। दूसरे एक नेशनल मार्केटिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन बनाई जाये जिसमें होल्सेल और रिटेल ट्रेडर्स हों। उनको अलग न छोड़ा जाये वरना वे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग से मार देंगे। यदि सारे प्रोडक्ट्स वर्क को डि-सैट्रलाइज कर देश भर में फैला दिया जाये तो देश का नक्शा बदल जायेगा और वह कार्यक्रम सफल होगा। प्लानिंग का उद्देश्य सफल होगा और फिर हम लोगों के पास जाकर कह सकेंगे कि हमने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को सही ढंग से अमल में लाया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

सभापति महोदय, मैं ने आप से एक सवाल उठाने की इजाजत मांगी है। वह सवाल प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित 20-सूत्री आर्थिक

कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित है। मैं इस समय बुनकरों का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में बुनकर लाखों की संख्या में हैं। स्वयं हमारे सूबे में भी उन की तादाद कुछ कम नहीं है।

हमारे सूबे के कई जिलों में उन का सवाल है। जिस जिले से आप आते हैं, वहां—भागलपुर में—कल और परसी बुनकरों के सवाल को ले कर एक सूत्राई कांफ्रेंस होने जा रही है। वहां से मुझे एक तार मिला है, जिस से यह ज्ञात होता है स्टपल सूत का दाम साठ प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है, जिस की वजह से भागलपुर में बुनकरों के बीच कुहराम मचा हुआ है। हजारों लोग ब्रेकार हो रहे हैं और उन के करघे बन्द हो गये हैं।

यह समस्या केवल भागलपुर तक ही महदूद नहीं है, बल्कि जहां जहां भी बुनकर हैं, करघे चलते हैं और कपड़ा बनता है, ऐसी तमाम जगहों में यह समस्या मौजूद है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो प्रोग्राम जनता के सामने रखा गया है, उस की क्रियान्विति के सिलसिले में, और खास तौर से बुनकरों की समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने के सिलसिले में, कौन सी ठोस कार्रवाही उन्होंने की है। उन लोगों को सूत आसानी से और सस्ते दामों पर मिलना चाहिए। उन का कपड़ा नहीं बिकता है। क्यों नहीं सरकार उस कपड़े को खरीदने का इन्तजाम करती है? जब तक सरकार इस तरह से बुनकरों की मदद नहीं करेगी—उन का कपड़ा खरीद कर, उन को सस्ता सूत दे कर और उन की दूसरी कठिनाइयों का हल निकाल कर, तब तक इस कार्यक्रम का यह सूत्र कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकेगा और वह केवल कागज पर रह जायेगा।

जहां तक मेरा अनुमान है, यह कार्यक्रम अभी तक कागज पर ही है। मैं इस कार्यक्रम

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

का समर्थन जरूर करता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी समझ में इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति से गरीबों को बहुत दूर तक मदद मिलेगी। खास तौर से इस के छ या सात सूत्र देहातो से सम्बन्धित हैं और सामन्तवाद पर चोट करने वाले हैं। कुछ सूत्र मजदूरों और छात्रों से सम्बन्धित हैं। अगर सचमुच उन को क्रियान्वित किया जाये, तो आम जनता को पूरा लाभ होगा, और इसी कारण हमारा दल इस कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करता है।

जहाँ खामी, कमी या कमजोरी है, उस के खिलाफ हम सवर्ष भी करते हैं, और कर रहे हैं—किसानों और मजदूरों के सवर्ष। कठिनाइयाँ भी हैं। पुलिस के जुल्म और भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हम सवर्ष करते हैं।

बुनकरो का सवाल अखिल-भारतीय सवाल है। कोई भी सूबा ऐसा नहीं है, जहाँ यह सवाल उपस्थित न हो। यह एक सीमित मसला नहीं है, बल्कि यह सम्पूर्ण देश का मसला है। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने बुद्धिमत्ता दिखाई है और इस सूत्र को भी इस कार्यक्रम में जोड़ा है।

इस कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्यों और जिलों में जो कमेटियाँ बन रही हैं, उन में सौ सौ सदस्य रखे गये हैं। ऐसी भारी-भरकम कमेटियों से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। वे लोग उन की बैठकों में नहीं जा पाते हैं, जो यह समझते हैं कि उन से कुछ काम नहीं होने वाला है। मैं भी यही समझता हूँ।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि छोटी कमेटी बनाई जाये, और उन तमाम लोगों को उस में रखा जाये, जो इस कार्यक्रम में विश्वास रखते हैं। लेकिन इस समय क्या होता है? जिन में कमेटी बनी। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक प्रतिनिधि को उस में रख लिया और बाँकी अपने दल के लोगों को भर लिया। उस की मीटिंग भी नहीं होती है।

अक्टूबर में पटना कार्यान्वयन समिति की आठ उपसमितियाँ बनीं। एक उप-समिति भूमि सुधार के लिए बनी हुई है। मुझे भी उस का मेम्बर बनाया गया है। लेकिन अक्टूबर के बाद आज तक उस की मीटिंग नहीं हुई। शायद वही स्थिति अन्य उप-समितियों की भी होगी। अभी हाल में जिला कार्य समिति एक बनी है। उस की मीटिंग हुई है और आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि बहुत सारे पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को उस में नहीं रखा गया। मुझे नहीं रखा गया। पता नहीं योजना कैसे क्रियान्वित होगी। पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को मत रखो, असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को मत रखो, मुख्य मंत्री उसी को रखें जो उन की हा में हा मिलाएँ, यह स्थिति रहेगी तो जाहिर बात है कि वह समिति काम नहीं कर सकेगी, अफसरों पर अक्रुश नहीं डाल सकेगी। उन कमेटियों को अधिकार दीजिए ताकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट, बी डी ओ, एस डी ओ मनमानी नहीं कर सके, जमीन निकल सके और जो जमीन मालिक किसानों पर जुल्म करे उन के खिलाफ तुरंत कार्यवाही की जा सके। भूमि सुधार कानूनों में आप परिवर्तन कीजिए ताकि लूणहोल्स नहीं रहे जिन का सहारा लेकर भूमिपति चले जाए हाई कोर्ट में, सप्रीम कोर्ट में और वर्षों लग जाय। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ छोटी छोटी बनें, कारगर बनें और उन में सभी दलों के लोग रहे। तमाम जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का आप सहयोग लीजिए, जनता का सहयोग लीजिए तभी यह 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम अमल में आ सकेगा। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि मंत्री जी मेरे इन तमाम सवालों का जवाब देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर)
सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम इस देश के सामने रखा है वह ऐसी परिस्थिति में रखा है जिस परिस्थिति में देश के अंदर ऐसी प्रतिक्रियावादी पंजीपरस्त ताकतें देश और समाज को

225 *Implementation of PAUSA 26, 1897 (SAKA) Implementation of 226*
20-Point Programme (Res.) 20-Point Programme (Res.)

कमजोर कर रही थी और बहुत दिनों
 से पार्टी के सामने, सरकार के सामने, लोक
 सभा में और लोक सभा के बाहर

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ आप
 अभी और समय ले। अब आप अगले दिन
 जारी रखेंगे।

The House now stands adjourned
 till 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th Jan-
 uary, 1976.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
 Eleven of the Clock on Monday, Jan-
 uary 19, 1976/Pausa 29, 1897 (Saka).