

Fifth Series, No. 32

Friday, April 11, 1975
Chaitra 21, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session (Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 32, Friday, April 11, 1975/Chaitra 21, 1897 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	1—4
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 608, 611, 613, 614, 617, 620 and 623 .	5—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 609, 610, 612, 615, 616, 618, 619, 621, 622 and 624 to 627.	29—37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5877 to 5879 and 5881 to 6077 .	38—213
Re. Adjournment Motions (Query)	214—38
Papers laid on the Table	238—39
Assent to Bills	240—41
Public Accounts Committee—	
Hundred and fifty-second Report	241
Statement on the Situation in Sikkim —	
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	241—45
Statement re. payment of <i>ex-gratia</i> compensation for properties of Indians in former West and East Pakistan—	
Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya	247—49
Statement re. New Steel Plants in Southern Region—	
Shri Chandrajit Yadav	249—50
Matter under Rule 377—	
Problems confronting the Textile Mills managed by the National Textile Corporation.	250—59
Demands for Grants, 1975-76—	
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	259—303
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah	259—65

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri B. R. Shukla	265—69
Shri Giridhar Gomango	269—72
Shri Sadhu Ram	272—78
Shri Anadi Charan Das	278—82
Shri Panna Lal Barupal	282—86
Shri C. D. Gautam	286—90
Shri K. M. Madhukar	290—94
Shri Paokai Haokip	294—96
Shri Bhagat Ram Manhar	296—300
Shri Ram Chandra Vikal	300—302

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fifty-fourth Report	303
-------------------------------	-----

Resolution *re.* Measures to remove Economic and Social

Injustices to Women— <i>Debate adjourned</i>	303—66
--	--------

Shri Indrajit Gupta	303—18
Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma	319—24
Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami	324—33
Shri B. R. Shukla	336—42
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	342—51
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli	351—58
Shri J. Matha Gowder	358—64

Resolution *re.* Report of Commission of Inquiry into Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose—

Shri Samar Guha	367
---------------------------	-----

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Dowry Prohibition Act	367—84
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi	368—69
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi	373—84

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 11, 1975/Chaitra 21, 1897
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Pashabhai Patel who passed away at Bombay on the 10th April, 1975 at the age of 74.

Shri Pashabhai Patel was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Baroda Constituency of Gujarat. He left his studies during the non-cooperation movement in 1921. Industrialist and a businessman, Shri Patel suffered imprisonment during the freedom struggle when he refused to pay a large sum of income-tax as a protest against the detention of National Leaders. A widely travelled man, he was liked by all these who came into contact with him because of his amiable nature.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra):
I want the House to note the absence
411 LS-1.

of the Leader of the House now-days even when obituary references are being made.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : कल हम लोगो ने काल एटेंशन के ऊपर गृह मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी का वक्तव्य सुना। उन्होंने कई प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं दिया और इसलिए बाध्य हो कर मुझे आज क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करने का प्रस्ताव देना पड़ा लेकिन आप लोगों के अधिकार को न छीनने के लिए, मैं ने 184 के तहत मोरारजी देसाई जी के मनन के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव दिया है उस पर अगर 12 बजे से चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि क्वेश्चन आवर चले। इसलिए इस बारे में मैं आप की गाइडेंस चाहता हूँ।

An Hon. Member: Everyday

श्री मधु लिमये आप उन्हें मरवाना चाहते हैं, मैं उन से विनती कर रहा हूँ। मैं खुद कह रहा हूँ कि मैं क्वेश्चन आवर को रोकना ही चाहता अगर मेरा प्रस्ताव मान लिया जाए। मैं केवल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की गाइडेंस चाहता हूँ? आप के एटीट्यूड पर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है। (अवधान)
....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस पर फैसला नहीं कर सकता।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Government deputed a doctor to examine Shri Morarji Desai. Will Mr. Raghu Ramaiah kindly report to the House as to what is the latest health condition of Mr. Morarji Desai? We would like to have the latest health bulletin.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as motions under rule 184 are concerned, on all such motions, time allocations have been done by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): No, Sir. Something very important and serious has come up. It has to be considered by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been referring to this matter for the last 2-3 days.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you mean to suggest that what we decided about three or four weeks back should hold good even in the present circumstances? When did the Business Advisory Committee meet last?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not three or four weeks back.

श्री मधु लिमये: आप कल नहीं थे। कई प्रश्न उठाए गए थे जिन का इन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। श्री पुष्पोत्तम मावलकर ने पूछा था कि क्या आप ने भार्मी को एलर्ट किया है, उस का जवाब नहीं आया। हम ने पूछा था कि क्या गुजरात में फैमिन डेक्लेयर किया है। (बदबब) एडवर्टाइजमेंट आ रहे हैं।

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा: रिटर्निंग आफिसर नियुक्त किया है, इस का जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री मधु लिमये: रिटर्निंग आफिसर के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था, उन का जवाब नहीं आया।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Yesterday, if you were present here, you, Sir, would have seen that although I raised a series of questions, not a single reply came.

(Interruptions).

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): This is a daily occurrence... (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Even your question was not answered.

मैं इस में आप की गाइडेंस चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह जो पास्ट है, यह तो चलना रहेगा। आप ने परसो भी इस के बारे में कहा था।

(Interruptions).

I will not speak, if you go on like that.

जहाँ तक बाल एटेंशन का सवाल है, जहाँ इसके लिए 45 मिनट है, बड़ा कल तीन घंटे ले लिए।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even six hours would not have been enough.

The Minister knew nothing.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: परसो भी आप ने टाइम लिया। उस से पहले भी टाइम लिया था और अब आप ले रहे हैं। 184 के बारे में तो आप को पता होगा कि हम का टाइम इन कन्सल्टेशन विद दि लीडर

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where is the leader?

MR. SPEAKER: The leader is represented by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot take over the functions of the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: In the matter of business of the House, he represents the Leader of the House. We now take up Questions. (Interruptions).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Sugar

*808. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people connected with the sugar industry in the country have urged upon Government to utilise the fruits of all-time high production of sugar by booking export orders right now;

(b) whether in this context Government are considering the question of setting up a high powered inter-ministerial committee to take on-the-spot decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken to ensure better utilisation of the production than last year?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. There have been representations for increasing exports in view of higher level of production attained in 1974-75 season

(b) Export of sugar is entrusted to STC which is taking expeditious action for export of sugar from the new crop.

(c) All efforts are being made for exporting the available surplus of sugar this year.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि लास्ट डयर 5.5 लाख टन शुगर एक्सपोर्ट की गई थी और 1974-75 में कितनी मिकदार में, कितनी मात्रा में यह एक्सपोर्ट की जाएगी और पर क्वीटल किस रेट पर यह फारेन कन्ट्रीज को भेजी जाएगी ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In the year 1974-75, the total quantity of sugar exported by the STC is 6.26 lakh tonnes and it fetched Rs. 316 crores.

Sir, this year, we have not decided any fixed target, because it depends

upon what will be the quantity of surplus after domestic consumption. Although because of the fact that production has been better than last year, we hope, we will be able to export more. In order to earn more foreign exchange, it might be possible to deny ourselves a little more sugar and export more. The price will depend on various factors, such as, total production elsewhere, prospecting of the wheat crop elsewhere and other factors. But it will be less than what we could have last year.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल : पिछले साल किस रेट पर चीनी बेची गई थी ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Last year, there was no uniform price throughout the year. Sometimes, we sold, say, at 292 pounds per tonne; then, in some cases, it was sold at 316 pounds; in some other cases, it was sold at 350 pounds. So, it depended upon so many factors from time to time

SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if there is a concerted action or efforts on the part of importing countries to pay us less than what the market price is in those countries.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The price that we fetched is consistent with the world price as indicated by the London Daily price quoted on that particular date.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has asked a different question. His question is whether there is a concerted action on the part of the importing countries to quote less price. That is the question which he has asked.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have answered it this way. I do not know; we are not aware of the concerted action. But even the prices we got indicate that if there was such an effort, it was not successful. We could fetch the highest possible price.

SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: Is it not a fact that we got lesser price than what the other exporting countries got in the international market?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is it not a fact that the prices are coming down very steeply and, therefore, the margin of profit that you may have by exporting would be less. You may have to subsidise. Are you prepared for that?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have already said, the price this time will be less than last year. The question of subsidy does not arise. It is not that bad as yet.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is it not a steep fall?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is relatively a small fall. I do not call it a steep fall.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want to know whether the gain which we are getting out of export of sugar would be more than offset by the import of our foodgrains? Whether the Commerce Ministry in its enthusiasm to earn export earnings is forgetting that what we gain by exporting sugar is lost by the import of foodgrains, and this sugarcane has been grown so much that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Chavan wants to substitute cereal for sugar. Therefore, will there be a sort of parity maintained in regard to import of our cereal vis-à-vis export of sugar. In other words, are we promoting the production of cereal as against the production of sugarcane?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have said, we have exported Rs. 316 crores worth of sugar through S.T.C. and Rs. 21 crores worth of sugar through Agriculture Ministry. But as our food requirements were higher, we had to pay a higher amount for that. About the question of parity, we might intend that but that may not be possible

because of inequality in the quantum of requirement of import of food.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us which countries were the principal purchasers of sugar last time, and what were the quantities in terms of value of the exports to the leading countries which purchased sugar?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Among the countries which purchase our sugar are, Iran, Sudan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Egypt, Eden, Jordan, Yaman, F.R.G. and Maldives. Iran purchased the highest quantity; next Sudan and thereafter Indonesia.

Alleged Racket in Central Bank of India, Calcutta

+
*611. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:**

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agent and some other employees of the Central Bank of India, Calcutta have been suspended following the detection of a racket involving nearly Rs 51 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and further action being taken in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Central Bank of India has reported that, during the internal audit of the Barbourne Road branch in February—May, 1974, it came to the notice of the internal auditors that during the years 1973-74, certain firms dealing in chemicals and dyes in Calcutta allegedly defrauded the bank. The bank had the matter further investigated by deputing a senior officer from the Inspection Department of its Central Office. Some possible collusion between certain employees of the bank and the

proprietors of the firms came to light. The 'modus operandi' in these cases is reported to be storage of spurious chemicals in the stock pledged/hypothecated to the bank and discount of bogus bills with the bank. The total amount involved is estimated by the bank to be of the order of Rs. 51 lakhs.

The bank has filed a criminal complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation, which has registered a case and has started investigation. The bank has also filed Civil Suits against the 14 firms involved in this case for recovery of the amount due to bank and lodged a claim with the insurance company for reimbursement of the loss under the Bankers' Indemnity Policy. The bank has till now placed under suspension four officials who are allegedly involved in these fraudulent transactions.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: In the year 1974, the Central Bank of India regional office at Calcutta was burnt and gutted. It is still a mystery and that mystery has not yet been exposed. In the same year, we find from the answer that certain firms dealing with chemicals and dyes in Calcutta defrauded Rs. 51 lakhs. I want to know the names of the firms as well as the proprietors of the firms.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No doubt, there was a fire accident in the main building. But that has nothing to do with the fraud that has been committed in the Brabourne Road branch of the Bank. 14 firms are involved out of which 10 firms are fictitious. Some of the names of partners and proprietors involved are:

Shri Gulabrai P. Chandrana
Shri Normad Odhabji Bhatt
Shri Rajendra K. Chandrana
Shri Rasmukh Sundarji Jasani
Shri Mukun Prasad Mehta
Shri Rasmukh R. Shah
Shri Rasmukh R. Marwana
Shri Jayantilal Shah

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: According to the answer given by the hon. Minister, most of the firms are fake. I want to know whether he has investigated that these firms have a network of this kind of work throughout the country and, whether, in view of the increasing or growing corruption in the nationalised banks, with the collusion of some officials, he desires to create a special cell to investigate all these affairs so that such things do not happen in future.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will not agree with the hon. Member that there is growing corruption in the nationalised banks. Taking into account a very large number of transactions, running into millions and millions, such fraudulent transactions are very much limited. The seems to be a very daring fraud. That is why the CBI is inquiring into it. I hope, if they have got a network of fraudulent activities, all this will come out of the investigations. The Reserve Bank has a special cell for it and they try to find out whether the affairs of the banks are going on fairly well.

Improvement of Jorhat and Lilabari Airports

*613. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the improvement of Jorhat and Lilabari airports; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Plans for construction of a civil enclave at Jorhat aerodrome (which belongs to the Indian Air Force) and for expansion of the existing terminal building at Lilabari aerodrome, have been prepared by the Civil Aviation Department. Both the works are expected to be taken up during the current financial year.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHAS-TRI: It is well known that the railway communication is very poor in the eastern part of the country. Therefore, people have to travel by air of necessity; air travel is not a luxury there. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister, apart from the proposed renovation of the small airport building there, what other steps he proposes to take for improvement of the air communication, installation of the technical equipment and providing passenger amenities?

Secondly, Lilabari being the airport for air-dropping operation for the major part of Arunachal Pradesh and the airport for the Capital of that State, may I know whether the air service between Lilabari and Calcutta will also touch Gauhati?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: At present, in order to meet the requirements of the area for communications, there are the following services: four times a week service of the Fokker from Calcutta-Jorhat-Lilabari-Mohanbari and back; three times a week Calcutta-Dimapur-Jorhat-Lilabari and back; four times a week Calcutta-Gauhati-Dimapur-Jorhat and back; three times a week Calcutta-Gauhati-Tezpur-Jorhat and back. Taking into account the limitations on the fleet position of the Indian Airlines, we are trying to do our best.

So far as passenger amenities are concerned, I have said already that we have plans for construction of a civil enclave at Jorhat and for expansion of the existing terminal building for passenger facilities.

About air-dropping, that particular thing comes under the purview of other Departments. I would not be able to say much. But, for passenger amenities and for aids and equipment for safe landing, we are doing whatever is possible within the four corners of the plan.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHAS-TRI: Gauhati being the Capital of Assam is not linked properly; there is no service between Lilabari and Gauhati. I want an assurance from the Minister that there would be a service linking those places.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As and when the fleet position improves, we shall consider; we shall bear that requirement in mind.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Only three days back I have come from Assam via Chabua Airport. Just a little while ago, I was talking to the Minister about it. Chabua and Mohanbari are not the same airport; they are two different airports. Chabua is under the Defence Department. Now Chabua is being used and Mohanbari is under repair. These are two different airports. The difficulty is this. Because the Chabua airport is under Defence Department, the passengers are not allowed to go by car within the compound of the contention area. So, their cars are to be left outside, which is nearly one mile away. They are harassed in this way.

Secondly, there is no tea stall there; there are no amenities in the Chabua airport; all the staff come by coach from Dibrugarh and go away the moment the plane leaves. All the rooms are kept under lock and key. I was held up there because the flight on the 7th was cancelled on account of bad weather. For three or four hours we were held up there. There was no arrangement even for tea. The passengers complained to me that I should raise this point and speak to the Minister. So, instead of asking any question, I would ask whether the Minister will take any interest and see that these difficulties for passengers are removed and also the Mohanbari airfield is reconstructed as early as possible.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I take the information. I know Chabua is an airfield under the Air Force whereas Mohanbari is an aerodrome under the

DCCA with which we are concerned. He himself said it is under repair. So, we should try to expedite the repairs and, meanwhile, we will take up the matter with the Air Force people to provide such amenities as might be possible within their limitations of security.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: May I know from the hon Minister whether it is a fact that there are no medical facilities available either in Jorhat or Lilabari or Gauhati aerodromes which cause difficulties to the passengers? Will the Minister take some steps to remedy this?

SHRI RAJBAHADUR: Medical facilities?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Like first aid

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not aware I take the information and I will look into it

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: सभी हवाई अड्डों पर, जब प्लेन दो चार घंटे जेट हो जाता है, तो वहां न खाने का मिलना है न पीने को मिलना है, न चाय मिलती है और न कुछ ठंडा मिलता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्लेन 2, 4 घंटे या उससे भी अधिक जेट हो जाए ना खाने और नाश्ते का समय है उस समय वहां खाना और नाश्ता मिल सके, क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साहू: अगर मंत्री जी ऐसा लेकर इतना करवा दें तो बहुत ऐश्वर्य न होगा।

श्री राम सहाय बाई: रेट इतना लेने है लेकिन सिर्फ दो बिस्कुट पकड़ा देते हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर: मेम्बर को और यात्रियों को धकई बहुत असुविधा है कि उनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन जहां निश्चय है कि प्लाइंट 20 मिनट या आधे घंटे की ही होनी है वहां खाना देना असंभव हो जाता है। इसके अलावा हमने कीर्तिश की है कि हम इकनामी करें।

मेरा क्या है कि मेरे मित्र श्री कछवाय जी काफी लम्बे चढ़े हैं, यदि उनका बदन भी जरा छरहरा हो जाए तो अच्छा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बहुत खाने पीने का शौक रखते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मंत्री जी हमें बड़े मजाक के तार पर ले रहे हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर: मैं बिल्कुल मजाक के तार पर नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मुझे इस असुविधा के बारे में मान्य है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, आप स्वयं थोल्का गए थे। बड़ी मछिया में बिदेगी होने हैं लेकिन श्री लका में मद्रास तक की जो उड़ान है वह स्वदेशी उड़ान है। उसमें खाली बिस्कुट खाने को दिए जाते हैं जब कि भारत का वक्त होता है। यदि किंगया उड़ान हो तो 10, 15 रुपए बढ़ा दीजिए, नविन भारत की यह तस्वीर विदेशियों के सामने पेश मन कीजिए।

श्री राज बहादुर: हम जल्दी इस बारे में कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आप इकनामी की आवश्यकता का भी ध्यान करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: भारत के विराय बढ़ा दिया है लेकिन खाना, नाश्ता देना कर दिया है। यह मेरी ही शिकायत नहीं है सभी मेम्बरों की शिकायत है। हवाई अड्डा 10, 10, 12, 12 मील दूर होता है। चाय, नाश्ते का प्रबंध होना चाहिए।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Absolutely shocking There can be no excuse

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You charge some Rs 5 more but serve food.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: These days your air-hostesses have no work because of this

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We would welcome your comments on this

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राज बहादुर देवें कि जो कोलम्बो से प्लेन आता है वह छोटा सा है। अपने देश में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जो बोन चलते हैं, उससे भी बहुत छोटा है और उसमें बुरी हालत है। वह जैसे छंटी सी पुरानी टम-टम होती थी, वैसा है। आप उसको देखिए, उसका बहुत बुरा इम्प्रेशन होता है। आपकी जो एयर-होस्टेस है वह इस तरह से पूछनी है कि यह नहीं कहे तो अच्छा है।

Export of Bauxite Ore

*614. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is foreign market for the export of bauxite ore from India;

(b) if so, whether the foreign market is being exploited fully; and

(c) the countries that have shown interest in Indian bauxite?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Small quantities of bauxite have been exported to Japan, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh.

Exports of bauxite from India are limited, because they are uneconomical to the foreign buyers on account of high cost of inland transportation, inadequate port facilities and high ocean freight.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Bauxite is available in a large quantity on the Western Ghat in South Kanara Distt. in the hinterland of new Mangalore Port. This can be exported economically as no inland transport is involved. It can be exported to Western countries especially to Iran, Iraq and

other Western Asian countries economically. I would like to know whether the Government has explored the possibility of exporting bauxite to Western Asian countries.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Before exporting of any mineral we have to take into consideration domestic demand. We have our own industries to convert bauxite into alumina and into aluminium products. High grade bauxite we have restricted, because of its need in the country. The restriction as it goes is like this—bauxite containing alumina above 50 per cent is restricted. Bauxite containing alumina between 40 to 50 per cent but containing Silica below 5 per cent is restricted. But other grades are freely exported. The other constraints on export are transport cost and competition from other countries.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: My complaint is that inferior quality of bauxite that is available in the hinterland of New Mangalore Port is not exported at all. It is lying waste there. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government to export this ore.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We have no restriction on low grade bauxite as such, if there are demands for this type of bauxite we will have no objection to export it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Taking into consideration a good lot of potential of the high grade bauxite which is available in Madhya Pradesh and in many other States also Eare Government is contemplating to produce alumina and fetch foreign exchange because there is good demand of Alumina and not aluminium.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We would prefer to export alumina instead of bauxite. If we could go from alumina to aluminium products, such a shift in export would be preferred.

**Production of Yarn and Cloth for
Domestic Consumption**

+

*617. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of yarn and cloth for both domestic consumption and exports would be augmented in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government will regulate the production pattern of yarn; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA**):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. It has been proposed to raise the production of cotton textiles to 10,000 million mts. from both the organised and decentralised Sectors, and of yarn to 1,270 million kgs. at the end of the Fifth Plan. For this purpose it has been decided to allow expansion to the extent of 1.6 million spindles and 10,000 looms.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The objective is to increase the supply of free yarn for the decentralised weaving sector with special reference to the handloom sector, and to bring about better dispersal of spinning capacity to cater effectively to the needs of weavers throughout the country. The expansion in spinning capacity will be made subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the units will have to supply their production in hand or cone form as per the directions of the Textile Commissioner; and

(b) 90 per cent of the new spinning production should be below 40s count.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that there is country-wide shortage of coarse and medium cloth at a reasonable price, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have made any plan to standardise production so as to produce only one or two varieties of cloth and ban the rest of the varieties from being produced in this country, and further will Government ensure that a reasonable proportion of the total production of standard cloth produced in this country is made available to the public, and that no inferior quality of coarse cloth should find place in it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
We appreciate the point made by the hon. Member regarding the necessity of reducing the enormous number of varieties that we have in this textile field, that is, 1100 varieties of textiles or so. He has suggested whether we can bring it down to one or two. Obviously that will be very difficult and it will create dislocation of production and thereby causing largescale unemployment. But the main point is taken care of and it is this. We have already introduced 10 per cent reduction with effect from last year and gradually we propose to reduce the varieties more and more. And, regarding the second question I would like to say that regarding the total production of textiles in the mill sector we have reserved nearly 24 per cent for standard cloth and we have introduced new specifications from 1st of March of this year so that the quality of the standard cloth improves.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, I would further like to know whether Government is also thinking of allowing production of finer varieties of cloth only for the purposes of export and at the same time having limitation of its domestic consumption? What is the decision of the Government in this regard?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
On this point the position is like this. All textiles that we export are not of finer or super-fine variety. Medium

variety is there. What type of textile we can export depends upon the demand for that particular type of product. Superfine variety and fine variety is not so much in demand.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Handloom industry does not get adequate quantity of cotton. Whatever the handloom sector has to get is to be purchased at very high prices. In view of the fact that the country gets valuable foreign exchange by export of handloom cloth, may I know whether Government will think in terms of stopping the export of yarn and make it available to the handloom industry?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In the expansion that is allowed in the textile field, 90% of yarn is under the count forties and this is generally meant for the handloom sector. It is having in view the weavers' interest in mind, that the Government has seen to it that 90 per cent of the production is made available mainly to them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: During the Fifth Five-year Plan spindles expansion is estimated to be 2.06 millions and looms 10,000 and this would require more consumption of cotton. May I know from the Minister whether Government, while allowing expansion, will also keep in mind that side by side the production of cotton also increases?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We share this view and we propose also to increase the production of cotton and in fact so far as the medium varieties of cotton and its production is concerned we still are having short supply. We propose to encourage our farmers to produce more of medium staple. We have imported two lakh bales of medium staple cotton from Pakistan while our shortage is 8 lakh bales.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The Minister stated in reply to part (b) and (c) that the objective is to increase the supply of free yarn for the decentralised weaving sector with special reference to the

handloom sector'. I hope the Minister will agree with me that the problem is not one of production but of distribution. I would like to know from him what steps have been taken by Government to streamline the distribution of yarn?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Distribution is an issue about which I do not know whether it is necessarily a problem. It is allotted by the Textile Commissioner to the respective State Governments. It is for them to lift and distribute properly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister said that he will revise the specification of standard cloth. Has he considered the advisability of including in this revised classification the finer cloth produced in the country so that you can consume more of long staple cotton which is grown in this country? My other question is this. The Minister also said that there is a shortage of medium staple cotton. Would they consider, while asking the farmers to produce it, seeing to it that they increase the production so that whatever production takes place here, it does not meet with the same fate as has happened to the long staple cotton?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have already made the specification. But I am not sure even if we propose to use long staple cotton for the production of standard cloth, whether it be technically feasible or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is possible to produce this.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am not quite sure. That is why I said that. This possibility will certainly be examined. And, as I have said, it is our endeavour to see that whatever is produced in the country and is in demand, naturally, we would like to absorb it but the question is whether we can absorb and whether the production capacity is there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I believe, the hon. Minister is aware that if they produce standard cloth in the name of the poor, it means that they will be getting only substandard coarse variety. We can produce the standard cloth even out of long staple cotton that has been produced in this country which is surplus. Will the Minister assure that this long staple variety will be fully utilised to produce the standard cloth, particularly, by ensuring that in the decentralised sector, for the production of sarrees the same is reserved to the handloom sector and finer count of yarn is supplied to the handloom weavers to produce sarrees? The middle sector does not produce sarree as was recommended long time back by the Ashoka Mehta Committee. Will some measures be taken to rationalise the production of cloth to consume the internal cotton and also the yarn?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already responded to the question of Mr. Patel. I would like to repeat it. We are examining the possibility of using long staple cotton for the purpose of production of mill-cloth.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have not even given remunerative price. How can the farmers produce the cotton?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Is there representation made by the textile mills in respect of the production of standard cloth and other varieties? If so, what has been done to that?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: A section of industry has represented about their difficulties regarding the production of standard cloth because they find that it is unremunerative from their point of view. From 1968 to 1974 the cost of production, according to their calculation, has gone up nearly to 105 per cent. But, last year, we allowed utilisation of 30 per cent. Even now 65 per cent of it is un-

covered. They have a grievance; we are looking into the matter and a decision will be taken soon.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: पावर लूम को आप ने लघु उद्योग माना है और कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में पावर लूम बहुत अधिक सहयोग देना है। इस पर इयूटी दस रुपये पहले थी, अब आप ने 200 रुपये कर दी है। इस में उद्योग काफी खराब स्थिति में आया है ना क्या आप इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि यह इयूटी कम की जाए? जो एक यूनिट चलाता है उस पर भी 200 रुपये और जो 100 यूनिट चलाता है उस पर भी 200 रुपये इयूटी आप ने लगा दी है, तो क्या इस में कुछ घंतर करना चाहते हैं और यह इयूटी कम करना चाहते हैं क्या?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I cannot say whether it will be reduced but so far as smaller units are concerned we may have a look at it.

Purchase of Wide-Bodied Aircraft

+

*620. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines is going to buy some wide-bodied aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which are the countries who have so far approached India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines have submitted to Government their detailed proposals regarding purchase of wide-bodied aircraft. These are under the consideration of Government.

The aircraft in the field are:—

(i) A300B, known as European Airbus, manufactured in France in association with manufacturers in Germany, Holland, Spain and U.K.

(ii) DC—10—10; } manufactured in
(iii) Lockheed Tri- } U.S.A.
Star.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA. May I know what is the criteria on the basis of which the Government have selected these wide-bodied aircrafts? Secondly, which are the other countries who had offered similar aircrafts to Indian Airlines?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. So far as the latter part of his question is concerned. I have already replied in my written answer. So far as the considerations which govern the acquisition of wide-bodied aircrafts are concerned, they are mainly—traffic potential and the growth of traffic mainly on trunk routes. These wide-bodied aircrafts are much more economical to operate as they can carry larger number of passengers and also can cater to the requirements of traffic as it grows.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA. Sir, may I know whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to press reports indicating about the presence of a certain lobby in favour of a certain American aircraft company which is trying to influence the decision of the Indian airlines against a certain aircraft which is better than the one produced by that American aircraft company? What is the reaction of the Government to that? When will the Government take the final decision about purchasing of these aircrafts?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We are aware of the press reports and we are also aware of the lobby but we are not at all affected by it. The main criteria on the basis of which we will decide the purchase of an aircraft would be: its capacity and our requirements related to that capacity,

safety, aircraft performance, runway length and strength requirements, rate of climb and descent, range of operations, fuel consumption, capability of economic utilisation and life certification.

So, we must be immune from the influences of this lobby and we must decide most objectively.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Sir, I have heard with great attention what the hon. Minister has said about these wide bodied aircraft. May I know whether one of the considerations for this would be the availability of the existing airports and the runway lengths?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR. That also is a very important factor. If our runway can take these aircrafts and we can operate on them certainly, it will be one of the important considerations.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI May I know from the hon Minister whether one of the biggest problems facing the Indian Airlines is the different types of aircraft being used by the Indian Airlines? Is it not a fact that by standardisation of the aircrafts in the country, you would be able to save a lot on spare parts, technical knowhow, engineering skill etc? Has this matter been considered in deciding about these wide bodied aircraft?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR This is also a consideration. We would like to standardise as far as possible. But, we will also have to cater and respond to the requirements of traffic and we shall also have to grow and advance with the technology. I think, Indian Airlines, should not lag behind in that also. An out-moded and out-dated aircraft will not meet the requirements of the growing traffic.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have two problems. Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly keep sitting.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, as regards the various types of aircraft that we are considering for purchase, have the Government assessed the break-even point and the fuel consumption of different types of aircrafts before coming to a final decision in the matter of purchase?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Break-even load factor is also one of the criteria I have said that When I said economics of operation, that also covers that.

MR. SPEAKER: Should I wait for you?

SHRI N K P SALVE: Instead of he catching your eye, it is the other way round

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have two eyes, one on you and one on the person next to me Will the hon Minister kindly tell us, whether they have explored the possibility of buying re-conditioned old planes which are sold for a song in Europe and America? If not, what is the reason for the same?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am sorry, I do not have the information I take the information

MR. SPEAKER: Very tame beast now!

**खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा
अभरक के निर्यात-व्यापार का राष्ट्रीय-
करण करने का निर्णय**

* 623. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में खनिज तथा धातु
व्यापार निगम ने अभरक की कुछ किस्मों के
निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मुख्य विवरण
क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अभरक के बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों
के प्रभाव में पड़कर इस निर्णय को परिवर्तित
कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य
क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)
(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

On 5th March, 1975, the Mica Trading Corporation issued a Circular that from 1st April, 1975, they would take over completely the export of smaller sizes of processed mica, namely, number 5 sizes and below in blocks, condenser films and splittings (both book form and loose, dusted and undusted) in all qualities and all selected to cut sizes, if the usable area is less than six square inches From that date, the erstwhile exporters would not be allowed to negotiate sale contracts with foreign buyers for these sizes of mica. This decision has not been changed. However, the matter is being examined in depth

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी,
अभरक उद्योग में बिहार के कोडरमा और
गिरिडीह के बीच करीब 3 लाख लोग नग्रे
हुए हैं। काटेज इंडस्ट्री के रूप में घर घर
में इस उद्योग का काम होता है। जब से एम०
एम० टी० सी० ने वहाँ प्रवेश किया है, तब से
व्यापार में वृद्धि हुई है और काम भी हुआ है।
इस लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करना
हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि एम० एम० टी० सी०
का और अधिक विकास हो। लेकिन साथ ही
मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—5 मार्च,
1975 को मिटको ने यह आदेश जारी किया है
कि 1 अप्रैल, 1975 से छोटे किस्म का यानी
नं० 5 से नीचे का जितना अभरक होगा, उस
को मिटको स्वयं खरीदेगी और स्वयं उसका

निर्यात करेगी। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ 1 अप्रैल से लेकर अब तक कितने का परचेस मिटको ने किया है तथा मिटको के पास कितनी पूंजी है, जिस से कि वह प्रभरक की खरीद कर सके।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the funds with MTCO, it is like this: paid up capital 0.50 crores, loan from MMTC Rs. 1.50 crores and cash credit limit with SBI Rs. 1.50 crores—total Rs. 3.50 crores. About purchases made by MTCO from the first of this month, I have not got the figures. I can furnish them to the hon. member.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी, प्रभरक का व्यापार ऐसा व्यापार है जिस का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस में कारगर तरीके से काम करें। जो पिछली फिगर्स हैं उन के अनुसार करीब-करीब 20 करोड़ का प्रभरक का निर्यात हम विदेशों को कर रहे हैं। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि मिटको के पास 15-20 करोड़ रूपया बराबर रहे जिस से कि छोटे व्यापारियों से प्रभरक खरीद कर बाहर भेजी जा सके। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हान में जब एम० एम० टी सी० ने यह प्रादेश जारी किया कि मिटको के द्वारा इसकी खरीद और निर्यात का काम होगा, उस के बाद क्या वहाँ के प्रभरक व्यापारियों ने आपको कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया। क्या आपके कोई अधिकारी कोडरमा और गिरिडीह क्षेत्र में गए थे? क्या उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी है और क्या उसी सन्दर्भ में सरकार इस प्रादेश के सम्बन्ध में कोई पुनः विचार कर रही है?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is true that after the notification by MTCO, representations were made. Joint Secretary, Shri Gill, went to Bihar for obtaining first hand information about the working of the mica trade and industry. The report is

under the consideration of Government. It is the view of Government that MTCO should continue to play a commanding role in the mica trade.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: यह तो कोई उत्तर नहीं हुआ मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर और छोटे लोग इस में लगे हुए हैं उन का शोषण न हो। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं डेफिनिट जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रादेश जारी किया है उस पर आप कायम रहेंगे या उस प्रादेश में कोई संशोधन करने का आप का विचार है?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So far as the weaker sections are concerned, their exploitation should be prevented. Such is the objective of Government and that is why bodies like MITCO & MMTC have been formed. Whatever decision Government will take will be in consideration of this objective.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform the House how much of orders in value were placed by MTCO in the market during the last ten months and how much of the orders have been received by payment of cash? Also of the number of small dealers who were operating, 3,000 of them, one year ago, how many are in existence? What is the extent of growth of unemployment of mica workers over the 72-mile belt from Koderma to Giridih during the last ten months?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, in one question, too many facts have been asked. I can assure him that the labourers' point of view and the employment point of view will be taken into account by Government. This matter is under consideration. I would request the hon. member to put one question seeking one set of fact.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: My question has not been answered. The Minister stated that the commanding role will be taken by

MTCO. Am I to understand that in the long-range health of the industry, MTCO is going to set up a mica paper plant and produce micamised powder which will increase the unit realisation from mica export?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH This is a good suggestion and has been taken note of

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Growth Rate of Tourism

*609 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3460 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding growth rate of tourism and state

(a) whether the growth rate of tourism has improved in the current year as compared to last year,

(b) if so, the broad details thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The growth rate of tourism has shown an improvement, so far in the current year as follows

	1974	1975	%age change
January	37,778	42,661	+ 12.9
February	33,021	38,915	+ 17.8
March	35,355	41,000 (estimate)	+ 16.3

(c) Does not arise.

Tax Liabilities of Director/Shareholders of M/s Jay Engineering works

*610. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR, Will the Minister of FINANCE be, pleased to state

(a) the names of Directors and persons/companies who have invested a capital of Rs 10,000 or more in M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd and against whom arrears of income-tax wealth-tax, excise duty and corporation tax are outstanding,

(b) the amount so outstanding and since when outstanding,

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same, and

(d) the reasons for delay in realising the tax dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (d) M/s Jay Engineering Works Limited are a large company having a subscribed, issued and paid-up capital amounting to about Rs 247 crores as per annual return of the company. The number of persons/companies holding shares worth Rs 10,000 or more in the company as on 26-9-1974 is about 149 and the shareholders are spread in different parts of the country. Information regarding the arrears of various direct taxes and excise duty outstanding against each of the Directors and the aforesaid shareholders etc will have to be collected from the field formations from different parts of the country. Collection of the desired information regarding shareholders will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. However, as indicated in reply to the supplementaries to the Honourable Member's earlier Starred Question No 344 in regard to the same company replied in the House on 14-3-1975 the requisite information regarding shareholders having shares above Rs 50,000 is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. Information regarding the

Directors of the company is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Facilities for Tourists Visiting
Ladakh by Air**

*612. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities existing at present for tourists visiting Ladakh by air; and

(b) the steps proposed to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Leh is at an altitude of 3,292 metres above mean sea level. None of the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines at present is suitable for operating to Leh in Ladakh. Tourists visiting Ladakh by road now avail of the P.W.D. rest houses located at Drass, Kargil, Budhkhharboo, Khalsi, Leh, Nyoma and Nubra in addition to a private small hotel.

(b) The question of providing further tourist facilities in Ladakh will be considered after undertaking a feasibility study, and subject to the availability of funds.

Rate of Interest Charged by Nationalised Banks from Public on Consumer Loans

*615. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest charged by nationalised banks on consumer loans from public;

(b) the number of times when this rate of interest was increased, the extent of increase and the reasons of increase;

(c) whether it is to discourage consumer loan to public; and

(d) the additional steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). While there is no specific directive from Reserve Bank of India to banks that they should not grant consumer loans, the general policy of commercial banks being to give credit for productive purposes, this type of loans are accorded lower priority. In the present context when there is need for general credit restraint, banks are naturally devoting greater attention to the credit requirements of production and priority sectors.

While banks have been giving loans of this kind to their employees at concessional rates of interest, for others they charge interest at rates generally higher than those for productive advances. These rates of interest have been going up along with interest rates for other categories of advances to which the minimum rate of interest stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India applies.

Agitation by Employees of Income Tax Department

*616. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax employees have decided to launch a nationwide agitation to press for their long-standing departmental demands;

(b) whether their demands include creation of additional posts for effective survey and intelligence work and information regarding shareholders assistants and record keepers as per Wanchoo Committee recommendations; and

(c) the action Government proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government have not received any intimation from the recognised Federation of Income Tax employees to this effect.

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

Kolhapur Airport

*618. **SHRI NIMBALKAR** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sanctioned an airport for Kolhapur;

(b) whether it is now a spill-over project from the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The proposal to develop the existing aerodrome at Kolhapur has been deferred as the Indian Airlines, are unlikely to be in a position to airlink Kolhapur in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Export of Iron Ore by M.M.T.C.

*619. **SHRI N. E. HOHO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has decided to curtail the export of iron ore during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of foreign exchange earnings likely to be lost as a result thereof; and

(c) what were the targets laid down originally for the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

411 Y.M.—9

(c) Tentatively, a target of 15 million tonnes for export of iron ore by MMTC during 1975-76 has been fixed.

I.T.D.C.'s Decor Deal

*621. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in 'Blitz' dated the 15th March, 1975 under the heading "I. T. D. C.'s decor deal exposed";

(b) the full facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken against persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation have carried out investigations into certain allegations made against the Chairman and Managing Director, India Tourism Development Corporation. The Central Bureau of Investigation's report has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission. Further necessary action will be taken on the advice of the Commission.

Raids by Income tax Authorities in Haryana

*622 **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons or firms in the State of Haryana whose premises were raided by the Income-tax authorities during 1974; and

(b) the details of the materials seized in each case?

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

and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9411/75].

Commission drawn by Daughter-in-Law of Prime Minister from L.I.C.

*624. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has made a statement in Parliament that her daughter-in-law who is an Insurance Agent was not receiving any commission from the LIC; and

(b) if not, what is the total amount drawn by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi as commission from L.I.C. for the work done by her during 1974?

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

(b) Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has not done any business as an agent for the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The question of any commission accruing to her from L.I.C., therefore, does not arise.

Export of Jute to European and African Countries

*625. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries in Europe and Africa where India exports jute at present;

(b) whether India imports some material from those countries under the normal procedure or it is done through barter system; and

(c) the annual value of jute exported to those countries and annual value of such other materials imported from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) India exports jute goods to almost all countries in Europe and most of the countries in Africa.

(b) India imports various items of machinery, capital goods etc. from West European countries and raw materials like Sisal, Manila Cashewnuts etc., from African countries under normal procedure. Imports from East European countries are under bilateral payment system where imports and exports balance each other over a period of time.

(c) The annual value of jute goods exported to Europe in 1973-74 was around Rs. 60 crores and to Africa was about Rs. 15 crores. Imports of other materials from Europe to India has been of the order of Rs. 1192 crores and from Africa about Rs 167 crores during 1973-74.

Revalidation of Import Licences

*626. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to revalidate import licences issued under free foreign exchange, rupee payment and U. K. Credit for a period of six months in view of shipping difficulties and the non-availability of industrial raw materials in the international market; and

(b) if so, the main features of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In terms of the import policy announced on 7-4-1975, import licences for raw materials/components/spares issued prior to 1st April, 1975 to actual users and registered exporters on General Currency Area or Rupee Payment Area and which have an

initial validity period of 18 months, will automatically be deemed to be valid for 24 months from the date of issue, provided these licences have not already been revalidated beyond their initial validity period of 18 months.

ईरान के उद्योग मंत्री की भारत यात्रा

*627. श्री बजरंग शंभारी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ,

(क) हान ही में ईरान के उद्योग मंत्री की भारत यात्रा के दौरान भारत और ईरान के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग बढ़ाने हेतु किन मंत्रियों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ तथा किन प्रस्तावों पर बातचीत हुई थी , और

(ख) उपरोक्त बातचीत की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख) ईरान सरकार के उद्योग तथा खान मंत्री महामहिम श्री फारूख नजमबादी एशिया तथा प्रशान्त क्षेत्र के लिए आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद् की एक बैठक के सम्बन्ध में भारत आये थे। नई दिल्ली में अपने ठहरने के दौरान इरान मंत्री ने विदेश मंत्री और उद्योग तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री से शिष्टाचार के नाते भेट की। उन्होंने दोनों मन्त्रालयों के अधिकारियों के साथ भी बातचीत की जिसके दौरान दोनों देशों के बीच उद्योग के व्यापक क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं पर पुनर्विलोकन किया गया। ईरानी पक्ष ने इस बात में दिलचस्पी प्रकट की कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ईरान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए जो वैज्ञानिक क्षमताएँ उपलब्ध हैं उनका प्रयोग करके दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग को सुदृढ़ किया जाए। इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि विशेषज्ञों का एक दल औद्योगिक गतिविधि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध क्षमता तथा विशेष क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने के लिए भारत आएगा।

Over-Invoicing and Under-Invoicing in Exports and Imports by Coca Cola Export Corporation

5877. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation has been resorting to over-invoicing in exports in order to earn higher importation replenishment licences during the last three years;

(b) whether it resorts to under-invoicing in the matter of imports of concentrate and is indulging in evasion of import duties; and

(c) whether his Ministry has received number of complaints against Coca Cola Export Corporation in this matter and still it has not recommended penal action under I(DR) Act and Customs Act against this firm?

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

Countries participated in Indian Engineering Trade Fair

5878. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the countries that participated in the recent Indian Engineering Trade Fair held in Delhi;

(b) how far this fair has been successful in increasing awareness in foreign countries about the engineering goods manufactured in India; and

(c) what follow-up action is being taken to tap foreign markets for the export of Indian engineering goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Overseas country participation

was not requested and as such the question of their participation does not arise.

(b) The Fair proved effective in projecting a proper image of the Engineering Industry in India by displaying at one place the diverse range of products manufactured by Indian Industry. Buyers, purchase missions and technical experts from Europe, Africa, South-East and West Asia and Gulf countries visited the Fair and according to the Association of Engineering Industry export orders worth about Rs. 9.5 crores are likely to materialise. Besides this, trade enquiries worth several crores, have been received.

(c) The Association of Indian Engineering Industry and the participating firms are following up on the export enquiries generated at the Fair. They are considering on the spot surveys on the demand for Indian Engineering goods in specific countries. The Association of Indian Engineering Industry, which organised the Trade Fair, is preparing a detailed report on the Trade Fair identifying action to be taken by Industry and other concerned. Co-ordinated action would then be initiated by the Industry.

बैंकों द्वारा कटे-फटे धीर मैले नोटों का स्वीकार न किया जाता

5879. श्री बलराज प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि बैंक 1 रुपए, 2 रुपए, 5 रुपए, और 10 रुपए के नोटों को, जो धात्रीय और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अधिक संख्या में फटते-फटते धीर मैले होने हैं, लेने या बदलने से मना करते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है समझा की जाती है ?

वित्त संकलन में राज्य बैंक (श्री प्रमुख कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) यद्यपि कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है फिर भी ऐसा विश्वास करने के कारण है कि बैंकों द्वारा कटे-फटे धीर मैले नोट लिए जाने से इकार करने के मामले बहुत अधिक नहीं हैं।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कटे-फटे धीर मैले नोटों को बदलने की सुविधाएँ पहले से ही मौजूद हैं। बैंक आफ इंडिया के नाम भी हिदायते जारी कर दी गयी है जिन में उससे कहा गया है कि न केवल केरेसी चैम्प्ट, बल्कि शाखाओं का बैंक सभी शाखाओं को देय रकमों की प्रदायगी के मिलमिले में थोड़े से कटे-फटे नोट स्वीकार करने चाहिए। इसके अलावा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे भी अपने सभी कार्यालयों में देय रकमों की प्रदायगी के मामले में मैले धीर थोड़े कटे-फटे नोट स्वीकार करें। डाक-तार विभाग धीर रेलवे के नाम भी ये हिदायते जारी कर दी गयी है कि वे देय रकमों की प्रदायगी के लिए थोड़े कटे-फटे धीर मैले नोट स्वीकार करें। नए नोटों की सफाई में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से, केरेसी धीर बैंक नोटों की छपाई की उपलब्ध क्षमता को तथा देश के अन्दर केरेसी नोटों और बैंक नोटों के कागज के उत्पादन की बढ़ाने तथा केरेसी धीर बैंक नोट कागज का कुछ सीमित मात्रा में आयात करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

Setting up of Aerodrome in Simla

5881 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the latest progress made in setting up an aerodrome in Simla?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): A project report covering various aspects of the proposal for the setting up of an aerodrome at Simla in consultation with the Planning Commission is under preparation.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा समाचारपत्रों को
दिये गये विज्ञापन

5882. श्री सुधाकर बांडे : क्या वाणिज्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न
विभागों, कार्यालयों और निगमों की धार से
विभिन्न समाचार-पत्रों को दिए गए विज्ञापनों
की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में
हैं और कितने विज्ञापन हिन्दी में हैं ; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी में दिए गए विज्ञापनों को
हिन्दी में न देने के क्या कारण थे और इन बारे
में भावी कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या
निर्णय किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) मंत्रालय तथा
सम्बन्धित विभागों तथा कार्यालयों के सभी
विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय,
सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जाते
हैं। मंत्रालय अपने नियंत्रणाधीन निगमों की
धार से विज्ञापन नहीं देता है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Routes operated by Indian Airlines

5883. SHRIMATI PREMABAI
CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOUR-
ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of routes ope-
rated by the Indian Airlines at present;

(b) the number and names of routes
on which it incurs loss by not being
able to recover the total operating
cost;

(c) the number and names of routes
on which it cannot recover even the
direct operating cost; and

(d) which of the above routes are
subsidised from the Civil Aviation
Development Fund and the total
amount of annual subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAH-
DUR): (a) The total number of routes
operated by Indian Airlines during
1974-75 was 92 and according to sum-
mer schedule brought into force from
1-4-1975 the number of routes now
operated is 86.

(b) to (d). Routewise economics of
services operated by Indian Airlines
during the year 1974-75 have not yet
been compiled.

**Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks
to small scale industries in Districts of
West Bengal**

5884. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the total amount of loans ad-
vanced by the nationalised banks to
Small Scale Industries of all the dis-
tricts of West Bengal during the year
1974; and

(b) how many applications were
pending as at the end of January,
1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The latest
available data of outstanding advances
of public sector banks, including the
14 nationalised banks, to small scale
industries in the different districts of
West Bengal relate to end of December
1973 and these are set out in the
attached Statement.

(b) The present system of data re-
porting in Banks does not provide for
compilation of information regarding
loan applications pending with the bank
branches.

Statement

District	No. of Accounts	Amt. outstanding (Amt. in Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Calcutta . . .	5880	2695
2. 24-Parganas . .	1820	671
3. Hooghly . . .	356	100
4. Howrah . . .	1329	858
5. Midnapur . . .	314	29
6. Bankura . . .	230	12
7. Purulia . . .	146	9
8. Burdwan . . .	551	555
9. Birbhum . . .	95	13
10. Nadia . . .	503	65
11. Murshidabad . .	231	5
12. Malda . . .	269	3
13. West Dinspur . .	312	1
14. Darjeeling . . .	217	115
15. Jalpaiguri . . .	108	180
16. Cooch-Bihar . .	62	4
Total . . .	12423	5382

Note : Data are based on Basic statistical Returns and are not comparable with the data compiled by public sector banks for priority sectors because of definitional charges.

Credit to Cotton Corporation of India

5885. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Finance Ministry for additional

credit to the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) if so, what are the additional works going to be taken by the C.C.I.; and

(c) what is the Finance Ministry's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The additional credit, if made available to the C.C.I. will enable it to make larger purchases of cotton in the domestic market.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

Trade Prospects with Afghanistan

5886. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether during his recent visit, President Daud of Afghanistan had a discussion with Government regarding trade prospects with India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In the course of the recent visit of President Daud of Afghanistan, discussions were held with Members of the Afghan Delegation regarding trade prospects with India, and the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement.

Son-et-Lumiere show at Golconda Fort in Andhra Pradesh

5887. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for putting up Son-et-Lumiere show at Golconda Fort in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and what measures have been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether this project is proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal under consideration of Government for putting up Son et-Lumiere show at Golconda Fort in Andhra Pradesh, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Ban on New Recruitment in Nationalised Banks

5888. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have imposed ban on new recruitment in all the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Government have not imposed any ban as such on new recruitment in nationalised banks. However, Government of India have been bringing the instructions issued by them from time to time, regarding economy measures to be adopted by Government departments, to the notice of the public sector banks with a request to consider adoption of similar measures in their organisations.

Private Operators operating Cargo and Passenger Services

5889. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private operators and their Directors who are at present operating cargo and passenger services in the country;

(b) the names of the private operators and their Directors who have been given handling contracts—both for internal and international traffic at the four airports in the country;

(c) the manner in which these contracts were awarded to them and whether these are awarded annually or for how many years and on which terms and conditions and when the next contracts will be publicised and awarded; and

(d) the concessions and other facilities being granted to the Directors and other officers of these operators by way of issue of free or concessional air travel tickets, internal and international, for them and their families?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export Promotion Business run by Exhibition Officers

5890. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there was at any time any enquiry against Shri K. S. Luthra, an exhibition officer of his Ministry for several charges of corruption;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry;

(c) whether Government are aware that some exhibition officers are running export promotion business in the names of their relations and have built some posh houses; and

(d) whether these officers have submitted their list of properties and assets to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There were anonymous complaints against Shri K. S. Luthra, which were looked into. However, no

positive case could be established against him.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As required under the Rules, all the officers submit their annual property returns.

Tourist Attraction involving Natural Rock Formation

5891. SHRI B. V. NAIK. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether India has any tourist attractions involving natural rock formation other than 'Yan' in North Kanara, Karnataka; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) In so far as the international tourists are concerned the major tourist attractions are our archaeological and historical monuments. The Department of Tourism, therefore, has been concentrating its efforts on the development of facilities at selected archaeological centres.

In view of this and due to constraint on resources the Department of Tourism has not as yet made any survey of the natural rock formations in the country which have the possibility of being developed as a tourist attraction

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर सर्वे का
गई धनराशि

5892. श्री मंगाचरण हीसित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष कुल कितने पर्यटकों ने मध्य प्रदेश की यात्रा की ;

(ख) वे कितने स्थानों की देखने गए ;

(ब) क्या इन पर्यटकों से सर्वेक्षण करने में से कुछ राशि को इन स्थानों पर खर्च किया है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी संक्षिप्त ज़ोरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों के आयमन का रिकार्ड प्रचलित भारतीय माध्यम पर रखा जाता है कि राज्यवार है पर। अन्तर्देशीय पर्यटकों के भ्रमण के बारे में आकड़ों का सकलन पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है।

वर्ष 1974 के दौरान 423,161 अन्तराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक भारत आए थे। 1972-73 के दौरान किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण की अवधि में भारत आने वाले कुछ अन्तराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों में से 7.2 प्रतिशत पर्यटकों ने खजुराहो की तथा 1.2 प्रतिशत पर्यटकों ने भोपाळ, खालिपर की यात्रा की।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्र सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन स्मारकों में प्राप्त होने वाली प्रवेश-शुल्क को छोड़ कर केन्द्र सरकार पर्यटन स्वतंत्र की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों से कोई प्रत्यक्ष राजस्व प्राप्त नहीं करती है।

Employees working in Income-tax Department, Delhi

5893. DR. RANEN SEN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5707 on the 5th April, 1974 regarding employees working in Income-tax Department, Delhi and state-

(a) whether the permanent posts lying vacant as on 31st March, 1973 in the various cadres have since been filled up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As on 31st March, 1973, 800 permanent posts were lying vacant in various non-gazetted cadres in Delhi charge. Out of these, 711 posts have already been filled up by confirming the persons concerned. The confirmations against the remaining posts will be made as soon as verification of character and antecedents, passing of typing test and vigilance clearance etc. of the persons concerned have been completed.

Advance made by Nationalised Banks in Priority Sector

5894. **SHRI M. S. PURTY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts advanced by nationalised banks in priority sector so far during the year 1974-75; and

(b) the amounts advanced in 1973-74 in that sector and overdues pending recovery at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Outstanding advances of public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, to the priority sectors comprising Agriculture (direct and indirect finance), small scale industries, road and water transport operations, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons and education, amounted to Rs. 1292.4 crores as at the end of June, 1973 and to Rs. 1688.3 crores as at the end of June, 1974.

The present system of data flow provides for information on the recovery position on direct finance to agriculture only. The latest available figures, which relate to June, 1973 are as under:

Recovery position of agricultural Advances (Direct Finance) by public sector Banks as at the end of June 1973.

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

1. Balance outstanding	298.29
2. Demand	146.47
3. Recovery	70.24
4. Percentage fo (3) to (2)	47.96

Data are provisional.

Strike by Supervisory Staff of State Bank of India

5895. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 22,000 Supervising Staff of the State Bank of India launched Token Strike on 5th April, 1975 and held demonstrations on several other dates before 5th April, 1975; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what immediate steps Government propose to take against these strikers and demonstrators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that the supervising staff of the bank have been holding demonstrations at the large and medium offices of the bank from 20th March 1975 and also observed a token strike on the 4th April, 1975 to press their demand for increased rate of dearness allowance.

State Bank of India has advised its offices to deal with the strike and demonstrations in accordance with the standing instructions. According to State Bank those who were absent from duty on the 4th April, 1975 are, *inter alia* liable for deduction of one-day's emoluments.

Number of Employees in Airports in North-Eastern States

5896. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of various categories of employees in different airports in North-Eastern States; and

(b) the total number of local people, (i.e. people from the States) employed in the above airports, out of them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pensions to Government Employees absorbed in Autonomous Bodies

5897. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees absorbed permanently in autonomous bodies are not paid pensions and other allied benefits from the date of their absorption and their pay is also restricted on the analogy of the Government of India order No. 8(34) Estt: JII/57 of 25th March, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the actual age/Length of service for seeking voluntary retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A Government servant is entitled to seek voluntary retirement either after attaining the age of 50 years if he is in Class I or Class II service or post and had entered Government service before attaining the age of 35 years, and after attaining the age of 55 years in all other cases or after completion of 30 years service. Permanent Government employees absorbed permanently in the autonomous

bodies, in the public interest, are paid *pro-rata* pension, gratuity etc. in respect of the service rendered under the Government and these benefits are disburseable either from the earliest date from which the Government servant could have retired voluntarily under the rules applicable to him or from the date of absorption in the autonomous body, whichever is later. Their pay is refixed as re-employed pensioners under the relevant orders. The reason for placing the above restriction is that it is only after attaining the age of 50/55 years, as the case may be, or after completion of 30 years of service, that a Government servant can retire with pensionary benefits.

Smugglers' Activities on Western and Eastern Coasts

5898. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether according to available reports, smugglers are active once more all along the coastline north and south of Bombay and on the eastern sea coast from Visakhapatnam onwards; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in relation thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Some intelligence reports suggest that after the first shock, there are again signs of activities by smugglers. The position is, however, under constant watch. Apart from preventive detentions of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers, measures have already been taken to set up the preventive checks in vulnerable areas, the distribution centres and on the feeder roads. A wireless communication network linking a number of points on the west coast has also been established. Extra staff and equipment have also been provided to field offices for the purpose. Fourteen Norwegian boats fitted with radar and other equipments have been acquired and

six more boats are expected to arrive shortly.

Administrative steps such as bringing more effective officers into the position have also been taken. More administrative & legislative measures are under consideration.

वेस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को जारी किये गये आयात लाइसेंस/पत्र अधिकार

5899. श्री महेन्द्र सिंह बनेर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वेस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 20, नेशनल पार्क, नई दिल्ली को, निर्यात क्रयदेशों को पूरा करने के लिए कच्चा माल आयात करने हेतु कितने मूल्य के अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंस, अधिकार पत्र जारी किए गए तथा उनका जारी करने की तारीख तथा उनके अन्तर्गत आयात किए जाने वाला माल क्या है, तथा उक्त आयात लाइसेंस/अधिकार पत्र कितने ट्रांजिस्टरो तथा अन्य उपकरणों के निर्यात के लिए जारी किए गए ;

(ख) क्या यह भी मंच है कि उक्त अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंस अधिकार पत्रों पर निर्यात किए माल के आधार पर जो माल आयात किया जाना था वह नहीं किया गया।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त फर्म द्वारा निर्यात किए गए माल का धौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या इस फर्म ने लंदन में अपने कार्यालय केवल दिखाने के लिए खोल हुए हैं तथा उसे लंदन की तथाकथित फर्मों से जाली आयात क्रयदेशों के आधार पर अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंस मिल हैं।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) : मैसर्स वेस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्राइवेट लि., 20,

नेशनल पार्क, नई दिल्ली ने, पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिए आयात नीति के अग्रिम विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किसी भी विशेष निर्यात क्रयदेश को पूरा करने के लिए कच्चे माल तथा मंडकों के लिए अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंस/प्राधिकार पत्र।रिलीज आईर प्राप्त नहीं किए हैं।

हरियाणा के किसानों को रई विकास के बारे में वाणिज्य मंत्री के साथ बैठक

5900. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा के किसान कृषि की खेती के विकास और उनकी कम कीमत के प्रश्नों को लेकर 17 फरवरी, 1975 को उनसे मिलें थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन्हें क्या आश्वासन दिए थे ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

Amendment of restricted Dividends Act

5901. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring an amendment to the Restricted Dividend, Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Bill to amend the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974 to provide that while dividends in excess of the various limitations laid down in the Act may not be paid,

higher dividends can be declared, the deferred dividends being payable in two annual instalments, but without interest, after the expiry of the present Act, will be introduced in Parliament soon.

Fertilizer Supplied by USSR to India

5902. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether USSR has decided to raise prices of fertilizer for supply to our country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the extent of increase decided?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

तम्बाकू क तस्करी

5903. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या बिस् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में तम्बाकू का तस्करी व्यापार बड़ी मात्रा में होता है;

(ख) यदि हा. तो इसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

बिस् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रबुध कुमार मुकुर्जी): (क) यद्यपि ऐसे मामले हुए हैं जिनमें तम्बाकू पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की चोरी सरकार कानूनों में आयी है तथापि इन मद से शुल्क की कुल बसूली

की ध्यान में रखते हुए इन मामलों की नई पैमाने पर तस्करी की सजा देना संभव नहीं होगा;

(ख) यद्यपि इस प्रकार चोरियों के मुख्य कारण बेईमान व्यापारियों की कर की चोरी करने और शीघ्र धन कमाने की प्रवृत्ति है इस निमित्त अपनाये जाने वाले तरीके ये रहे हैं देय शुल्क की अवार्ग, के बिना तम्बाकू की चोरी छिपे रूप से निकासी, गोदामों में तम्बाकू का बदला जाना, करजी तौर पर नष्ट करना, और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से संबंधित दस्तावेजों में अनधिकृत परिवर्तन करना।

(ग) जहाँ कहीं शुल्क की चोरी के मामले पकड़े गये हैं दोष, व्यक्तियों को कानूनी कार्यवाही के अनुसार दण्डित किया गया है, और निवारक उपायों को दृढ़ किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ में प्रशासन की जांच करने के लिये सरकार ने तम्बाकू उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ समिति नियुक्त की थी। उक्त समिति की अन्तरिम सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं। और उनके परियम 1975 के विन विधेयक में 4 तिपय परिवर्तन पहले की प्रस्तावित कर दिए गये हैं। समिति की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है। रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर इस प्रकार की चोरी रोकने के लिये आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Exemption Granted to Gratuity Trusts by Commissioner of Income Tax in West Bengal

5904. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the gratuity trusts which were granted exemption by Commissioner of Income tax in West Bengal in 1971 to 1974;

(b) the dates on which Coal Mines Authority Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal

Ltd., National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Singueri Companies Ltd., were granted exemption in respect of their gratuity trusts; and

(c) whether any other coal mining company was granted such an exemption?

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

(a) Under rule 2 of Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961 the following gratuity trusts were given approval by Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal during 1971 to 1974:

1. R. B. S Rubber Mill Gratuity Fund.
2. Tractors India Limited Staff Gratuity Fund
3. Birla Gwalior (P) Ltd. Employees Gratuity Trust.
4. Champdany Jute Co Ltd. Gratuity Fund.
5. Khaitan and Co Employees Gratuity Fund.
6. Gramophone Co. of India Ltd. Employees Gratuity Insurance Scheme Trust Fund
7. Sen's Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd. Employees Gratuity Fund.
8. Scientific Design and Development Pvt. Ltd., Employees Gratuity Fund.
9. British Metal Corporation (P) Ltd. Employees Gratuity Fund.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Implementation of Agreement with USSR for Import of Fertilizers

5905. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of agreement signed in February, 1975

with USSR for import of fertilizers has started; and

(b) if so, how much fertilizers have been imported so far?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 39860 tonnes of fertilizers have already been shipped by the U.S.S.R. authorities upto 31st March, 1975.

Recommendations made at the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific

5906. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any recommendations made at the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific held in New Delhi during the month of March, 1975 have been received by Government and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The Commission, at its New Delhi Session, reviewed the progress made by the region in the different fields of economic and social activity, approved the terms of reference of its main Committees, rationalised the structure of its subsidiary bodies and endorsed an integrated Programme of Work and Priorities for the period 1975-77. It also adopted resolutions reflecting the consensus among the member countries in regard to the regional contribution to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, legislative arrangements within the Commission on matters relating to Shipping and Ports, establishment of regional centres for transfer of technology and for Agricultural machinery, regional plan of action for enhancement of the role of women in development, Coordination of the activities of the regional training institutions and change in the name of the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning.

The Indian delegation fully participated in the Session and was by and large satisfied with the outcome of the deliberations. The follow-up action would be initiated by the Secretariat of the Commission.

Import of Fertilizers

5907. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers imported during the year 1974-75; and

(b) the names of the countries from whom imported, country-wise and quantity-wise?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is enclosed

Statement

Statement showing country-wise and quantity-wise imports of fertilizers during 1974-75.

S.No.	Country	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Austria	50,000
2.	Belgium	21,000
3.	Bulgaria	7,24
4.	Denmark	10,000
5.	D.P.R.K.	10,500
6.	France	3,24,000
7.	G.D.R.	2,09,455
8.	Holland	90,000
9.	Italy	2,60,950
10.	Japan	4,80,000
11.	Kuwait	1,50,000
12.	Poland	2,37,209

(1)	(2)	(3)
13.	Qatar	11,000
14.	Romania	2,14,837
15.	Spain	20,000
16.	U.S.A.	6,05,900
17.	U.K.	1,35,000
18.	U.S.S.R.	3,10,330
19.	West Germany	3,21,000
20.	Yugoslavia	10,000
		<u>35,38,425</u>

(The above figures are provisional)

Experiments in Artificial Rain

5908. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments to augment rainfall by artificial means were conducted over Rihand reservoir during the monsoon seasons of 1973 and 1974;

(b) to what extent these experiments were successful; and

(c) whether such experiments have been abandoned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An increase of 17 to 28 per cent in rainfall was claimed in 1973. The evaluation of the results of 1974 is not yet complete as the rainfall data for the period of the experiments is still not available from the State Government.

(c) No, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have not so far made any request for conducting such experiments during 1975.

Promotions of S.C. and S.T. in Public Sector

5909. SHRIMATI ROZ A. DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage fixed for promotions for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Industries and Corporations; and

(b) how many such promotions have been given in Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reservation for Scheduled Castes is 15 per cent and for Scheduled Tribes 7½ per cent of the total number of vacancies which are to be filled up by promotions as under:—

- (i) Posts filled by promotion through limited departmental competitive examinations within or to Class I, III and IV in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.
- (ii) In promotions made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness in appointments to all Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.
- (iii) In promotions made by selection in or to Class III and IV from Class III to Class II, within Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.

(b) According to available information the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. made 2 promotions in Class II during the year 1974 both of which were given to Scheduled Caste candidates.

Smuggling Activities on Darjeeling-Nepal Border

5910. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the smuggling activities on Darjeeling-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken in this regard?

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

(a) Government are aware of the smuggling activities on Darjeeling-Nepal border.

(b) The value of seizures effected on Darjeeling-Nepal border during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Export (Rs.)	Import (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1972	8,474	7,18,265	7,26,739
1973	26,218	5,15,879	5,42,097
1974	1,44,561	6,37,439	7,82,000

However to prevent smuggling Preventive Units and Check Posts have been set up on Darjeeling-Nepal border to keep a vigilant eye over smugglers. The Preventive staff undertake regular preventive patrol and conduct searches of secret places of storage as also the persons of suspected carriers/smugglers. They also regularly carry out checks of vehicular traffic by surprise and on the basis of information.

In addition the following measures to check smuggling on Indo-Nepal border have been taken:—

(i) Cooperation of H.M.G. of Nepal has been sought with a view to check smuggling across the Border;

(ii) for effective control the entire staff deployed along the border has

been put under the unified control of a Collector of Customs stationed at Patna;

(iii) Jeeps and other necessary anti-smuggling equipment including fire-arms have been provided to the staff for checking the smuggling;

(iv) a post of an Officer on Special Duty was created in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to act as a Centralised Agency for coordinating the anti-smuggling work related to Indo-Nepal border;

(v) necessary arrangements have been made to import training to the staff in anti-smuggling work including training in surveillance and use of fire-arms;

(vi) Preventive parties are deployed in the cities near the border to check smuggling besides the mobile preventive parties who are also engaged on similar work;

(vii) with a view to check smuggling, action has also been taken to detain smugglers under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Orders received by S.T.C. for Export of Cement

5911. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has got fresh orders for cement export of the value of Rs. 5 crores;

(b) which are the countries and whom S.T.C. exports cement;

(c) the total value of the export orders for cement received by S.T.C. by now; and

(d) the period during which these orders were received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The STC exports cement primarily to Iran, Oman, Bangladesh,

United Arab Emirates, Maldives and other West Asian countries. Cement worth about Rs. 8.50 crores has been shipped in 1974-75. It would not be in the interests of the Corporation's operations to disclose the value and period of execution of orders in hand for export of cement.

Proposal of U.K. Government to Restrict Import of Cotton Yarn

5912. SHRI RAM HEDAGO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government propose to restrict import of cotton yarn from all sources and introduce new curbs on foreign knitwear and woven fabrics and garments; and

(b) if so, its effect on our industry and economy in the country?

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

(a) The U.K. Government informed us of their intention to introduce with effect from 3rd April, 1975 surveillance on the import of textiles of all main fibres from all non-European Economic Community sources. The surveillance is through import licences for these products. We are given to understand that licences will be freely issued on demand provided there is firm evidence of orders with overseas suppliers. The U.K. Government have, however, stated that the object of this exercise is to maintain detailed and up-to-date information about imports and the action is not to be taken as a stage towards further quantitative restrictions.

It may also be stated that imports of following items of cotton textiles from India into the U.K. have been subject to quantitative restrictions for a number of years:—

(1) Cotton yarn

(2) Woven cotton fabrics, grey or bleached, mercerised or not,

(3) Other woven cotton fabrics

(4) Woven cotton garments and madeups.

(b) It is too early to comment as to what would be the effect of the measures taken by the U.K. Government.

मध्य प्रदेश के दुर्ग जिले में राजहारा में जाली करेंसी नोटों का गिरोह

5913. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने मार्च 1975 के दूसरे सप्ताह में दुर्ग जिले के राजहारा क्षेत्र में जाली करेंसी नोट छापने के एक गिरोह का पता लगाया था और इस बारे में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था;

(ख) यदि हा तो उनमें जाली नोट छापने का क्या क्या मामान बरामद किया गया और यह गिरोह कब में कार्य कर रहा था, और

(ग) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की पुलिस ने 13 मार्च, 1975 को एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को पकड़ा था जो 10 रुपये का जाली नोट चलाने की कोशिश कर रहा था। तलाशी लिये जाने पर उसके पास दस-दस रुपये के नूतन के 5 और जाली नोट बरामद हुए। उससे पूछताछ करने के बाद गुरु ऐसे गिरोह का पता चला जो दस-दस रुपये के जाली नोट छापने और उन्हें चलाने का काम करता है। इस सिलसिले में दस व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये जा चुके हैं और दो के फरार होने की खबर मिली है।

(ख) इस जांच के दौरान पुलिस ने जाली नोट छापने के 10 ब्लॉक, छपाई की

मशीन स्याही, और 4000 सफेद कागज पकड़े हैं जिन पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की माहुर और '10' का प्रंक छपा है और नकली लाइन बनी है। चूंकि इस मामले का जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है इसलिए पकड़े तौर पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह गिरोह कब से काम कर रहा है।

(ग) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 489 (ख) और (ग), के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Smuggling of Rice to Pakistan

5914. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in smuggling of rice to Pakistan via Gujarat from Dhulia District in Maharashtra has recently been unearthed;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) what action is taken against the officers and other persons involved in smuggling of rice to Pakistan; and

(d) salient features of steps taken or proposed to check smuggling of rice to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No such racket in smuggling of rice to Pakistan via Gujarat from Dhulia District of Maharashtra has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (a) above.

Amount spent in Gujarat State to face scarcity

5915. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) the total amount spent in Gujarat State during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 to face the scarcity;

(b) out of this how much has been given by the Central Government;

(c) the amount estimated to be spent during the year 1975-76; and

(d) the help sanctioned by the Centre for this year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). The expenditure on drought relief in Gujarat for the years 1972-73 to 1975-76 as reported by the State Government and the Central assistance made available towards that expenditure are set out in the following table:

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Expenditure reported by the State Government	Central assistance
1972-73	31.91	18.00
1973-74	50.52	49.21*
1974-75	41.46	12.39
1975-76 (Estimate)	00.00	—

*Includes expenditure of Rs. 10.60 cro. relating to 1972-73.

The table is under review.

Demand of Indian Bed-Sheets in Foreign Countries

5916. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian bed-sheets have captivated the mind of foreign housewives who are going in for more handloom and hand printed bed-sheets for their bed rooms, and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned therefrom during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) It is true that demand for Indian Bed-sheets both mill made and handloom abroad is increasing.

(b) West Germany, Sweden, U.S.A., Denmark, U.K., Canada etc. are the major importers of our bed-sheets. The total foreign exchange earning during 1975-76 through the export of Bed-sheets is expected to be worth Rs. 25 crores, of which handloom bed-sheets may account for Rs. 5 crores.

Restrictions in U.K. against import of foreign knit-wear and woven fabrics

5917. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the restrictions operating in the U.K. against import of foreign knit-wear, on woven fabrics and garments,

(b) whether any other member countries of the E.C.M. have placed or are thinking of placing similar restrictions; if so, the names of the countries, and

(c) its effects on India's export of such items?

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

(a) to (c). Imports of Cotton Woven fabrics and garments, from India into the U.K. are subject to quantitative restrictions, under bilateral arrangements. No quantitative restrictions, are at present applied by the U.K. to imports of cotton knit-wear from India.

All cotton textiles imported from India into the European Economic Community (excluding U.K.) have also been subjected to quantitative restrictions separately under bilateral arrangements. For imports from other countries and specified textiles into UK and the other members of the EEC different regimes apply.

In the past the Government of India secured through these arrangements progressively increased quotas. Negotiations are being held for entering into a new arrangement with the Community.

Rise in the prices of non-controlled cloth

5918. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had asked cotton mills represented by Indian Cotton Mills Federation as to why they had increased prices of some non-controlled varieties of cloth by 10 to 20 per cent;

(b) whether there is no regulation of price over non-controlled cloth; and

(c) in view of steep price rise of the above varieties of cloth, whether Government propose to have some kind of price control over the same?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The ICMF had stated that due to increase in prices of cotton and of inputs such as wages, interest rates and power charges, an increase in price had become inevitable. Government indicated to the ICMF that they viewed with disfavour any reversal of the welcome trend of decline in prices which had benefited consumers to some extent.

(b) Prices of non-controlled cloth are not under statutory control;

(c) No, Sir.

अफीम का उत्पादन और निर्यात

5919. श्री भगीरथ भंवर :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष देश में राज्यवार अफीम का उत्पादन कितना-कितना हुआ और इसमें से कितनी मात्रा में इसका निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) अफीम किस भाव पर उत्पादकों से खरीदी गई और विदेशों में इसकी बिक्री का औसत भाव क्या रहा ;

(ग) अफीम की कितनी मात्रा का देश में फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योगों में प्रयोग किया गया ;

(घ) देश में एलकालायड का कितना उत्पादन इस समय होता है और इसमें वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ङ) अफीम उत्पादन में सुधार और वृद्धि करने तथा उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन देने संबंधी विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) देश में वर्ष 1974 में अफीम का राज्य वार उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :—

राज्य	90 डिग्री घनत्व पर उत्पादित अफीम अर्थात् 10 प्रतिशत नमी वाली अफीम की मात्रा
-------	--

	(मीट्रिक टनों में)
मध्य प्रदेश	448
राजस्थान	246
उत्तर प्रदेश	193

जोड़ 887

वर्ष 1974 में निर्यात के लिए भेजी गई अफीम की कुल मात्रा 861 मीट्रिक टन थी ।

(ख) पोस्ट के काश्तकारों से खरीदी गई अफीम की कीमत खण्ड-दरों पर निश्चित की जाती है, अर्थात् प्रति हेक्टेयर अफीम की जितनी ही अधिक उपज होगी काश्तकार को उतनी ही अधिक कीमत दी जायगी । वर्ष

1974 में उत्पादित अफीम की खण्ड-दरे इस प्रकार थीं :—

श्रेणी	70 डिग्री घनत्व पर, अर्थात् 30 प्रतिशत नवी वाली अफीम का प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य
--------	--

रु०

(i) जिन कास्त-

कारों ने प्रति
हेक्टेयर 60
कि०ग्रा० या
इससे अधिक
अफीम दी है।

100.00

(ii) जिन कास्तकारों ने प्रति

हेक्टेयर 40 कि० ग्रा० या इससे
अधिक किन्तु 60 कि० ग्रा० से
कम अफीम दी है।

90 00

(iii) जिन कास्तकारों ने प्रति हेक्टे-

यर 30 कि० ग्रा० या इससे
अधिक किन्तु 40 कि० ग्रा० से
कम अफीम दी है।

75.00

(iv) जिन कास्तकारों ने प्रति

हेक्टेयर 30 कि० ग्रा० से कम
अफीम दी है।

60.00

भारत सरकार द्वारा बाहरी देशों को निर्यात के लिए नियत की गई अफीम की कीमत जो 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 मार्च, 1975 तक लागू थी, 90 डिग्री घनत्व पर अफीम में साठ भारतीय अन्तर्वस्तु की प्रति इकाई 3.20 अमेरिकी डॉलर थी जो प्रति किलोग्राम लगभग 32.00 अमेरिकी डॉलर बँटती है (भारतीय अफीम में सामान्यतया साठ भारतीय की लगभग बस इकाई होती है)।

(ब) वर्ष 1974 में देश में औद्योगिक-निर्माण उद्योगों को 3,558 कि० ग्रा० अफीम (अफीम चूने और अफीम की बट्टियों के रूप में) दी गई थी।

(घ) वर्ष 1974 में सरकार के गजी-पुर स्थित कारखाने में 4,164 कि० ग्रा० अफीम अल्कालाइड का निर्माण किया गया। अल्कालाइड का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में दूसरा कारखाना स्थापित किया गया है जिसे जल्दी ही चालू किए जानेकी संभावना है।

(ङ) सरकार ने अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और पोस्त के कास्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

(i) पोस्त के किसी कास्तकार को दिया जाने वाला अफीम का मूल्य एक ऐसे विमर्षण अनुक्रम में नियत किया जाना है जो उसके द्वारा दी गई अफीम की उपज पर निर्भर करता है। प्रति हेक्टेयर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपज वाले कास्तकार को मूल्य की अवाधनी अपेक्षाकृत ऊँची दर पर की जानी है।

(ii) प्रत्येक अफीम प्रभाग में पोस्त के ऐसे कास्तकार को नकद पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं जो अफीम की सबसे अधिक उपज देता है।

(iii) कीट-नाशक दवाइयों एवं उर्वरकों का प्रयोग करने के संबंध में कास्तकारों को शिक्षा देने के लिए प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया जाता है।

(iv) अफीम की उपज तथा क्वालिटी में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से पोस्त के बीजों, मिट्टी तथा उर्वरकों आदि के संबंध में प्रयोग करने के लिए पोस्त को काटने वाले कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रयोगात्मक फार्म कायम किए गए हैं। इन प्रयोगों से प्राप्त निष्कर्षों का उपयोग अफीम की उपज बढ़ाने में पोस्त के कास्तकारों का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए किया जाएगा।

(5) सरकार ने पोस्ट की कास्त तथा अफीम के उत्पादन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के संबंध में बहुत ही दीर्घ-कालीन अनुसंधान योजनाओं की शुरुआत की है निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होने पर, पोस्ट के कास्तकारों को अफीम की उपज तथा मार्फीन अनुवस्तु की मात्रा बढ़ाने में उनसे सहायता मिलेगी।

(6) रासायनिक उर्वरक तथा कीटनाशक दवाइया प्राप्त करने में कास्तकारों की सहायता की जाती है।

Number of Foreign Tourists overflow major Indian Airports

5920. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of foreign tourists who overflow the major Indian airports without wanting to stop over and visit the country; and

(b) the major steps and important measures being taken by the various Governmental and tourist agencies to promote tourism in India and with what results during the first three months of 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism maintains a record of foreign tourist arrivals only and has no information on the number of foreign tourists who overflow the major airports in India without wanting to stop over and visit the country.

(b) A statement showing the major steps and important measures being taken to promote tourism in India is attached. The increase in tourist

arrivals in the first three months of 1975 is as shown below:

	January	February	March
1974	37,778	33,021	35,255
1975	42,661	38,915	41,000 (Estimate)
Percentage increase.	12.9	17.8	16.3 (Estimate)

Statement

1. The Indian Airlines have introduced 'Discover India promotional fares' payable in foreign exchange from 1st September, 1974. They are US \$200 for 14 days and US \$275 for 21 days' unrestricted travel on the domestic sectors of Indian Airlines.
2. To promote mountaineering and trekking, certain restricted areas in Jammu and Kashmir, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh have been declared open recently to foreign tourists at the instance of the Department of Tourism.
3. A vigorous market-oriented drive has been launched in the potential markets abroad. Under the 'Operation Europe' and 'Operation U.S.A.' launched in collaboration with Air India, efforts are being made to attract more tourists from Continental Europe and the Americas.
4. Government of India Tourist Office is being opened in West Asia to attract tourists from the oil rich countries.
5. Intensive publicity programme in India and abroad with improved quality of literature has been undertaken.
6. The policy regarding charter flights has been liberalised.

7. Visa fees for a number of countries on a reciprocal basis have been abolished.
 8. Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany, Yugoslavia, Nordic Countries and Bulgaria for the abolition of visas for stay upto 90 days.
 9. The period of validity of the 21-day landing permit, which permits a visa-free entry, has been raised to 28 days.
 10. Facilitation procedures at airports have been improved.
 11. Liquor permits are given to foreign tourists free of charge on all-India basis by Indian Missions and Government of India Tourist Offices.
 12. Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts.
 13. A complaints cell in the Department has been created to deal with all tourist complaints for taking remedial measures.
 14. Incentives have been given to the travel trade by way of release of foreign exchange to enable them to undertake extensive overseas promotional tours and also to advertise in the leading international travel magazines abroad.
 15. As a part of publicity drive, the Tourism Department invites every year travel agents and travel writers/journalists/TV film producers from abroad for familiarisation visits to India.
 16. Holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa are being created for destination traffic.
 17. Major improvements are being made to our four international airports.
 18. Wildlife tourism is being developed to attract wild life enthusiasts from abroad.
 19. Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations, institutions and other private parties in the tourist trade by way of grant and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities.
 20. Existing tourist facilities at important tourist centres are being improved wherever possible.
 21. Places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments are being developed.
 22. A training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services is being organised.
 23. Special point-to-point fares have also been introduced on some international sectors of Air-India e.g. New York/Bombay/Delhi, Paris-Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta etc within the IATA framework. Continuous efforts are being made through Air-India to introduce attractive promotional fares on as many sectors as possible to reduce the initial cost of travel to India and to face the stiff competition from other tourist destinations.
 24. The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) had declared 1975 as the South Asia Tourism Year. It is expected that this would focus attention to India in the South Asian region.
- Revenue from Oil, Tea and Jute produced in Assam**
5921. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of revenues earned by the Central Government from tea, oil and jute produced in Assam during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The required information is furnished hereunder:—

Description	Revenue earned during		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 upto January, 1975 (Rs. in lakhs)
Tea	1250	1272	2114
Tea Cess	94	98	92
Mineral Oils	3821	4137	3520
Oil Cess	1	1	1
Jute Manu- facture	12	11	9
Jute Twist Yarn	7	9	8

Escalation in Nylon prices

5922. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been frequent escalation in nylon prices ever since the defunct voluntary yarn pact was concluded particularly in Amritsar;

(b) if so, whether escalations announced by spinners in popular counts of yarn amounted to as high as 80 per cent;

(c) if so, facts thereof;

(d) whether Central Nylon Committee did not meet since October, 1974; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). There has been periodical escalation in nylon prices. Escalations are on account of the escalation clause regarding the increase in the price of caprolactum in the Voluntary Agreement between the nylon spinners and weavers. The escalation in the nylon yarn prices of popular counts during the period September, 1973 upto now approximately amount to 80 per cent.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) These meetings did not take place for want of quorum due to the absence of representatives of weavers associations in adequate number.

Cotton imported from Pakistan during 1974

5923. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton imported from Pakistan in 1974;

(b) details of qualities of cotton imported from Pakistan during 1974; and

(c) what has been and would be the price of imported Pakistani Cotton as compared to Indian Cotton?

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

(a) and (b). There was no import of cotton from Pakistan during 1974. However, a contract was signed on 31st January, 1975 between Cotton Corporation of India and the Pakistan Cotton Export Corporation for the import into India of two lakh bales of cotton from Pakistan. The shipment of first consignment of one lakh bales is expected to be made during the period ending 31st May, 1975.

(c) The landed prices of Pakistan cotton are about 20 to 25 per cent lower than the prices of corresponding Indian varieties. The cotton will, however, be released at prices comparable to the Indian varieties.

Import Licences Scandal unearthed by C.B.I. in Jodhpur

5924. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 704 on the 15th November, 1974 regarding import licences scandal unearthed by C.B.I. in Jodhpur and state;

(a) whether the investigation has been completed on the import licences scandal unearthed by C.B.I. in Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The cases are still under investigation.

(b) Investigation is still pending. This will be known after the investigation is complete.

(c) The investigation involves scrutiny of voluminous documents relating to several import licences and examination of a number of witnesses.

Stocks accumulated with S.T.C.

5925. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO

JOSHI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI PRADESH CHANDRA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

INDOY:

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH

BANERA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the value of stock that have accumulated with the State Trading Corporation;

(b) what is the item-wise break-up of the value of these stocks, reasons for accumulation in each case and

extent of losses that have been so incurred; and

(c) the preventive measures being taken for future?

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

(a) The value of stocks lying with STC as on 28-2-1975 was Rs. 46.52 crores against normal stock holding of the STC around Rs. 30 crores.

(b) The break-up of total stocks is as under:—

Imports	Rs. crores.
Oils & Fats (Tallow and fats)	16.26
Chemicals (Plastics and paint raw materials)	14.59
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	4.78
Textiles	3.56
IRMAC	0.49
General Products (Newsprint)	6.50
Imported cars	0.34
	<hr/> 46.52

The reasons for accumulation are slow lifting by users due to the credit squeeze, reduction in demand for the end products like plastics, the reduction in the price of certain indigenous raw materials or fall in international prices.

Losses are anticipated on some of the items and the extent of losses would be known only after the accounts are finalised.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken to ensure liquidation of stocks:—

(i) The Licensing authority has made it compulsory for licensee order holders to register their orders within a given

period with the STC with a view to ensuring prompt lifting of the allotted material by them.

- (ii) Accumulated stocks are taken into account while placing future exports.
- (iii) Shipments are being rescheduled, wherever possible, and allottees are being assisted to avail of the Bill Marketing Scheme under which the allottees can lift the stocks immediately against bills of exchange which will be negotiable upto 90 days from the date of lifting

Complaints received by L.I.C.

5926. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received each year during the last three years by LIC offices and their nature generally; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken to reduce the complaints and the results achieved?

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

Nature of complaint	1972-73	1973-74	1.4.1974 to 30.9.1974
1. Claims on policies	6227	6271	3873
2. Commission to Agents	8176	6651	3384
3. Premium Adjustment/Receipts	6126	5146	2643
4. New Business	1353	1047	539
5. Policy loans	3596	2326	1223
6. Paid-up Surrender Value	2928	2608	1036
7. Others	11765	10552	5305
Total	40171	34601	18003

(b) Continuous efforts are being made to improve the efficiency. The Corporation has very recently strengthened the machinery for dealing with complaints in all the Divisional Offices. A Management Information Cell has been set up in each Divisional Office entrusted with the responsibility of attending to all complaints received direct by the Divisional Office, or through the Zonal Office or Central Office. The objective is not only to redress specific grievances, but also to have constant review of the administrative procedures. A study of statistics of complaints reveal that there has been a downward trend in complaints

Realisation of amount advanced by Nationalised Banks to Private Sector Industries in Bihar

5927. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans not realized upto the due date which have been advanced by the nationalised banks to the private sector industries in the State of Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the names of such industries and the amount of loans pending against such industries; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to realize the full amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member, presumably, has in mind whether the nationalised banks have found any of their advances to private sector industries irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The banks take all legal steps to recover such dues. They also make adequate provisions out of profits in their accounts, if there be any shortfall in recovery of their advances to any borrower in relation to the security available, on the basis of advice

of their statutory auditors from year to year.

It may be added, that in accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers and in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, information relating to or to the affairs of the individual constituents of the nationalised banks is not divulged. Further, the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed under the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for all the commercial banks, including the nationalised banks, do not provide for disclosure of the provisions made for bad and doubtful debts in the published accounts.

Production quota of Controlled Cloth

5928. DR. H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken, if any, as a result of the recent rethinking about revising the production quota of controlled cloth and the textile mills export obligations; and

(b) the factors and criteria taken into consideration in this regard?

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

(a) No decisions have yet been taken in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation in Budget for Payment of ex gratia compensation for Enemy Properties

5929. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of Rs. 12 crores allocated in 1971-74 budgets for payment of ex-gratia compensation for enemy properties only Rs. 2.11 crores could be utilized; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether out of allocated amount in the budget for 1974-75 only 75 lakhs was paid to the claimants;

(c) if so, whether the unpaid money has been returned to the consolidated Fund of Government of India after 31st March, 1975;

(d) whether Calcutta Panel and the Office of Custodian approved and sanctioned cases of East Pak Claimants; and

(e) if so, whether these claimants have received ex gratia compensation by 31st March, 1975?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The claims registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India relate to different type of properties, requiring verification and valuation as in 1965. The majority of the claimants found it difficult to furnish direct evidence of ownership, which resulted in the slow settlement of the claims, and consequent under-utilization of the budget provision.

(b) and (c). Out of the budget provision of Rs. 2 crores, an amount of Rs. 1.4 crores has been paid to the claimants during the financial year 1974-75. The unutilized amount of the budget provision has automatically lapsed.

(d) The Panel comprising the Custodian of Enemy Property and two other members has so far verified 208 claims.

(e) By 31st March, 1975, ex-gratia payment has been made in respect of 63 claims verified by the Panel. The remaining claims are being processed.

Increment to Development Employees of General Insurance Corporation

5930. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development employees have not been given any increment since May 13, 1971 when the

General Insurance Industry was taken over, whereas all other cadres have been given *ad hoc* increments and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the progress made in standardising and rationalising of pay-scales and service conditions of the development employees and by what time it will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The development employees of the erstwhile New India Assurance Co. Ltd. and the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. continue to get increments which would have been admissible under the settlements applicable to them just prior to nationalisation. The development employees of the other "Units" were given "ad hoc" increments in 1973, 1974 and 1975 based on their performance

(b) Discussions have been taken place with the concerned Unions of these employees but it is not possible to indicate, at present, by when their pay scales and allowances will be rationalized.

Posts of Chairman and Executive Director lying vacant in Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited

5931. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Chairman and Executive Director have not been filled up in Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited since January, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The post of Chairman, NEC, was filled on an *ad-hoc* basis immediately on its falling vacant in

January, 1974. The post of Executive Director which fell vacant in October, 1973 is being kept in abeyance for the time being.

Contribution of powerlooms in India's Exports

5932. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by the powerlooms in exports of the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) number of powerlooms in the country, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of superfine varieties of yarn supplied to the powerlooms during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by his Ministry to save their small industries with special reference to West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The value of export of powerloom fabrics and made-ups during the last three years is as under:

Year	Value	(in Rs. Lakhs)
1972	193.2	
1973	461.6	
1974	474.7	(Provisional)

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The quantum of superfine varieties of cotton yarn (i.e. counts 67s and above) delivered in the form of cones/beams/pirns and others, used by the powerlooms, during the last three years is as under:

Year	Deliveries (in '000 Kgs.)
1971	18,103
1972	20,424
1973	18,002

State-wise break-up of the above deliveries is not available

(d) The day to day development of small industries, including powerloom industry, falls within the State Sector. All schemes and projects for their development are formulated and

executed by the State Governments. So far as the Central Government is concerned, financial assistance is granted to State Governments in the form of block loans and grants toward outlays for Annual Plans of the States. This position is true in the case of West Bengal also.

Statement

Estimated number of powerlooms in States as on 31st December, 1974

Sl. No.	State	Estimated number of Power-looms		
		Cotton	Art Silk	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,193	1,434	9,627
2	Kerala	2,703	179	2,882
3	Karnataka	9,702	13,124	22,826
4	Tamil Nad	17,064	8,202	25,266
5	Pondicherry	1,097	17	1,114
6	Gujarat	15,222	43,310	58,532
7	Rajasthan	4,508	90	4,598
8	West Bengal	9,429	736	10,165
9	Bihar	4,189	908	5,097
10	Assam	752	.	752
11	Orissa	1,259	14	1,273
12	Uttar Pradesh	13,292	2,279	15,571
13	Maharashtra	90,745	28,089	1,18,834
14	Madhya Pradesh	9,712	926	10,638
15	Delhi	1,309	584	1,893
16	Punjab	2,535	16,078	18,613
17	Himachal Pradesh	49	5	54
18	Jammu & Kashmir	51	240	291
19	Tripura	24	..	24
20	Manipur	32	..	32
21	Dadra and Nagarhaveli	136	18	154
22	Goa Daman and Diu	76	20	96
23	Haryana	1,002	495	1,497
24	Kandla Free Trade Zone	..	68	68
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..
26	Nagaland	6	.	6
TOTAL		1,93,067	1,16,216	3,09,283

Import Licences issued to large Industrial Houses

5933. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences issued to 20 large industrial houses in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) whether favour has been shown to Shahu Jain and J. K. Industries for issue of import licences, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Particulars of all import licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library

(b) and (c). Import licences are governed by the policy in force. In the absence of any detailed particular it is difficult to say whether any favour has at all been shown to these Houses in the grant of import licences.

Deposits and advances made by Banks in Quilon District of Kerala

5934. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits and advances made in Quilon District of Kerala by

(i) Canara Bank (ii) Syndicate Bank (iii) Central Bank of India (iv) State Bank as on the 31st March, 1975; purpose-wise and Taluk-wise;

(b) the amount advanced to parties outside the Districts from the offices inside the District; and

(c) the reasons for advances being lower than deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The latest available district-wise data relating to deposits and advances of branches of Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Central Bank of India and State Bank of India located in Quilon District and the purposewise distribution of advances of these four banks utilised in that district are set out in the Annexure. The present system of statistical reporting does not however, provide for compilation of data Taluk-wise or according to the domicile of the borrowers

(c) The level of advances of individual branches is determined by the level or economic activity in their command areas, particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry and the opportunities for extending credit to small borrowers in terms of specific developmental programmes in areas like land development, minor irrigation, small scale industries and large and medium sized industries.

Statement

(Amount in thousands of rupees)

	Canara Bank	Syndicate Bank	Central Bank of India	State Bank of India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Deposits	23857	18579	18442	14395
Advances :				
(x) As per sanction	24787	11870	13469	5984
(x) As per utilisation	24838	11979	16277	5250

	Canara Bank	Syndicate Bank	Central Bank of India	State Bank of India
Occupation :				
(i) Agriculture and allied activities	5546	1865	4511	1699
(ii) Of which :				
(1) Direct Finance	4	1730	2967	65
(2) Indirect Finance	9	..	12	348
(iii) Industry	19649	5511	7747	1539
(iii) Trade	2763	2314	2686	553
(v) Personal loans	1176	850	328	485
(vi) All others	704	1439	1005	974
TOTAL	24838	11979	16277	5250

गुजरात में अकाल राहत कार्यों पर धन खर्च किया जाना

5935. श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73, 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान गुजरात में अकाल राहत कार्यों पर खर्च किए गए धन का वर्षवार विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की राशि कितनी है और उसमें वर्ष-वार राज्य के अंश का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के अंश का पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (ग) : निम्नलिखित सारणी में वर्ष 1972-73 से 1975-76 तक गुजरात

में सूखा राहत कार्यों पर किया गया खर्च जैसा कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है और इस खर्च के संबंध में उपलब्ध की गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता का व्यौरा दिया गया है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सहा- द्वारा सूचित यता खर्च की राशि	
1972-73	31.91	18.50
1973-74	50.52	49.21**
1974-75	41.46	13.39
1975-76 (अनुमानित)	56.00	***

* वर्ष 1972-73 से सम्बद्ध 10.60 करोड़ रुपए की वकाया सहायता की राशि शामिल है ।

** मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Charges of smuggling against Directors of M/s. India Carbon Ltd.

5936. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any of the shareholders|Directors of the India Carbon Limited, were arrested on charges of smuggling;

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

(c) the nature of charges and the incriminating articles recovered from them?

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

Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to Class I and II posts in L.I.C.

5937. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the direct recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to Class I and Class II posts in LIC has been stopped and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Class I, II, III and IV posts in LIC before and after adoption of reservation orders;

(c) whether this indicates their low and poor representation in service in LIC, if so, what measures are being taken to fill all the vacancies reserved for them before dereservation; and

(d) whether the question of direct recruitment of S.C. and S.T. candidates to class I and II posts has been reviewed by the L.I.C. in the light of the provision of the award of National Industrial Tribunal and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Due to certain connected issues being under reference to the National Industrial Tribunal, the LIC did not undertake any direct recruitment to class I posts since 1967. Recruitment to class II posts, including those reserved for SC/ST candidates was however continued.

(b) Percentages before adoption of Reservation Order (31-3-1964)

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
SC	0.11	0.17	0.48	9.78
ST	0.04	0.08	0.54	0.54

Percentages after adoption of Reservation Order (31-3-1974).

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
SC	0.16	0.35	2.57	14.92
ST	0.05	0.02	0.24	1.57

(c) With a view to fill up all the vacancies reserved (including those brought forward) for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the LIC has recently taken the following measures:—

- (i) Separate interviews for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.
- (ii) Vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates not to be filled by other candidates.
- (iii) Grouping of posts carrying similar scales of pay.
- (iv) Recourse to *ad hoc* recruitment in the event of unsatisfactory response from SC/ST candidates at the time of general recruitment.

(d) The question of direct recruitment to Class I posts (including those reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) through open competition is under consideration of the L.I.C.

Allegations against Chairman of I.T.D.C.

**5938. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**

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

(a) whether Government have received a joint letter from several M.P.s. seeking an enquiry into the various allegations levelled by mass media against the Chairman of India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) whether the C.B.I. has enquired into these and submitted an interim report about this official; and

(c) if so, the broad details and action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation have carried out investigations into certain allegations made against the Chairman and Managing Director, India Tourism Development Corporation. The Central Bureau of Investigation's report has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission. Further necessary action will be taken on the advice of the Commission.

Malpractices in disposal of confiscated goods

5939. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Collectorate of Central Excise and Customs, Delhi there has been misuse of sale proceeds from confiscated luxury goods through National Consumers Cooperative Federation and Army Canteen;

(b) whether most of the goods are being sold to the Department Officers and General Public, Members of the Valuation Committee through back door methods by putting less valuation, thereby loss of foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No case of misuse of sale proceeds of confiscated luxury goods sold through National Consumers Cooperative Federation and Defence canteens has come to notice in the Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi.

(b) confiscated goods are not allowed to be sold to departmental officers or to members of the public. However, perishable goods like cigarettes and foodstuffs are allowed to be sold to the members of the public. The valuation of goods is done by a Committee consisting of three senior officers of the Collectorate after careful verification of the market prices of similar goods. Hence the question of any loss to the government revenue does not arise;

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Import of Polyester Chips

5940. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a letter dated the 15th November, 1974 from a Socialist Party Member of Lok Sabha about the violation by IOC and Cast of the ICI Group of the conditions of import of polyester chips;

(b) if so, the details of these violations; and

(c) the action taken against these companies on the basis of the investigation.

gation at these violations by the Commerce Ministry?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the case of M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals, investigation has been completed and the report is under examination. In the case of M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India departmental action has been initiated.

Settlement of DA issue of Supervisory Staff of SBI.

5941 SHRI DHAWANKAR
SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether settlement of DA issue of the State Bank of India supervisory Staff is pending since long and that there is a mounting unrest among the staff members over this issue and

(b) if so, the steps taken to settle the DA issue ensuring justice to the supervisory staff and removing the existing anomaly in the pay structure of supervisory and non-supervisory staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b) State Bank of India has reported that the agreement reached in 1970 regarding salary structure between the bank and the All India State Bank of India Supervising Staff Federation expired on 31st December 1973. The Federation had raised with the bank the question of increase in the rates of Dearness Allowance after the expiry of the agreement. Pending reaching an agreement, the Supervising Staff are being paid Dearness Allowance as per the old agreement with certain improvements in the periodicity of such payments, and raising the pay level upto which Dearness Allowance should be paid. The bank had negotiations with the Federation till November, 1974. However, as no agreement could be reached, the bank

had submitted certain proposals in regard to Dearness Allowance revision to Government for their prior clearance and these proposals are under examination in Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

The State Bank of India has further reported that the supervising staff have been holding demonstrations at the large and medium offices of the bank from 20th March 1975 and also observed a token strike on the 4th April 1975 in support of their demand for higher Dearness Allowance.

State Bank of India has advised its offices to deal with the strike and demonstrations in accordance with the standing instructions. According to State Bank those who were absent from duty on the 4th April 1975 are, *inter alia* liable for deduction of one day's emoluments.

मध्य प्रदेश में वनों के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक की सहायता

5942. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक मध्य प्रदेश के वनों के विकास में रुचि ले रहा है और विश्व बैंक का एक दल नवम्बर, 1974 के प्रथम सप्ताह से मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा कर रहा है और

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्पश्चात् व्यापक क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्)

(क) और (ख) भारत में वनों के विकास की सम्भावनाओं की समीक्षा करने और भविष्य में इस काम में पूर्वी लगाने के लिए परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता निश्चित करने के लिए विश्व बैंक के वन सर्वेक्षण और जानकारी प्राप्त करने वाले एक दल ने अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1974 में भारत का दौरा किया था। इस दल ने प्राथमिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश का भी दौरा किया था। दल के वन

सरक्षण की एक परियोजना के बारे में बात-चीत करने के लिए बैंक के एक दल के भ्रमण-मई में दोबारा मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा किया जाने की सम्भावना है। इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक स्पष्ट जानकारी इन दोरे के बाद ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

Panel of S.A.S Accountants

5943. SHRI P. M. SAYEED Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the panel of S.A.S. Accountants (Section Officers) prepared by the retiring Auditor General in 1972, for selection of persons to be posted to India Audit offices in U.K./U.S.A. was not at all operated by his successor, and

(b) if so, the reasons for not operating the panel?

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

(b) It has been reported by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India that the working of the earlier system of selection and posting of staff to the offices in U.K. and U.S.A. had thrown up some problems and accordingly he found it necessary to change the procedure. This has since been done and a new panel was prepared in April, 1974.

Income-tax on cash awards given to hockey players

5944. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether cash rewards have been given to the Indian hockey players for their success in the World Cup tournament;

(b) if so, the total amount of money received by each of them both from Government and non-Government Organisations; and

(c) whether this reward has been exempted from payment of Income-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) and (b) No information about the cash rewards reportedly given by various agencies to the members of the Indian hockey team is available with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Under Section 10(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as amended from 1-4-1972, casual and non-recurring receipts in excess of Rs. 1,000 are liable to Income-tax. As such these cash rewards would be taxable. Section 10(17A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 inserted by the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1974 exempts,

"any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, in pursuance of awards for literary, scientific and artistic work or attainment, or for proficiency in sports and games, instituted by the Central Government or by any State Government or approved by the Central Government in this behalf.

Provided that the approval granted by the Central Government shall have effect for such assessment year or years (including an assessment year or years commencing before the date on which such approval is granted) as may be specified in the order granting the approval."

Mode of promotion for the post of Draughtsman in Meteorological Department

5945. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications, nature of duties, pay scales and mode of promotion prescribed for the post of Draughtsman in India Meteorological Departments and for the post of Draughtsman, Cartographer and Cartographical Draughtsman in other Government offices;

(b) whether they are promoted along with Senior Observers and UDCs on some ratio basis;

(c) if so, the ratio and the criteria adopted for fixing it;

(d) whether the ratio fixed earlier is due for revision; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The required information in respect of the post of Draughtsman in India Meteorological Department is as follows. There are no posts of Cartographer and Cartographical draughtsman in the Department.

(1) Qualifications:

- (i) Higher Secondary or equivalent.
- (ii) Certificate in Draughtsman-ship (Mechanical) from a recognised institution with proficiency in Mechanics and model drawing.

Desirable. Knowledge of Photography

(2) Nature of duties:

- (i) Prepare charts, diagrams, base maps, contour maps of river basins, wall maps and diagrams to serve as exhibits.
- (ii) Prepare drawing of instruments and machinery, copy layout plans, for location of observatories, installation of instruments etc.
- (iii) Transfer plotted maps and diagrams to offset plates for final printing.
- (iv) Prepare synoptic exercises for trainees.

(v) Tracing designs

- (vi) Enlarge or reduce maps according to requirements.

(vi) Keep account of the drawing materials.

(viii) Plantimeter work.

(3) Pay scale:

Rs. 330—10—380—EB—...—600—EB—15—560.

(4) Mode of promotion prescribed for the post of Draughtsman in the India Meteorological Department:

In accordance with the existing Recruitment Rules, Mechanical Draughtsman with at least 5 years of service in the grade is eligible for promotion to the post of Scientific Assistant.

The pay scale of draughtsman in the India Meteorological Department compares favourably with other Government offices. The information in respect of posts other than the post of draughtsman, which do not exist with the India Meteorological Department is not readily available.

(b) and (c). Senior Observers, Upper Division Clerks and Draughtsmen are eligible for promotion to the post of Scientific Assistant. The quota for promotion is fixed on the basis of the cadre strength in these grades. Out of 40 promotions, 35 are filled by Senior Observers, 4 by Upper Division Clerks and one by Draughtsman.

(d) and (e). The matters is under examination.

Appointments in Supervisory Cadres of Indian Airlines

5946. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons appointed in the supervisory cadres of the Indian Airlines during the last three years and its year-wise break-up; and

(b) what are the reasons for appointing persons in supervisory cadres

when workers are being retrenched on the ground of excess staff?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The number of posts in Grades 10/12 and above which are treated as supervisory categories, including technical posts, filled during the last three years was as follows:—

1972	.	.	.	.	655
1973	.	.	.	.	339
1974	.	.	.	.	123

(b). There has been no case of re-employment due to a reduction in the establishment strength. The posts in the supervisory cadres filled during the last three years represent additions to the cadre on vacancies due to upgradation of posts, promotions, retirements, resignations and casualties.

Construction of Tourist Hotels in Gorakhpur (U.P.)

5947. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct tourist hotels in Gorakhpur, the Central place near Lumbini and Kushinagar in U.P.,

(b) whether any scheme in this regard was received by the U.P. Government for converting Ramgarh Lake area for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has at present no proposal to construct a hotel at Gorakhpur. At Kushinagar, the Corporation plans to expand its existing 8-room Travellers' Lodge by adding 25

more rooms, for which a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been included in the Corporation's Fifth Five Year Plan. The expansion project will be taken up for implementation subject to availability of resources and satisfactory feasibility study.

(b) The Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from the U.P. Government for converting Ramgarh Lake area to construct tourist hotels.

(c) Does not arise

Smuggling of milk powder into India

5948 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to smuggling of milk powder from Nepal and Bangladesh into India and to its clandestine sales; and

(b) the steps being taken to eliminate smuggling and to check erosion of excise revenue?

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

(a) Government are aware that some quantity of milk powder is being smuggled into India from Nepal and Bangladesh. However, no clandestine sales of milk powder has been noticed in the markets.

(b) The following measures have been taken to eliminate smuggling across the Indo-Nepal and the Indo-Bangladesh borders;

INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

(i) customs staff has been posted along the border, who undertake preventive patrols;

(ii) close liaison is maintained with the Border Security Force and the States Police at different levels for anti-smuggling work;

- (iii) personnel of the Border Security Force and the local police in the border areas have been empowered to take action under the Customs Act, 1962 for anti-smuggling work;

INDO-NEPAL BORDER

- (i) co-operation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been sought with a view to check smuggling across the border;
- (ii) for effective control the entire staff deployed along the border has been put under the unified control of a Collector of Customs stationed at Patna;
- (iii) jeeps and other necessary anti-smuggling equipment including fire arms, have been provided to the staff for checking the smuggling;
- (iv) a post of an Officer on Special Duty was created in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to act as a Centralised Agency for coordinating the anti-smuggling work relating to Indo-Nepal border;
- (v) necessary arrangements have been made to impart training to the staff in anti-smuggling work, including training in surveillance and use of fire-arms;
- (vi) preventive parties are deployed in the cities near the border to check smuggling Besides the mobile preventive parties who are also engaged on similar work.

With a view to check smuggling, action has also been taken to detain smugglers under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

दिल्ली में अशोक बिहार के निकट रह रहे हथकरघा बुनकरों को वहां से हटाने का प्रस्ताव

5949. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अशोक बिहार के निकट रह रहे सैकड़ों हथकरघा बुनकरों को वहां से हटाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनको पुन. विस्थापित करने सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्र, (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक बाणिज्य मंत्रालय को विज्ञित है दिल्ली में अशोक बिहार के पास रहने वाले सैकड़ों हथकरघा बुनकरों को हटाने का कोई प्रस्तापना नहीं है । तथापि, भारत नगर जो कि अशोक बिहार के पास ही है, में स्थापित की जा रही एक बुनकर कालोनी में हथकरघा महकारो समितिया को निर्मिन शैंड देने के लिए उद्योग निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन की एक योजना है ।

Free trade zone for Goa

5950. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the Hindustan Times, dated the 3rd March, 1975 about reported statement of Chief Minister of Goa that her Government was determined to press for Goa being made a free trade zone to promote export oriented industries in the Union Territories; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have already sought some details and have also suggested to the Government of Goa for carrying out feasibility study in order to examine their proposal.

Items imported from non-rupee payment countries

5951 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1600 on the 28th February, 1975, regarding in ports from developed and rupee payment countries and state

(a) whether in importing at the most competitive prices care is taken to conserve foreign exchange by giving preference to rupee payment countries, if so, the broad features thereabout, and

(b) the main items being imported from non-rupee payment countries which can be available from countries having relations of trade on rupee-payment basis, the approximate amount spent on such items in terms of rupee and the causes for not making efforts to replace the same by rupee-payment import?

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

(a) and (b). Imports into the country are allowed in accordance with the requirements of the economy and subject to the availability of resources. Imports from rupee payment countries are affected to conserve free foreign exchange but are subject to the considerations of availability, price and quality of the goods. Presently, a number of raw materials, intermediate goods and finished manufactured items are being imported from the non-rupee payment countries. During the financial year 1973-74 imports from the rupee payment countries amounted to Rs. 480.4 crores.

जोधपुर हवाई अड्डा

5952. श्री बलू चन्द डांगा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर के हवाई अड्डे का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और वहां पर हवाई जहाज प्रतिदिन कब उतरने लगे, और

(ख) हवाई जहाजों के वहां पर अब तक न उतरने के क्या कारण है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स पहले ही एच. ०. एस. ०-748 विमान में जोधपुर के रास्ते बम्बई तथा दिल्ली के बीच सप्ताह में तीन बार की एक विमान सेवा परिचालन कर रही है। जैसे ही विमान बेड़े की स्थिति सुधर जाती है अथवा उड़ान अनुमति में कुछ समझन करके यह व्यवहार्य हो पाता है इस सेवा की प्रावृत्ति को बढ़ा कर दैनिक कर दिया जाएगा। जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे पर एगन तथा टैक्सी ट्रैक का निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है। टर्मिनल भवन का निर्माण कार्य चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है।

Market survey in France for export of Diesel Engines and Electronic Apparatus

5953. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked France to assist India in conducting market surveys in France for export of diesel engines, electronic apparatus and other items; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI K. SHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the Indo-French Economic Commission's meeting held in New Delhi from the 15th March to 7th March, 1975, a request was made for assistance in the field of market surveys in France. The French delegation agreed to receive two Indian experts in such sectors as diesel engines, electronic controlling and measuring equipments etc. The final choice will be made after a preliminary study.

नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली में अपने मकानों में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

5954. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी जो दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में अपने निजी मकानों में रहते हैं और कोई मकान नए एवं संपत्ति नए नहीं देते, सरकार से मकान किराया भत्ता लेने के हकदार नहीं हैं

(ख) क्या राजकीय उच्चतर प्रौढ विद्यालय, बदरपुर, नई दिल्ली में कई अध्यापक ऐसे हैं जिनको उक्त सरकारी नियम के अनुसार मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, परन्तु जो मकान किराया भत्ता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको यह भत्ता दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रबुध कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी नई दिल्ली/दिल्ली में अपने स्वयं के मकान में रहता है, वह मकान किराया भत्ता प्राप्त करने का हकदार होता है, किराया भत्ता देने का हकदार होता है,

भले ही वह भवन कर/सम्पत्ति कर देता हो अथवा नहीं।

(ख) केवल एक ही ऐसा मामला ध्यान में आया है जहाँ राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक प्रौढ विद्यालय, बदरपुर के एक अध्यापक का, जिस पर अपने स्वयं के मकान में रहने का आरोप है, कुछ अवधियों के लिए मकान किराया भत्ता दिया गया था।

(ग) अध्यापक को मकान किराये भत्ते की अदायग उसके द्वारा दिए गए मकान किराया प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर की गई थी; लेकिन इसके सही होने के बारे में विवाद है।

(घ) मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और यदि यह बात सिद्ध हो जाती है कि यह गलत भुगतान का मामला है तो वसूली करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Raids to unearth Black Money in Bombay

5955 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the House of Shri P. D. Mittal, a famous builder of Bombay was not raided under 'Operation of Builders Black Money and Unearthing' in 1972-73;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The house of Shri P. D. Mittal was not searched during the course of searches made in April, 1973 in some of the cases of "builders" of multi-storeyed buildings in Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) The complaint is being enquired into and necessary action, as called for, will be taken.

Raids on locker of India Safe Deposits Ltd., Calcutta

5956. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise authorities had recently carried out raids on the India Safe Deposits, Ltd., a locker company of Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether investigations have revealed any evidence of illegal hoarding of gold and black money in the company's lockers;

(c) whether certain leading jute and tea interests are among the clients of the company; and

(d) further action, if any, taken in the matter?

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

(a) Gold Control Officers of Calcutta and Orissa Collectorate of Central Excise had recently searched a number of lockers of India Safe Deposit Vault Company Ltd., a Locker Company of Calcutta.

(b) Diamonds and precious stones worth Rs. 1,34,00,000 approximately were seized for suspected violation of Customs Act. Gold and gold ornaments worth over Rs. 7,00,000 were seized for suspected violation of Gold Control Act. Share Certificates, Bank Deposit Receipts, etc. were seized for investigation under the Income-tax Act.

(c) No specific evidence of involvement of leading tea and jute interests among the hirers of the lockers was found. However, a Director of the company who was arrested on 27-2-1975 for abetting the offence under Gold Control Act, is connected with tea industry.

(d) Three persons were arrested for conniving at breaking open of a locker and removing its contents

therefrom and four persons in connection with recovery of contraband gold, diamonds etc. from other lockers. Further investigation is in progress.

Amount spent for renovation of office building of National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta

5957. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1974-75 and that proposed to be spent for renovation and interior decoration of the existing head office building of National Insurance Company Limited, at 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta-10 which was built only in 1966;

(b) the amount spent by National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta to find alternative accommodation for its erstwhile unit, Commercial Union, which has its own building at 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta-16; and

(c) what action Government have taken against such avoidable expenditure incurred by a public sector company in disregard to the public policy of economy and credit squeeze?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The amount spent during 1974-75 and proposed to be spent is Rs. 10,393 and Rs. 6,62,000 respectively.

(b) Rs. 1,09,240 which includes capital expenditure on fans, lights, counters etc. amounting to Rs 71,011. The rent is Rs 40,925 p.m.

(c) The building at 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta, was not constructed in 1966. However, in that year, the Commercial Union Assurance purchased it for locating their Branch Office. It is now proposed to locate National Insurance Company's integrated Head Office consisting of 32 erstwhile foreign and Indian insurers here.

The Office of Unit: Commercial Union which is now Division No. III of the Company has been shifted to another premises to make Head Office of National Insurance Company Limited and this has resulted in certain unavoidable additions and alterations.

Government are advised by the General Insurance Corporation that the expenses incurred for accommodating the Company's Head Office and divisional office are reasonable.

Relaxation of ceiling on manganese ore exports

5958. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have partially relaxed the ceiling on medium and high grade manganese ore exports; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Some relaxation has been made in the export of high grade manganese ore only and export of additional one lakh tonnes of high grade manganese ore has been allowed.

Enquiry against Chairman of M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd.

5959. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the investigations against Chairman of Larsen and Toubro Limited has been completed;

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry;

(c) whether Government are aware that his term came to an end on 31st March, 1975; and

(d) if so, whether Government had taken necessary steps to complete the inquiry in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Investigations by the Income-tax Department in the case of the Chairman of M/s. Larsen and Toubro are not yet complete.

(c) The term of appointment of the Chairman of the Company expired on 31-3-1975. Proposal to extend the term has been received in the Department of Company Affairs

(d) Enquiry is being pursued to ensure its early completion

Disposal of Imported Chemicals by S.T.C.

5960. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB: SHRI D. D. DESAI: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is planning a shift in its commercial policy on the disposal of imported chemicals; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof with reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). There is no shift in the commercial policy of the STC in regard to the disposal of imported chemicals. However where the stocks were not being lifted due to shortfall in international prices of some of these materials a downward revision of prices has been carried

Assistance from World Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development

5961. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has decided to double its aid for agricul-

tural and rural development in developing countries;

(b) if so, what will be its impact upon our Fifth Plan;

(c) what aid are we getting currently from the World Bank for this purpose; and

(d) what are the conditions of the repayment of this aid?

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

(b) and (c). Currently nearly 40 per cent of the total aid from the World Bank Group is for the projects connected with increasing agricultural production and similar assistance is likely to be forthcoming in the near future.

(d) IBRD loans carry rate of interest of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum and are repayable over a period of 25 to 30 years with a grace period of 5 to 10 years. IDA credits, on the other hand, are repayable over 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years, and carry no interest, but only a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum, to meet its administrative cost.

Number of employees in Indian Airlines

5962. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial pilots, steward and air hostesses and regular employees on the strength of Indian Airlines who are not considered as officers of Indian Airlines during the strike period;

(b) the number of officers in Indian Airlines during strike period;

(c) the present strength of aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines and the number of total flights undertaken per day; and

(d) the number of pilots, air hostesses, steward and other employees, including the officers now in Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The strength of Commercial Pilots, Cabin Crew (Stewards and Air Hostesses) and other regular employees (excluding Officers) in Indian Airlines on 30-11-73 was as under:—

(a) Commercial Pilots	417
(b) Cabin Crew (Stewards and Air-Hostesses)	431
(c) Other regular employees	13,564
(d) Security Staff	457
TOTAL	14,869

The lock-out was declared in Indian Airlines on 24-11-73.

(b) 1103.

(c) The present Operating Fleet of the Corporation is as follows:

Boeing 737-200	10
Caravelle	6.3 on driv lease
F-27	9
HS-748	15
Viscount	2

The average number of services operated by Indian Airlines is 156 per day.

(d) 15279 as on 28-2-1975.

Decline in popularity of Indian Tea in World Markets

5963. **SHRI BANAMALI BABU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale and popularity of Indian tea is receding behind in the world markets;

(b) the details indicating trend of tea exports to various countries of the

world during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to embark upon an ambitious project for promotion of tea in foreign markets; and

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose and whether it will be used for tapping new markets or wooing back the old markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Export of tea from India during January-October, 1974 was 155.39 m. kgs. valued at Rs. 138.25 crores compared to 144.32 m. kgs. valued at Rs. 110.47 crores during the same period of 1973.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9412/75]

(c) Export Promotion in Tea is being constantly kept under review so that changes found suitable could be adopted on such review

(d) A provision of Rs. 165.71 lakhs has been made in 1975-76 Budget for Tea Promotion outside India which will intra-alia include expenditure on generic promotion, unimational promotion, promotion of special packs of Indian tea with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers, delegations for market study and exploring new markets, trade delegations etc.

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

5964. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Board of Directors approved Service Rules for the officers and staff members of I.T.D.C. on 22 September, 1973 and the Committee on Public Undertakings

was informed that these rules had been brought into force;

(b) if so, from which date these rules have been given effect to; and

(c) whether any notification has been issued or circulated to the members of staff and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SUREN-DRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (c) The staff regulations, including service rules, for the employees of India Tourism Development Corporation were approved by the management of the Corporation on 31st August, 1973. The Committee on Public Undertakings was informed that these rules were being followed in the India Tourism Development Corporation even prior to 1973 though they were formally written down, compiled and put together only in 1973

(c) Draft Standing Orders covering the conditions of service of workmen under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 have been filed with the Certifying Authority, Delhi. These will be notified/ circulated to the members of the staff after certification by Certifying Authority

कंट्रोलर आफ डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स के कार्यालयों में पदोन्नतियाँ और तबादले

5965. श्री जनेश्वर बिष : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कंट्रोलर आफ डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स के कार्यालयों में जो पदोन्नति और तबादले हो रहे हैं उनके पीछे राजनैतिक कारण हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमद कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिससे यह विश्वास किया जा सके कि रक्षा लेखा नियन्त्रको के कार्यालयों में हुई पदोन्नतियों और तबादलों के पीछे कोई राजनैतिक कारण है ।

— (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Re-Classification of Cloth

5966. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualities of cloth are proposed to be re-classified; and

(b) whether powerloom cloth is also likely to become excisable as a result of the proposed classification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The question of revision of the existing classification of mill-made cloth is proposed to be discussed in the meeting of the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board on 17th April, 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign holdings in Hindustan Lever Ltd.

5967. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equity holdings of Unilever London in Hindustan Lever Limited is 85 per cent;

(b) whether the whole of this equity amount has come out of the cumulative profits over the years from our country;

(c) whether the grant of C.O.B. licence in the above context to Hindustan Lever Limited means permission for further continuous exploita-

tion of our gullible consumer, in the country; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The application of Hindustan Lever Limited under Section 29(2) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for permission to continue to carry on its existing activities is under examination.

Export of Basmati Rice

5968. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Basmati rice has emerged as a major export earner for the country;

(b) if so, the figures of export during the current year as compared to the corresponding period last year; and

(c) the steps envisaged to keep up these exports?

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

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The export of Basmati Rice during the last two years has been as under:—

	Quantity (T)	Value Rs. in lakh
1973-74	14822	668.18
1974-75*	26234	1312.02

* (April-Nov. 74).

(c) As incentive for increasing production, more attractive price is being paid to the growers for basmati paddy. A proposal to encourage con-

tract cultivation for increasing production in selected areas in Bihar, J&K, Rajasthan and U.P. beside Punjab and Haryana, is under consultation with different bodies.

Increase in export of Mill Made Cotton Textiles

5969 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of mill made cotton textiles has increased by about 50 per cent during 1974, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor despite its shortage in the country?

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

(a) During the year 1974, exports of cotton textiles increased by about 45 per cent in terms of value over those in 1973. However, the quantity of exports fell from 630.9 million sq meters in 1975 to 467.6 million sq meters during 1974.

(b) Does not arise

Coconut Based Industries in Kerala

5970 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Experts of the Asian Coconut Community has suggested that a feasibility study should be made in Kerala for the starting of a chain of coconut based industries in that State, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the actions taken in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). The Industrial Economist of the Asian Coconut Community who visited India last year in his Report has recommended for the Government of India to consider requesting UNDP/UNIDO assistance to conduct feasibility study, on the establishment of an integrated coconut processing complex in the State of Kerala. This study will also cover modernization of coconut processing industry and its effects on Socio-Economic problems. In order to implement this recommendation a draft Project proposal has been prepared and is under consideration.

bility study, on the establishment of an integrated coconut processing complex in the State of Kerala. This study will also cover modernization of coconut processing industry and its effects on Socio-Economic problems. In order to implement this recommendation a draft Project proposal has been prepared and is under consideration.

Cess on production of Virginia Tobacco

5971 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government that a cess should be levied on the entire production of virginia tobacco and on exports of all types of tobacco to finance the proposed tobacco board, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Tobacco Cess Bill, 1975 as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th March, 1975, seeks to provide for levy by way of Cess —

(i) a duty of excise at the rate of one paise kilogram on Virginia Tobacco which is produced in India and sold at any registered auction platform

(ii) a duty of customs at such rate not exceeding one per cent ad valorem as the Central Government may specify on all tobacco which is exported

Arrest of Tobacco Smugglers

5972 SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed in apprehending the tobacco smugglers; and

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of such smugglers arrested during the last year; and
- (d) the facts of such cases detected in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh during 1973-74?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise

(c) Forty four

(d) Twelve cases of smuggling were booked in Etah district during 1973-74. Out of those:

- (i) in 3 cases 902 kg of unmanufactured tobacco was being despatched as manufactured tobacco.
- (ii) in 3 cases, 8580 kg of tobacco was being transported on time-barred permits or duplicate consignments were being transported;
- (iii) in 6 cases, 743 kg. of tobacco was seized on account of being transported without any permit

Findings of Study Team on Production in the Textile Industry

5973 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5083, on the 18th December, 1974 regarding judgment of Supreme Court on takeover of sick textile mills and state:

(a) results of the findings of the study team headed by the Textile Commissioner regarding cut back in production in the textile industry and reaction of Government thereon; and

(b) the total capacity of production of the private textile mills and of the

mills run by the Textile Corporation and the actual monthly production during the last one year and the steps taken to ensure full rated production?

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

(a) The report of the study team is still awaited.

(b) At the end of December, 1974, the total installed capacity of the cotton textile mill industry was 18.83 million spindles and 2.06 lakh looms. The total installed capacity of 103 mills under the National Textile Corporation is 2.95 million spindles and 45,725 looms.

A statement showing the monthly production of the cotton textile industry, as a whole, during 1974 is attached as Annexure. Out of the total production shown therein, mills under the National Textile Corporation produced 796 million metres of cotton cloth and 45.3 million kgs of cotton yarn.

In order to augment the production of mills under the National Textile Corporation, modernisation programmes have been worked out in respect of 87 mills involving an outlay of about Rs 54 crores.

Statement

Statement showing the production in figures of cotton cloth and cotton yarn during the year 1974

Month	Cotton cloth (In Million Metres)	Cotton yarn (In Million Kgs.)
January 1974	277.784	77.453
February 1974	301.921	67.985
March 1974	349.727	86.792
April 1974	355.670	86.210
May 1974	365.378	84.929
June 1974	383.016	85.593
July 1974	400.306	89.555
August 1974	394.230	60.306
September 1974	383.850	88.325
October 1974	374.848	85.641
November, 1974	348.280	76.935
December 1974	380.610	88.390
Total	4313.600	1008.214

Fall in price of Cotton

5974. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there had been a precipitate fall in the prices of different varieties of cotton in November and December, 1974;

(b) the total purchases made by the Cotton Corporation of India and other Governmental agencies;

(c) whether these purchases had any impact on the prices of raw cotton;

(d) whether the income transfers from the farm sector to the organised industrial sector caused by a sharp fall in cotton prices will not adversely affect production next year; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to re-assure the cotton growers in this regard?

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

(a) As compared to September, 1974 level of prices, the decline in prices in November and December, 1974 is of the order of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,100 per candy. However, the prices which prevailed in November and December, 1974 were higher than the prices during the corresponding months of 1973.

(b) The Cotton Corporation has purchased about 6,100 bales and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation has purchased about 12 lakh bales so far

(c) Yes, Sir to a limited extent.

(d) The fall in prices of cotton during November and December, 1974 may not in any way influence the cotton production next year as the prevailing prices during these months were higher than those of the corresponding period in the previous year.

(e) Stock restrictions on mills have been further relaxed with effect from 19th December, 1974 so that mills could enter the market to replenish their stocks upto 3 to 4 1/2 months requirements. Recently in February, 1975, long staple cotton having a

staple length of 1-1/8" and above have been exempted from the stock limits. These steps are intended to increase the demand for cotton and fetch better prices to the growers.

Irregularities by M/s. Tata Mills Ltd.

5975 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by M/s Tata Mills Limited during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The mill had packed five bales of printed shirting in non-standard bales in contravention of Clause 21 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

(b) The mills were directed to open the bales and pack the cloth in standard bales before clearance

Dual Pricing Policy for Essential Commodities

5976. DR. H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister while addressing a meeting of the business community organised by the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay on December 28th, 1974, made it clear that the recent suggestion of the business community for a dual pricing policy was not acceptable to Government unless a part of production was made available for essential purposes and to vulnerable sections at prices subsidised by the free sale of the remainder;

(b) if so, the precise policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) for which category of items such dual pricing policy is proposed to be adopted by Government on the said condition?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) In the course of her speech at the meeting organised by the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay on December 28, 1974, the Prime Minister had *inter alia*, stated that a dual pricing policy would be justifiable if a certain proportion of production is made available for essential purposes and for vulnerable sections at prices which would be subsidised by the free sale of the rest of production.

(b) As indicated in reply to starred Question No. 445 on 21.3.1975, Government feel that a dual pricing policy may sometimes be in the interest of both consumers and producers as it enables the former to obtain a substantial part of their essential requirements at relatively low prices, while any losses incurred by the latter in respect of low-priced supplies can be made good through sales effected in the open market.

(c) Matters regarding identification of essential consumer items, and related issues such as pricing and distribution policy, are under examination in the concerned Department of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

Society for interest free loans to Entrepreneurs

5977. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new society has been set up by Government recently which will provide interest free loans to entrepreneurs and technologists for establishing medium-sized industrial units; and

(b) if so, the composition of the society and other broad features?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has established the 'Risk

Capital Foundation' which was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, on the 22nd January, 1975. The Foundation will have a Board of Trustees and the first Board of Trustees will include a Chairman, the Chairman and the General Manager of the Corporation (ex-officio members) two Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation, two persons to be nominated by the Board of the Corporation representing Industry, Finance, Banking, Technical Institutions, bodies and undertakings and the representatives of other financial institutions including the Kreditanstalt (KFW) who support the Foundation.

The activities of the Foundation would start after its Board of Trustees have formulated rules and regulations covering its operations. The Foundation has since been inaugurated on the 10th March, 1975.

The main objective of the Foundation would be to provide assistance to new entrepreneurs and technologists for promoting industrial projects by giving loans and advances free of interests or at nominal rate of interest to enable them to provide their contribution to equity capital of the projects which have been sanctioned financial assistance by the Corporation and/or the other all-India financial institutions.

Import of Fertilizers

5978. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to canalise the entire import of fertilizers in the country through a single agency; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of entrusting the entire import of fertilizers to a single agency is engaging the attention of the Government.

World Bank Study to Domestic Resources for Oil Exploration

5979. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank study on domestic resources for oil exploration has suggested foreign collaboration and a better role to be played by the Oil India Limited also for onshore activities; and

(b) if so, what is his reaction to these suggestions especially towards giving a comparatively better role to Oil India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to enter into foreign collaboration for onshore exploration as such and nor is there any proposal to assign additional areas to Oil India Limited for oil exploration for the time being.

World Bank Study on Energy Sector of India

5980 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank study on the energy sector of India has proposed foreign help in oil projects;

(b) whether in proposing foreign collaboration in onshore and Bombay High Programmes, the study says that this will be desirable in view of the large foreign exchange requirements and because of the urgency to increase the nation's oil production;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the study report of the World Bank; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). It is the policy of the Government to intensify both onshore and offshore

oil exploration programmes with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in the quickest possible time. While it is the objective of the Government to develop indigenous capabilities for fabrication and erection of production platform, construction of pipelines and other sub-sea structures, it is proposed to expedite exploration production effort in the offshore areas by hiring to the extent necessary the best available engineering and consultancy services world-wide. While the ONGC is carrying out exploration operations in Bombay High offshore on its own, the Bengal and Kutch offshore basins have been contracted to two foreign firms with a view to expedite offshore exploration efforts.

Dilution of foreign shareholdings in Macneill and Barry Limited Calcutta

5981 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for dilution of foreign shareholdings, other than any merger or amalgamation in the Macneill and Barry Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether the foreign shareholders are still controlling the affairs of the said company; and

(c) the total number of paid up shares being held by such foreigners and names and particulars thereof?

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

Pakistani Dhow caught by Customs near Bombay

5982. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistani dhow was caught by the Custom authorities near Bombay coast recently;

(b) if so, the details of the items seized from that boat; and

(c) the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Although several mechanised crafts have been seized near the Bombay coast by Customs authorities during the course of anti-smuggling operations, none of the crafts seized, since 1-1-75, has been found to be of Pakistani origin.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of the above.

Permission to Indianise capital of India Tobacco and Vazir Sultan

5983. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions subject to which India Tobacco (ITC) and Vazir Sultan have been given permission to Indianise part of their capital;

(b) whether ITC and VST have offered shares to the Indian public at fancy rate of premium; if so, at what rates;

(c) whether ITC's share capital includes shares worth Rs. 490 lakhs issued to foreign companies for use of trade marks and brand names; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop remittances of dividends in foreign exchange on the above shares under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, on a time-bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The terms and conditions subject to which India Tobacco Company

Limited and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited have been given permission to Indianise part of their capital are as follows:—

(I) 28,04,775 equity shares of Rs. 10 each held by the foreign shareholders of the company shall be sold to Indian public to bring down the foreign holdings from 74.8 per cent to 60 per cent at par. The sale proceeds, after the payment of Capital Gains Tax, if any, will be allowed to be repatriated in 7 equal annual instalments. Interest earned on outstanding sale proceeds less income tax thereon will be allowed to be repatriation.

(II) The proposed 28,04,775 shares to be disinvested will be distributed as under:—

	No. of shares.
(i) LIC and UTI	7,58,904
(ii) To the existing Indian shareholders of the India Tobacco Company as Rights in the ratio of 1:6	7,95,871
(iii) To Public	1,00,000
(iv) To employees of the Company including the Directors:	2,00,000
(v) For private placement to Others	50,000
TOTAL	28,04,775

Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Limited

Issue of 17,70,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to the Indian nationals only at a premium of Rs. 6 per share to bring down the foreign holdings

from 65.61 per cent to 36.45 per cent the details of which are as under:—

	No. of shares.
(1) Rights issue to the existing shareholders (Indians only in the ratio of 1:4 : . . .	15,71,940
(2) To the employees of the Company subject to the limit that no employee including the Directors will be allotted more than 200 shares on a rational basis : . . .	50,000
(3) To public through prospectus : . . .	15,48,060
TOTAL	17,70,000

The public issue shall not be made unless satisfactory underwriting arrangements for at least 50 per cent of the issue are made. The share money of Rs. 16 per share shall be fully called up within one year from the date of approval.

(b) ITC have offered shares to the Indian public at par, i.e., Rs. 10 per share and VST have offered shares of Rs. 10 each to the Indian public at Rs. 16 per share i.e., including a premium of Rs. 6 per share.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities

5984. PROF. NASAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Authorities for seizing the unaccounted stocks of various types during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) a brief account of the raids, in which stocks worth over Rs. 5 lakhs were involved, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the parties on whom raids were conducted?

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

(a) Statistics about searches are maintained by Commissioner of Income tax charge-wise and not State wise. The total number of search and seizure operations made during the financial year 1974-75 (upto 28.2.1975) Commissioner of Income-tax chargewise is given in the statement annexed. Separate statistics regarding cases involving seizure of unaccounted stocks are not kept.

(b) and (c). Because of the very large number of searches involved it would involve considerable time and labour to collect data about individual search cases involving seizure of unaccounted stocks. However, if the Honourable Member desires to have information about any particular case or cases, the same would be collected and furnished.

Statement

Number of Search and Seizure operations by the Income-Tax Department during the period 1-4-1974 to 28-2-1975—Commissioner of Income-tax charge-wise.

Commissioner of Income-tax charge	No. of Searches
Andhra Pradesh	38
Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.	18
Bihar	19
Bombay (Including Central)	251
Delhi (including Central)	62
Gujarat	209
Jaipur	34
Kerala	92
Kanpur	240
Lucknow	79
Madhya Pradesh	86
Madras (including Central)	60
Mysore	45
Nagpur	25
Orissa	12
Poona	105
Patiala	313
Amritsar	89
West Bengal (including Calcutta Central)	116
TOTAL	1893

Request to place Himachal Pradesh under a single unit for income-tax

5985. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for declaring the whole of Himachal Pradesh, a compact area under a single unit for Income Tax Administration;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) what is the existing set up and how it is proposed to be re-organised?

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

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Under the existing set up various parts of Himachal Pradesh are in the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income tax, Patiala-I, Patiala. There is no proposal to appoint a separate Commissioner of Income-tax for Himachal Pradesh

Trade Agreements

5986. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the countries with whom India has entered into trade agreements during the last three years including the current financial year alongwith the dates on which these agreements were signed as also the names of the places where they were signed and names and designations of the dignitaries signing the agreements; and

(b) a resume of the progress made by the trade under these agreements and the extent to which our trade has improved with these countries after these agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9413/75].

बिस्व मंत्रालय द्वारा समाचार-पत्रों को दिये गये विज्ञापन

5987. श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों, कार्यालयों और निगमों आदि की ओर से पिछले वर्ष वि भन्न समाचार-पत्रों को कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में थे और कितने हिन्दी में थे , और

(ग) जा विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये उन्हें हिन्दी में न भेजने का क्या कारण था और आगे उस बारे में कार्यवाही करने का सरकार द्वारा क्या नियम बिया गया है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) में (ग). वर्ष 1974 के दौरान दस मंत्रालय मन्त्रि-वालय विभागों द्वारा केवल एक ही विज्ञापन विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से दिया गया था जो 12 अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों तथा एक हिन्दी समाचार-पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था । कार्यालयों तथा निगमों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और गणनाटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों द्वारा समाचारपत्रों को दिये गये विज्ञापन

5988. श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों, कार्यालयों तथा निगमों की ओर से

गत वर्ष विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों को कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये ,

(ख) उन में से कितने विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में और कितने हिन्दी में थे, और

(ग) जो विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए उन्हें हिन्दी में भेजने का क्या कारण था और भविष्य में इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) से (ग). सूचना पत्रिका की जा रही है तथा सभा गटन पर ग्यारह जाएगी ।

Loan to Unemployed Youth by Nationalised Banks in West Bengal

5989. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of nationalised banks are reluctant to give loans to the unemployed youth to purchase Auto Rickshaw in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of youth given such loans during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and bank-wise; and

(d) the action taken regarding the Educated Youth Employment Scheme of the State and the work done upto date, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The present arrangements for flow of data in banks does not provide for compilation separately of details of advances given for purchase of auto-rickshaws.

(d) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the progress made by the public sector banks in extending credit support for the schemes formulated by the State Government under the "Half-a-Million Jobs Programme". The available data reveals that as at the end of June, 1974 the outstanding advances of public sector banks to the educated unemployed in West Bengal under this programme amounted to Rs. 12.40 lakhs spread over to 2933 accounts

Talks with U.S.S.R. about changing Rouble Value

5990. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there had been any talk between the representatives of U S S R. and India at New Delhi regarding the changing of Rouble value; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The discussions with the Soviet authorities in this regard were held in New Delhi from 17th March, 1975 to 4th April, 1975. These discussions which were held in a cordial atmosphere facilitated better understanding of the respective positions of the two sides. Further discussions are proposed to be held to arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution to this question.

Free Trade zone in Calcutta

5991. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry held a number of meetings with the West Bengal Government officials regarding the Free Trade Zone in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the date-wise participants in the discussion; and

(c) the present position of the proposal?

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

(a) and (b). The Inter-Ministerial official team under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce held discussions with the Chief Secretary and other officers of the Government of West Bengal on 14th and 15th June, 1974.

(c) The proposal has been accepted, in principle, as a Fifth Five Year Plan Scheme.

Guidelines provided by Reserve Bank to Banks for credit schemes

5992. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines provided by the Reserve Bank to the Banks for credit schemes to all sectors of economy have been floated;

(b) whether these banks have now resorted to unhealthy banking practices of delaying their commitments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) steps taken to remedy them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) to (d). The credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank for the 1974-75 busy season, on the 29th October 1974, continues to lay stress on restraint in credit creation, while at the same time providing for selectivity for the deployment of available credit so as to sustain investment, augment production and facilitate better distribution of essential commodities. Banks have been advised to accord the highest priority to public food procurement and distribution, agriculture (including the distribution of inputs), exports, manufacturing units in the public sector, and private industries

in the 'core' sector and those producing goods needed for mass consumption. A greater degree of selectivity in the extension of further credit to other designated priority sectors such as small-scale industry and other small borrowers, based not only on size but also on the type of production of the borrowing unit, has also been introduced.

The progress in regard to the implementation of the policy, particularly in regard to the sectoral deployment of credit by the banks, is kept under constant review by the Reserve Bank. Reserve Bank also assists the banks in implementing the policy guidelines wherever necessary. The provisional data regarding sectoral deployment of credit, which at this stage are available for the first three months of the current busy season, viz. November 1974, to January 1975 indicate that, by and large, the deployment of credit has been in accordance with the policy guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank.

Changes in Guidelines Issued under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

5993. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are not making any changes in the guidelines issued to the Reserve Bank of India for dealing with applications from companies with more than 40 per cent foreign share-holdings under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Guidelines for the administration of Section 20(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 were announced by the Government, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 20th December 1973, and the same are in operation. Changes in the Guidelines, if found necessary may be considered on merits.

Use of Black Money for Purchase of Landed Properties

5994. DR. H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing investment of black money in residential and commercial lands and houses in unauthorised colonies of Delhi in particular and other metro-polis in general;

(b) whether there is any set procedure or regulation and check on such investments and for assessing such property to taxes, such as Income-tax and wealth tax. If so, what steps are taken to secure account of the money invested in such property and for ensuring that the entire property income therefrom is assessed to taxes; and

(c) if not, the steps taken and proposed to be taken in that direction?

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

(a) The Government is aware of the tendency to invest unaccounted for money in residential and commercial lands and houses in colonies, both authorised and unauthorised in Delhi and other metropolitan cities

(b) and (c) The Income-tax Department conducts surveys of colonies and enquiries into the sources of investment in lands and houses. The unexplained investments are brought to tax as income from undisclosed sources. The income from such properties is also assessed. The properties are taken into account while framing assessments under the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. Wherever necessary, the cases are referred to the Valuation Cell to ascertain the fair market value of the property and/or cost of construction.

Provision has been made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972 for acquisition of immovable

properties where these have been under-valued at the time of transfer.

National Wage Income Prices Policy

5995. DR. H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what steps have so far been taken for evolving an integrated national wage-income-prices policy; and

(b) by what time such a policy is likely to be thrashed out?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) and (b) The "approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79" had given an outline of the prices, wages and incomes policy suited to the country. In the light thereof, as well as of the recommendations of the Dharwad Committee, the public distribution system is being made more effective through the establishment of a full-fledged Department of Civil Supplies. Issues relating to wage policy are being studied by the Wage Cell specially set up in the Ministry of Labour on the recommendations of another Committee appointed by the Planning Commission. These are some of the steps taken by the Government as a part of its endeavours to evolve a viable incomes policy.

Introduction of Flight from Delhi to Assam and Calcutta to Kathmandu via Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga

5996. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines flight to Muzaffarpur has been cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce any flight from Delhi to Assam and from Calcutta to Kathmandu via Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Muzaffarpur is one of the 16 cities to which air services were discontinued by Indian Airlines due to very high cost of operation resulting from the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and the decision to phase out uneconomical aircrafts like Dakotas and Viscounts from their fleet. Indian Airlines have no plans to resume air service to Muzaffarpur in the near future. However, the feasibility of permitting private operators to operate air service to Muzaffarpur is under Government's consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods on Indo-Nepal Border

5997 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3494 on the 14th March, 1975 regarding seizure of smuggled goods on Indo-Nepal border and state

(a) whether the causes, including tampering of evidences of large scale acquittals on the basis of case records are being enquired into to fix responsibility and ensure future performances, if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether a Magistrate of village Jonke in Basopatti Block and a Customs Inspector were caught by the local people red-handed while smuggling goods and the Customs Inspector produced before all the District Magistrates, S.P.s and Commissioner of Darbhanga Division who were holding a meeting at Jaynagar; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout and result of enquiry held by those officers?

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

(a) No such case of tampering of

evidence has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). The B.D.O. Basopatti was apprehended by some local people on 19-5-1974 for alleged smuggling of foreign goods stated to have been recovered from his jeep. Subsequently some other person claimed the ownership of the goods. The B.D.O. was placed under suspension by the State Government. However, the B.D.O. was found not guilty and has been reinstated.

In another instance, Customs Inspector was surrounded and held by local persons on 5-5-1974, while he was examining the seized goods recovered from a smuggler. The Inspector was forcibly paraded through the town along with the Customs driver. They were finally taken to the District Magistrate, Madhubani, who was camping at Jaynagar along with the Superintendent of Police. On intervention of the District Magistrate, both the Inspector and the driver were released by the local persons. The Inspector and the driver have since got a case registered at Jaynagar Police Station for wrongful confinement and intimidation.

Construction of Hotel in Hyderabad by I.T.D.C.

5998 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal for the construction of a hotel on the foreshore of Hussainsagar lake in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the project and the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The draft Fifth Five Year Plan of India Tourism Development Corporation

does not include any proposal for the construction of a hotel at Hyderabad.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Boat House at Hyderabad

5999. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation has sent the plans and estimated amounting to Rs. 5,87,000 for the construction of Boat House at Hyderabad to the Union Government for according approval and sanction of expenditure; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal for the construction of a Boat House on the foreshore of Hussainsagar, Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,87,000 was received from the State Government. On examination it was found that it would not be possible to take up the Scheme during the Fourth Plan period by the Central Department of Tourism. The State Government were informed accordingly on 9-5-1973. The inclusion of the schemes in the Fifth Plan will be determined according to their priorities, feasibility and availability of resources.

Tea Auction in London

6000. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group of the Parliamentarians has come to a categorical conclusion that the present

system of the auction in London is defective;

(b) if so, the reasons and salient features thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government against it; and

(d) what is Government's reaction on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Report of the Parliamentarians' Plantations Study Group on Tea Industry *inter alia* has advocated stopping despatch of teas on consignment basis for auction in London—this being one of the contributory causes for sagging tea prices.

(c) and (d) In view of the fact that there has been a declining trend in the despatches of Indian teas to London auction, and the price of Indian tea in London auction has increased by about 14 new pence per Kg. over the last one year the Government is keeping a close watch on the system of auction in London.

Officers of Air India entitled to Free use of Transport

6001. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of officers of the Air India based at Bombay and Delhi who are entitled to the free use of transport;

(b) which of these officers have been given Air-India's Cars—driver-driven and self driven, and whether any ceiling has been laid down upto which these can be run;

(c) the measures taken to prevent the misuse of these cars by the officers concerned for private purposes and for going to and coming back from their place of duty;

(d) whether this concession is evaluated for purpose of computation

of perquisites for income-tax purposes and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these cars during the last two years and the steps taken or being taken to cut down expenditure thereon to enforce economy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ RAHADUR): (a) The Departmental Heads, Deputies of Senior Departmental Heads and the Manager Western India at Bombay and the Regional Manager and Manager at Delhi who are field officers on sales work are provided with Corporation's transport for use on official duties.

(b) Cars allotted to the Senior Departmental Heads, Managers, Western India and Northern India and the Regional Manager, Delhi are provided with Corporation's drivers and the others are self-driven. Ceiling on use is controlled by limits on fuel allowed, named 200 litres per month which has been now reduced to 160 litres as a measure of economy.

(c) and (d). The cars allotted to the Officers are allowed for private use also and recovery is made at prescribed rates for such private use. The use of the car is permitted only within municipal limits of greater Bombay and it cannot be taken beyond these limits except with express permission of the Managing Director. No case of any misuse has come to notice so far.

For private use of the car, recovery is made at a rate of Rs. 150 per month for big car and Rs. 100 for small car where driver is provided. Where driver is not provided, recovery is made at a rate of Rs. 100 per month for big car and Rs. 75 for small car.

(e) As the Corporation has its own transport division maintaining over 152 vehicles, maintenance of the cars allotted to officers is done in the same

workshop and it is difficult to separate this expenditure.

In view of the steep increase in the price of petrol, the ceiling of 200 litres of petrol has been cut down to 160 litres per month.

Private Individual sponsored to organise Trade Fair in Poland

6002. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private individual was sponsored by his Ministry to organise a Trade Fair in Poland three years ago;

(b) whether he has kept various liabilities in that country causing embarrassment to India;

(c) is there any C.B.I. enquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the findings?

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

(a) No, Sir, the actual position is that M/s National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, New Delhi, approached us for co-ordinating the participation of Indian firms in Poznan International Consumer Goods Fair held in Poznan during September 23-30, 1973. As the Ministry did not officially participate in that fair, their request was acceded to in the interest of export promotion.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into by the Enforcement Directorate on the basis of the information furnished to them by C.B.I. and this Ministry.

Complaint, received by Ministry of Commerce from Ambassador, Abroad

6003. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a few complaints from our

Ambassadors abroad regarding Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay, like employment of girls and their use for questionable purposes, 'selling goods during an exhibition and not paying customs duty', resulting in local government's refusal to our exhibits in the subsequent year;

(b) whether the officers concerned have been brought to book; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Critical assessment reports on our participation in Exhibitions abroad whenever received from our Missions or Ambassadors abroad are studied with a view to taking advantage of the criticism for improving our future participations. No complaints of the type mentioned have been received from our Ambassadors abroad during the last 5 years in respect of participations arranged by the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay.

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

Representation from Cochin Customs Staff Association

6004. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Cochin Customs Staff Association regarding the appointment of relatives of departmental personnel on compassionate grounds; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the existing orders which apply to all Central Government servants, no special relaxation is per-

missible even on compassionate grounds for the appointment of relatives of retiring and/or retired Government servants. Some relaxation is available only for appointment of a dependent of a Government servant who dies in harness, or who is retired from service on medical grounds.

Schemes with the Aid of Agricultural Refinance Corporation in Kerala

6005. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the important schemes proposed to be undertaken in the State of Kerala with the aid of Agricultural Refinance Corporation during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the total amount to be spent thereon and the gist of actions taken so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Corporation has projected a total lending programme of Rs. 900 crores for five years beginning from July, 1974 for the entire country including Kerala. Under this programme, schemes for minor irrigation, soil conservation, plantation, storage, marketing, farm mechanisation, dairy development, poultry and fisheries will be assisted by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Disbursements by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation under various schemes in different states in the country will be however depending upon the ability of the institutions implementing the schemes to prepare and get the schemes sanctioned by the Corporation.

Upto the end of December, 1974, Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned 68 schemes involving financial assistance of Rs. 17.57 crores in Kerala, of which Agricultural Refinance Corporation's commitment is Rs. 14.66 crores. These schemes relate to minor irrigation, land development, plantations and horticulture, farm

mechanisation, poultry, dairy development and fisheries.

Foreign Banks in India

6006. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign banks operating in India, their country-wise break-up; and

(b) the total assets of these banks, bank-wise and the total deposits of these banks during the last three years and its bank-wise break-up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) There are

at present 12 foreign banks operating in India. Their country-wise break-up is as under:

Name of the Country	No. of banks
United Kingdom	4
United States of America	3
Japan	2
Netherlands	1
France	1
Bangladesh	1

(b) A statement giving the required information as reported by the Reserve Bank of India, is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the bank	Total assets as at the end of			Deposits (including inter-bank deposits) as at the end of		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
(Rs. in crores)						
1. British Bank of the Middle East	10.03	12.01	14.57	9.70	11.57	12.44
2. Chartered Bank	98.93	20.27	143.63	93.11	112.63	98.62
3. Mercantile Bank Ltd.	75.75	79.27	89.40	61.76	68.96	73.46
4. G. Indlays Bank Ltd.	362.18	391.73	443.09*	333.99	367.54	370.33*
5. American Express International Banking Corporation	53.49	63.77	83.64	50.85	58.00	66.17
6. Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association	52.74	58.23	58.66	47.25	49.68	50.07
7. First National City Bank	119.27	121.24	96.91	78.47	94.34	80.10
8. Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	15.43	16.43	16.40	13.92	13.90	15.23
9. Mitsui Bank Ltd.	4.03	3.99	3.67	2.84	3.01	3.18
10. Algemeine Bank Nederland N. V.	12.30	14.80	13.17	8.11	11.03	11.21
11. Danque Nationale De Paris	13.82	17.26	17.81	12.02	15.50	15.70
12. Sonali Bank**	..	..	N.A.	..	..	0.35

Notes:—(i) N.A.—Not available

(ii)*—Provisinal

(iii)**—The Bank started functioning in India from the 3rd September, 1974.

(iv) The assets and deposits of two Pakistan Banks—Habib Bank—and National Bank of Pakistan—which are administered by the Custodian of enemy Property in India have not been given as the question relates to foreign banks presently operating in India.

(v) The figures in respect of assets and deposits as at the end of 1972 and 1973 are based on the balance sheets of the banks concerned and those for the year 1974 are based on the returns submitted by the banks to the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Data relating to assets exclude contra items, preliminary expenses etc.

Loan asked for by Town Municipal Council, Karkal from Syndicate Bank

6007. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major Panchayat of Karkal (now Town Municipal Council, Karkal) had asked for a loan from Syndicate Bank to execute the water supply work in Karkal; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the request for loan stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Major Panchayat of Karal, which is now called Town Municipal Council, Karkal is a constituent of the Syndicate Bank. In accordance with the practice and usages customary among the bankers and also in accordance with the provisions of the status under which the nationalised banks have been set up, information relating to individual constituents of the bank cannot be divulged.

Amount due by Town Municipality, UDIPI due to Syndicate Bank

6008. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount due by the Town Municipality, UDIPI to the Syndicate Bank under different heads; and

(b) the reasons for not collecting the dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). As the information sought relates to the affairs of a constituent of a nationalised bank, it cannot be divulged in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions in the statute governing the nationalised banks.

Coca-Cola Export Corporation

6009. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is observed from the application of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation under Section 29 of FERA that the *pro rata* sharing of Area Office/Head Office expenses are very large;

(b) what are the terms and conditions under which Government permitted Coca-Cola Export Corporation to remit such expenses of the date of granting such permission;

(c) whether the *pro rata* share of Area office and Head office expenses appear to be a certain percentage of sales and is this form of royalty;

(d) what is the difference between Area office and Head office expenses and the justification for allowing both these expenses as tax deductible expenses; and

(e) how much tax is being lost due to allowing this deduction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An upward trend is noticed in the claims of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation on account of Head Office/Area Office expenses for the years 1969 to 1972; the claim for the year 1973 is however somewhat lower.

(b) and (c). Such expenses are claimed in the proportion that the turnover of the Indian branch bears to the global turnover of the Corporation. The expenses so claimed are not of the nature of royalty.

The remittances on account of Head Office/Area Office Expenses are allowed by the RBI only if these are accepted by the Income Tax authorities as expenses chargeable to the revenues of Indian branch. These remittances are further subject to the formula laid down in respect of this company to the effect that its remittances on all counts (imports, profits, head office/area office expenses, ser-

vice charges etc.) for the years 1969 to 31st March, 1972 will be allowed upto 80 per cent of its total export earnings for those years, and that with effect from 1st April, 1972 such remittances on all counts will be allowed upto 80 per cent of the company's earnings from exports of its items of production.

(d) The difference between the Head Office expenses and Area Office expenses is that while the former expenses are incurred in U.S.A. where the head office is situated the latter are incurred at the places where the area offices are located. In substance, the expenditure under these heads is organisational and administrative expenditure for the global activities of the Corporation which is allocable to its various branches. These expenses are claimed as a deduction under the Income-tax Act, 1961 on the basis that these are laid out and expended by the Corporation wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the business of its Indian branch.

(e) The expenditure is allowed as a deduction under the Income-tax Act, 1961 in computing the taxable business profits of the Indian branch of the Corporation. As these deductions have been allowed in accordance with the statutory provisions under the I.T. Act, they cannot be regarded as a loss of tax due to the Government.

Order received by Voltas from Iraq

6010 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Voltas has received a big order from Iraq for supplying ten water well drilling rigs with other equipments;

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

(c) whether it will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Voltas have received an order for 10 Nos. drilling rigs from the Ministry of Agriculture, Baghdad. The value of the order is \$ 10 lakhs. The firm have already shipped 8 Nos. drilling rigs valued at \$ 1.5 lakhs. The balance supply is expected to be completed within the next six months.

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखाएँ

6011. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस समय स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की कुल कितनी शाखाएँ हैं ;

(ख) निकट भविष्य में और कितनी शाखाएँ खोली जायेंगी और

(ग) नई शाखाएँ खोलने समय बैंक द्वारा किन-किन बातों पर विचार किया जाता है ,

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश में, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के 247 कार्यालय थे, जिनमें से 126 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अब स्थित थे ।

(ख) शाखा विस्तार के कार्य तीन वर्षीय "गोलाय योजना" के कार्यक्रम की सीमाओं के भीतर किया जाता है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के पास इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखा खोलने के लिये 16 लाइसेंस आवंटन हैं ।

(ग) नई शाखाएँ खोलने समय जिन बातों का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है उनमें से प्रमुख ये हैं, जमावे जुटाने और उत्पादक

उद्योगों की ऋण प्रदान करने की सम्भावनाये, आन्ध्रप्रदेश डीको से सबधित सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता मार्गदर्शन (जीड) दायित्व, वर्तमान शाखा जाल आदि ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के प्रयास

6012. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये कोई नये प्रयास किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ तो तत्त्वबद्धी नध्य क्या है ,

(ख) क्या इन प्रयास में विमान सेवा तथा संचार के अन्य साधन जैसी सुविधाये भी शामिल हैं और

(ग) क्या भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये इन मुख्य सुविधाओं का भारत तथा विदेशों में प्रचार करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग अपने विदेश स्थित कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भारत में पर्यटकों के स्थानों का प्रचार राज्यवार करते समय रूप में करता है । मध्य प्रदेश एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन क्षेत्र होने के कारण पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित पर्यटन माहिर्य में यथेष्ट प्रचार पाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) फिलहाल इण्डियन एयरलाइंस मध्य प्रदेश में खाली भर भोपाल, इंदौर तथा जबलपुर के लिए अनुसूचित सेवाएँ परिचालित करती है । इन के बारे में तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध थाला सुविधाओं/

सुख-साधनों के बारे में सूचना विश्व के समस्त विदेशी पर्यटकों को हमारे विदेश स्थित कार्यालयों के माध्यम से दी जाती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास योजनाएँ

6013 श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित पर्यटन विकास की योजनाओं के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई स्कीमों के पूरा होने की सम्भावित तिथियाँ निम्न प्रकार हैं

स्कीम	पूरा होने की सम्भावित तिथियाँ
(1) भोपाल युवा हास्टल	भवन पूरा हो चुका है तथा हास्टल के शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।
(2) खजुराहो जल सप्लाई स्कीम	1975 के मध्य तक ।
(3) सांची जल सप्लाई स्कीम	जनवरी 1975 में पूरी हो गयी ।
(4) कान्हा वन्यजीव जल सप्लाई स्कीम	पर्यटन विभाग का अंशदान 1 00 लाख रुपये तक सीमित था जिसका भुगतान किया जा चुका है । राज्य सरकार को प्रायोजन को 1975 में पूरा कर लेने की आज्ञा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कोसा कपड़े का निर्यात

6014. श्री गंगावरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से कोसा कपड़े के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और उसका उत्पादन किस हद तक बढ़ती हुई मांग पूरी करने की स्थिति में है ;

(ग) किन-किन देशों में इसकी मांग में वृद्धि हो रही है और इस के निर्यात में कितनी वार्षिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की आशा है ; और

(घ) कोसा कपड़े के उत्पादन और निर्यात करने वालों की सहायता हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिजबनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कोसा कपड़े के निर्यात के राजस्व प्राकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। देश में होने वाले कोसा कपड़े के कुल निर्यातों में 3 प्रतिशत की मामूली सी वृद्धि हुई है जो अप्रैल-फरवरी 1974 के दौरान 179.45 लाख रुपये से बढ़कर अप्रैल-फरवरी 1975 में 185.57 लाख रुपये के हो गए। चूंकि कोसा कपड़े के कुल उत्पादन का केवल 15 प्रतिशत में 20 प्रतिशत निर्यात होता है इसलिए देशों में इसकी बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं आएगी।

(ग) कोसा कपड़े के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी, स्विटजरलैंड तथा आस्ट्रेलिया से मांग बढ़ी है। 1975-76 के दौरान कोसा कपड़े के निर्यात का प्राक्कलित मूल्य 235 लाख रुपये है।

(घ) (1) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड ने कोसा कपड़े के विनिर्माता-निर्यातकों को सुस्थिर कीमतों पर टसर कोषों तथा टसर बेस्ट प्राप्त करने और उसे सप्लाय करने के लिए कच्ची सामग्री बैंक स्थापित किया है। टसर विकास निगम स्थापित कर के बैंक के कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाने की प्रस्थापनाएं विचाराधीन हैं।

(2) टसर बुनकरों के हित के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों में बुनकर सेव. केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं।

(3) रेशम के माल का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए फ्रेन्कफुर्ट में केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड का एक विदेशी कार्यालय स्थापित करने की एक प्रस्थापना विचाराधीन है।

Non Gazetted Staff working in Income Tax Department

6015. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and working strength of the non-gazetted staff of the Income tax Department in each cadre/grade on the 31st March, 1974 in each Commissioner's charge functioning under the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(b) the number of permanent posts lying vacant in each cadre/grade as on 1st April, 1974 and 30th September, 1974 in each Commissioner's charge and reasons of not filling them up?

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

Basmati Rice procured by S.T.C. for Export

6016. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Basmati rice procured by the State Trading Corporation for export during last three years;

(b) whether Government are making adequate publicity for the sale of procured Basmati rice; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) The following quantities of Basmati Rice were supplied to or procured by STC for export during the last three years:—

1972-73	14,879 M.T.
1973-74	26,127 M.T.
1974-75	63,000 M.T.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Contacts have been established with the leading rice importers in the West Asia some of whom have launched a publicity drive through the media of television, cinema and newspapers for popularising the Indian Basmati Rice.

Small Savings in Post Offices

6017. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the particular steps taken to boost small savings in the post offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The steps taken recently to promote Small Savings collections include the following:—

(i) The rates of interest on Small Savings instruments were stepped up from the

1st April, 1974 and again from the 23rd July, 1974 in line with the increased rates of interest on deposits in Commercial banks.

(ii) In order that State Governments and Union Territories make concerted effort to improve collections, targets for achievement in the first three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan have been drawn up and intimated to them; these include detailed targets for Authorised Agents under the Standardised Agency System, Pay Roll Savings Groups, Mahila Pradhani Kshetriya Bachat Yojana and Sanchayakas.

(iii) With a view to encouraging retention of larger balances in P.O.S.B. a Prize Incentive Scheme was introduced in December, 1973 and two draws for prizes were held—the first on the 31st July, 1974 and the second on the 31st January, 1975.

(iv) It has been decided to open National Savings Bureaux in the four metropolitan cities—viz., Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; these will be run by the P & T Department to transact exclusively Savings Bank work. To begin with, one National Savings Bureau will be opened in each of the four cities.

(v) With a view to encouraging personal collections, it has been decided that with effect from 1-4-1975, where such collections exceed the targets fixed, the State Governments concerned will be entitled to loan assistance equivalent to 25 per cent of the amount of individual savings collected in excess of targets fixed in addition to the normal loan assistance provided to them out of net collections.

Joint Sector Project for Cashew Development

6018 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cashew Corporation of India has a proposal to set up a joint sector project for the cashew development in the country,

(b) whether Government have approved of this project, and

(c) if so, the particulars of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) The Government have not received any such proposal so far from the Cashew Corporation of India

Project to Develop New Fibres and Composites

6019 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to take up a project to develop new fibres and composites under the United Nations Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The United Nations Development Programme has approved on 24th January 1975 a request from the Government of India for assistance of the order of 380,000 for the development of new fibres and composites

The principal objective of this project is to introduce and develop in India the technology of composite materials like fibre re-inforced plastics and mixtures of metal and conventional fibres. Such composite materials would have special characteristics for use in agriculture and fishing and in the chemical industry. U.N.D.P. assist-

ance for this project would be available in the form of specialised equipment, training of qualified staff from the research laboratories participating in the Programme and visits by experts from abroad for specified purposes.

Chit Fund and Benefit Companies in Gujarat

6020 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any further action against the so called Chit Fund and Benefit Companies in Gujarat, and

(b) if so, broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that according to the information available with it 11 institutions are carrying on chit fund business of the conventional type and 23 others are engaged in organising or managing prize chits, lucky draws and other allied schemes in the State of Gujarat

In the case of two institutions carrying on business other than conventional chit fund business the acceptance of further deposits has been prohibited by the Reserve Bank and in the case of three other similar institutions show-cause notice have been issued, with a view to prohibiting them from accepting fresh deposits. The validity of the Miscellaneous Non Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1973 has been questioned in the meantime in two writ petitions which are pending before the Bombay High Court. The Reserve Bank has added that subject to the provisions of the Court's stay order in the case of the two companies which have filed writ-petitions and subject to the provisions of the directions in the other cases, the Reserve Bank has been in correspondence with the institutions concerned with a view to improving their position and protecting the interest of the general public to the extent to which this may be possible.

Bureau of Public Enterprises

6021. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether the working of Bureau of Public Enterprises was recently reviewed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pathak,

(b) what were the main findings of that Committee, and

(c) what steps have been taken to implement recommendations of that Committee?

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

(a) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises under the Chairmanship of Shri M S Pathak, then, Member, Planning Commission which also examined the relationships between the public sector and the various organs of the Government dealing with the public enterprises, with a view to recommending improvements and organisational changes, wherever necessary has inter-alia considered the appropriate role of the Bureau of Public Enterprises for achieving the desired objectives

(b) and (c) The Action Committee submitted its Report on the Bureau of Public Enterprises to the Finance Minister in January, 1974. Most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been implemented in practice by now e.g.

(i) Setting up of the Public Enterprises Selection Board in August 1974 which is being serviced by the Bureau of Public Enterprises

(ii) Development of close links by the Bureau with other consultancy organisations for undertaking specific assignments

(iii) Utilisation of the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises for ascertaining the views of Public Enterprises on matter under consideration in the Government

in regard to the functioning of the enterprises, as also constitution of Consultative Committees drawn from selected Public Enterprises for discussing the problems relating to various aspects of the working of the Public Enterprises

(iv) Organisation of research into the various aspects of the activities of Public Enterprises like inter-firm comparison, etc

(v) Improvement in the content of the Annual Report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government presented by the Bureau to the Parliament

(vi) Improved monitoring systems in respect of the various aspects of the working of Public Enterprises

(vii) Organisation of personnel data bank in the Bureau for utilisation at the time of appointment for senior level posts in Public Enterprises, as also the data bank on important components of employee compensation

(viii) Undertaking measures for presenting to the country a factual account of the achievements of Public Enterprises in various directions

(ix) Making the Bureau more acceptable to Public Enterprises and administrative Ministries by improving the quality of advice rendered on various aspects

Standing Conference of Public Enterprises

6022 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO. Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state-

(a) whether a new body known as standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) has been constituted;

(b) what are the functions of this body; and

(c) whether its functions do not overlap with the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)
(a) and (b) An association of Public Enterprises called the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises has been formed under the Registration of Societies Act. The main functions of the Standing Conference are—

- (i) to promote a better understanding among the public at large of the individual and collective contribution of Public Enterprises to the economic development of the nation and to undertake such activities as may be deemed necessary to achieve this aim,
- (ii) to provide a forum of the Public Enterprises for mutual exchange of ideas and experiences and for collective thinking on matters of common interest
- (iii) to promote business potential of Public Enterprises and provide business information and
- (iv) to undertake and/or sponsor research projects on problems relating to Public Enterprises etc

(c) There is no overlap of functions between the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises and the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is a part of the Finance Ministry and its important functions relate to the evaluation of investment decisions, evaluation of performance, control of expenditure, financial management, formulation of common policies in the area of compensation, civil construction, terms of appointment, etc., act as a Data Bank, report to Parliament, assist the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, service the Public Enterprises Selection Board in the matter of selections to Top Posts and generally advise the Public Enterprises on matters on which advice is sought. How-

ever, the Bureau of Public Enterprises takes the assistance of the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises for consultation with the Public Enterprises in formulation of common policies.

LIC Loans for Economic Uplift of S.C. and S.T.

6023 **SHRI P. M. MEHTA** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the LIC to grant loans to the State Governments for the exclusive purposes of financing schemes for the economic uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(b) whether the Union Government have received the proposal from Gujarat Government,

(c) if so, whether Government have asked the LIC to allot the funds,

(d) what are the proposals made by the Gujarat Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(e) whether any other State Government has also forwarded proposal to the LIC, and

(f) if so the action taken thereon?

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

(d) Does not arise

(e) and (f) A proposal from Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation Ltd was received by LIC in October 1974 for a loan of Rs 75 crores for financing the construction of 30,000 houses for Harijans and socially and economically backward Non-Harijans. Since under the existing policy, all the LIC loans for Housing other than loans to State

Governments for their Housing Schemes, loans to Apex Coop. Housing Finance Societies and loans under 'QYH' Schemes, are to be routed through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), the LIC did not find it possible to agree to the proposal.

Irregularities by M/s. Century Rayons Limited

6024. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of various irregularities committed by M/s Century Rayons Limited during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). M/s. Century Rayon Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. have been producing rayon filament yarn to about 150 per cent of licensed capacity and their production of rayon tyre cord yarn was about 137 per cent of licensed capacity in the year 1972. Production in excess of 125 per cent of capacity is irregular. Government are awaiting the report of the Sarkar Commission before deciding on action to be taken against the firm for irregularities committed.

Financial Difficulties of Small Scale Industries

6025. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the small scale industries are facing financial difficulties as a result of the credit squeeze; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to save the industries from impending ruin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). While announcing the credit policy for the current busy season on 29th October, 1974, the Reserve Bank had emphasized on the commercial banks the need for introducing a greater degree of "selectivity" in the deployment of credit to priority sectors such as small scale industry and other small borrowers. Banks have been advised that small scale industrial units producing inputs for the core sector and wage goods industries are to be preferred to the units in less essential lines. Banks have been further advised that the policy of giving priority to small industry as such may be refined in its application so as to accord such treatment more particularly to units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below. Within the framework of this policy, and subject to the availability of lendable resources, banks endeavour to meet genuine credit needs of small-scale industrial units for production purposes.

Additional Capacity in Woollen Industry

6026. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for allowing additional capacity in the woollen industry;

(b) if so, to what extent this would raise the export capacity; and

(c) whether additional worsted spindles and powerlooms could be installed by the priority units in the woollen industry?

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

(a) While no new decision has been taken to allow additional capacity in the woollen industry, the following schemes have been formulated from time to time in respect of various sectors of the woollen industry:—

- (i) Expansion of priority units in the worsted sector.
- (ii) Vertical integration of hosiery units.
- (iii) Modernisation of hosiery units.
- (iv) Creation of additional combing capacity.
- (v) Totogration of shoddy spinning units.
- (vi) U.P. Export Corporation has been issued letter of intent for 1000 woollen spindles for manufacture of carpet yarn.
- (vii) Some shoddy and worsted spindles and powerlooms have been sanctioned for being set up in backward areas.
- (viii) Letter of intent for setting up an ex-minister carpet factory at Goa with an export obligation of 80 per cent has been issued.
- (ix) Under Liberalised Policy expansion of 85,900 woollen spindles has been permitted.

(b) It is not possible to state the exact extent.

(c) Certain units have been recommended for grant of additional worsted spindles and powerlooms for substantial expansion on the basis of their having attained continued priority status by virtue of exports of their products. At present, there is no proposal to grant similar expansion of capacity in any other unit.

Institute of Jute Technology and
Indian Jute Mills Association Research
Institute

6027. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the Institute of Jute Technology and Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute;

(b) what are the main features of technical education given by the Institute of Jute Technology and the Research activities of the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute;

(c) whether the syllabi of the I.J.T. and the programme of Research activities of the I.J.M.A.R.I. are approved by Government; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute was closed down in 1966 and replaced by Indian Jute Industries Research Association.

(b) Institute of Jute Technology imparts theoretical and practical training in Jute Technology including machine maintenance, spinning, weaving, textile science, industrial costing, Management principles, workstudy and quality control. Indian Jute Industries Research Association conducts research on jute agriculture and genetics; Jute Products Processes and machinery development and futuristic development in Jute.

(c) and (d). The Syllabi of the Institute of Jute Technology have not yet been approached by the Government. The research programmes of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association are annually monitored and approved by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Council of Management of the Association has three nominees of the Government also.

Crisis in Small Scale Cotton Manufacturing Industry in Punjab

6028. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether small scale cotton manufacturing industry of Punjab is facing crisis for the last three months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) The Government have no such information.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise

Streamlining of Import Licensing Procedure

6029. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the import licensing procedures are being streamlined to eliminate chances of economic offences.
- (b) whether the major recommendations of the Law Commission for removal of economic offences have also been taken into consideration;
- (c) if so, the main features of the new policy to be adopted; and
- (d) the major changes likely to be made?

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

(a) to (d). The procedures have been streamlined to eliminate delay. Government have under consideration certain proposal to strengthen the penal provision of the IMPEX Act and Orders issued thereunder to ensure that offences are dealt with more effectively. It would not be in public

interest at this stage to give the salient features of the proposals under consideration.

Investment in New Industrial Units

6030. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether the need for radical changes in the approach to resource mobilisation and industrial finance in the country and a policy for mopping up local savings and resources for investment in new industrial units, especially those promoted by technologists has been stressed by him while inaugurating the Risk Capital Foundation floated by the Industrial Finance Corporation to help promotional activity;
- (b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction; and
- (c) the broad outlines of Government policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) Perhaps the Hon'ble Member has in mind certain observations forming part of the address of the Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies which was read out in his absence at the Inaugural function of the Risk Capital Foundation held on March 10, 1975. In that address the Minister had, *inter-alia* drawn attention to the need for mopping up of financial resources by covering larger and larger sections of people so that our indigenous talent could be fully mobilised for industrial development

- (b) and (c). Government constantly keep under review the question of mobilisation of resources for economic development and encouragement to new entrepreneurs. It is with that purpose in view, that the Industrial Finance Corporation has made the start to float the Risk Capital Foundation to help new entrepreneurs with seed capital to promote viable projects.

Agreement for Assistance from France

6031. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France had agreed to give a fresh credit to India under a development assistance agreement signed recently at Paris;

(b) if so, the amount thereof and its likely use in the country;

(c) the total French credit made available to India so far, how much of it has been repaid and how much still remains outstanding; and

(d) the different fields of economic and industrial development where the French credit is being utilised at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir, two financial protocols for a total sum of Rs. 57.80 crores (FF 315 million) representing French aid to India for 1975-76 were signed between the Governments of India and France on 7-2-1975

(b) The first protocol is for a credit of Rs. 41.28 crores (FF 225 million) out of which Rs. 21.10 crores (FF 115 million) are earmarked for imports from France of heavy equipment and goods and services required for industrial projects and Rs. 20.18 crores (FF 110 million) are earmarked for import of light equipment, components, spare parts chemicals, fertilizers and industrial raw materials from France.

The second protocol provides a credit of Rs. 16.52 crores (FF 90 million) to enable India to finance import of goods and services from France for the projects and programmes of the Indian Departments of Atomic Energy and Space.

(c) The total French assistance under the aegis of the Consortium made

available to India amounts to Rs. 432.12 crores (FF 2355 million). The entire amount has not, however, been spent. A total of FF 560.25 million has been repaid and FF 1193.99 million still remains outstanding out of the amounts so far utilised.

(d) The French credit is being utilised to meet the import requirements of industries and activities such as cement thermal and hydro-electric power, paper, wool-combing, textiles, mining, oil refinery, fertilizers, caprolactum, petro-chemicals, caustic soda, alloy steel, atomic energy, space, railways, ports, lighthouses and civil aviation.

Note. The rate of exchange used is the existing customs rate of exchange of Rs. 100=FF 54.50.

Purchase of Wide-bodied Jets for Indian Airlines

6032. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether the Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines met recently to take a decision regarding the purchase of wide-bodied jets for future use; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The whole matter relating to the purchase of aircraft by the Corporation is under Government's consideration.

Declaration of Stocks of Newsprint

6033. SHRI MOHINDER
SINGH GILL:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspaper managements all over the country have represented to him to persuade excise inspectors not to ask for the stocks of newsprint with the industry which they are doing in the wake of one per cent excise duty on newspaper sales; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) No such representation has been received from newspaper managements.

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheme to Bring down varieties of
Cloth**

6034. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme under which textile mills will be required to bring down the varieties of cloth; and

(b) if so, the main features and the objectives thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is contemplated that mills producing more than one variety per 100 looms may be required to reduce the number of varieties by 10 per cent

to start with. Thereafter, steps may be taken to reduce the varieties further to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of two years.

**Tax Liabilities of Directors of M/s
Mohindra and Mohindra Ltd.**

6035. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the names of directors of M/s. Mohindra and Mohindra Ltd., and the amount of income-tax, wealth tax, excise duty and corporation tax outstanding against each of them and the action taken to realise the same;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry was ever conducted against them or any such enquiry is pending against them and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether any raids were conducted at the residence of the directors or at the premises of the company and if so the particulars thereof and the details of the documents and goods seized during the raids?

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

(a) The Directors of M/s. Mohindra and Mohindra Ltd. as on 1-2-1976 as furnished by the company are—S/Shri Keshub Mahindra, Harish Mahindra, H. S. Malik, I. Chatterji, Suresh Mahindra, F.K.F. Nariman, Devji Ratansey, K. V. Sardesai, Akbar Hydari, H.V.R. Iyengar, Yogindra N Mafatjal and Roy D. Chappin Jr.

Information regarding the amount of income-tax and wealth-tax outstanding against the Directors S/Shri Keshub Mahindra, Harish Mahindra, H. S. Malik, Suresh Mahindra, Devji Ratansey, K. V. Sardesai, H. V. R. Iyengar, and Yogindra N. Mafatjal as on 31-3-76 and the action taken to realise the same are furnished in the enclosed statement.

Individuals are not liable to corporation tax. Remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No C.B.I. enquiry was conducted against M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. or their Directors and no such enquiry is pending against them with the C.B.I.

(c) No raid by Income-tax authorities was conducted at the residence of

the Directors S/Shri Keshub Mahindra Harish Mahindra, H. S. Malik, Suresh Mahindra, Devji Ratansey, K. V. Sardesai, H.V.R. Iyengar and Yogindra N Mafatlal or at the premises of the company. Remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Demand outstanding on 31-3-1975 (Rs. in lakhs)		Steps taken to realise the demand.
		Income-Tax	Wealth-tax	
S/Shri				
1	Keshub Mahindra	nil	nil	nil
2	Harish Mahindra	nil	nil	nil
3	H. S. Malik (Individual	0.26	nil	Time for payment of demands totalling Rs. 0.15 lakh had not expired upto 31-3-1975. Further, payments of the order of Rs. 0.07 lakh, said to have already been made by the assessee, were awaiting verification and adjustment. Pending actions are being expedited.
4	Suresh Mahindra	nil	1.45	The recovery of demand has been stayed as it is disputed in appeals.
5	Devji Ratansey	0.01 (Advance-tax)	nil	Show-cause notice has been issued.
6	K. V. Sardesai	0.21	..	Show-cause notice under section 221 of the Income-tax Act was issued, in response to which the assessee pointed out that a rectification application was pending. The I.T.O. has been directed to expedite its disposal.
7	H. V. R. Iyengar	nil	nil	nil
8	Yogindra N. Mafatlal]	1.43	0.11	Time for payment of the entire I.T. demand of Rs. 1.43 lakh had not expired upto 31-3-75. Show-cause notice for recovery of wealth-tax demand has been issued.

Tax Liabilities of Directors of M/s. German Remedies Limited

6036. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the directors of M/s German Remedies Limited and the amount of income-tax, wealth tax excise duty and corporation tax outstanding against each of them and the action taken to realise the same;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry was ever conducted against them or any such enquiry is pending against them and if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) whether any raids were conducted at the residence of the directors or at the premises of the company and if so, the particulars thereof and the details of the documents and goods seized during the raids?

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

(b) No C.B.I. enquiry was conducted against M/s. German Remedies Ltd. or their Directors and no such enquiry is pending against them with the C.B.I.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Credit Facilities by Nationalised Banks to fictitious Firms

6037 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received by the CBI that a number of nationalised banks are giving credit facilities to fictitious firms,

(b) if so the particulars of the cases brought to the notice of the Ministry, bank-wise, during last five years, and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that it had registered for investigation 19 cases during the years 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 in respect of complaints relating to grant of credit facilities/loans by nationalised banks to fictitious persons/firms. The bank-wise details of these are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No of cases registered for investigation	Present stage of investigation
1	2	3	4
1	Central Bank of India.	1	CBI has launched prosecution against the concerned persons.
2	Bank of India . . .	1	CBI has recommended departmental proceedings against the persons involved.
3	Punjab National Bank . . .	2	In one case, on the recommendations of CBI Departmental action has been taken against two bank employees and in the second case CBI has launched prosecution.
4	Bank of Baroda . . .	1	Departmental proceedings against the persons involved are being recommended by CBI.

1	2	3	4
5	United Commercial Bank.	2	In one case CBI has launched prosecution and the other case is under investigation by CBI.
6	Canara Bank	3	One case is under investigation by CBI, in another case CBI has recommended departmental proceedings and in the third case CBI has launched prosecution.
7	Dena Bank	4	All the 4 cases are under various stages of investigation.
8	Syndicate Bank	1	CBI has launched prosecution.
9	Union Bank of India	2	In one case CBI has recommended departmental proceedings against the bank employee and in the second case CBI has launched prosecution.
10	Allahabad Bank	2	Both the cases are under various stages of investigation.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Tamil Nadu

6038. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the nationalised bank branches in Tamil Nadu, district-wise and bank-wise at present, and

(b) the number of nationalised bank branches likely to be opened during the year 1975-76 in this State, district-wise and bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a). District-wise information relating to the number of branches of public sector banks in Tamil Nadu as at the end of December 1974 is set out in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9414/75.]

(b) Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three year rolling plans. Currently, the plans for the three years 1975-77 are being finalised. Reserve Bank have, however, reported

that as at the end of December, 1974, public sector banks, including 14 nationalised banks, had 77 licences/allotments on hand for opening offices in Tamil Nadu. District-wise and bank-wise details are set out in statement-II laid on the Table of the [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9414/75].

Rural Banks in West Bengal

6039 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the rural banks are not increasing in West Bengal and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). It has been the endeavour of commercial banks, particularly those in the public sector, to extend their branch network to rural areas in all the States, including West Bengal. As a result, the number of commercial bank branches at rural centres in West Bengal has increased from 42 as on July 19, 1969 to 240 as on December 31, 1974—an increase of 471 per cent.

Fraud Cases in Central Bank of India, Calcutta

6040. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fraud cases have come to the notice of Government in Central Bank of India, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the particulars of the cases, the names of the officials and the persons involved in these cases; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) to (c). Information furnished by the Central Bank of India is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9415/75].

Steps to Create Infrastructure for Tourism in Ladakh by I.T.D.C

6041. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to create and establish infrastructure for Indian and international tourism in Ladakh by the India Tourism Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Ladakh was not open for tourist traffic until August 1974. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation as approved by the Planning Commission does not include any tourism scheme in Ladakh.

Tourists visiting Ladakh now avail of the Public Works Department Rest Houses at Drass, Kargil, Budhkhharboo, Khalsi, Leh, Nyoma and Nubra. The question of providing additional tourist facilities in Ladakh will be considered after undertaking feasibility studies and subject to availability of funds.

Opening of Division of L.I.C. at Jorhat, Assam

6042. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.I.C. is going to open a Division at Jorhat in Assam; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the L.I.C.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of branches by Lead Bank in Lakhimpur

6043. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) which is the lead bank for opening branches in the district of Lakhimpur;

(b) how many branches have been opened so far in that district by that bank;

(c) the ratio between the population and the branches of the bank in that district and

(d) how does it compare with ratio in other parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) United Bank of India have the lead responsibility for District Lakhimpur, Assam.

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank have reported that as at the end of December 1974 there were 5 branches of the commercial banks functioning in the district of Lakhimpur, Assam. Of these 3 belonged to United Bank of India. As on that date the population per bank office in this district was 1,42,000 compared to 30,000 for the country as a whole.

Bajpe Airport

6044. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any representation to shift the present airport at Bajpe to a better place;

(b) whether the present airport at Bajpe is not suitable for landing bigger planes;

(c) whether in view of the opening of the New Mangalore Harbour, there is need for a bigger airport in South Kanara District and

(d) the action taken by Government to shift the present airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a). Yes, Sir

(b) The present aerodrome is suitable for limited operations by Boeing 737 aircraft

(c) and (d) The existing aerodrome at Bajpe is adequate to meet the present needs and it is not proposed to shift it to another location.

Electronics Export Processing Zone in Bombay

6045. SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an Electronics Export Processing Zone near Santa Cruz in Bombay under the administrative control of the Commerce Ministry;

(b) the number of units that can function in the zone and the units that are actually functioning at present with their names, and

(c) the value of export of products from the zone in the year 1974-75?

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

(b) The Zone can accommodate about 87 units but the actual number would depend upon the size of each unit. The following five units have been functioning in the Zone since September, 1974:—

1. M/s. Clarestat India Ltd.,
2. M/s. Trimourti Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Applied Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
4. *M/s. Indicos Computer Services Pvt Ltd
5. M/s. Asha Brothers Pvt. Ltd.

(c) Rs 470 306 upto 1st March, 1975

Service charges charged by Coca Cola Export Corporation

6046. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the application of Coca Cola Export Corporation under Section 29 of FERA and state

(a) what are the basis of charging service charges to Denmark and Africa,

(b) what are the exports during 1971, 1972 and 1973 to Denmark and Africa by CCEC; and

(c) under what policy and permission these service charges were being allowed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) According to information available with R.B.I., the service charges are charged in proportion to the volume of exports of concentrates to the countries in question vis-a-vis the buyers' purchases of concentrates from other countries.

(b) The realisations on account of exports by the company of non-alcoholic beverage bases to Denmark and

(*in a bonded area outside the Zone for the time being.)

Africa during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 are as under:—

	(Rs. lakhs)		
	1971	1972	1973
Denmark	10.1	27.5	..
Africa	36.1	71.5	149.2

(c) With effect from 1-1-1969 the remittance of service charges by the Indian branch of the Coca Cola Export Corporation to the other overseas branches of the Corporation is subject to an independent ceiling of 10 per cent of the export earnings from exports of concentrates to the territories of the said other overseas branches of the Corporation. These remittances will be within the overall ceiling of 80 per cent of the export earnings applicable to the remittances of the Indian branch on all counts (ie imports, profits, head office expenses, service charges to overseas branches, etc.).

Use of trade marks by foreign Companies

6047. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) the names of foreign companies who have applied under Section 28(3) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for permitting the use of the trade mark;

(b) the criteria by which consideration direct or indirect will be determined; and

(c) whether Government permit a foreign collaboration for consumer product manufacture if the foreign companies guarantee to export twice of what they remit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A list giving the names of companies etc. who have applied to the Reserve Bank of India under Section 28(1)(c) read with Section 28(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for

permitting the use of their trade-marks has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10-4-1975 in fulfilment of the assurance given in respect of unstarred question No. 5377 for 20-12-1974.

(b) The term "indirect consideration" has not been defined in the Act itself. It has been used with a view to ensuring that apart from the direct and more easily identifiable forms of consideration even somewhat remote and less obvious forms of consideration are also brought within the ambit of the Act. It will however not be possible to make any generalisation in regard to what will constitute "indirect consideration" for the purposes of the Act, and in each case a view in this regard will have to be taken only after considering the totality of the facts and circumstances relating to it

(c) Foreign collaborations are permitted selectively only in fields of high priority where import of technology is considered necessary. In other areas including low-priority and non-essential sector a relaxation is made on merit if substantial exports are guaranteed over a period of 5 to 10 years and there are reasonable prospects for such exports.

Financial Assistance to fishing Industries in Kerala

6048. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation have decided to stop financial assistance to the fishing industries in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

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

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

Composite Textile Mills

6049. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to permit large business houses to set up composite textile mills; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH).
(a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Import duty on dry fruits from Afghanistan

6050 **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether tariff rates on dry fruits imported from Afghanistan have not been revised for the last three years and whether it has resulted in huge loss to exchequer due to lower import duties;

(b) whether market rates of dry fruits have gone up by 100 per cent over the period;

(c) the amount of loss of import duty thereby; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
(a) to (d). The tariff values in respect of certain varieties of dry fruits imported from Afghanistan were fixed in July 1971. Thereafter these were reviewed in 1972 and 1973 when it was decided not to revise them. The prices of dry fruits of Afghanistan origin have gone up during the recent years but not by 100 per cent. The increase is of a much lower order.

However, having regard to increase in their prices, the tariff value is already under revision.

Accordingly, the question of loss of revenue does not arise.

Import licence for dry fruits to S.T.C.

6051 **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation was granted an import licence for dry fruits from Afghanistan for Rs 25 lakhs last year,

(b) what has been the performance of STC for this licence and how much profit has been made by STC on this import,

(c) whether the STC has been given licence for import of dry fruits from Iran and for dates from Iraq;

(d) if so, the value thereof and whether any profit has been made by STC on this import, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The STC has imported dry fruit valued at Rs 5 lakhs c.i.f. STC is expected to make a small profit.

(c) No licence for import of dry fruits from Iran has been given to the STC. The STC has, however, been given a licence for import of dates from Iraq.

(d) The value of the import licence for dates is Rs. 50 lakhs. No imports of dates have, however, been made by STC so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Issuing of soiled currency notes by nationalised banks

6052. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether nationalised banks have been issuing only soiled currency notes for sometime past, especially in some backward States like Haryana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). In view of the large increase in currency requirements and limited availability of fresh notes from Nasik Press, the Reserve Bank of India has been distributing reissuable notes as also fresh notes as equitably as possible. As a result there has been some deterioration in the quality of the notes in circulation in general. This difficulty is not confined to only a particular State. Since May 1974, the Reserve Bank of India had been meeting the indents for notes from banks, Government Departments etc. to the extent of 10 per cent in fresh notes and the balance in reissuable notes. This percentage was increased to 25 per cent for Re. 1 and Rs. 2 notes from December 1974 and January, 1975 respectively. This restriction on the issue of fresh notes in the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 have since been withdrawn. Relaxations in the issue of fresh notes in other denominations will be made as soon as adequate notes are available from the new Bank Note Press, Dewas.

समाजवादी देशों की मुद्रा के साथ भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर

6053. श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : श्री कै० सुखदेवजी कृपा करके यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) अभी हाल ही में सोवियत संघ द्वारा रूबल के साथ भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दरों में जो परिवर्तन किया गया है

411 Ld

उससे भारतीय मुद्रा और विदेश व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य समाजवादी देशों में भी भारतीय रुपये के साथ अपनी मुद्रा की विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वे देश कौन-कौन से हैं और उनकी विनिमय दरों में क्या-क्या अन्तर आये हैं ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुखदेवजी) :

(क) सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ का स्टेट बैंक सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ में होने वाले गैर-वाणिज्यिक लेनदेन के लिए भारतीय रुपये और रूबल की विनिमय दरों में विशेष रु; से मार्च 1974 में संशोधन करता रहा है । ये दरें सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ में दिये जाने वाले गैर-वाणिज्यिक लेनदेन पर लागू होती हैं और इन्का व गिजिक लेनदेन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता ।

(ख) और (ग) अन्य समाजवादी देशों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि इन देशों से भारत को जो ऋण मिले हैं वह भारतीय रुपये में मिले हैं ।

इन देशों के साथ आयात/निर्यात व्यापार भी अतिवर्तीय रुपये में किया जाता है । इसलिए भारतीय रुपये और इन पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों के मुद्राओं के बीच की विनिमय दर का ऋण और व्यापार संबंधी लेन देन पर लागू होने का सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए एयर इंडिया की योजनाएं

6054. श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारत आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई थी जिसके अन्तर्गत किसी भी पर्यटक द्वारा 200 डॉलर के टिकट पर सारे भारत की यात्रा की जा सके

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये और एयर इंडिया को इस से जो लाभ हुआ उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या देशी पर्यटकों को एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र तक ले जाने के लिए भी पर्यटन विभाग कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राखणमणी (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :
(क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने 'भारत दर्शन किराये' प्रारम्भ किये हैं। कोई भी विदेशी राष्ट्रिक, भ्रमणवा कोई भारतीय जो सामान्यता विदेश में रह रहा हो, इस सुविधा का पात्र है बशर्ते कि भुगतान अमरीकी डॉलरों में भ्रमणवा किसी अन्य परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा में किया जाए। इस प्रकार का टिकट रखने वाला व्यक्ति 200 अमरीकी डॉलर के भुगतान पर 14 दिनों के लिये तथा 275 अमरीकी डॉलर के भुगतान पर 21 दिनों के भ्रमण के लिये इंडियन एयरलाइंस के अन्तर्देशीय सेक्टरों पर अपनी इच्छानुसार यात्रा कर सकता है बशर्ते किसी एक ही स्टेशन पर दो बार न उतरे सिवाये ऐसी स्थिति के जिसमें कि किसी स्टेशन के मार्ग पर पड़ जाने के कारण बड़ा अवान्तर रूप से दुबारा उतरना अनिवार्य हो जाये।

(ख) चूकि टिकट विक्रय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों में किया जाता है, इसलिए ऐसे पर्यटकों की संख्या बता सकना अभी संभव नहीं है जिन्होंने इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत भारत की यात्रा की है। तथापि उद्योग की प्रारम्भिक प्रतिक्रिया अच्छी रही है और उन के अनुसार भविष्य में पर्याप्त बिक्री होने तथा उसकी यात्रा बढ़ने की संभावना है।

(ग) एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र की यात्रा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिये कोई विशेष रियायतें देने का विचार नहीं है।

Rise in Public Debt

6055. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in public debt of Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the debt servicing charges have also increased; and

(c) if so, steps taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Public Debt is one of the important sources for financing the Five Year Plans. Public Debt is raised primarily for meeting capital expenditure and for providing loans to State Governments, Public Sector projects etc. The Public Debt of the Central Government at the end of 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 16931 crores, as compared to Rs. 12500 crores at the end of 1968-69. Interest on Public Debt in 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 649 crores as against Rs. 375 crores in 1968-69. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that at the end of 1973-74 as against the total outstanding Public Debt of Rs. 16931 crores Central Government's capital outlays and loans advanced amounted to Rs. 25611 crores.

Findings of delegation regarding export of jute goods

6056. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-member delegation visited the United States and Canada to study on the spot condition for the export of jute goods; and

(b) if so, what are the broad details of their findings?

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

(a) A seven member fact-finding delegation under the leadership of Secretary, Export Production, in the Ministry of Commerce, visited the principal jute markets of United States of America and Canada from 10th to 21st February, 1975.

(b) The delegation has reported that the recent decline in demand for jute goods in these countries is primarily due to the growing competition from synthetic substitutes. Recession in the building industry has also contributed to the fall in demand there. Position of exports is expected to improve by 1976, provided effective measures are taken now itself for counter-acting the competition from the synthetics.

Steps taken by M.M.T.O. to reduce congestion at ports

**6057. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI SHANKER RAO
SAVANT:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the metals stock have piled up in various major ports and the port authorities have warned the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to remove the same; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to reduce the congestion at ports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) No, Sir. No stocks are held up in the premises of the port authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Development work at airports in Karnataka

6058. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of development works Government have undertaken at various airports in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme to develop weekend picnic spots in Karnataka

6059. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme in the Central Sector to develop weekend picnic spots near towns and cities of Karnataka;

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

(c) if not, whether any such scheme is proposed to be formulated to suit people belonging to low income groups?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the development of facilities for home tourists is primarily the responsibility of State Government, the development of picnic spots near towns and cities would come within the purview of the State Government.

Decision on M.M.T.C.'s proposal to enter into export trade of Iron Ore in Goa

6060. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to enter into the export trade of iron in Goa has been opposed by the concerned traders there and also by the Government of Goa;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the decision of Union Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government has noted the view-point of the Goan exporters and the Government of Goa. These will be kept in view while taking a decision in the matter.

चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क

6061. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी :

श्री एस० ए० मुदुनन्तन :

क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी हाल ही में भारतीय चीनी मिल संघ का कोई प्रतिनिधि-मंडल उनसे मिला था और उसने खुले बाजार में बिस्म के लिए उपलब्ध चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क में की गई वृद्धि का वापस लेने पर अनुरोध किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिस्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुत्तर्जी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Management of sick tea gardens

6062. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the management of some of the sick tea gardens in the country;

(b) the particulars of such gardens and amount required for re-activating them; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government for improving the condition of sick gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):
(a) to (c). Measures including take over of management to rehabilitate the gardens which can be revived back to normalcy are under examination of Government.

Indian Airlines' services in U.P.

6063. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to extend its services to more cities in U.P. in the near future; and

(b) the names of such cities which are to be linked with air?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines have no plans to extend their services to more cities in Uttar Pradesh in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of newsprint during 1974

6064. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the countries which have been approached by Government of India and with whom discussions regarding import of newsprint were held during the year 1974;

(b) the broad outlines of the discussions held; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

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

(a) to (c). While Government themselves have not held any direct discussions for actual imports, the STC which is responsible for the import of newsprint held discussions with newsprint suppliers in USA, UK, Austria, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Bangladesh, USSR and Czechoslovakia for import of newsprint on mutually acceptable terms. As a result, 19 contracts for import of 1,49,160 M/Ts. of newsprint were concluded in 1974.

Development of Tourist Industry

6065. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new decision has been taken by Government for development of tourist industry in the country;

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

(c) the additional funds allocated for the purpose during the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The development of tourism is a continuous process. The emphasis in the Fourth Plan was on building up the tourist infrastructure (accommodation and transport facilities), development of selected areas as mountain and beach resorts for attracting larger volume of destination tourist traffic, development of cultural tourism

as represented by archaeological and historical monuments, and the development of wild life tourism. The same pattern of development will continue in the Fifth Plan for which purpose an outlay of Rs. 78 crores has been provided in the Central Sector in the draft Fifth Plan. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for 1975-76 is Rs. 806.00 lakhs in the Central Sector.

Export of Groundnut Oil

6066. SHRI S. N. MISRA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of groundnut or groundnut oil exported or proposed to be exported from the country during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) the names of the countries with which agreements for the export of groundnut have been signed alongwith the rates at which it will be exported;

(c) the extent to which export has been reduced in view of shortage of groundnut oil, acute rise in its price and poor production in the country during the current year; and

(d) alternative arrangements made to fill the export gap?

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

(a) India exports only the hand-picked selected variety of ground-nuts called HPS groundnuts which contain comparatively lesser oil and are not generally used for oil extraction. All other varieties of groundnuts are banned for export. The export of HPS groundnuts during 1974-75 is estimated to be around 61 thousand tonnes. During 1975-76 a quantity of 75 thousand tonnes is likely to be expected. The export of groundnut oil from the country is not allowed.

(b) HPS groundnuts have been included in the annual Trade Plan Agreements signed with the East European Countries. No rates have however, been fixed for the proposed export.

(c) HPS groundnuts are not generally used for crushing and their export constitutes less than 2 per cent of the total groundnut production in the country. Therefore, it is not considered necessary to reduce the exports of HPS groundnuts.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to part (c) above

Canalisation of import of raw material and export of manufactured goods

6067. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether woollen industry are sore over canalisation of import of raw material and export of manufactured goods; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Import of woollen raw material is canalised but in case of export only woollen knitwear is canalised. The woollen industry has been representing for grant of full letters of authority for replenishment against exports. On account of rapid decline in prices of wool certain contracts which were placed with the concurrence of the users earlier for import of wool had run into difficulties which have now been sorted out and revised procedure is being followed by the canalising agency. In the new Import Policy, provision has been made for the grant of full letters of authority for replenishment against exports in consonance with procedure for other commodities.

Proposal to operate air services by Tamil Nadu State Tourism Development Corporation

6068. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal to operate its own air

services connecting Madras with places of tourist importance; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation are examining a proposal to operate air services connecting Madras with other places of tourist importance. The proposal is in a very preliminary stage, and the Corporation are proposing to undertake a feasibility study shortly.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu

6069 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared that the State Government would reject Central Assistance to the State for drought relief as a protest against certain utterance by the Union Finance Minister; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu was allocated an advance Central assistance of Rs. 750 crores for meeting expenditure on drought relief for the financial year ending 31st March, 1975. On the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Government, the full allocated Central assistance has been released to the State as shown below:

	(Rs. in crores)
21st February, 1975	3.75
10th March, 1975	2.50
25th March, 1975	1.25
Total:	7.50

This advance Central assistance has not been rejected. No formal communi-

ation in regard to the Chief Minister's reported views has been received.

World Bank Aid to Boost Farm Output

0070. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank plans to provide aid to boost farm output in the world over the next five years;

(b) if so, whether India has also been assured of any aid to boost farm output;

(c) whether India has approached the World Bank for this scheme; and

(d) the main points of the World Bank's proposal and how India is to get this aid from the World Bank?

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

(b) to (d). India has already been getting assistance from the Bank Group for projects aimed at increasing agricultural production and further assistance in this field is likely

to be available for identified and viable priority projects.

Losses suffered by Public Sector Undertakings

6071. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector industrial units which have worked for more than three years since their commissioning and have not been able to make any profit so far;

(b) the full particulars in each case of capital investment salient features of their original project reports and the areas where the calculations have proved wrong in the actual working; and

(c) the reasons thereof and the steps found necessary in each case to make their working economically viable and to ensure reasonable return on the investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information regarding companies in the manufacturing and mining sectors which have incurred losses after three years of commissioning and the investment in these companies is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Investment as on 31-3-74		
		Equity	Loans	Total
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	10097	9336	19433
2.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	609	351	960
3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3420	5580	9000
4.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	1031	1213	2262
5.	Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.	16079	12649	28728
6.	Triveni Structures Ltd.	300	518	818
7.	Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	400	461	861
8.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	286	517	803
9.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	632	1656	2288
10.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.	58	409	467

The main reasons for the poor performance and the remedial steps taken are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

High over-burden and poor condition of machinery and equipment, Government have decided to increase the effective lignite raising capacity by augmenting its existing equipment and replacing old ones.

2. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.

The Company's sole customer, the Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corp. of India has been operating below par due to old age of machinery. Government have decided to improve and modernise the Sindri Fertilizer Unit which will improve off-take from Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals. Also efforts are being made to use Rock-phosphate for fertilizer application.

3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

While the Hyderabad Unit of the Company is working well, the Surgical Instruments plant at Madras and the Antibiotics plant at Rishikesh are not doing well due to lack of demand in the case of Madras Unit and technological and power bottlenecks in the other unit. Government are taking steps for improving the working of the surgical unit by diversification. Many of the technological problems of Rishikesh Plant have also been overcome. The Company as a whole has turned the corner.

4. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels.

The Company has built up production capability of about 32 per cent of its rated capacity since going into commercial production in 1971. In physical terms the production increased from 2400 tonnes in 1971-72 to 4994 tonnes in 1972-73, 5656 tonnes in 1973-74 and 7200 tonnes in 1974-75. New lines of production are being taken up to improve capacity utilisation further.

5. Heavy Engineering Corporation.

In-adequate demand and low productivity have been the main problems. Steps for better production planning, multiple shift working and improved productivity have been taken.

6. Triveni Structural's Ltd.

The break-even point of the company is very high. To improve the position in this regard company is taking up high value jobs.

7. Machine Tool Corporation of India.

Non-availability of quality castings, power shortage and unsatisfactory selling arrangements hampered the company's working. Steps have been taken to overcome these difficulties by a merger with HMT and appointment of sole selling agents.

8. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.

The high cost of Lens making and power shortage were the main problems. It has been decided to progressively close the Lens Department and take up other items like optical Glass with the resources so released. A captive generator is being installed for power.

9. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Technological problems and heavy loan burden were responsible for poor performance. Technological problems have been largely overcome and proposals are under consideration for restructuring the capital of the company.

10. Tannery and Footwear Corp. of India.

Old Machinery and poor morale of the workers inherited from the old private sector management as well as power shortage came in the way of better production. Modernisation of equipment, diversification of production, improvement in wages and labour incentive have been done to improve performance.

Visit of a Business Mission from U.K. to India

6072. SHRI VEKARAIA:
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATFL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a business mission from U.K. sponsored by the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce came to New Delhi on a twelve days tour to India;

(b) if so, the purpose of this visit; and

(c) the result of their talks held with the Indian Government?

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

(b) The purpose of the mission included establishment/furtherance of business/industrial contacts.

(c) The discussions were general in nature including exchange of views on exports/imports in the field of engineering items/joint ventures etc.

Work-to-Rule Agitation by Employees of SBI, Bombay

6073. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of State Bank of India, Bombay launched a work-to-rule agitation in support of their demands which include accommodation facilities and a new canteen; and

(b) whether Government propose to negotiate immediately with the employees and remove their genuine grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that its workman staff working at its Central Office, State Bank Computer Centre, Bombay Local Head office and Bombay Main Branch, launched an agitation mainly by way of demonstration and non-observance of staggered working hours from the 5th March, 1975 in support of their demands which include (i) provision of quarters to the staff, especially to the subordinate staff working in Bombay, (ii) cancellation of the proposed shifting of the International Banking Division of the Bombay Main Branch from its present premises to Nariman Point and (iii) withdrawal of restricted canteen hours.

Following the discussions between the bank and the representatives of the Union which are now in progress, the agitation is reported to have been suspended by the Union from the 15th March, 1975.

एक रुपये का सिक्का जारी करना

6074. श्री भगीरथ भंडार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक रुपये वाले नोटों के सिले होने, जल्दी कमजोर होने अथवा फट जाने के कारण सरकार का पुनः एक रुपये वाले सिक्के जारी करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या एक रुपये के सिक्के और एक रुपये के नोटों के गुण-दोष का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) नोटों की छगई के लिये अच्छी किस्म का कागज और सही का प्रयोग करने और नोटों के नम्बरों की आये दिन की गड़बड़ी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) एक रुपये की मांग में हर हाल होने वाली बृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए एक-एक रुपये के सिक्के तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके मॉले करेंसी नोटों के स्थान पर नये नोट छापे जायेंगे ।

(ख) और (ग), यद्यपि एक रुपये के नोट को तैयार करने पर जो लागत आती है वह एक रुपये का सिक्का तैयार करने की लागत से कहीं कम होती है । लेकिन नोट की तुलना में सिक्का कहीं अधिक टिकाऊ होता है । अतः जब सिक्के की लागत को उस लम्बी अवधि के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो वह अन्ततः नोट की लागत में कहीं कम बैठती । इसके अलावा सिक्का तैयार करने से हर साल गंदे नोटों को बदलने और उसमें सम्बद्ध कार्यों की कठिनाइयों से बिल्कुल बचा जा सकता है जिसके कारण भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को बहुत बड़ा झमला खाना पड़ता है और बान्टों के निर्माण पर पूंजी खर्च करनी पड़ती है व नोटों की जांच करने के लिए जाच विभाग खोलने पड़ते हैं ।

(घ) जहां तक मिक्थोरिटी वेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद द्वारा सप्लाई किये जाने वाले कागज की क्वालिटी का सम्बन्ध है, कागज की मजबूती और फिनिश के मामले में यह क्वालिटी किसी विदेशी कागज से घटिया नहीं है । नोटों की छपाई में जा स्याहियां इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं उनकी रोशनी से फोका पड़ने और भौतिक तथा रासायनिक प्रभाव को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बड़ी बड़ी जांच की जाती है ।

नोटों से नम्बर में होने वाली गलती से बचने के लिए नासिक प्रेस में जांच-पड़ताल के तरीके को और कड़ा बना दिया गया है । नासिक प्रेस में नम्बर लगाने वाली पुरानी मशीनों की जगह पर रोटरी किस्म की नम्बर लगाने वाली नयी मशीनें लगायी

जा रही हैं, देवास के नये प्रेस में छपाई की जो नयी मशीनें लगायी गयी हैं, उनमें नम्बर लगाने वाली रोटरी किस्म की नयी मशीनें पहले से ही लगी हैं ।

Scheme formulated by S.T.C. for equitable distribution of imported Raw Material for Chemical Industry

6075. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme has been formulated by the State Trading Corporation for the fair and equitable distribution of imported raw material for the chemical industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No new scheme as such has been launched. Appropriate adjustments under the existing scheme have been made from time to time.

Export of Cement to Iran through S.T.C.

6076. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consignment of cement exported to Iran in the year 1974-75 has been returned back finding the cement to be below standard;

(b) the names of industries the products of which have been exported to Iran and the action taken against those responsible for this type of production and despatch to Iran; and

(c) the loss incurred by the State Trading Corporation in this transaction and who is responsible therefor?

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

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

Tourists visited Gir Forests in Gujarat

6077. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lions are available in the Gir Forests in Gujarat only and nowhere else in India and Asia;

(b) if so, the total population of lions at present in the Gir forests;

(c) the number of foreign tourists who visited the Gir lions during the years, 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(d) the special steps taken and the travelling facilities offered to tourists both foreign and Indian to visit the said Gir lions sanctuary; and

(e) whether further improvement is being considered and implemented and if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH): (a) The only place in Asia where lions are available in natural habitat is Gir Forest in Gujarat.

(b) The total population of Lions at present in Gir Forest is reported to be one hundred and eighty.

(c) The number of foreign tourists who visited Gir Lions in 1972, 1973 and 1974 is 376; 622; and 204 respectively.

(d) and (e). The Department of Tourism has taken up construction of a Forest Lodge (Rest House) at Sasangir at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.11 lakhs. The project is likely to be completed during the current year. The Department of Tourism has also provided two mini-buses at a cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh, fitted with public address system and special features for viewing and photography of Wild Life within the sanctuary.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan for Tourism schemes under State sector, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for Sasangir, Veraval and Porbander complex.

12 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS
(Query)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I move an adjournment motion. After listening to Shri Brahmananda Reddy yesterday, we found that none of our questions which Mr. Reddy pretended to reply, were answered. They remained unanswered. Sir, you must be aware of the fact that in November the Food Minister said that in Gujarat rains have come (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday we gave three hours to discuss this issue. That was why Calling Attention motion was allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. That was not allowed. Let me make a submission. In all the national dailies advertisements had come about the huge cost for removing the sufferings in Gujarat. But in no areas of Gujarat in 1950 the Government had ever declared famine, scarcity conditions or drought. Sir, coming to emergency, I have gone through the proclamation this morning. The emergency was clamped in December 1971 (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They may be depending on our meagre size in the House because they wanted to take political advantage just because they are in power. Sir, I want to make certain submissions and I would like you to admit my adjournment motion because the situation in the country is very very explosive and Mr. Desai, when I saw last night, has become much weaker and we cannot possibly take any risk in regard to his life. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary that the matter is debated immediately.

श्री प्रहलद बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने श्री काम रोको प्रस्ताव

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

दिया है। आज के बाद सदन की बैठक अगामी तीन दिनों के लिये स्थगित हो जायगी। इन तीन दिनों में मोरारजी भाई की हालत और बगडेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी कल ही तो कान प्रदेश पर बहम हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आज के बाद सदन भी नहीं होगा, आप भी नहीं होंगे और हम भी नहीं होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय हम तो होंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जब हम ने अपने ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर जोर दिया था तो आशा थी कि मंत्री महोदय उस प्रस्ताव में उठाने गये प्रश्नों का सन्तोषजनक उत्तर देगे लेकिन उन्होंने एक भी बात का सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad). Sir, the Minister failed to give a firm commitment about the date of fresh poll in Gujarat

अध्यक्ष महोदय कल काल प्रवेशन पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन से ज्यादा टाइम लिया। अब चूंकि कल बात का जवाब नहीं आया इसलिये एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाया जाय यह कैसे हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसीलिये हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय एडजर्नमेंट मोशन इस पर कैसे आ सकता है। मैंने पहले दिन नहीं माना, दूसरे दिन नहीं माना और अभी सबजेक्ट पर फिर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन ले आते हैं। कैसे इस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आ सकता है? गुजरात का मसला कई दफा यहां हाउस में डिस्कस हो चुका है। गुजरात बजट पर किया, मेन बजट पर

किया, कल काल प्रवेशन के जरिये डिस्कस किया गया। तो रोज रोज कैसे वहीं मामला आ सकता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मोरारजी भाई के मनशन से जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस को सुलझाने में सरकार की विफलता के खिलाफ काम रोकने प्रस्ताव आ सकता है।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : सबसे अच्छा होगा हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोग जा कर मोरारजी भाई से अनुरोध करें कि वह अपना मनशन छोड़ें। (व्यवधान)

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : माननीय वाजपेयी जी मोरारजी भाई को जा कर समझाइये (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी आप जानते हैं कि मोरारजी भाई ने मनशन हमारी सलाह से नहीं किया, बल्कि अपनी आत्मा की आवाज पर किया है। उनकी यह भाव उचित है। सरकार मानसून के पहले चुनाव कराने के बारे में ऐलान कर सकता है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): When Ajoy Mukerjee was fasting in West Bengal, they did not support him at that time. Now that it is serving their political interests, they are supporting Shri Desai in his fast.

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह (बारा) : मोरारजी भाई ने कहा कि 11 त. र. ख को सब लोग मनशन करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने लोग मनशन कर रहे हैं? आवाज से तो नहीं लगता कि कोई मनशन कर रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI: At one time, they fast for dissolution of the Assembly, now he is fasting for elections. What is this fast?.. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज यह क्या शुरू हो जाता है।

श्री शंकर दयाल मिह : अध्यक्ष महोदय पहली बार देख रहा हूँ कि सदस्य खड़े होते हैं और स्पीकर बैठ जाते हैं। जबकि नियम बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत है। सदन नियमावली के अनुसार जब अध्यक्ष खड़े होते हैं, मंच पर बैठ जाते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ नियम के विरुद्ध काम हो रहा है। मैं इस पर आपकी क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Certain specific, solemn and definite assurances had been given to the House by one Minister after another. The hon. Home Minister had made a statement that soon after the delimitation of constituencies and preparation of the electoral rolls, the elections would be held in Gujarat. Similarly, the hon. Finance Minister had made a statement to the same effect. Later, some other statements also came. Now I ask you, what is the duty of this House in this matter and what is the duty of the chair in this matter?

We have been told so many times that a demand for the dissolution of the Assembly is a fascist demand; it is an anti-democratic and reactionary demand. Is the demand for elections to the Assembly also antidemocratic and reactionary? The conduct of elections is a central responsibility and it is the Parliament of India which is concerned with it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised this question not once but a number of times. You are repeating it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Constitution is being throttled. This is one subject with which the

House must concern itself very seriously. I submit that the adjournment motion tabled by my hon. friend is quite in order and it must be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: On this question of elections, I had definitely told you that it is a continuing matter. You had discussion on it not once or twice but thrice. Yesterday in the calling attention the subject was also the same. I cannot allow an adjournment motion over a matter which has not suddenly sprung up. The adjournment motion has its own procedure and rules. I did not admit it. You were given an opportunity to raise this matter yesterday. It was not like any ordinary calling attention. The House devoted not half an hour or 45 minutes but three hours to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I had accommodated them by agreeing to the postponement of my short notice question. Now they want a further discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरी आपसे एक गुजारिश है कि हम लोगों की बात को ध्यान में सुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: All matters cannot be raised through an adjournment motion. There are a hundred and other ways of discussing it.

श्री मधु लिमये : 184 का नोटिस मैंने दिया है, उसको लेने को आप तैयार नहीं हैं। आपने कहा कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव, एजोर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं लिया जा सकता। ध्यान आकर्षण का जो मामला कल यहाँ आया था, उसमें तो सिर्फ पांच लोगों ने सवाल पूछे थे और उनका भी सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आया। अब मैंने 184 के तहत नोटिस दिया है और जिस तरह से कलकत्ते की घटनाओं के बारे में आपने 184 वाले प्रस्ताव पर बहस करने का मौका दिया था, हम चाहते हैं कि मोरारजी देसाई भाई के अनशन से

[श्री मधु लरये]

जो सम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उस पर भी चर्चा करने का हमको मौका दिया जाये। अगर आपका यह निर्णय है कि काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये तो आप 184 के तहत बहस करने का मौका दीजिये।

मैं एक बात बहुत सम्भीरतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुरारजी भाई, जब तक मानसून से पहले चुनाव कराने के लिये सरकार तैयार नहीं होगी, अपना अनशन भंग नहीं करेंगे। अभी आरोप लगाया गया कि हमने अनशन करवाया। क्या आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि आपोजीशन का एक भी सदस्य ऐसा है जिसके कहने पर मुरारजी भाई कोई निर्णय कर सकने हैं? उन्होंने अपने आप निर्णय किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी को पक्ष भेजने से पहले मुरारजी भाई ने मुझको बुलवाया था और मैंने उनसे कहा था कि अनशन के बारे में जो आप का निर्णय होगा, उसके बारे में हम कुछ आपको नहीं कहेंगे हालांकि व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं अनशन के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ लेकिन मुरारजी भाई ने कई सवाल उठाये जिन में एमजेंसी का मवाल और चुनाव का सवाल था। उन्होंने जब मुझ से इनके बारे में पूछा, तो मैंने कहा कि आपके ये प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और योग्य प्रश्न हैं और उनके हल के लिये जिस हथियार का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये, वह आपको करना चाहिये . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये कि 1971 की एमजेंसी को आज भी आप बनाये रखना चाहते हैं।

मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ और अन्त में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा था कि डिलिमिटेशन समाप्त होने के बाद एलेक्टोरल रोलस का रिवीजन होने के बाद चुनाव होगा। रिटनिंग आफिसर्स भी नियुक्त किये गये थे और आज कल हम

ऐडजर्नमेंट देख रहे हैं कि चुनाव में फीमिन है। मैं लगातार कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में कहता रहा हूँ कि अगर फीमिन की बात है, तो आप बोधित कीजिये, पर सरकार तैयार नहीं थी। अब जब मुरारजी भाई ने अनशन शुरू कर दिया है तो आपने यह फीमिन का सवाल उपस्थित किया। इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन को आप चर्चा करने का मौका दें और जो मैंने 184 के तहत प्रस्ताव दिया है, उसको आप तत्काल दबूल कीजिये और इस पर बहस अभी तत्काल चालू करवाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have yourself observed that an adjournment motion is admissible subject to certain rules. What does the rule say? We maintain that we are fully within the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: After seeing the rules, I have given my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 56 says:

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter or urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker".

Rule 57 deals with the method of giving notice. Rule 58 refers to restrictions on right to make motion. Sub-rules (i) to (iii) read:

["(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;"

What better case can the House get for an adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: When did this matter occur? Did it suddenly spring up? It is a continuing matter, as you have yourself said a number of times.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Just now Mr. Madhu Limaye pointed out that he has asked for a discussion under rule 184. Rule 186 (vi) says specifically:

"it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session."

We have for four hours discussed this whole matter yesterday. Five persons asked questions and the Home Minister gave replies. It is a subjective matter whether they are satisfied or not. They can always say they are not satisfied. Will that become then a matter for an adjournment motion or for a further discussion?

Therefore, I would submit that in substance the same matter was discussed threadbare yesterday for four hours. Nothing has happened since then which has acquired urgency. Morarjibhai's life is as dear to us as to anyone else, but it is not we who are responsible or the Government for his fast. The Prime Minister's letter in reply to Morarjibhai has indicated that the elections could be held immediately after the monsoon in September. The reasons have been given. Heavens are not going to fall in two or three months. Morarjibhai himself had stated in this House that for administrative reasons May and June are not appropriate months for any elections. Therefore, I submit that there is absolutely no justification.

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : मुझे को ऐसा लगता है कि एजournमेंट मोशन को इसलिये जबरन स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि कल प्राण प्रोक्लामेशन के कल 58, सब-क्लाज (5) में यह लिखा हुआ है :

I am reading out on page 32 of the Rules of Procedure. It says:

"The motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session."

मैं एजournमेंट मोशन की बात कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में झीर कल है ।

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : पहले आप कालिग एजेशन में देखें । 197(2) के सब कल (2) को देखें । यह कहता है :

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

कल जो कालिग एजेशन हुआ उसमें कोई डिबेट नहीं हुई । इस बास्ते 58(5) या 186(6) एजournमेंट मोशन को बार नहीं करता । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप एजournमेंट मोशन को लेने की कृपा करें ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Sathe, who happens to be a member in the panel of Chairmen, is trying to misguide the House by saying that there was a discussion on the very subject. But he should know it very well that it was a Calling Attention Motion and only five persons were permitted to put some questions.

The situation has become so grave that Government has gone back on their words and Shri Morarjibhai had to take the extreme step of an indefinite fast. I attended the prayer meeting last evening. His condition is so bad that it is a matter of concern to the entire country when such an extreme step is being taken. Instead of showing sympathy to the cause for

[Shri P. K. Deo]

which Shri Morarjibhai is undergoing this suffering, I am surprised how my friends on the Congress benches opposed the discussion on a matter of such vital importance. If you do not want to permit adjournment motions—it is a fit case for an adjournment motion, because of the Government's failure to implement the very pledge that they had given on the Floor of this House on more than one occasions. If it is not possible, at least, there should be a threadbare discussion on the situation that has been created out of Mr. Morarjibhai's fast. Otherwise, we do not want to be a party to the calculated murder of Morarjibhai.... (Interruptions).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I want to appeal to the good sense and the conscience of the Opposition Members upon an assumption that they are interested not in discussion but in saving the life of Mr. Morarjibhai. If it is true, if my assumption is correct, the first question that will arise is is any discussion going to solve the problem. There is going to be more acrimony and there is going to be more confrontation. But if they are interested that his precious life is saved, then my submission to them through you is that let them agree without any discussion for a unanimous resolution requesting Mr. Morarjibhai.... (Interruptions). Sit down, sit down....

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am sorry. Let the House decide without any discussion to pass a unanimous resolution requesting Mr. Morarjibhai to abandon his fast. (Interruptions) After he has abandoned his fast, the question of elections can always be discussed. (Interruptions) If they think that we would be intimidated into a surrender for a political decision, they are absolutely.... (Interruptions). If they are keen about saving his life (Interruptions)... his life can be saved, if he abandons his fast (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to raise a point of order. That is in connection with 184 as well as an adjournment motion. Just now Hon. Member Shri Sathe has raised an objection regarding discussion under rule 184, quoting rule 186 (vi), but he has wrongly quoted the rules. In rule 186 (vi) it is stated

"It shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session."

I wish to bring to your notice one important constitutional aspect of this matter and also a point of procedure in this House.

Calling Attention Notice is not at all a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance. If you go through the procedure, you will find that when a Calling Attention Notice is tabled, only the Minister's attention is drawn. Only questions are asked and he tries to reply to the questions.

Let me quote a precedent. I am not at all raising political issues. I am speaking about the legality of the matter. When a Calling Attention Notice was tabled and when we found that the replies were not satisfactory, on the same matter under rule 184 notice was given and admitted and an adjournment motion was moved and it was admitted. Shri S. M. Banerjee had tabled on one occasion an adjournment motion on prices. On a later occasion on the same issue the same matter was discussed through a Calling Attention Notice. On that occasion you had given a ruling that though this matter had been discussed through a Calling Attention, it was an urgent matter and you asked Shri Banerjee to seek the permission of the House. The motion was admitted and there was a discussion on the adjournment motion.

In rule 184 also the provision is very specific. We are not reviving a discussion on a matter which was discussed. Calling Attention Notice only means that questions are posed and replies given. Those replies too were not satisfactory and therefore this House and all Members of the House are perfectly within their rights to table an adjournment motion as well as a motion under rule 184. On the ground of legality you cannot set aside the matter.

The issues which Shri Sathe raised are completely extraneous, and as far as Shri Salve is concerned, he has not at all raised a point of order. He is only making an appeal to the Opposition Members. That can be considered separately. The issue of legality has to be discussed only in terms of the rule.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 194 specifically mentions "discussion on a matter of urgent public importance". He is factually wrong when he says that it is not a discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My contention is that Calling Attention is not a discussion of matter and I have quoted the rules.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The interpretation given by Prof. Dandavate to the expression "discussion", with the utmost respect, is totally wrong. A matter may be discussed in various forms in the form of an adjournment motion, Calling Attention etc. So, his interpretation of the rules is wrong.

Secondly, the matter was discussed substantially yesterday. Thirdly, all of us have pledged our allegiance to the Constitution. When Shri Indulal Yajnik went on a fast in connection with the Maha Gujarat Movement, Shri Morarji Desai said that it was an unconstitutional fast. When Shri Senapati Bapat went on a fast, he said the same thing. I am only sorry that the opposition are trying to take undue advantage. They should rather persuade Shri Morarji Desai

to give up the fast. They are trying to create conditions of difficulty and to gain political capital.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The reason why I gave notice of an adjournment motion on the question of Government's failure to give a firm commitment, on holding elections immediately in Gujarat is this. You have been saying that this is a matter which is continuing, because we had discussed this matter at the time of Gujarat Budget, imposition of President's rule, etc. But my point is that the matter has changed its complexion because of the fast unto death by Shri Morarji Desai. We have not discussed that matter. In February and March when the matter came up, Shri Morarji Desai's fast was not there.

Secondly, in this very House, in the recent months and years, you yourself have been good enough to permit introduction and moving of Adjournment Motions. On rising prices, there was a call-attention, but in the same Session you also allowed an Adjournment Motion on rising prices even though it was a continuing matter because you rightly saw that the people in the country felt the pangs on account of rising prices and, therefore, you thought that an urgent discussion was called for. Similarly, because of the changed situation and also because urgency has been brought into this by Shri Morarji Desai's fast unto death, I submit, it is a fit subject for an Adjournment Motion.

There is also another aspect. If you were present in the House yesterday, you would have seen that the Home Minister failed to give replies to my several questions at all; it was not even a question of replies being unsatisfactory; he did not give replies at all! At one point of time, when his own party-man, Mr. Naik, asked two or three questions, the Home Minister got up and said that he forgot Shri Naik's questions! He did not even note down Shri Naik's

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

questions. That was his attentiveness! Yesterday I had raised a series of questions. Not only were the answers not satisfactory, but there were no answers. What are we to do, then, if no answers are given?

Moreover, yesterday it was only a call-attention. Today we want a discussion. Mr. Sathe was saying that the Heavens would not fall if the elections were held after a few months. The Heavens will not also fall if you hold the elections before the monsoon. But the Heavens will fall, Shri Morarji Desai's life will certainly fall, if you do not hold elections in Gujarat immediately, that is, before the monsoon.

Mr. Salve wants us to pass a Resolution unanimously. Such a Resolution is possible only if there is understanding and goodwill for elections to be held in Gujarat at an early date.

Therefore, I feel, Sir, that a discussion on this is a must

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am here to participate on the point of order raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye and on the demand for a discussion under rule 184.

With due respect to my colleague, Mr. Sathe, I do not agree that, when call-attention takes place, it is a discussion at all, because rule 197(2) says very clearly that there shall be no debate. Therefore, when there is no debate, how could there be a discussion? When a senior member of this House, when a senior leader of the country, is on fast and when his health is deteriorating every day, is it not the paramount duty of this House to have a very serious discussion? I was present here for most of the time yesterday and with due respect I must say that the replies from the Home Minister were not at all satisfactory....

Dr. KAILAS (Bombay South): On a point of order. How is it relevant here? How you allow this, Sir? (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it very clear that as an hon. Member of this House, I have every right to participate in the debates and discussions and nobody can cow me down.... (Interruptions) My submission is that this is an urgent matter of importance. This House has not held any discussion so far and if that demand has come from Shri Madhu Limaye, I would like to support that demand. It is the duty of the Government to allow this discussion on this very serious matter of importance. This will be my submission. When the notice or motion has been given to you, you should kindly consider that sympathetically. We cannot tolerate that this House is not discussing over the life of a Member who is so important in the country. For what are we here in this Parliament? By not allowing the discussion, we shall be lowering down the dignity and prestige of this House.. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): A debate has already taken place on this matter. There need not be any discussion now. It is not in public interest. It is a politically motivated move and they are exploiting the situation.... (Interruptions).

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : (चतरा):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

मेरा आप से निवेदन, है कि हम यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत डिस्कशन हो या नहीं । कल नियम 197 के अन्तर्गत इस सदन में कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस पर इस विषय पर चर्चा हम कर चुके हैं । माननीय सदस्यों को याद होगा, मैंने कल भी कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस देने के पहले कहा था कि कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस की

रह कर विषय जाये और डिमिशन किया जाये। जो माननीय सदस्य उपस्थित होंगे वे उस पर बोल लेंगे। लेकिन कल आपने नहीं माना। आपने यह जोर दिया कि कालिग एडेंशन नोटिस होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय परसों आपने स्वयं जो बातें कही थी, मैं उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मदन की कार्यवाही से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"SHRI PILOO MODY: Every conceivable form of notice has been given to you.

MR. SPEAKER: In regard to adjournment motion, I gave the reasons for that. You should work out a way. Yesterday, you had nine hours. To-day let us do some other business. I am not against any reasonable solution that could be found within the procedures. I do not debar expression of your opinion in this House. After all, I am also bound by certain things. Anything done to-day may be quoted tomorrow. You will never spare me even if there is a little bit slice this side sometimes. I assure you that this is not the intention at all. You can raise it under Rule 377. I have no objection."

इस पर श्री पीलू मोदी ने फिर कुछ कहा— मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"SHRI PILOO MODY: Then, I take it that you will work it out with us as to how it should be brought up."

इसके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कालिग दी कि इसको कालिग एडेंशन नोटिस के रूप में लिया जाये, अर्थात् यह निश्चय हो गया था कि इस पर केवल कालिग एडेंशन नोटिस लिया जायेगा।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि परसों से लेकर आज तक स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। परसों इस पर बातें हुईं चुकी हैं, और

कल इस पर कालिग एडेंशन नोटिस हो चुका है। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत इस पर कोई डिमिशन करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई के प्रति हम लोगों की भी श्रद्धा है। आजादी की लड़ाई में वह भी लड़े थे और वह हमारे पुराने साथी रहे हैं। लेकिन विरोधी दल के नेता उनको आमरण अनशन पर बिठा कर बलि का बकरा बना रहे हैं। (अव्यवधान) . . . इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि यह सदन एकमत से और एक आवाज से यह प्रस्ताव पारित कर सकता है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई अपना आमरण अनशन तोड़ें, बातचीत करें और हम बारे में कोई सानूशन निकाला जाये। हम सब इसके लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन इस पर डिमिशन से मामला और खराब होगा और कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

मेरा सबमिशन है कि परसों आपने जो बातें कही हैं, आप उन्हीं के संदर्भ में मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर निर्णय दें।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The indefinite fast of Shri Morarji Bhai Desai is the supreme expression of the firm determination of the people of Gujarat . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And also of the country.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Yes, also of the country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: On the 6th of March, Shri Morarji Bhai led a peaceful and silent procession from Sirdar Congress Bhavan to the Raj Bhavan and presented to the Governor the mandate of the people of Gujarat asking for an early election to the Legislative Assembly before the monsoon. Is it not the duty of this hon. House to tell this Government to hold the election before the monsoon sets in . . .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Why not in September?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is very right that hon. Shri Madhu Limayeji's motion should be taken for consideration. If necessary, please suspend the rule and take up the motion of Shri Madhu Limayeji for discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What will you achieve thereby?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I am rather surprised at the acrimonious nature of even the statements that are being made at the moment. I am also surprised at the arguments that are being advanced and when you say this indefinite fast by Shri Morarji Desai is a continuing affair..

MR SPEAKER: No, no

SHRI PILOO MODY: It does not make any sense to me....

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't put such words into my mouth. It was about election.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it intended to mean, therefore, that once his fast overtakes him, that is a fit moment to have an adjournment motion? We are passing through a very grave situation and I want you to be apprised of the sentiments, certainly of the people in Opposition, who find this Government using the Constitution, Governmental power, independent institutions of democracy like the Chief Election Commission and others to usurp all powers. The fundamental reasons why these things are happening, that is elections being held only at the free will of the Government; the emergency being continued till one imagines that it would be abnormal in India to live in a state of peace and tranquillity, that we must continue for majority of our lives to live in a state of emergency; draconian powers arbitrarily exercised by Government; every conceivable sort of *dadagiri*, for the suspension of democratic norms and standards; and,

the facile arguments that you hear on the floor of this House, when grave issues are concerned, as if Morarji was going on fast; as a matter of political blackmail! (Interruptions)

A man goes on a fast as a matter of extreme conscience and only when he finds that all other avenues have been exhausted.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you go through the records, the records of Parliament, you will find that every assurance has been given by this Government that we will hold elections. They have been lulling us into a slumber and we have been believing that they were genuine about the assurances that they gave. At one time Polling Officers and Returning Officers were appointed and gazetted and all of a sudden Government decided that they would not hold elections. These are purely political reasons. This is not a motivated change. It is a reality and they know it. When a thing and situation like this develops, we have no other recourse. Unfortunately, I have no control over what Mr. Morarji Desai does. If I can, I would like to do everything to save his life. At the same time the responsibility of it devolves also on the so-called leader of the House—the Prime Minister of this country. There is no other argument. After all...

MR SPEAKER: Kindly conclude. You rose on a point of order but you are making it a regular speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If Mr. Morarji Desai can be persuaded to give up his fast, surely the Prime Minister can be persuaded to hold an election. So far as the question of persuasion is concerned we are a handful of people, we will persuade Shri Morarji Desai, but what about this herd, why don't they persuade their own so-called leader?

MR SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any further point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly do not look at this book. Kindly do not read and re-read and quote and re-quote the rules. Kindly appreciate that there is a sentiment of the people involved and, therefore, permit discussion in this highest forum of this country and admit the motions that have been tabled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say that the rules are clear on the subject. If they in their ignorance describe a Call Attention as a Debate, I am helpless, because debating is prohibited in a Call Attention Motion. Yesterday I could not participate because my name did not get a place in the ballot and as per rules I could not take part. Everybody in the House and every party would like to say something on this. So, kindly admit this Motion which I have given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have to make a submission to you without entering into the technicalities and it is this; on the one side Shri Morarji Desai has undertaken this fast on the basis of certain principles and on the basis of the mandate given by the people; and on the other side Government considers that it is nothing but political blackmail to exert political pressure; but the fact remains that the life of Mr. Morarji Desai is in danger. This House knows that when Morarji Bhai takes a decision like this it will be very difficult to ask him to revoke it. But God forbid, if any mishap takes place, what will be the repercussion in the country? How many lives will be lost? I am sure you are conscious of it. Government may not feel that any discussion should be held, but this is a matter within your competence, Mr. Speaker, and you can permit a discussion to take place. Perhaps that will enable us to find some way out of the tragedy which we may face.

If any mishap takes place unfortunately that will not remain confined to Shri Morarji Desai only but it will engulf the entire nation which

may lead to blood shed in the country, which we should try to avoid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When this question came up yesterday you said you will permit this matter to be raised under Rule 377 and Shri Indrajit Gupta, the leader of our group, immediately said that this should not be reduced to Rule 377. There are two issues involved. One is the early elections in Gujarat and the other is the withdrawal of the emergency. These are the two issues. Both these are important matters. Whether hunger-strike is necessary or not is a different question. But the point is this. We also gave our names. Our names could not find a place in the ballot and so we could not participate in the discussion. So, what I most humbly request you is that we should have discussion on these matters. This discussion should be allowed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is an important matter. And, it is irrelevant there to refer to Calling Attention we had yesterday, irrespective of the fact whether it went on for 2 hours or 3 hours, and the duration of that particular item does not circumscribe the merits of the present request for a full discussion.

It was only a Calling Attention and only five members were allowed to put questions and the Minister gave his reply. That cannot replace a full-fledged discussion that we require. The hon. Members from the other side also spoke with concern about Shri Morarji Desai's fast; everyone of us is equally concerned. We have also suggested that we should pass a unanimous Resolution requesting Shri Desai to give up his fast. They can do this. And all of us would be glad about that. My point is much more deeper. The fast undertaken by Shri Desai was as a consequence of the failure on the part of Government in not holding the elections in a free atmosphere without lifting the emergency etc. It is

[Shri Sezhiyan]

a basic issue before this House and the country. Why should an emergency be continued and why no elections could be conducted in the State of Gujarat? This is a basic question that we should discuss. It is not only a question of ascertaining how many are going to vote or not vote but it is a question about which we are all deeply concerned for the functioning of democracy in this country

Therefore, I appeal that we should have a full discussion and a fruitful and successful conclusion should be arrived at so that the fast undertaken by Shri Desai can be ended and there is successful functioning of democracy in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I cannot allow any more as it has already taken up more than an hour. I hope you will all listen to me from the beginning to the end. Sometimes you just get up to speak when I have not even finished my sentence and then I may have to repeat that again. When the motions came, firstly I told you that as regards the fast of Shri Desai that could not be a subject matter of an adjournment motion because it was not the failure of the Government simply because a citizen of the country had gone on fast. Secondly, I split it up into two. It may be due to the non-conducting of elections or there may be other reasons behind this fast. As regards holding of elections, it was not a matter of immediate or recent occurrence; this was a continuing matter. My hon. friend just now mentioned that this was discussed a number of times and assurances were also given. It was not a recent one; it is a continuing matter and it is not a matter of recent urgent importance. Of course, it is not a recent occurrence. We have provided for in our rules according to which a discussion is allowed. You may study the rules. You must have done it. There is a discussion under Rule 377. Will all of

you keep patience? Did I not listen to you all when you were making your submissions? Can't you have the patience of listening to what I say? Otherwise I may have to go on repeating it. Just now somebody suggested a discussion under Rule 377. I allowed a Calling Attention. Now you all want a full discussion. All of you must have gone through the procedures or principles involved in all these matters. The procedure is that once the matter is discussed, it cannot be raised again. Once opportunities were given. Now a point was raised by the hon Members that this matter can be discussed. I can only say this that you had many opportunities to raise it by way of questions, calling attention and under Rule 377. A point was raised by Shri Sathe that this matter can be raised by a Calling attention notice. I allowed that I have not admitted the adjournment motions. And I have been repeating it that I cannot admit the adjournment motions. That was why I allowed the calling attention. Now, the rule was quoted that a discussion has already taken place on that and, therefore, it cannot be discussed again. Unfortunately, I do not agree with that point of order because the Calling Attention motion is not a discussion in the sense that it should debar a discussion in the whole House. Calling Attention is a discussion in a limited way and it can solve limited questions. If the opinion of the whole House is sought then I must say that a limited discussion cannot replace a full discussion. So, I do not debar a discussion but it is circumscribed under procedures. Mr. Mody said do not care for this little book. I wish I could not care for it and allow you to have your own way. But sometimes you show me the book also. You promise that you will not show the book on other matters also and then I will also not show the book.

13 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: You make others agree also. This little book is useful for some persons at one time and is against some other persons at another time. So, this little book is a terrible thing which binds the Speaker within certain limits. I do not debar a discussion under 184. I do not know for how many days this fast may last. It may end today. But I would request you that it should not be my trial everyday. Kindly see I am also a human being. Ingenuity knows no bounds. But it should not mean that it should be my trial everyday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are all under trial.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All the human material in this House is under trial including you.

MR. SPEAKER: But Speaker is one and you are five hundred and twenty four.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One of your wards is on fast. Have you cared to see him?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that it is the spirit behind me when you keep me busy from morning till evening. There is no limit of ingenuity. These gentlemen do not allow me any time to leave the House and you ask these questions. I have full regards for Shri Morarjibhai. I spoke in this House. I wish him long life. These are formal things. If you do not agree, what will I do there? I will only say that I have just come here to see you. Shri Morarji and yourself must know that so long as you keep me bound down in this House from morning till evening what can I do. I allow this discussion. The time is provided in the rules. It is for the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to tell the time.

As for the motions—the motions came in this order—I had one motion under 184 from Shri Bosu. That came on the 7th. I think it is going to be published. Then, today's is

from Shri Madhu Limaye. Both are identical and they are admitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When do we discuss?

MR. SPEAKER: Any time. Of course, there, I am bound and I have no free will. The rules provide that Government should announce the time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट यहां बैठी है। यह सदन तीन दिन आगे नहीं बैठेगा। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है, इसलिये हम तुरन्त चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं। तुरन्त चर्चा कराने के लिये ही एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाये हैं—इसलिये आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना कुछ कहा जा चुका है, क्या अभी चर्चा नहीं हुई। अब कुछ आगे के लिये भी रखिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप उनसे पूछ लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Minister. I will ask him.

13.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND GUJARAT
SALES TAX ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 378 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

12.00 hrs.

March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G.S.R. 418 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9408/75].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R. 419 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 420 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 173(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 183(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9409/75].

(3) A copy of Gujarat Notification No. (GHN 17) GST-1075/(S.49)-(36)-TH (Hindi and English versions) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 17th March, 1975 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070 (S. 49)-TH, dated the 29th April, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9410/75].

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following thirteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st March, 1975:—

- (1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1975.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1975
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1975.
- (5) The Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1975.
- (6) The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975.
- (7) The Appropriation Bill, 1975.
- (8) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
- (9) The Air Force and Army Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
- (10) The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975.
- (11) The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1975.
- (12) The Nagaland Appropriation Bill, 1975.
- (13) The Nagaland Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was

Last made to the House on the 21st March, 1975:—

- (1) The Tobacco Board Bill, 1975.
- (2) The Trust Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975.

12.09 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REPORT**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Hundred and fifty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 33 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health)

13.10 hrs.

**STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION
IN SIKKIM**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री झटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (स्वा-
लियर) : हम सुनना चाहते हैं, यह महत्व-
पूर्ण स्टेटमेंट है ।

बिदेस मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण) :
हम भी पढ़ना चाहते हैं ।

I should like to take the opportunity to keep the Hon. Members informed of certain recent development in Sikkim.

As the House is aware, Government have been making sincere efforts to ensure the speedy economic and social development of the people of Sikkim under democratic conditions,

as stipulated in the Agreement of 8th May, 1973 and the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974.

Both documents had the assent and approval of the Chogyal as well as the political leadership of Sikkim. However, the arrangements that were instituted on the basis of these agreements, with the responsible Government constituted by duly elected leaders on the one hand, and the Chogyal functioning as a Constitutional Head of Government on the other, depended essentially for their success, on the sincerity of the Chogyal and full acceptance by him in practice of the democratic system under which he would cease to have the overriding powers he had exercised for more than two decades.

As Hon. Members are aware, Government of India have been requested, on several occasions over the past 20 years, by political leaders and the people of Sikkim for the abolition of the institution of the Chogyal. Government of India's endeavour has been to protect the institution, although in the case of Princely States, the Princely order has been abolished in deference to the democratic processes in the country. The deviation in the case of Sikkim was motivated by our desire to show special consideration to the Chogyal in the hope that he would play a responsible role. As regards the present Government and Assembly in Sikkim—the first that is truly representative in character, having been elected on the basis of one-man one-vote in free and fair elections—the demand for the removal of the Chogyal has been made and repeated for the past several months. As early as in September last year, the Chief Minister had warned that if democracy was to survive in Sikkim, the Chogyal must go. On our part, we have counselled restraint in the hope and expectation that the Chogyal would ultimately reconcile himself to his constitutional role and adopt a more constructive attitude. However,

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

we have always made it clear to the Chogyal that while we are anxious to protect the institution of Chogyal in Sikkim, as we have been doing over the past several years, we must naturally give the highest priority to the welfare, interests and aspirations of the common people and their elected leaders. I must say that the situation in Sikkim has now reached a critical phase.

Almost from the day on which the new arrangements came into force, it became clear through Chogyal's statements and actions that he was not reconciled to his Constitutional role and that he was determined to obstruct the functioning of the democratically elected Government through all means at his disposal. In the past few months, the Chief Minister of Sikkim and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers and the Assembly have constantly been representing to the Government of India against the Chogyal's activities, and drawing our attention to the fact that democracy cannot survive in Sikkim as long as the institution of Chogyal continued to exist. We have been counselling patience to political leaders in Sikkim because we hoped that, ultimately good sense and wisdom would prevail on the part of the Chogyal, in the larger interest of the welfare of the people of Sikkim. Unfortunately, these hopes have been belied. The Chogyal's actions over the last few months have been deliberately directed towards creating a crisis situation in the State. The elected representatives and the Government leaders in Sikkim have taken strong exception, and with justification, to his statements questioning the validity of the democratic process and even the Government of Sikkim Act which he himself had promulgated only some months ago. They have been outraged by the propaganda campaign that he has either undertaken personally or encouraged. The Government of Sikkim and the Government of India have been particularly shocked, in

recent weeks, to know of efforts to intimidate, terrorise, threaten and even physically harm political leaders and common people in Sikkim in a bid to disrupt law and order, obstruct the functioning of the Government and subvert the democratic process. There have been assassination attempts on the Chief Minister by use of explosives, there was the stabbing of an unarmed Member of the Sikkim Assembly by a member of the Chogyals' entourage in the Chogyal's presence, and some other distressing information has come to light only a few days ago on elaborate plans to use violence against elected representatives.

In view of the sharp deterioration in relations between the elected representatives and the Chogyal, I had instructed the Foreign Secretary to visit Gangtok last week to study the situation. In particular, the Foreign Secretary did his utmost to impress upon the Chogyal that we had all along been urging patience upon the elected representatives in the hope that the Chogyal would cooperate with the Government instead of seeking confrontation with them, but if these efforts to impede the functioning of the Government, insult the elected representatives and intimidate them in various ways continued, the situation could well reach crisis proportions. It is now unfortunately evident that this effort did not have the desired effect.

It is in the context of the deteriorating law and order situation and the suspicion of the imminent threat to the lives of some leaders in Sikkim that an urgent request was received from the Chief Minister of Sikkim for the immediate disarming and disbanding of the Sikkim guards. Even earlier, the Government of India had been urged by the Chief Minister that the Government of Sikkim should not be expected to support with public funds the presence of several hundred armed personnel for the exclusive use of the Chogyal. The Hon Members would agree that there could be no justification for a private army of

about 400 people retained by the Chogyal on the palace premises but paid for by the public exchequer. The evidence of possible conspiracy against the Chief Minister and his colleagues indicating complicity of some Sikkim guards added urgency to this request. In view of the pressing appeal from the Chief Minister and of the Government of India's responsibility to ensure law and order in the State, the Government took necessary steps to disarm the Sikkim guards on the afternoon of 9th April.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention another demand by the political leaders in Sikkim, which has been made earlier on many occasions and has been reiterated in recent weeks, for according to the elected Government full rights and responsibilities on par with a constituent unit of the Indian Union. The request is a reflection and a conscious expression of the traditional sentiment and popular wish in Sikkim to fully participate in the mainstream of Indian life. It has again been repeated, along with the demand for the abolition of the institution of the Chogyal, in the resolution passed unanimously by the Sikkim Assembly at its meeting on the 10th April, the implications of which are being studied by the Government of India.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संक्षेप में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry. It will be much better if you avoid it. Don't ask question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में कल ही नोटिस दिया था, यानी मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट देने के बारे में नोटिस कल दिया होगा, हम लोगों ने सबरे दिया। तो यह मामला काल एजेंडेशन में आना चाहिये। वह नहीं आया। मैंने उनको इंटरप्ट नहीं किया।

मैं केवल दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको याद होगा कि सिक्किम के बारे में संविधान में संशोधन कर रहे वाले विधेयक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट के बाद इस वक्त न कुछ कहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : कब मौका मिलेगा ? विरोध पक्ष के द्वारा जो बातें कही जाती हैं उसके बारे में यह सोचते नहीं। पिछले सिक्किम बिल के बारे में हमने कहा था कि यह तमाम मामले उठने वाले हैं। हमने इस तरह की आशंकाएँ व्यक्त की थीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी और मौके पर क. लीजियेगा। इस वक्त न करें तो अच्छा ही है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): In this regard, a Constitution. (Amendment) Bill has been adopted in this House. This statement could have been made by the Home Minister. I do not know why the Minister of External Affairs should make this statement. Now Sikkim forms an associate State of India.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

श्री अरुण बिहारी राजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा यह मुझाव है, इस समय हम कुछ पूछना नहीं चाहते लेकिन मैं एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय सदन के कुछ मदम्यों को निमंत्रित करें, वहाँ भी परिस्थिति के बारे में जो बातें वह प्रकट रूप से नहीं कह सकते वह हमारे सामने रखें, हमारी प्रतिक्रिया जाने और भविष्य में क्या करने का उनका इरादा है इसके बारे में भी संकेत दें, विचार विनियम करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A Constitution (Amendment) Bill has already been adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मधु लिमये जी चाहते थे तो मैंने मना नहीं किया। और मौके पर देख लीजियेगा जिस पर यह चीजें आ सकती हैं। मैंने मना नहीं किया उनको। मैं सोचता हूँ कि जैसा माननीय राजपेयी जी ने कहा है बैठकर बात कर लेंगे, उसके बाद जो मुनासिब समझेंगे कर लेंगे।

12.15 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: PAYMENT OF
EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR
PROPERTIES OF INDIANS IN
FORMER WEST AND EAST PAKIS-
TAN**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chattopadhyaya may lay the statement on the Table.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**
Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
Sir, the statement may kindly be read so that we may know what it contains

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
I will give him a copy.

MR. SPEAKER: To save time, we are following this practice that such statements are laid on the Table.

Statement

In April 1971, the Government of India introduced a scheme for grant of *ad hoc* interim relief in the form of *ex-gratia* grants from the Consolidated Fund of India at the rate of 25 per cent of the value of verified claims, subject to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs in each case, to Indian nationals and companies whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, and who notified their losses and filed claims with the Custodian of Enemy Property.

During the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 a total sum of Rs. 12 crores was allocated in the Budget for payment of *ex-gratia* compensation to the claimants of their property in both West Pakistan and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Out of the above allocation, a sum of Rs. 3.10 crores was paid to the claimants during these three years. During the financial year 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 2 crores was made in the Revised Esti-

mates, and an amount of Rs. 1.48 crores has been paid to the claimants till 31st March, 1975.

The Hon'ble Member has stated that most of the claims of Indian citizens from West Pakistan have been cleared whereas in the case of claimants from former East Pakistan about 90 per cent of the cases are still pending. I would like to assure you, Sir, and through you, the Hon'ble Members of this House, that no discrimination is made by Government between migrants from West Pakistan and those from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), while dealing with their applications for grant of *ex-gratia* compensation, and that every effort is being made to settle these claims as early as possible.

The claims for *ex-gratia* compensation relate to different categories, like those for confiscated cargoes, assets of Indian firms and banks taken over by Pakistan, share holdings of Indian nationals, pay, provident fund and gratuity, moveable and immoveable property etc. The claimants were required to furnish different kinds of evidence in support of their claims. The progress of the assessment of these claims was however, not very satisfactory, because of the non-availability of the required proof and documents in many cases. On the basis of various points arising out of the scrutiny of the claims of migrants from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), and with a view to expediting the verification of such claims, a decision was taken in October 1973 that oral evidence would be taken from persons in verifying their claims in respect of immoveable property, where primary or secondary evidence was not available, from persons who had knowledge of the existence of the properties for which compensation was claimed. For this purpose a panel comprising the Custodian of Enemy Property as Chairman, a senior Judge of the West Bengal Judicial Service, and a senior officer of the Land Records Department of the West Bengal

Government, was set up in June 1974. The Panel has so far examined and made recommendations in 208 cases. The Panel's recommendations are, among other matters, given due consideration by Government while deciding about the amounts of compensation to be paid to the claimants.

In all these cases, certain verifications have to be made and procedural formalities are required to be gone through before compensation can be sanctioned and this, Sir, naturally takes some time. I may, however, assure the House that Government is taking vigorous steps to settle all these claims as expeditiously as possible, including simplification of procedural formalities.

13.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NEW STEEL
PLANTS IN SOUTHERN
REGION

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, how long is your statement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Only 4 or 5 sentences.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is only 4 or 5 sentences, he can read it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Yes, Sir. I will read it.

Sir, It may be recalled that some Hon. Members have been enquiring, from time to time, about the progress in regard to the commissioning of the Detailed Project Reports for the two integrated steel plants to be set up at Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam. I am glad to inform the House that Government have approved the commissioning of the Detailed Project Reports for both these plants and the Steel Authority of India Ltd. have accordingly appointed Consulting Engineers

M/s. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. (MECON) will be preparing the Detailed Project Report for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant while M/s. M. N. Dastur and Company Private Ltd. will be preparing the Detailed Project Report for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

13.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I congratulate the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) Sir, I want to make a submission under rule 377. It is connected with the steel plant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot do it off the cuff in that way. I have called Mr. Banerjee.

13.23 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE TEXTILE MILLS MANAGED BY THE NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to raise a very important issue concerning nearly 10,000 textile workers of Kanpur who are working in the mills owned by the National Textile Corporation of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give notice of something but you are raising something else.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: One thing has been sent to the Chief Minister. That is why I do not want to raised it. I have taken permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very unusual. Anyway, you may continue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Victoria Mills of Kanpur was one of those 103 mills taken over by the Government of India, under the National Textile Corporation of India. It was assured in this House by Mr B P Maurya and Mr. Pai when we passed the Bill that the back wages of the workers including the gratuity will be safeguarded and paid. But today Victoria Mills is facing a crisis to this extent that 3000 workers have been laid off because there is no money to purchase cotton. They are on hunger strike demanding wages and the retired workers are coming daily for the last two or three years for their gratuity which has not been paid to them. I would urge on Mr Maurya to come to the rescue of these 3000 workers.

A demand was made in this House and outside for taking over Lakshmi Ratan Cotton mills. The demand has been made by Prof Dandavate. Mr Dinan Bhattacharyya and others. This is owned by Mr Ram Ratan Gupta, one of those who have escaped payment of income-tax, sales-tax etc. Non-payment of government revenue is his capital. A committee was jointly formed by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Commerce Ministry to go into this question of taking over. I am told the committee have submitted their report. Knowing this fully well, the owner of the mill, Mr Ram Ratan Gupta, has aggravated the situation yesterday by opening a section of the particular mill. Then when the workers demonstrated that the mills should be taken over, they have been mercilessly lathi-charged. Nearly 30 persons were injured. I would request the Central Government in all fairness, since the matter concerns it; to settle immediately the question of Victoria Mills in Kanpur and take over the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, and if they are unable to take over I shall be constrained to believe that, whether it is the State Government or the Central Government, they are influenced by Ram Ratan Gupta, who

wields influence with a section of the Congress men.

Hon. Speaker has asked the Minister of Power to make a statement regarding power shortage in Kanpur. About 120,000 workers are affected. There is a serious crisis facing the textile industry. Life in the city will become difficult. I, therefore, request the Minister to make a statement.

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your names are not there. How can we conduct the business of the House in this way?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): On Fridays we get an opportunity

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a question of Friday. Motions under rule 377 are admitted by the Speaker. If all of you want to get up and I on an *ad hoc* basis admit everybody, it becomes difficult.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You have been very efficiently running the House. Please give one minute each.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not every Friday because there was no announcement about the business for the next week. But then it should have been the responsibility of the Speaker to have admitted these notices. If he has not done, is it fair for me? I do not know the background of your notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Kindly allow me two minutes.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you even 20 minutes, but I must get proper notice. Sitting here I cannot read all the notices you have sent to the Speaker before 10 A.M. I do not know what you are going to say. You spring something upon me suddenly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Kindly permit me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to permit against the rules.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The last day on the issue of the discussion of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, a wrong statement was made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that under rule 377?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to correct it. It was alleged that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan said that Shri-mati Indira Gandhi has not the qualification to become the Vice-Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharati. This is absolutely wrong. On that day I kept silent because I did not know the facts. On going to Calcutta I verified his speech which has been tape-recorded. He has not said anything of that kind. He has only said that the Prime Minister should not be the Vice-Chancellor of any educational institution. On the basis of this, the whole discussion was going on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up the demands.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): On a point of order. The Chair in its wisdom has said that only those motions which are admitted should be taken up, but rule 377 is very specific. I want a ruling on this point. Does or does not rule 377 give discretion to the Chair, whoever may be in the Chair, to admit a matter which is not a point of order to be raised? Does not the Chair have discretion, irrespective of the occupant, to take a decision and give there and then permission to raise a point which is not a point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take your last phrase "there and then". On the basis of "there and then", no, because before I decide to admit or not to admit I should have the opportunity of reading your notice in my Chamber and decide whether this should be allowed. Is this House, the most important forum of this country, to be run on the basis of

"there and then" without knowing what "there and then" is?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Does it mean that.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is exactly right. I know nothing about these notices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shall I tell you that I have already given notices before 10 O'clock?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. I do not know what the notice is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why this ignorance is enforced on you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what the notice is. That is the point; that is the exact position. So, please understand my position.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not insist on raising this issue since you say that. But on every Friday, we take the opportunity to raise certain issues. Today, I was told by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah that there is no statement by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, but that I can give notices under rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then let Mr. Raghu Ramaiah come and sit in this Chair and run this House in the way he likes. At least, I am not going to do this when I do not know what the notice is. I have not even read it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why we should follow those notices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Mr. Raghu Ramaiah told you something else, it is Mr. Raghu Ramaiah's responsibility.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I cannot read it out at his residence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please understand my position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not want you to spend your energy... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Irrespective of every other thing, I have my own standard, my own way of looking at things. But this way, I tell you I will never knowingly do anything that is wrong. I will never knowingly be partial to anybody and I will not allow myself to be pressurised against my own understanding. I am open to reasons; I am open to convictions. You can argue; you can convince me as a human being. I am intellectually very open. But beyond that, please do not pressurise me to do something which I should not do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I be permitted to convince you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Occasionally, you are allowing us to make submissions. Today, what has happened, I do not know. About (Interruptions) statement....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A submission is a different thing. But if you say 377, then in my case, it becomes difficult, because I do not know what the subject is.... (Interruptions).

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Hon. Minister for Steel just now laid on the Table of this House a statement. I am not putting any question to him particularly because he is not here. But I have gone through the Budget proposals in respect of the year 1975-76. During the last year, there was a provision for new steel plants, and all of them are situated in the southern region—for Rs. 4 crores. During the year 1975-76, there is not a naya paise that has been provided for these three multi-crore projects costing about Rs. 1000 crores each.

Therefore, the mere appointment of certain people to prepare project reports is absolutely futile, and therefore I request that a budget provision must be made for these three plants.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, it is just a brief submission and it is in continuation of what I said on the last day, 25th March, when we dispersed for a brief recess. Even when you were in the Chair I requested the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that when we demand a statement from the Minister concerned, when the discussion for the next weeks business is being taken up, we want the statement should come out. Now, if you remember aright, I had raised last week an issue of raid on the residence of the Regional Manager of the Bank of Baroda, Shri K. C. Choksi. I have reported that it is our information that a considerable amount of money as well as valuables were unearthed from his residence. After I made the statement on the Floor of the Lok Sabha, Shri Choksi had come out with a public statement saying that as stated on the Floor of the Lok Sabha by Shri Madhu Dandavate that Directorate of Enforcement had not raided his house. He has not said that no agency has raised his house. He had said that the Directorate of Enforcement had not raided his house. My submission to the Minister is that he should come out with a categorical statement that some agency has raided the residence of Shri K. C. Choksi, the Regional Manager of the Bank of Baroda in Bombay.

I would conclude by saying that I have secured the information from five sources that some agency has raided the residence of Shri Choksi. And the sources are: No. 1, a top official of the CBI in Delhi; No. 2, an official of the income-tax department in Bombay; No. 3, a resident of Usha Kiran where Shri K. C. Choksi stays; No. 4, an employee of the housing cooperative society at Usha Kiran where Shri Choksi stays; and No. 5, a CBI official in one of the

States of India. I have confirmed this and I now want a categorical statement from the Finance Minister as to whether some agency had raided the residence of Shri K. C. Choksi. Now, the honour of a Parliament Member is at stake; and therefore, to set the record right. I want the Finance Minister to make a categorical statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the difficulty. I become a little indulgent and now I see more and more Members getting up. Where do I draw the line? (Interruptions) Where do I draw the line.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):
 rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, you can carry on.

श्री मधु लिमये : वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने नोटिस दिये हैं। नोटिसिस की चर्चा हम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

प्राज के समाचारपत्रों में आपने देखा होगा, यह छाया है कि कल तमिलनाडु को विधान सभा में रिलिजस ट्रस्ट्स के जो मंत्री हैं और मुख्य मंत्री श्री कृष्णनिधि ने कहा है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why refer to what had happened there?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक एमीसरी के द्वारा कन्याकुमारी के लिये एक हीरे की माला भेजी और प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात का खंडन किया है (व्यवधान) . . . भर्ज करने दीजिये। जब दो दो मंत्री तमिलनाडु की विधान सभा में एक वक्तव्य देते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री इंकार करती है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please; how is the responsibility of this House attracted? I do not understand this please.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री की रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं है ? हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने यह हीरे की माला दी है ? यदि हां, तो उनको यह हीरे की माला कहां से मिली और क्या प्राज जब भ्रकाल की चर्चा चल रही है तो क्या यह उचित है ? मैं प्रधान मंत्री से खुलासा चाहता हूँ कि उनको यह हीरे की माला कहां से मिली, किसने उनको दी और यह एमीसरी कौन था ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . भसली है या नकली यह सवाल बाद में उठेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you make a gift to somebody else how does it become the submission in the House? Order, now Mr. Limaye. It has nothing to do with the responsibility of the House. Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there are about (Interruptions). Sir, there are about 10,000 brick kiln workers in Mehrauli area. Those workers are being mercilessly exploited by brick kiln owners and contractors. Sir, they get hardly enough to give them two meals. I would like the Labour Minister to listen to their woes which have come in detail in the newspapers this morning. I would like, Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand to make note and request the Labour Minister to make a statement on Tuesday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Just half a minute more. I have taken very little time, Sir. Sir, it has come out in the newspapers this morning that the Madhya Pradesh Governor, Shri S. N. Sinha...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is all this?

(Interruptions)

Now we take up the discussion on the Demand. I am forgetting my language; I am forgetting my English.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

I am forgetting everything. I cannot even use a sentence fully. I really do not know how we carry on discussion in the House. Now I think after being in the House for the last 10 years, I must start going to school again and start learning things again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can start a tutorial home for teaching parliamentary practice to the Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will not; but I can do my study privately and sit for the examination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will come and worry you there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume discussion on the demand of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Shri K. C. Pandey. He is not there. Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah.

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76
—Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Contd.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH (Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has at last realised to give top priority to agriculture and irrigation.

43 per cent of Indian land is arable, 9 per cent is irrigated and we plan a growth of 5.5 per cent. That is our aim. The sector of agriculture produces 45 per cent of the gross National Product. Therefore, this is a very important subject that needs discussion.

We are still dependent on the vagaries of weather. So, it is most essential to expand irrigation potential. That is one thing. Secondly, we

should make effective use of the present irrigation system. I have once previously also stated that we must explore alternative means of energy like solar energy and wind energy. I have not been to the exhibition which is out there. But I am told that there is a very useful device for heating water and other things by means of solar energy. This should be made available to most people of this country because we have a very fine climate with sun-shine for about 250 days in the year.

The other point is that we must have a lot of storages, cold storages and storages for foodgrains in the shape of silos.

Another point that I want to make is this. We import wheat when our reserve stock get depleted. The f.o.b. cost comes to about Rs. 130 per quintal. I suppose, the landed cost with freights included will be anything between Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per quintal. Everything that the poor farmer of this country uses and needs for producing foodstuffs has gone up.

You are having now a system of procurement and of taking levy. We know how levy was taken last time. There were instances of police zulum and harassment by the authorities to the ordinary cultivator. The people who had not known anything about levy and who had sold their stocks earlier had to take recourse by force of circumstance to buying wheat from the open market at upto Rs. 200 a quintal to give the levy. Now, the procurement price has been put at Rs. 105.

I am told that the official statistics of Madhya Pradesh alone show that there is a 10 per cent decrease in the cultivation area of wheat. My estimate also is that definitely wheat acreage is less this year than what was last year. If this is the treatment to be given to our farmers, if this is the way price fixing is done, I do not see what is afoot for them? I believe,

the Government can at least fix the minimum price of procurement remuneratively and it should be Rs. 125 per quintal. When you import wheat from abroad which costs you Rs. 130 or Rs. 150 to even Rs. 200 a quintal, what is the rationale in not paying our own kith and kin Rs. 125 a quintal and make them happy and contented? I fail to see any reason for not doing so.

The Budget proposals have proposed a tax on livestock, dairy and poultry. I do not have anything to say about horse-raising or for the breeders who raise race horses. That is a different matter. But so far as the dairy and poultry industries are concerned, it is a fluctuating trade. The so-called white revolution in milk is yet to be seen in this country. Even the green revolution is confined to north western States of the country. It is not seen elsewhere. So, I plead and urge upon the Government that we must see that this diet of milk which is a complete diet, a nutritive diet, full of proteins, must be made more available to the people in this country. Instead of that, you are dampening it by this proposed taxation on dairy and poultry industries.

My other part of the speech will be confined to forests. Nobody seems to realise the great importance that forestry plays on this country's ecological balance. The statutory recommendations are that 33 per cent of the land area must be under forests; but in actual, it comes to 23 per cent and every year, we see with our own eyes that forests are continuously being cut mercilessly. The last example was when there was a flash flood somewhere in Kerala. The flood just came and washed away valuable land below. Something is happening in Rajasthan; something is happening to the Himalayan Valleys, the Kullu and Sutlej Valleys etc. There was a 'CHIPKO' movement in Almora. This creates the urgency for preserving our forests. Otherwise, we are going

to get into very serious trouble in times to come.

For this, I have a suggestion. It should be possible for the Government to look into this matter, and I suggest the following:

- (a) It will be very beneficial if we create a sort of a Conservation Corps which will employ the unemployed youth of the country, give them training for two or three weeks and put this task force under some energetic man who has vision.
- (b) The works to be implemented by this Corps should be the works of conservation—whether it is digging trenches, making paths, planting trees, cutting roads in forest areas, small check dams, etc., etc.

If we do this, it will solve a lot of un-employment, it will give the young people something useful to do, and it will help conserve forest and make them grow up where they are sadly lacking today.

I will say something about the way our Tiger projects and national parks are working. What I saw last time at one of the national parks, the Corbet National Park—which is one of the Project Tiger parks—is that between Garjia and Dhaukati, between the river and the road, a section of about 10×1 mile or 3/4 mile area, which is just adjacent to the National Park, was cleared by the Forest Department for replanting commercial trees like Eucalyptus etc. I don't see why very good Sal forests should be ploughed up for commercial trees like Eucalyptus. But be that as it may. What has happened is that the area which was ploughed up for replanting has been occupied by squatters who have come from the hills and are sitting there today and there is pressure

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah]

on the U.P. Government to allot them this land which at present is under forests. They can be given some land in the area below known as the Tarai Bhabar area.

This is but one instance of what is happening in every forest area. First comes the encroachment and then comes the regularisation. I don't know where this policy is going to take us? If you want to allot land to people, make up your mind what you are going to keep and what you don't wish to be tampered with. I would say that in wild life sanctuaries and national parks, if these forestry operations and land encroachments are not stopped, you will never achieve anything in the shape of what you wish. Nature must grow unhampered. Secondly, the laws which exist now—the game laws and the Wild Life Protection Act—are very good as far as they go on paper, but there is no enforcement whatsoever. The writ of the Department does not run beyond its offices. People come and poach; the country people are doing all sorts of illicit things and, naturally, when the habitat is disturbed, you cannot expect tigers or other game animals to flourish. There are good parks like Ranthambore in Rajasthan and Bandipur and other places, but what about other places where there are no game parks and which are not under the Tiger Project? They are being seriously disturbed. We just heard the other day that whole herds of bison have been wiped out because of rinderpest caused by cattle that had been allowed to come and graze in the area.

Admirable progress in this regard has been made in the Gir forest sanctuary in Gujarat. There, vision has prevailed, and they have ejected the Maldharis living inside the area; and today we find that the lion population which was 167 two years ago has risen to 200. Even the Maldharis are happy that they have been taken

out and given land outside, and there is no disturbance of the ecological balance in that area.

If there are no wild bears or deers, which are their natural prey, what will the lions or tigers eat? When you disturb the natural set-up, what happens is that they perforce start eating the cattle; they have to eat something; they cannot eat grass; and once they start eating cattle, they become cattle-lifters; and then for the people who are ready to shoot, the pretext of their being declared a menace to the villagers comes in very handy!

Therefore, these ideas of keeping out forests intact, keeping the game parks undisturbed, not allowing any forestry operations inside these parks, and seeing that nature is left untampered with are very essential if we wish to keep whatever is left out today. It is a very short-sighted policy that first we allow the jungles to be destroyed and then wake up and say that we must replant and bring these back to their old pristine position. I trust that the hon. Minister who is in charge of this department will very seriously look into these matters and devise very effective rules and regulations to the existing Acts on wild life.

There is the Indian Board on Wild Life. I was inducted in it last August. The Board had met after a gap of two years, and now since the August meeting, the next meeting is going to be held on 21st April—after more than six months. The Board meets after two years and nothing really effective is done. All that is done is merely on paper. I am also on the Rajasthan Wild Life Board, and as far as my memory serves me, I do not think we have met for the last two or three years—definitely not for the last two years. If this is the way these Boards are to function, how can effective control be made? I

urge, that these Boards must meet more frequently than they have been doing so far, and whatever they say must be implemented. The last thing that I would say is that, if you can amend the Constitution and bring the forests under the Central List, then there is a hope in India for preserving our valuable forests. If you do not do that, then all our pious words and acts will achieve nothing.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Jagjivan Ram is a lucky Minister, and whatever he touches, he adorns it. This year, after he has assumed charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, there have been winter rains and there have also been no strikes by the electricity engineers. Because of these two factors, there are prospects of a good rabi crop. But so far as the Ministry is concerned, I have my own doubts and reservations about its successful functioning. They have done nothing practically for bringing more area under irrigation. For the last four years, ever since I entered this Parliament, I have been crying hoarse, drawing the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture at the Centre and also in the State for boring tubewells in the district of Bahraich in Block Sarsua. The matter was treated like a shuttle-cock between the Central Government and the State Government—each throwing the responsibility for boring tubewells on the other. Then, by a question I got the matter clinched. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, was good enough to answer to my question; he said that a number of heavy rigs belonging to the Central Government were available in U.P. But in spite of the availability of such heavy rigs, the drilling of tubewells has not been done in my district. I do not know, how much more time the Government would take to bore such tubewells. That area is very fertile and capable of raising bumper crops. But year after year, the green paddy

fields dry up in the month of September and the Government rushes and starts test works. I want to know, what this planning is. The surface water is not utilised, it inundates fields resulting in heavy damage. I want that the Ministry should concentrate on this point and find out how much money is spent yearly on meeting the drought-situation in a particular area and how much money is allocated for giving relief on account of the floods in certain turbulent rivers. If we take into account the recurring grants of money on account of floods and famines, we will find that if all this money is utilised for creating permanent remedies, perhaps these things would not occur.

Rapti and Ghagra are the two turbulent rivers in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. Nothing has been done to tame the floods of these two rivers. Jalkundi Dam scheme was conceived about 20 years ago. The feasibility report was submitted, but this has been put in cold storage. So is the case with Ghagra river. No project for containing its floods has been thought of uptil now.

So far as the price of wheat is concerned, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express the feelings of discontent among the peasantry, whether it belongs to the category of small cultivators or big cultivators. The levy price of Rs. 105.00 is quite inadequate, unremunerative and unrealistic. I want that the Minister should come with concrete facts and figures to convince this House that this is the cost which is incurred in raising the wheat crop per acre and per hectare and this is the profit which should be available to the cultivators after meeting the cost of raising the wheat crop.

The prices in the market would go down during the harvest season, as it always happens and the dealer in foodgrains would take advantage of that. He will say to the cultivator

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

that the Government itself has fixed the price at Rs. 105.00, but he would give Rs. 15.00 more. After three-four months, when he has hoarded wheat in his stock, he will dictate the market and the consumer for which this scheme is being conceived. The consumer will not be in a better position than what he is at present. He will get wheat at Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 per quintal. The Government would be most reluctant to fix the maximum price at which the wheat should be sold by traders and retailers. I can concede, that if the consumer is going to get wheat at a cheaper and fixed rate, then certainly fix the price at Rs. 105.00 per quintal or even Rs. 100.00 per quintal.

Then, what is this Food Corporation of India? It is another addition to the class of white elephants. As one hon. Member has rightly said, upto now, we had white elephant in the form of Railway Board, now we have another white elephant, this Corporation. This is the biggest swindler, the biggest profiteer in the country. They procure wheat at Rs. 105 and sell it at Rs. 135 or Rs. 138 through fair-price shops. The difference is Rs. 30 per quintal. Where does this go. Still, this white elephant is not satisfied.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): It includes freight, cost of the gunny bag and many other things. They make no profits.

14 hrs.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: You please calculate itemwise and give us the break-up and take the House into confidence that this is very necessary—so much for handling charges and so much for storage, etc., and that this Rs. 35 or Rs. 80 is necessary for the FCI sharks.

Sir, there is also the menace of rats in this country. Nobody has touched this point. The rat population is growing by leaps and bounds. According to one article published in the Daily 'Pioneer' of Lucknow, the population of rats in this country is to the extent of 600 million and that six rats consume as much grain as is consumed by one human-being. That means that the rats in this country consume that much quantity of grains which could be available to 60 crores of people. I do not know whether to believe it or not. It is for the Ministry to find out whether the estimated figures are correct or not. But there is one thing. These rats have become very clever, not less clever than the human-beings. They have refused to take insecticide-mixed flour. The result is that the moment these things are spread before them, they go away. They get the scent and shy away. Therefore, they are multiplying as far as or even faster than the human-beings. So, the Agriculture Ministry has to take note of the menace posed by this fast-multiplying population of rats.

I would also draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture that in the district of Bahraich, a State Farm Corporation undertaking has been opened. The Uttar Pradesh Government has been good enough to grant a lease of 1200 acres for the purpose of starting a fishery farm and a seed multiplication farm. The area is situated in the vicinity of forests. The land is available. All my request is that there should be established a College of Agriculture and Forestry there. It would be just on the pattern of the Pant University at Nainital. The Government is not going to invest anything for the acquisition of land because the land belongs to the UP Government. The UP Government also would be very glad to have such an institution started there.

Therefore, my submission is after giving vent to my anguish and anger.

why is the Government not acceding to my repeated request for sending some heavy rigs for drilling tubewells in the Blocks of Sirsia and Jamnaha of my District? This is a very reasonable demand and I hope the hon. Minister will reconsider the matter and that he will simply not be guided by the notes prepared by his own Ministry.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. for giving me an opportunity to put forth my point of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And you have done very effectively.

Shri Tarun Gogoi—not here.

Shri M. C. Daga—also not here.

Shri Gomango.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. I am very happy that the Agriculture Ministry is the only Ministry which has done a lot for tribal development. Now I shall confine myself only to that problem because my friends have already expressed their views on the All-India question.

I am very happy to place before this House that the policy and programmes of the tribal development are the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan Government will integrate all the tribal classes and plans and they will have integrated tribal development agencies. This is a new idea.

The work was taken up in good faith and with a good ambition, but the allocation of funds was so low as compared to too many plans that we could not achieve the results as we wanted to achieve.

We are happy that only the Ministry of Agriculture has done very good

thing for our tribals. In the Fourth Five Year Plan there were six pilot projects. Two are in my constituency. For the two projects I got Rs. 4 crores. No doubt, they sanctioned Rs. 2 crores for each of the projects, but they have not taken into consideration the number of blocks in each of the projects. In Kanta Project there are four blocks. In one project there are nine blocks and in the other there are 10 blocks. But each project will get only Rs. 2 crores. I submit before the Minister as well as before the Ministry that they may allocate more funds for the purpose.

Government of Orissa have not included the projects taken up by the Ministry of Agriculture in their IDTP scheme. They have done so because they say tribal projects are the responsibility of the Government of India and the tribal projects under Ministry of Agriculture are being financed by the Government of India. Sir, it is very unhealthy.

Allocation of money is made by the Centre or the State on the ground that it is a new project, and is covered under a special plan. Thus the Ministry in the Centre and the State Governments will earmark the money for the tribal blocks—the integrated projects blocks—by separate allocation I have the right to ask the Government of Orissa and the Government of India that there is a special allocation for the tribal areas under IDTP; then why should these projects be deprived of IDTP?

I would like to put before the House the problem of irrigation. How many areas are there under cultivation? This is the question. The sub-plan says that the major project will not be taken up in the sub-plan proposal. No tribal will be covered in the major project. In my constituency there are tribal population and it is a scheduled area. There is one major project which has not been included by the Government of Orissa for implementation in my district

[Shri Gridhar Gomango]

And, as I have already said, my district is a scheduled area which is having tribal population. This is having one percent of irrigation facilities. What I would request is that this project should be taken up immediately by the Central Government. I am happy that they have given it clearance. I do not know whether the Government of Orissa has earmarked any funds for this. According to the provisions of the sub-plan they cannot divert the funds. Why cannot the Ministry of Irrigation and Power earmark funds for sectoral allocation under irrigation and tribal welfare? Let there be at least some token allocation of at least one rupee in each year of the plan. Agriculture and Irrigation is the primary responsibility of the Central Government. This is necessary for the development of the country as a whole and for the development of the tribal people. So, I request him to consider my request. This project should get priority in the tribal sub-plan.

There is one other point which I wish to refer to and this is regarding the forest policy. Only 70 million hectares of forest area is there in our country. And the tribal population are deprived of the benefit of the forest policy. They are deprived of the utilisation of forests and due to land distribution and transfer of land etc from the tribals to the non-tribals these tribal people are put to lot of difficulties. There are certain legislations which have been enacted. What I would like to submit is that this matter has to be taken up with the State Governments by the Central Government. You, know, Sir, there is land hunger among the tribals of this country. What I suggest is that Government should come forward with immediate land reform measures. The Central Government should write to the State Governments drawing their attention to the immediate necessity of having land reforms. State Governments should be asked to legislate such land reforms

so that the tribal people and the landless people will get the land.

For future planning I would submit this. Agriculture and Irrigation should go side by side with the land reforms. Medium and minor irrigation are taken up only in the areas where there are irrigation facilities and where there are no irrigation facilities they are not taken up.

Lastly, I request the Minister to consider the points raised by me sympathetically. Coming to the diversion of money, I want to say that it should not be allowed any more. The programme of tribal development has not been implemented in a quicker manner. Moreover, the aim which was supposed to have been achieved has not been achieved at all so far as programmes of tribal development are concerned.

At the end, I repeat that Government should take note of this that the money that has been earmarked for development of agriculture should not be diverted to any other purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nar-singh Narain Pandey. He is not here. Shri Sukh Dev Prasad. He is now a Minister, I think, in Bihar.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): He has been sworn in to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether that was a promotion or demotion.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: I think it is neither of the two.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a bed of nails or a crown of thorns?

Shri Sadhu Ram.

श्री साधू राम (कल्लौर) : हिन्दी स्वीकर साहब, मैं इन बात एकीकृत मिनिस्ट्री की बाँटों का समर्थन करने के लिए

खड़ा हुआ है। बात यह है कि इस वक्त एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में किसानों को बहुत सी तकलीफें हैं, जो शायद गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में भी हों, लेकिन उनका हल नहीं हो रहा है। पंजाब में ग्रीन रेवेल्यूशन हुआ, लोगों ने बहुत मेहनत की और काफी जोर से अनाज की पैदावार करते हैं। हरियाणा और पंजाब दोनों स्टेटों में अनाज की काफी पैदावार है। लेकिन फिर भी दूसरी स्टेटों से जाने के बाद हमें यह पता चलता है कि अक्विलेस जमीन ऑक्साइड में नहीं आती है, वह देश भर में बहुत काफी है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि लैण्डलेस में जमीन तकमीम नहीं हुई। अगर यह जमीन लैण्डलेस में तकमीम कर ली जाय तो मेरा ख्याल है कि देश का बहुत बड़ा मसला हल हो जायगा। मौलिंग का कानून लागू होने के बाद भी वह जमीन तकमीम नहीं हुई और लैण्डलेस और गरीबों को वह जमीन नहीं मिल सकी। श्री बिनोबा भावे ने कहा था — गत अन्धेरी कटके रहेगी धन और धरती बट के रहेगी। लेकिन न धन बटा और न धरती बटी। आजाद होने के बाद लोगों के अन्दर यह विश्वास था कि उन बातों पर अमल होगा, लेकिन उनमें बहुत कमियां हैं, यह गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है और हम बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता।

हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश कहलाता है लेकिन भीख मांगने है हमारे देश में, अनाज की हमारे पास कमी है। अनाज की कमी के कारण का समझना गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। लोग की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। किमान की पैदावार गन्दुम है—लेकिन गन्दुम का भाव 105 रुपये मुकदर किया गया है। अगर मही तौर पर देखा जाय—वह रात दिन खेतों पर मेहनत करता है, पैसा लगाता है, बुद्धि के सारे कामों से यह मुश्किल काम है, सर्दी, गर्मी और बरसात में लगा रहता है, जो पैदावार करता है, उसकी कीमत सरकार निर्धारित

करती है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने इतनी कम कीमत किम तरह से निर्धारित कर दी।

हम इस पर नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करते, इसलिये कि यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है और गवर्नमेंट में हम भी हिस्सेदार हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस यह है कि वहां कोई मुनबाई नहीं होती। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन को इस बात का भी खयाल नहीं आया कि किमान किस तरह से गन्दुम को पैदा करता है, बिना मोबे समझे 105 रुपये भाव मुकदर कर दिया। 125 रुपये से कम तो किमान को किसी तरह से भी पटना नहीं आता है। किम न इस वक्त बड़ा दुखी है। देश भर में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। लोगों को हम जवाब नहीं दे पाते कि मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनके भलाई के लिये कुछ उचित दास्य तय करेगी या नहीं। यश किमी के कान पर जू नहीं रेगनी। सभी माननीय सदस्य यही कह रहे हैं कि गेहूँ का दाम 125 रुपये क्विंटल होना चाहिये लेकिन फिर भी सरकार इसको नहीं मानती।

गेहूँ की मिनिमम कीमत आप ने माटे 8 रु० क्विंटल रखी है और लकड़ी का भाव 15 रु० क्विंटल है। यानी लकड़ी से भी मम्ना गया है। मिल मालिकों को छूट दे रखी है कि चीनी बना कर 35 परसेंट ओपिन मार्केट में बेचे। लोगों को लुट ले। उस चीनी का भाव बाजार में कभी 7 रु० और कभी 8 रु० हो जाता है।

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) : गेहूँ की कीमत भी तो 14 50 रु० देने है।

श्री साधू राम : मैजलिफ सूबो में मुकतलिफ रेट है। लेकिन सरकार को कीमत निर्धारित करने के समय ध्यान देना चाहिये। जब और चीन्डो की कीमत निर्धारित करने में सरकार का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है, फिर किसान की पैदावार का दाम आ। क्यों

[श्री साधू राम]

मुकर्रर करते हैं ? दरमियान में जो मिल मालिक बैठे हुए हैं वह सारा का सारा मुनाफा खा जाते हैं। इस नाइंसाफ़ी से तकलीफ़ होती है। क मामला क्या है ? सरकार का यह तरीका होना चाहिये कि सरकार अपनी लैबी भी ले, लेकिन किसान को भी कुछ मुनाफा बचना चाहिये। अगर किसान को एनकरेज-मेंट नहीं मिलेगा तो वह क्यों भनज पैदा करने में मेहनत करेगा। मुनाफाखोरी और शोर बाजारी लोग आराम से एयर कण्डीशण्ड कमरों में बैठ कर करते हैं, लेकिन मेहनती आदमी की कोई कद्र नहीं। उस की कीमत हर साल, हर चीज की, कम कर दी जाती है।

कभी सरकार ने सोचा कि खेती में काम आने वाले जो बिजली, खाद वगैरह हैं उन का क्या रेट है। बिजली का, पानी का क्या रेट है ? मैं पंजाब की बात बताता हूँ कि पहले बिजली के मोटर की हार्स पावर के हिसाब से पंजाब इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने दाम तय किया था। जहाँ पहले 10 हार्स पावर मोटर से जो सिंचाई का पानी किसान को मिलता था और 100 रु० उस को देना पड़ता था आज उस का रेट 150 रु० हो गया है। फ्रिट-लाइटर की कीमत दुगुनी कर दी गई—52 रु० से 110 रु० तक ले गये। ट्रैक्टर की कीमत हर साल बढ़ जाती है 4, 5 हजार रु०। तो क्या इस से महसूस नहीं होता है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से मोनोपलिस्टो को पाला जा रहा है ? और उन की कीमत बढ़ाने में सरकार हिचकती नहीं है। लेकिन किसान द्वारा पैदा किये हुए माल की कीमत बढ़ाने में सरकार हिचकिचाहट करती है। यह बात सही है कि देश में कीमत बढ़ने से इन्फ़्लेशन हो जाता है। घाप सबसिबाइड कर के गरीब लोगों को अनाज दीजिये। एक हल और है कि सारे देश के अनाज का जो एस्टीमेट बनता है और अगर वह देश के लोगों के खाने के लिये कम है, बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना है

तो पूरा अंदाजा क्यों नहीं लगाते कि इतना अनाज चाहिए। मिसाल के तौर पर कोअर-रेटिब स्टोर्स बना दीजिये जैसे रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में 22 लाख आदमी काम करते हैं तो रेलवे विभाग इतने लोगों के खाने पीने का सामान रेलवे स्टोर्स में दे, वही से उन को कपड़ा भी मिले और उस का पैसा लोगों की तन-क्याह से काट लिया जाय। इसी तरह से मिल मालिकों को आर्डर दिया जाय कि मिलों में जो काम करने वाले लेबर हैं उन का भी रेलवे कर्मचारियों की तरह कार्ड बन जाय और स्टोर में उन की सब चीजें मिल जायें। ऐसा करने से महंगाई का जो शोर मचता है, स्ट्राइक होती है वह कम से कम एक साल बन्द रहेगी। लेकिन प्लानिंग कर्मिशन ने कभी इन बात को नहीं सोचा। मेरे ब्याल से सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान देगी।

अनाज की तकसीम का जो सिस्टम है वह बड़ा गलत है। चाहे सीमेंट हो या और चीजें हों वह गरीबों को नहीं मिलती है, बड़े आदमियों को मिल जाती हैं। मिल मालिकों को अनाज दे दिया जाता है घाटा पीसने के लिये जिस को पीस कर वह घाटे में मिलावट करते हैं। सरकार को ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ कर बंद करना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कर यह लगता है कि मिल ब लो को पालना ही सरकार का धर्म हो गया है। ऐसी मिलों को जो मिलावट करती हैं बन्द कर देना चाहिए। वह मिल मालिक और कोई दूसरा धंधा कर लेंगे क्यों कि उन के पास पैसा है।

इसी तरह से चीनी मिल वालों को छूट है कि 35 परसेंट चीनी वह किसी भाव पर ओपिन मार्केट में बेचें, ब्लैक मार्केट में खाद घाप चाहे किसी भाव से बेंचें किसान को खाद नहीं मिलती, लेकिन ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल जाती है। सीमेंट का भी वही हाल है, ब्लैक मार्केट में चाहे जितना सीमेंट घाप से लें। लेकिन वैसे किसानों को नहीं मिलता। जो छूट घाप में चीनी मिल मालिकों को दे रही है कि 35 परसेंट ओपिन मार्केट में बेचें, वह छूट

उन को न मिल कर किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए कि वह अपनी खाद बना कर फायदा उठावें।

इसी तरह खेत मजदूरों के लिए बेरोजगारी मुक्ति करनी चाहिए। इस देश में 4, 5 करोड़ मजदूर हैं उन के लिए सरकार ने कभी बेरोजगारी मुक्ति नहीं की। हर सूबे में ग्राम तौर में शिकायत मिलती है कि खेतों में काम करने वाले लोगों को बड़े जमींदार तंग करते हैं उन को उचित मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं। और जो देते भी हैं उस से उन का गुजारा नहीं चलता है। अगर वह बेचारे इतने कम पैसों पर काम करने में इकार करते हैं तो उन का सोशल वायफाट किया जाता है।

ट्रेक्टर के बारे में देखिए कि पहले जो लोग इंग्लैण्ड से पंजाब में ट्रेक्टर लाना चाहते थे गिफ्ट के तौर पर वह ला सकते थे। लेकिन अब उस को भी बन्द कर दिया। क्यों? क्योंकि यहाँ के मोनोपॉलिस्टों को घाटा पड़ जायेगा। हालाँकि उस से फौरन एक्सचेंज का फायदा सेटल गवर्नमेंट को होता है। 1971 में जब प्रधान मंत्री इंग्लैण्ड गई थीं, तो मैं भी उस समय गया था, वहाँ लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री से कहा कि हम फौरन एक्सचेंज बंदी पै करेंगे, हम को ट्रेक्टर से जाने की छूट होनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार ने उस को बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि मोनोपॉलिस्टों को नुकसान होता है।

सिंचाई के पानी के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए पंजाब ने थिन डैम के बारे में कोशिश की, कई दफा हम डा० के० एल० राव से डेपूटेशन ले ज़बर मिले और अब भी पंजाब सरकार कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन सेटल गवर्नमेंट ने झगड़ा डाल रखा है कि थिफ मिनिस्टर ही फैसला करेंगे, पानी का बंटवारा करेंगे। पंजाब सरकार ने कहा कि पानी बाढ़ में तकसीम कर देना, हम लिख कर देते हैं, लेकिन थिन डैम का फैसला कर दो। आज वह सारा का सारा पानी पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार अभी तक

फैसला नहीं कर पायी है कि थिन डैम बनाया जाय कि नहीं बनाया जाय। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बारे में फौरन फैसला करना चाहिये जिस से वह पानी जो बेकार पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है, वह अपने देश की खेती के काम आ सके।

अन्त से मैं फिर कहना चाहूँगा कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय और किसान की पैदावार की सही कीमत 125 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल उस को मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कृषि मन्त्रालय एक बहुत बड़ा मन्त्रालय है जिस के अन्दर सब लोगों को खाने के लिए प्रबन्ध करने के लिए कुछ स्कीमों बगैरह बनती हैं। इस सदन में इस बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। मैं खास तौर से थोड़ी सी बात मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ उड़ीसा के बारे में।

उड़ीसा में दो-तिहाई एरिया सूखा पड़ा हुआ है सिंचाय कोस्टल एरिया को छोड़ कर। कोरापुट, फुलबानी, म्योरगञ्ज और सुन्दरगढ, जितना ट्राइबल एरिया है, वहाँ सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर कोई ऐसा काम नहीं होता है जिससे गरीब लोगों को काम मिले, उनको रोजी मिले जिससे वे अपना गुज़ार बसर कर सकें। आप जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा में स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ पर जमीन काफ़ी है और पानी की भी कोई कमी नहीं है। कमी है तो पैसे की कमी है। जितने पैसे की उड़ीसा को ज़रूरत है, उतना पैसा उसको नहीं दिया जाता है। हमारा कहना यह है कि वहाँ के लिए आपको पैसा देना चाहिए जिससे माइनर इरीगेशन हो, मेजर इरीगेशन हो और दूसरे छोटे छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हों। इस समय तो पैसा न होने के कारण वे नहीं हो पाते हैं और

[श्री धनदि चरण दाम]

केन्द्र सरकार हमारी तरफ देखती नहीं है। उड़ीसा में जितने काम केन्द्र की तरफ से हो रहे हैं वे धधुरे पड़े हैं। आप का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए।

सिमिगुड़ा में एक जर्सी फार्म सरकार ने मजूर किया है और उसके लिए एक करोड़ 5 लाख रुपया मजूर हुआ है। मैं वहां पर गया था। वहां पर मैंने देखा कि एक डाइरेक्टर को आपने वहां पर बैठा दिया है और वह 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन पर कब्जा किये हुए बैठा है और उस जमीन में कुछ भी नहीं होता है। वहां पर अभी तक घर नहीं बन पाए हैं जिससे जर्सी फार्म का काम शुरू हो पाता। वह जो जमीन है, उसमें पैदावार हो सकती थी लेकिन अभी वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यह प्रोजेक्ट फारेन कोलाब्रेशन से होने वाली थी लेकिन यह काम क्यों नहीं हो पाता। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० और उड़ीसा सरकार के बीच में झगड़ा रहता है जिसकी वजह से घर नहीं बन पाते प्राग् जब घर नहीं बने तो जमीन का यह फार्म शुरू नहीं होगा।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि म्योरगज में एक ड्राई फार्म की स्कीम है। उसके लिए आपने जितना पैसा रखा था, वह खर्च नहीं हो पाता। मैं आपको एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सम्बलपुर जिले में लक्ष्मीपाणी में मेन्टर की तरफ में एक मीड फार्म बनने वाला था और इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन रखी थी लेकिन वह जमीन ऐसे ही पड़ी है और वहां पर सीड फार्म नहीं बन पाता। इस तरह से जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स आप उड़ीसा के लिए देते हैं, वे धधुरे पड़े हैं क्योंकि आप पैसा नहीं देते हैं और कुछ काम नहीं हो पाता है। अगर यह फार्म बन जाता तो वहां पर उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला था। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब आप प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाने हैं तो उनमें कुछ काम तो होना चाहिए लेकिन

काम नहीं हो पाता और इससे देश के अन्दर उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पाता।

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने बीकर सेक्शन के लिए कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स रखे हैं जैसे कि मार्जिनल फारमर्स एप्रीकल्चरम नेबर डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी, स्माल फारमर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी, ट्राइबल एरिया डेवलपमेंट स्कीम या ब्लोल विलेज डेवलपमेंट स्कीम। ये सब आपने बीकर सेक्शन के लिए बनाई है लेकिन सचमुच में उनको इन प्रोजेक्ट्स और स्कीमों में कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है। अभी हमारे एक दोस्त कह रहे थे कि कोरापुट में आपने एक टी० डी० एजेंसी मजूर की है। पांच साल के अन्दर इस पर दो कराड रुपया खर्च करने का आपने प्रबन्ध रखा है। एक साल पहले मैं कोरापुट गया था। वहां पर क्लक्टर न मुझे बताया कि शराब की बिक्री में 65 लाख रुपये की मालाना आमदनी है। वहां पर 80 परसेंट आदिवासी रहते हैं और 12 ब्लॉक्स में से 31 टी० डी० ब्लॉक है, जिन की आबादी 22 लाख है। इस 22 लाख की पापुलेशन में आदिवासियों के कुल 20 लड़के प्रेजेंट हैं। इतना आपने पैसा खर्च किया और इसका क्या फायदा आदिवासियों को मिला। मैं आपको बताऊं कि मैंने खुद यह देखा है कि वहां पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने, बड़े बड़े फार्म वाले जो भी सहुलियतें सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती हैं चाहे वे गाय के लिए हों चाहे बैंग के लिए हों चाहे वे मुर्गियों के लिए हों और चाहे खाद के लिए वे आदिवासियों में दम्न रखत कर लेते हैं और उन सहुलियतों को ले लेते हैं। इस चीज को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। वहां जो हालत मैंने 20 साल पहले देखी थी, वही आज भी दिखाई देती है। जो भी पैसा सरकार उनके लिए खर्च करती है, उसका फायदा सचमुच में उनको नहीं मिलता है और उनकी इन्कम नहीं बढ़ पाती है। तो फिर यह पैसा कहाँ जाता है। यह जो शराब बेची जाती है, उसमें सारा पैसा चला जाता है। मैंने तो यह हिसाब बताया

है कि पांच साल के अन्दर सरकार लोगों को शराब बेच कर 3 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपया ले लेती है और सिर्फ 2 करोड़ रुपया ही उन पर खर्च करती है। इस तरह से कैसे उनका फायदा पहुँचेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप आदिवासी इलाकों को डेवलप करना चाहते हैं तो आपको सबसे पहले इस शराब को बन्द करना चाहिए ताकि उनका एक्स-प्लायटेशन बन्द हो और उनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक हो। एक तो वहाँ शराब बेची जाती है और दूसरी तरफ आप नये नये प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं और जो पैसा उनका मिलता है, वह शराब वाले ले जाते हैं। आप वहाँ पर शराब का बिकना बन्द कीजिए और उन लोगों को अपनी शराब बनाने की इजाजत दीजिए। इससे उन का पैसा बाहर नहीं जाएगा। एक जिले में 65 लाख रुपया सरकार को माल में मिल जाता है जिसमें उनको कोई फायदा नहीं होता है।

श्री सनपाल कपूर (पटियाला) जरा मिनिस्टर माहब ध्यान दें। ये चाहते हैं कि वहाँ के लोगों को घर पर शराब निकालने की इजाजत दी जाए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB
P. SHINDE): Thank you very much.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सरीस काश्तकारों, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कृषि मजदूरों के लिए कुछ ऐसी स्कीम बनाएँ, जिससे उनको फायदा हो और उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके। इस वक़्त आप जिनना करते हैं उसका फायदा दूसरे लोग उठा ले जाते हैं। ये दूसरे ग़मते आप को बन्द करने होंगे।

कुछ ट्राइबल एरियाज, पिछड़े इलाकों और हिल एरियाज के लिए जो आपने नई स्कीम बनाई है जैसे कि पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स है

या मार्जिनल फारमर्स एमीकल्चरल नेबर डेवलप-मेंट एजेन्सीज या ट्राइबल एरियाज डेवलपमेंट स्कीम हैं, इनसे अगर आप सारे ट्राइबल एरिया को कवर कर लेंगे, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि वहाँ पर पांच, छ माल के अन्दर काफी उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा और वहाँ की एकोनामी भी अच्छी हो जाएगी। पूरे आदिवासी इलाके के लिए आप प्रोग्राम बनाइए। इसी तरह से हरिजन टलाको के लिए, जहाँ पर हरिजन ज्यादा कम्प्लेन्टेड हैं, जहाँ पर उनकी आबादी बहुत ज्यादा है, कुछ ऐसे ही प्रोग्राम बनाने चाहिए ताकि इन लोगों को भी कुछ फायदा मिले। जैसे आपने टी० डी० एस० वर्ग के कुछ प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं वैसे ही आप हरिजनों के लिए बनाइए ताकि उनको जमीन मिले, घर मिले, गाय बिल मिले और रोजी मिले। अगर ऐसा होगा तो उनका आर्थिक उत्थान होगा। और वे नांग भी तरक्की कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पन्ना लाल बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) : मैं कृषि और मिर्चाई मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे खुशी है और मेरी मान्यता भी है और मेरी ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के नब्बे प्रतिशत लोगों की यह मान्यता है कि बाबू जगजीवन राम कर्तव्य निष्ठ व्यक्ति है, कुशल प्रशामक हैं और साथ ही साथ भाग्यशाली व्यक्ति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिननी धनराशि इर्रिगेशन और कृषि के सम्बन्ध में इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा मांगी जाती है उतनी राशि वित्त मंत्रालय इनको नहीं देता है और न ही उसने दी है। इसलिए केवल भाषणों और आश्वासनों से काम होने वाला नहीं है। मेरा भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस मन्त्रालय को अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाए, इस मन्त्रालय की मांगों को पूरा किया जाए।

डाक्टरों ने मुझे परामर्श दिया है कि मैं बहुत कम बोलूँ। इस वास्ते मैं बहुत कम बोलूँगा।

[श्री पन्ना लाल बाढपाल]

मेरे से पहले हमारे साथी श्री दरबारा सिंह, श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा, डा० के० एल० राव आदि ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं वे बड़े ठोस सुझाव थे और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरा नाम भी आप उनके साथ जोड़ लीजिये क्योंकि मैं उन बातों को दोहराऊँगा नहीं।

सरकार की नीति के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा।

काम परे कुछ और है

काम सरे कुछ और

किसानों का गल्ला खरीदने का काम और है और बेचने का भाव और है। बाजरा हमारा 62 रुपये क्विंटल से लिया गया था और वही बाजरा हम को डेढ़ सौ रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर दिया गया। डेढ़ सौ रुपये क्विंटल गेहूँ का भाव दिया और वही हम को ढाई सौ रुपये क्विंटल मिला बाजार में। इस वर्ष आपने 105 रुपये गेहूँ का भाव तय किया है। यह सही बात है। लेकिन गंगा नगर जिले में 150 और 160 रुपये हैं। हमारे साथ पंजाब की सीमा लगती है। मेरी कान्टीट्यूणसी पंजाब वालों के साथ मिलती है। अब पंजाब के अन्दर 115 रुपये का भाव है और हमारे जिले में 150 रुपये का भाव है। अब इसको दुर्भाग्य न कहा जाए तो और क्या कहा जाए। जहाँ आप किसानों से अनाज लेते हैं वहाँ आप उनको बीजल भी दें, ट्रैक्टर भी दें, खेती के औजार भी दें, बीज भी दें। लेकिन ये चीजें तो उनको मिलती नहीं हैं और आप उनसे उनका उत्पादन लेना चाहते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन चीजों को उपलब्ध करने की भी आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

सर्वप्रथम राजस्थान नहर के काम को आप युद्ध स्तर पर पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। राजस्थान के अन्दर लाखों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है और उसमें लाखों टन अनाज की उपज हो सकती है। हम अपनी-की आदि देशों से अनाज

मगाते हैं। यदि राजस्थान नहर को पूरा कर दिया जाए तो मेरी मान्यता है कि हम अनाज बाहर भेज सकते हैं। इसलिए आप राजस्थान नहर को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दें।

सूरतगढ़ जिले में गांव हैं किसानपुरा, बडोवल, कानारे, ठिठासर, मानकचेड़ी, रगमहल और भोजेवाला जिनकी बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन जलमग्न है और सात बघों से उसमें पैदावार नहीं हो रही है। सोलह एकड़ के अन्दर अगर एक किसान पांच हजार रुपये पैदा करता है तो इसका अर्थ हुआ कि एक किसान को पैंतीस हजार रुपये का लाभ होता है। सरकार ने उनको जमीन के बदले जमीन नहीं दी है जोकि जल्दी ही दी जानी चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि मन्स्य विभाग और इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के साथ मिले हुए हैं और जो वहाँ पर मछलियाँ पैदा होती हैं उनको ठेकेदारों को बेच देते हैं। जमीन किसानों की डूबी हुई है, फसल उनकी नष्ट हुई है और अब अगर वहाँ मछलियाँ पकड़ी जाती हैं तो उनके हकदार ये किसान ही तो हैं। मछलियों की पैदावार किसानों को मिलनी चाहिये। इनके पैसे किसानों का मिलने चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मोके पर जाकर आप वास्तविक स्थिति का अध्ययन करें या अपने अधिकारियों को भेज कर अध्ययन करवाएँ। जिस तरह में बम्बई के अन्दर एक तरफ बड़ी बड़ी जिल्डिग्स हैं मरीन ड्राइव है और दूसरी तरफ समुद्र है उसी तरह में राजस्थान के अन्दर बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन में आपको समुद्र का दृश्य नजर आएगा जिसमें पचास फीट से लेकर साठ फीट तक पानी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ के किसानों को आप न्याय दिलाएँ।

हमारे राजस्थान में राजस्थान राइस फ्लोर एसोसिएशन है। वहाँ पर धान में से चावल निकाला जाता है। चावल पर आप लेवी लगाना चाहें तो लगा कर चावल आप ले सकते हैं लेकिन आप तो धान ले रहे हैं। अगर आप चावल के बदले धान लेते तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि सारी ये मिलें बन्द हो

आएगी, लैंकडों, हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जाएंगे, उनको मजदूरी नहीं मिलेगी। आपको बाबल से मतलब है, धान से नहीं। फूड कारपोरेशन की जो इस सम्बन्ध में नीति है उसको आप बदलें। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने बाबूजी को एक पत्र भी लिखा है।

हमारे इलाके में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। राजस्थान के 26 जिलों में से 23 में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। घनाज वहाँ मिलता नहीं है। माइलो मिलता है जिस को घड़े भी नहीं खाते हैं। जिस मात्रा में पाच छ किलो यह दिया जाता है उसमें पूरा भी नहीं पड़ता है। न बाजरा, न ज्वार और न गेहूँ मिलता है। इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जब स्टेट्स का एकीकरण किया गया था तब सरदार पटेल ने आप्रवासन दिया था किसी भी स्टेट के महत्व को खत्म नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं गगानगर से आता हूँ बीकानेर की एक स्टेट साथ में लगती है। गगानगर में गेहूँ पैदा होता है। लेकिन बीकानेर वाले उसको ले जा नहीं सकते हैं। यह जो प्रतिबन्ध है इसको हटाया जाना चाहिये। मेहरबानी करके घनाज के आने जाने पर वहाँ प्रतिबन्ध हटाए।

वर्षा भ्रमूमन जमलमेर और बीकानेर में छ सात इंच से अधिक नहीं होती है। भूतपूर्व महाराजा बीकानेर ने, वहाँ के नरेश ने बड़े बनाए थे, नहरे बनवाई थी। नहरों के द्वारा पानी को टैंकों के अन्दर डाला जाता है। कुछ उस पानी से खेती होती थी। आज उन बंधों की देखभाल नहीं होती है। शायद इसलिए नहीं की जाती है कि राजाओं द्वारा ये बनाए गए थे और शायद ईर्ष्यावश ऐसा होता है या इस कारण से होता है कि उसका खेव नहीं मिल सकता है। राजा महाराजा तो खत्म हो गए। सारा देश और सारी प्रजा अब हमारी है। सहवीस भी कोलाबत है जो बीकानेर डिबीजन के अन्दर है कई बांध हैं

उनको नया बनाया जाए, उनकी मरम्मत की जाए, नहरों की मरम्मत की जाए।

खाद का कारखाना आपके हाथ में नहीं है। 24 साल में मैं इसकी मांग करता आ रहा हूँ। औद्योगिक दृष्टि में हमारा क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हिसाब लगा कर बना दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारे यहाँ भाखड़ा नहर है, गगनगर है, राजस्थान नहर है। ये तो प्रवृत्ति की देन है। वह तो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है। लेकिन आप देखें कि बीकानेर डिबीजन पिछड़ा हुआ है। पिछड़ा हुआ होते हुए भी उसको पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित नहीं किया गया है। आप राज्य सरकार पर दबाव डालें कि वह उसको पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित करे।

जमीन देने के बारे में बहुत लम्बे चौड़े आकड़े निकाले जाते हैं। सोलिंग का जब कानून बनाया गया था तब कहा गया था कि जो जमीन निक्केली उसको हम हरिजनों को देंगे। कांग्रेस सरकार ने कहा था कि हम आपको ऊँचा उठाएंगे। यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी भी हुई थी। लेकिन हुआ क्या है? या तो हमें जमीन दी ही नहीं गई है, दी भी गई है तो वह दी गई है जो विवादग्रस्त है और जिनके हाथ में वह है वे सनं और बन्दूक लिय खड़े रहन है या फिर टिबो पर दी गई है। इस तथ्य में तो बहुत ऊँचा आपने हमको चढ़ा दिया है लेकिन उसका कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है। मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं मैं आशा करता हूँ उनको अमल में लाने का कृषि मन्त्रालय प्रयत्न करेगा।

अन्त में मैं एक पत्र भी मन्त्री महोदय को देता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उसमें जो बातें हैं उनको वह जांच करवाए।

श्री सी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और जो कुछ बातें मैं कहने जा रहा

[बी सी० बी० चौतम]

हूँ, हालांकि उनका ज्यादातर सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार से है परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सब बातें पूरी कराने के लिए उनको मजबूर करना चाहिये।

हम देख रहे हैं कि 2. 3 साल से अकाल और सूखा पड़ रहा है, लेकिन इस साल 1974 में उससे धान की फसल बहुत ही क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है। कहीं कहीं तो उगाया हुआ बाज निकला ही नहीं। लोगों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। मेरा क्षेत्र बालाघाट है जो कि मध्य प्रदेश से है, छत्तीसगढ़ का भी वही हाल है। दोनों क्षेत्रों में सूखा है और जहाँ जहाँ धान की फसल थी सब जगह सूखा है।

इस तरह का जो अकाल पड़ रहा है, इससे लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है। किसानों को तो यह भुगतना पड़ ही रहा है लेकिन उनके साथ-साथ पूरी जनसंख्या को भी यह भुगतना पड़ रहा है। कम-से-कम हमने तो गवर्नमेंट को सबक लेना चाहिये। सिंचाई की छोटी और बड़ी योजनाएँ जो हमने हाथ में ली हैं या लेने का निर्णय किया है वह पूरी करनी चाहिये।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सम्बन्धित एक सीबे कसा योजना है जो मध्य प्रदेश और महा रास्ट्र के बीच में बाउण्ड्री पर है। उस योजना का अभी कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। अगर यह योजना कामयाब हो जाये तो कम-से-कम 30-35 हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकेगी और जो हर वक्ता वहाँ अकाल पड़ता है, वह नहीं पड़ेगा।

वैसे ही अगर वैन गया स्कीम है। यह कई बरसों से योजना मजूर की गई है पर वह भाँ चालू नहीं की गई है। अगर यह योजना कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी तो कम-से-कम दो लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी।

इसी तरह से बहुत सी योजनाएँ हैं जो कि कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रही हैं और, यह तो बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं जिनमें लाखों करोड़ों का मवाल भाँ जाता है। छोटी योजनाएँ जिनका स्टेट से सम्बन्ध है, परन्तु केन्द्र उनको करारों के लिये स्टेट को मजबूर कर सकता है, वह यह है कि जैसे ग्राम में पानी पहुँचता है बिल्कुल मड़कों में से या गलियों में से पानी आता है वह बड़ा अच्छा रामायनिक पानी होता है। उससे फसल बड़ी अच्छी होती है लेकिन वह बेकार जाता है। पुराने जमाने में मालगुजार लोग रहते थे, वे उसका उपयोग करते थे। उम्रे खेतों में ले जाते थे। अब ग्राम पंचायतें बन गई हैं, वहाँ पर कोई नहीं देखता है, कोई आदमी जिम्मेदार नहीं होता है और कोई परवाह नहीं करता है। इसलिए ऐसा पानी जो बड़ा कीमती माना जाता है, उस पानी की सही व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

जो जगहों में, पहाड़ों से पानी आता है बरमात में वह भी रामायनिक पानी होता है। उसका भी उपयोग करना चाहिये। जो छोटे छोटे नदी और नाले हैं, उन पर भी बाँध बनवाएँ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इतना ही काम करें तो हजारों लाखों क्विंटल अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। इन छोटी योजनाओं में ही यह हो सकता है, बड़ी योजनाएँ तो होती रहेंगी।

इसलिये मेरी मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना है कि इस और ख्याल करें। हालांकि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्धित है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर करे कि वह इस कार्य को करे।

इस साल 1974 में फर्टिलाइजर्स की कीमते प्रायः दुगुनी हो गई हैं। मन्त्री जी इस बात का ख्याल करें कि इसकी कितनी बिफ्टी हुई। कीमते दुगुनी हो जाने से बिफ्टी बहुत कम हुई है। जब बिफ्टी कम हुई है तो फसल कम हुई और इस तरह से भुखमरी बढ़ गई। यह सब बातें हम आपके सामने रख रहे हैं।

फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में मैं एक बात और भी ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर बहुत अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन जब हम इसका उपयोग करते हैं, तो कुछ-कुछ हमने यह भी समझा पाया है कि जब धान की फसल में फर्टिलाइजर डालते हैं और उसमें उड़द, लहसुनी, झलसी की फसल ब्राडकास्ट तरीके से बोते हैं तो फर्टिलाइजर ज्यादा डालने के कारण जमीन कड़ी हो जाती और जो ब्राडकास्ट फसलें हैं, वह ठीक पकती नहीं हैं, फसल कम होती है। तो इस और भी अनुसंधान करने वालों को ब्याल करना चाहिये।

फर्टिलाइजर की एक और भी खामी है। जिस समय फर्टिलाइजर डालते हैं तो फसल में जो दाना आता चाहिये वह बहुत मोटा हो जाता है। हमारे यहां चिन्नौर एक बढ़िया किस्म का धान होता है। दूसरे और भी बढ़िया किस्म के धान हैं। अगर फर्टिलाइजर की किल्लौर में या दूसरी फसलों में डालें तो उसकी मुगन्ध खत्म हो जाती है और जो पतला दाना होता वह मोटा हो जाता है। इसलिये हम उसका उपयोग ज्यादा नहीं करते हैं।

आज गोबर का खाद तो मिलता नहीं है। पानी बरसता नहीं है इसलिये चारा भी कम हो गया है। यह सब समस्याएं सामने आती हैं। इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय को कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां अनुसंधान का काम भी चालू हुआ है। पड़ती जमीन तो बहुत ज्यादा है। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि अगर सरकार जोत की तरफ ध्यान दे, हमारे यहां कई हजार एकड़ जमीन है, वह जोत में लगाने लायक है, अगर सरकार इसको जोत में लगावे तो जो लोगों के पास भूमि की कमी है वह सबाल भी हल हो जायेगा। पड़ती भूमि को जोत में लाना जरूरी है।

हमने ग्राम सेवक को एक ईकाई माना है। ग्राम सेवक से हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह किसान लोगों को सिखाये। हर प्रकार के बीज, फर्टिलाइजर, जमीन की किस्म के बारे में बताये और खेती के जो नये तरीके हैं, उनके बारे में बतावे।

इन्दौर और मालवा गेहूं का क्षेत्र है यहां गेहूं ज्यादा होता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में धान होता है। कहीं कहीं यह देखने में आया है कि जो इन्दौर या मालवा का रहने वाला ग्राम सेवक है उसको छत्तीसगढ़ में भेज दिया जाता है। उसको धान की उपज करने के बारे में, उसकी तैयारी करने के बारे में कुछ भी मालूम नहीं रहता है। ऐसा प्रादमी उस क्षेत्र के लिये बिल्कुल निरर्थक होता है। इस तरह से जो ग्राम सेवक भेजे जाते हैं इस पर भी ब्याल किया जाये कि जिस क्षेत्र का ग्राम सेवक रहने वाला हो उसको उसी के नजदीक भेजा जाये ताकि वह सब खेती की हालत खुद ही जानता है, और लोगों से हिल-मिलकर सब बातें कर सकता है।

15 hrs.

श्री कमला मिश्र "अधुरा" (केसरिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की ओर से यह दाना किया जाता है कि हमने खेती में बहुत तरक्की की है। लेकिन मैं समस्या हूँ कि आज ऐसी स्थिति आई है कि सरकार को कृषि की पूर्ण नीति पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए, और यह देखना चाहिए कि उस वे जो कुछ किया है, उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ है। सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यों का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि देश में कैपिटलिस्ट फार्मर पैदा हो गये हैं, जिनको खेती के काम में इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि कृषि में उत्पत्ति हुई है, ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है, फिर भी खेती की पैदावार में गिरावट हुई है। आज कृषि की पैदावार में विकास की गति अचरब हो गई है।

(श्री कमला मिश्र "समुकर")

हालांकि गेहूं की फसल अच्छी हुई है, लेकिन पिछले सालों में गेहूं की जो किराई फसल हुई थी, उतनी फसल नहीं होने जा रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने खेती के मामले में गैर-पूजीवादी नीति को नहीं अपनाया है। जब तक वे इस नीति को नहीं अपनायेंगे, तब तक कृषि में उन्नति होने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है।

जहां तक भूमि-सुधार का सवाल है, सरकार ने यह ऐलान किया कि 1974 का साल भूमि-सुधारों के साल के रूप में माना जायेगा। लेकिन ठीक उस के उलट हुआ है। भूमि-चोरो ने भूमि चुरा ली है। भूमि-सुधार सम्बन्धी कानूनों पर भ्रमल नहीं किया जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े जमींदार किसानों की हत्याएं करा रहे हैं। चम्पारन जिले में ऐसे 15 गरीब किसानों की हत्याएं की गई हैं, जो भूमि की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, जो हदबन्दी कानून, बटाई कानून और घरवासगित कानून को लागू करने की मांग करते हैं। मैं अभी अपने इलाके में गया था। वहां एक किसान की इसलिए हत्या कर दी गई कि उसने अपने इलाके में बटाई के सवाल पर जमींदारों के खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया था। तमाम जमींदारों ने साजिश करके उस की हत्या कर दी, लेकिन प्रशासन इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कर सका है।

प्रश्न यह है कि क्या भूमि-सुधार कानून को भ्रमल में लाया जायेगा या नहीं, और क्या प्रशासन की वर्तमान मशीनरी के द्वारा यह काम होया या नहीं। केरल में भूमि-सुधार महादंग से लागू किये गये हैं। क्या सरकार दूसरे राज्यों में भी उसी पैटर्न पर भूमि सुधार लागू करने की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है? क्या यह केवल बकवास है, लोगों को ठगने का एक ढंग है कि हम भूमि-सुधार लागू करने जा रहे हैं और हम हदबन्दी करके फाजिल जमीन को हरिजनों में

बांटने जा रहे हैं, आदि? वे बकवास की बातें बन गई हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कानूनों को लागू करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों पर कड़ाई की जाये, और जो कानून पास हो चुके हैं, उन को लागू किया जाये, और यह साल भूमि-सुधार के साल के रूप में माना जाये।

सरकार ने कृषि की तरक्की के लिए किसानों का जितनी भी सुविधायें दी हैं, केवल धनी किसानों, कैपिटलिस्ट फार्मर्स, ने उनसे लाभ उठाया है। गांवों में जो छोटे और मझौले किसान हैं, खाद, बीज, ऋण और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में उनकी स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। वे खेती की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं। इस लिए प्रशासन की ओर से यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि वे मजबूत सुविधायें छोटे और मझौले किसानों को उपलब्ध हो सकें।

सरकार ने गेहूं का दाम 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है। पूरे देश में यह मांग हो रही है कि उसकी कीमत बढ़ा कर 125 रुपये का जाये एक तरफ तो किसानों को इनमें अटेव दिया जाये, और दूसरी तरफ खेत-मजदूर और इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स जैसे गरीब लोगों को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर राशन दिया जाये, जो खरीद कर अनाज खाते हैं।

पूरे देश में यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। शूगर को व्हाइट गोल्ड अर्थात् श्वेत स्वर्ण कहा गया है, लेकिन सरकार उसका नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं कर रही है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि चीनी की पैदावार में तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिना चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं होगी।

मेरे इलाके में शंडक प्रोजेक्ट लागू है। उसके द्वारा जितनी सिंचाई की क्षमता उपलब्ध

हुई है, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, क्यों कि वहाँ पानी के जमाव की समस्या है, और वहाँ फील्ड चैनल्स का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है। गंडक योजना का काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है, कोई तरक्की नहीं हो रही है, जबकि खर्च बढ़ रहा है। इस प्रकार गंडक योजना सरकारी पैसे को गलत ढंग में खर्च करने का मध्यम बन गई है। किमानो को उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।

चम्पारन की जमीन बहुत ऊँच है। वहाँ एक एकड़ जमीन में बिना मिचोई की व्यवस्था के सो मन धान होता है। लेकिन वहाँ हर साल छोटी छोटी नदियों में बाढ़ आने के कारण किमानो की काफी बर्बादी होती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि चम्पारन की सभी नदियों के पानी का मही इस्तेमाल करने के लिए योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए।

फ्लड कंट्रोल पर जितना खर्च होता है, बाढ़ के कारण किमानों की उससे कई गुना अधिक क्षति होती है। पूरे देश में बाढ़-नियंत्रण की योजनाएँ खड़ाई में पड़ी रहती हैं और कोई काम नहीं होता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि चम्पारन में अघवाग समूह की नदियों में जो बाढ़ आती है, उसमें चम्पारन मुजफ्फरपुर, सारन, दरभंगा और सीतामढ़ी के इलाकों की रक्षा करने के लिए एक समग्र बाढ़-नियंत्रण योजना बनाई जाये, जिससे उन इलाकों की फर्टाइल जमीन का मही इस्तेमाल हो सके।

बिहार सरकार ने हाल ही में बिजली के रेट के बारे में एक नई नीति बनाई है, जिस का मतलब यह है कि जो किसान पंपिंग सेट और बोरिंग इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन को एक निश्चित रकम बिना बिजली इस्तेमाल किये हुए भी देनी पड़ती है। इससे किमानों में बड़ी खलबली मच गई है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री महोदय राज्य सरकार को इस नीति को बदलने के लिए लिखें, ताकि किसान जितनी बिजली इस्तेमाल करे, उससे उतना ही काँच लिया जाये, उससे अधिक नहीं।

खेती पर देश की आबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा निर्भर करता है। इस समय सरकार खेती के सम्बन्ध में पूँजीवादी राह पर चल रही है। सरकार को उस मार्ग का परिन्यास करके गैर-पूँजीवादी राह पर चर कर, ग्राह छोड़े किमानों तथा भूमिहीनों का महायत्न देकर, खेती का तरक्की की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वह अमरीका की राह पर चल कर देन तरक्की नहीं कर सकती है। गैर-पूँजीवादी रास्ते पर चल रहा खेती को रक्षा की जा सकती है।

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): So far as agricultural development is concerned, one of the most important problems that confront the country is the sector of the hill areas. The population inhabiting the hill areas is very backward. Though so many years have elapsed after independence, no substantial improvement has taken place in their plight.

The Government of India had agreed to certain projects being taken up in Manipur and Uttar Pradesh for the development of agriculture. One of them happens to be located in my constituency. Fortunately the Government of India has recently decided to continue them. I would request the Ministry to do everything possible and provide enough money, so that these projects are pursued with greater success in the Fifth Plan.

The hill areas of Manipur are in an advantageous position in the matter of taking up the development of agriculture. If only the Government takes interest in their development I do not think there will be much difficulty, because, so far as irrigation and other facilities are concerned, the State has great potentiality. I would, therefore, request the Ministry here to look after the interests of the people there.

Next, I would like to touch upon development of agriculture in the country as a whole. No doubt, agricultural development has been

(Shri Paokai Haokip)

tremendous over the years. We have given priority to the agricultural sector in our plans, and because of this we have been able to secure a tremendous success, but if we view it from a different angle, that is to say the income to the nation from the agricultural sector, we find that the performance is very poor. In 1960-61 the income was Rs. 6,500 crores and in 1972-73 it rose to Rs. 18,000 crores. What happened subsequently in that in 1972-73, this figure came down again. This had happened because the subject was dealt with by the State, that is to say, the measures suggested by the Centre to develop the national income from agriculture were not touched by them. What I mean to say is that considering the investment put into agriculture, irrigation and power, the return from these two projects is very poor. Because of this, there is an inflation and there is price rise. Therefore, I would say that it would have been better if the Central Government had included this subject in the Union List. But unfortunately, this happens to be in the State List. Therefore, whatever investment has to be made in this regard, when we consider the national income, as a whole, our agricultural development has not been able to contribute very much to it. Therefore, it should be high time for the Government to consider this aspect seriously and take some more measures in order to encourage the State to prepare themselves to realise more resources from the investment in this sector. Otherwise, we will not be able to make that much progress that we expect from the development of agriculture. So far as irrigation is concerned, very affluent agricultural farmers are benefitted from this, because they can invest more; their holding power is more. They are able to make use of the resources available. That is why, I would like to emphasise that the Government should seriously think of levying a special cess, so far as agriculture is concerned. Irrigation Projects, power generation and dis-

tribution must be made self sustaining and remunerative.

There are now six pilot projects in the country and they are confined to certain States like, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. For the last so many years, these projects are confined to these States, whereas the object of the projects is to improve the tribal areas, in particular, and hill areas in general.

It is high time now to spread these projects to other parts of the country also.

Therefore, I would request the Minister to consider this aspect also and take these projects to other parts of the country so that other States will also be benefitted from it.

श्री भगन राम मनहर (जंजगिर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिंचाई और कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगो पर बोलने का जो अवसर आप ने दिया उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कृषि मंत्रालय ने कुछ वर्षों में जो तरक्की की है उसके कुछ घांकाड़े मैं प्रस्तुत करना चाहूँ। खाद की खपत 1950-51 में 1 लाख टन थी। वह बढ़ कर 73-74 में 32 लाख टन हो गई। द्यूबबेल 1966 में 93,000 थे वह बढ़ कर 73-74 में 8 लाख 20 हजार हो गए। ऐलेक्ट्रिक पम्पिंग सेट्स 5 लाख से बढ़ कर 24 लाख हो गए। ट्रैक्टर 60-61 में 31 हजार थे जो 73-74 में 2 लाख हो गए। हार्ड इल्ट्रिन बैराइटी के प्रन्तर्गत एरिया 1971-72 में 17.94 मिलियन हैक्टर था वह 1973-74 में 25 मिलियन हैक्टर हो गया। 46 स्माल फार्मर्स डेवलपमेंट एजेंसीज काम कर रही हैं इस समय और 41 माजिनल और ऐग्रिकल्चरल सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं जिससे 12 लाख किसानों को फायदा हो रहा है। ये ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जिन से ग्राम जनता के करीब कृषि विभाग पहुंच सका है। इसके लिए मैं कृषि विभाग के अधिकारियों और मंत्रालय को विशेष धन्यवाद देना चाहूँ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना कि जो हमारे देश में सूखे की स्थिति है उस का मुख्य कारण जो मैं समझ पाया हू वह हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का अभाव है। खास कर के सिंचाई के मामले में सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने और योजना मंत्रालय ने उस को प्राथमिकता न दे कर बहुत भारी भूल की है। हम चिन्ताते हैं कि बहुत सी बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएँ भंगड़े में पड़ी हैं, उन के ऊपर अन्तर-प्रान्तीय झट्टे हैं जो हल नहीं हो पाए हैं जिस से उन को नहीं पूरा किया जा सका। लेकिन जो छोटी-छोटी विवाद योजनाएँ हैं जो बहुत ही सहूलियतों से पूरी हो सकती हैं उनक ऊपर सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने ध्यान देने का काट नहीं किया है। खास कर के अपने क्षेत्र की मैं दो चार योजनाओं के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। एक हस्दो बागों बाघ है जिस में 80 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। उसमें साठे सात लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी। साठे सात लाख टन आर्गिक्ट घनाज का उत्पादन होगा, माछे बल स करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी, 150 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी और कोरवा औद्योगिक सम्थान को जल प्रदाय होगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष तबज्जह न देकर कुछ अच्छा नहीं कर रही है। इस योजना के बारे में अगर केन्द्रीय शासन से कहा जाय तो कहते हैं कि प्रदेश सरकार के पास लबिन है और प्रदेश शासन से कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हमने केन्द्रीय शासन को भेजा है। इस तरह से यह योजना अधर में लटक रही है। इसी तरह से और भी छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ हैं। भागर हाफ योजना है उससे 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचित होगी, 15 करोड़ का उस पर खर्च है। धरपा योजना है उस से 2.2 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी, 25 करोड़ का खर्च है। बीलापर योजना से 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचित होगी, 5 करोड़ का खर्च है। बोराई योजना से 50 हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी, 3 करोड़ का खर्च है। मान्य से 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचित होंगी, 6 करोड़ का खर्च

होगा। बेतो योजना से 1 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी 5 करोड़ का खर्च होगा। इस तरह से जो सिंचाई की छोटी-छोटी योजनाएँ हैं इनको प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं पर वह विशेष ध्यान दे जिस से इस क्षेत्र के सूखे की स्थिति का स्थायी हल हो सके। हम कृषि पैदावार की बात तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन जिस तरीके से विभाग का पुनर्गठन करना चाहिए और जो छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं जिन पर हमें तबज्जह देनी चाहिए वह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। लैण्ड सीलिंग ब्राप ने सम्पत्तरी कर दी। उस के साथ-साथ चकबन्दी को भी जब तक सम्पत्तरी नहीं करेये तब तक पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। छोटे-छोटे किसान सब सभ्राने हैं कि हम को किस तरह से खेती करनी चाहिए। इन्टेसिव कल्टीवेशन करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस लिए नहीं कर सकते कि उन की जमीन छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बटी हुई है। कुआ खोदने के लिए भी एक चक जमीन नहीं है अभी आपने सिंचाई कुआ हेतु डेढ़ एकड़ मतीन एकड़ के चक का फैसला किया है, एक चक जमीन न होने से उस में भी न कुआ खुद सकता है और न सिंचाई हो सकती है। इस के लिये ब्राप व, सम्पत्तरी रूप से चकबन्दी करनी पड़ेगी, तभी हम पैदावार बढ़ाने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे।

हमारा एग्रीकल्चर विभाग, एक टैक्नीकल डिपार्टमेंट कहलाता है, लेकिन बोलचाल में ही है, आफिशियली इस को अभी तक टैक्नीकल डिपार्टमेंट डिक्लेयर नहीं किया गया है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस विभाग को शीघ्र टैक्नीकल विभाग घोषित कराये।

आज कृषि विभाग में जितने अधिकारी होते हैं, हैड-आफ-वि डिपार्टमेंट, वे प्रायः आइ० ए० एल्ले अफसर होते हैं, टैक्नीकल

[श्र. भगत रम मनहर]

बातों का उन को ज्ञान नहीं होता है और इस वजह से वे बात बात में झड़ना लगाते हैं। कोई भी टैक्स कल आदम कितनी ही अच्छी स्कीम प्रस्तुत करे, उस को अधिकारियों द्वारा नाट फिजिबल कह दिया जाता है जिस का बिपरीत असर पड़ता है। इस तरह हमारे कृषि मन्त्रालय का विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज आवागमन की सुविधाएँ भीतर के क्षेत्र में न होने से खाद बीज, दवाइयाँ जैसी चीजें समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाती हैं। जब तक आवागमन का सुधारने का काम हमारी योजनाओं में शामिल नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक इटीरिंग के क्षेत्र उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। हमारे यहाँ माचिस, जो दिल्ली में 15 पैसे की मिलती है, वहाँ 25 पैसे की मिलती है। दवाइयाँ नहीं मिलती हैं, बीज नहीं मिलते हैं, खाद नहीं मिलता है और नहा जो पैदावार होना है वह ठीक समय पर मार्केट में नहीं पहुँच पाती है। इन सब चीजों की तरफ मन्त्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आप न लेवी वसूल की जो नीति बनाई है, वह बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन उसका जो पालन हो रहा है वह बहुत ही गलत तरीके से हो रहा है, अधिकारीगण उस का ठीक से पालन नहीं करते हैं। जो उन की मर्जी में आता है, जिस तरह से चाहते हैं रूल्ज को इटरप्रेट करते हैं। जिसकी वजह से किसानों के अन्दर बहुत अनमनोष व्याप्त है। इस का एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि उन के धाब की जो कीमत मिलनी है, वह अव्यवहारिक है। इस पर व्यावहारिक ढंग में आप को सोचना पड़ेगा, तभी पैदावार बढ़ाना सम्भव हो सकेगा। राज अधिकार, किसानों के घरों में घुस जाते हैं, लेवी अधिग्रहण के नाम से वसूली करने लगते हैं। इसी वजह से किसानों का ध्यान धान और दूसरी फसलों की पैदावार की तरफ में हटता जा रहा है और यदि ऐसी ही स्थिति चालती रही तो, एक दिन किसान केवल अपने खाने भर के लिए धान

बैठूँ पैदा करेगा और इन फसलों के बजाय जो दूसरी फसल उसका अच्छी लगेगी उन को पैदा करेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1956 में एक हजार हेक्टेयर में आलू की फसल होती थी, लेकिन अब 1974-75 में 20 हजार हेक्टेयर में आलू की फसल हुई है। वहाँ पर प्रतिवर्ष 2 लाख किबटल बीज की आवश्यकता है लेकिन वहाँ पर आलू के लिए कोई भी प्रजनन प्रयोग नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा सरकार में अनुरोध है—वहाँ पर तीन-चार फार्म्स ऐसे हैं जैसे—खोकमा बिलामपुर में, खमरिया, जबलपुर में, इनके अलावा और फार्म्स भी हैं, उनको आप आलू का प्रजनन प्रयोग घोषित कर सकते हैं। वहाँ बीज या आलू को रखने के लिये शीतगृह की व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। यदि सरकार शीत-गृह के लिये अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था करे तो इन वस्तुओं को सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल बीहड़ को समतल करने की एक योजना वहाँ की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी थी, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की धार से अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। यह इतनी बड़ी योजना है जिससे हजारों एकड़ जमीन समतल हो सकती है और साथ ही डाकू उन्मूलन का काम भी हो सकता है। ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण योजना को इतने दिनों तक दबाये रखना ठीक नहीं है, उस पर शीघ्र निर्णय किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल (बागपत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग देश के बहुत में आवश्यक और उपयोगी विभागों में से एक है, जिस का जनजीवन से गहरा सम्बन्ध है। मैं इस की भाँगी का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस सब में कुछ व्यावहारिक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ पर सभी सदस्यों ने, इधर से भी और उधर से भी, कहा है कि बहुत कम निर्धारित हुए हैं, वे

का मूल्य कम से कम 125 रुपये होना चाहिये । सरकार जो बोनस देना चाहती है, वह व्यावहारिक नहीं है । बोनस बनाने में और फिर किसानों को दिलाने में बहुत परेशानी होती है, किसानों को उस के मिलने की आशा भी नहीं है । बोनस की योजना जहां जहां जारी की गई उस में कठिनाइयां पैदा हुई हैं । इस लिये बोनस के बजाय कृषि का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया जाय, जिस से किसानों का पैदावार करना में उत्साह बढेगा ।

किसानों को जो सहायता दी जाती है— चाहे वे ऋण के लिये हो या ट्रपुब बैंक के लिये हो या अन्य किसी मशीनरी के लिये हो, इस सहायता के अन्तर्गत अनेक राज्यों में बैंक फर्मों या दुकानदारों के नाम से काटे जाते हैं । इस योजना का सीधा सम्बन्ध विद्युत मंत्रालय से है, लेकिन यदि कृषि मंत्रालय प्रयत्न करे तो यह सहायता सीधे किसानों को दी जाय । किसानों को इस समय काफी कठिनाई होती है । निश्चित फर्म से सामान लेना पड़ता है जो मंहगा भी मिलता है और माघ ही उस में करप्शन भी होती है, पीनरी भी खराब मिलती है । बैंकों से साधा बैंक यदि किसानों को दिया जाय तो वे अपनी मर्जी से मार्केट में सामान ले सकते हैं और इस से उन को आसानी भी होगी ।

आजादी के बाद देश में जितना कार्य कृषि संस्थानों या विश्वविद्यालयों या कृषि फार्मों में हुआ है, उस का लाभ पूरे तौर से किसानों को नहीं मिला है । हमारे कृषि विशेषज्ञों का सम्बन्ध सीधा गांवों से जोड़ा जाय और हर संस्था के साथ कुछ गांव लवा दिये जायें । ऐसा परीक्षण उत्तर प्रदेश में किया गया जो बहुत उपयोगी साबित हुआ । वहां के विभागीय अफसर और कर्मचारी गांवों में जा कर अपने अनुभव की बातें सीधे ग्रामीणों को बतलाते हैं आज गांव वाले नई नई बातों को जानना चाहते हैं । हमारे वहां जितना शोध का काम हुआ है यदि यह गांव तक पहुंच जाय तो

इस से बहुत लाभ हो सकता है लेकिन इस के लिये हमारे विभागीय अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों को इन्टरेस्ट लेना होगा ।

हमारे शोध सम्बन्धी कार्य और कृषि सम्बन्धी योजनायें जो बनती हैं, वे अंग्रेजी में बनती हैं, राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी या अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में नहीं बनाई जाती । यदि इन को हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में बना कर किसानों में बांटा जाय तो इन का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है । अभी तक हमारे किसान इन चीजों से महकम रहते हैं और बांटने वाले उन को अपने तक ही सीमित रखने हैं ।

भूमि अधिग्रहण का काम किसान के लिये मौत है । चाहे किसी योजना के लिये भूमि ली गई या बढ़ते हुए शहरों के लिये भूमि ली गई—फ़िमान से जब भी भूमि ली गई उस को बहुत कम मुआवजा दिया जाता है और बाद में उस को बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफे पर बेचा जाता है । दिल्ली और उस के पास तो बहुत ही ज्यादा मुनाफा कमया गया—यह चीज किसानों के हक में नहीं जाती है । एक और तमाशा है—जो भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई, 15-20 सालों से बेकार पड़ी है, उस का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । आज जब देश के अन्दर भ्रष्ट संकट है तो जिन से वह जमीन अधिग्रहण की गई है उन को ही खेती के लिये दे दी जाय, जब तक कि उस पर काम नहीं होता है, इस से जमीन का उपयोग भी हो सकेगा और पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है ।

हमारे यहां बहुत सी कृषि उपज की वस्तुओं के मूल्य फसल आने पर गिर जाते हैं, लेकिन फसल के बाद प्रायः बढ़ जाते हैं, चाहे वे वस्तुयें गरीब मजदूर को खरीदनी पड़े या उपभोक्ताओं को खरीदनी पड़े, मंहगें वामों पर खरीदनी पड़ती हैं । इस में सन्तुलन करने की आवश्यकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on Tuesday.

15.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1975."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES TO REMOVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INJUSTICES TO WOMEN—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He may continue his speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (All-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion, I only had the time to read out the text of the Resolution, which I will not repeat now because it has been circulated to all Members.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

Since the occasion for this discussion has arisen primarily due to the fact that the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted a Resolution calling for the observance of this

year 1975 as the International Women's Year, I would like to begin with by pointing out the significance of this decision. I may say also that it is somewhat ironical that it has fallen to my lot as a representative of the much maligned tribe of bachelors to move this Resolution. I am afraid, the majority of my colleagues, who are married men, do not seem to be so eager or enthusiastic to come forward to take initiative in this matter. If this Resolution has to be implemented, it has to depend on the actions by married men and not by bachelors.

I wish to point out that the Resolution adopted at the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the 18th December, 1972, which called upon all members-States and people to observe 1975 as the International Women's Year contains the following very pertinent paragraph in its preamble. I am not going to quote more than that, because there is no time:

"Considering that it is necessary to strengthen universal recognition of the principles of equality of men and women, *de jure* and *de facto*, and that both legal and special measures have to be taken by Member-States which have not yet done so to ensure the implementation of women's rights..."

I wish to point out that the United Nations has laid particular stress on the fact that by equality of men and women, they mean not only *de jure* equality, but also *de facto* equality, not equality which is simply on paper, but equality in actual practice and in effect. Secondly, this paragraph has called upon Member-States to take specific legal and social measures to ensure implementation of women's right, and this is the point on which I wish to develop my arguments.

I was looking through the proceedings of the Committee which was set up by the United Nations much earlier in 1967 to discuss the Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination

against Women. It was a draft at that time. It is a very interesting United Nations Publication. In that I find to my surprise that the record of the positions taken up in this Committee by the Indian representative and the positive contributions made by the Indian representative are such as to establish the fact that even two decades after independence in 1967, the official Indian position was retrograde and socially reactionary. It is a very surprising fact and I would not have known it, if I had not gone through this document. I will give one or two examples for the benefit of the Minister.

In Article 6 of this Declaration, the Committee had proposed:

"All appropriate measures, particularly legislative measures, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law,

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife, and in particular, a woman shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent" etc

But to all these clauses, amendments were moved by the Indian representative which were of a retrograde character though these amendments were subsequently withdrawn because obviously they could not mobilise support in a body of that kind. But an attempt was made to qualify all these provisions by insertion of a phrase 'as far as possible'. Wherever it said 'measures to ensure', the Indian representative said, "Insert 'as far as possible'." And as regards the right of the woman to a free choice of a husband, here, the Indian proposal was that these words 'free choice of a husband' should be deleted. Later it was withdrawn. Then, again, in Article 6 paragraph 3, we find that even there was a phrase which spoke of the prohibition of child marriage and betrothal of young girls before

puberty, the Indian representative—I could not find out who this representative was—moved an amendment calling for the deletion of the phrase and betrothal of young girls before puberty.'...

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Perhaps he was not a bachelor.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Thank you for the wise comment you have made.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Why should you assume that he was a man?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I should be very much interested to know. If you have the information, please give it to me. That is also necessary to know.

Then they wanted to delete also a provision for necessary social services including child care facilities which the Indian representative said, should be deleted.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is this foolish man?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know.

Then the question of Article 10—the right to work and to a free choice of profession and employment. 'Free choice of profession and employment'—I do not know why anybody should object to this. Here, the Indian representative suggested that the following words should be added:

"subject to considerations of suitability to a particular type of employment and to professional and vocational advancement"

Of course, all these amendments, not any of them, I think, got much support there and finally they were withdrawn. But does this not show that we cannot afford to be complacent, thinking that we are always saying very nice and high-sounding things taking shelter behind general principles, nice words and these committees which were set up one after the other

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

over the years. Even the new Committee on the Status of Women, I think, has produced quite a good report, quite a valuable report. Perhaps I think they would have yet another committee to go into the recommendations of this committee.

Behind this facade, I would say, the basic attitude which still persists in our society is not to advance along this road of ensuring equality of the rights of women. I do not mean to suggest that nothing at all has been done in this country or that women have not advanced. They have. But I should say that that has mainly been due to the efforts of women themselves, to the struggle they have conducted, the movements they have conducted and the agitation they have conducted and very many enlightened women leaders have been thrown up in our country who have been able to focus public opinion on many questions and to some extent they succeeded in getting recommendations on these issues. That is true. But the point here is that in the International Women's Year an obligation is imposed on all Member-States to stop just talking but, by implication, to act and to have specific and concrete schemes and legislative and administrative measures. That is the point. That is the reason I am raising this resolution for discussion. Otherwise, I might not have raised it. And it does not mean that when 1975 is over and when we enter 1976, then all this must be forgotten and relegated to the limbo of history. It is not a matter simply for some speech-making during 1975. I know we have to struggle against centuries of conservatism, centuries of irrational prejudices which belong to an obsolete, feudal society which is a thing of the past and which should be a thing of the past but which still dominates our minds. What does it mean? It means women who constitute roughly half of our society and who are considered good enough to cast votes at the time of elections and so on are being discriminated against? For what reason

it is being done? As far as I am able to see there is no fundamental reason for the discrimination except that woman performs a biological function which is different from that of a man. What is the difference between a man and a woman and why should there be any other difference? So, irrational are we! It is so because our minds have got accustomed and our thinking has got accustomed to see women as a kind of specie who is supposed to perform a particular biological function and that we must treat half of this society as though it is not entitled to equal rights with men. Therefore, I would say that this is a long and difficult struggle against the sensitivity, against many acts of misery suffered by half of our society and cruelty perpetrated upon them. Many instances of injustice and discriminations are found in the pages even of this Report of the Committee on Status of Women. I have no time to go into the quotations and so on because we have limited time at our disposal. But the fact remains that female children in our country from their very birth, since they are considered socially to be an obligation, are considered to be some sort of a burden. There is a tendency in our society to neglect the care of small girl children even before they attain adult age. I find that in the last 70 years between 1901 and 1971 the number of women in our society as compared to men is going down. In 1901 they were 972 for every 1000 males. Now their figure has gone down to 930. The other day in reply to a question, the hon. Minister had replied that there are so many good laws and legislations from which women can benefit equally as men can. But as far as marriage laws are concerned whether it is Hindu Marriage Act or Special Marriages Act, whether it is Succession Act or Adoption and Maintenance Acts, even these acts which are of a specific nature and confer some specific rights and benefits to women, are actually in practice availed of by only a tiny fraction of women—those who are better educated.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My hon. friend made a reference to a reply I gave on Monday. The reply I gave was in relation to his supplementary question about the total amount of allocation and not about the legislative measures.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The total amount of allocation was for social welfare. Social welfare measures may or may not be statutory but I think it was implied that by social welfare men and women can be benefited equally. What I am trying to point out is that this is not a reality in the society in which we live. Women who have received benefits of education to some extent, who are economically independent in the sense that they are earning, who are employed and can afford to be self-reliant to some extent, these are actually the only women in our country who can take advantage of whatever positive or beneficial legislative measures are there for them. Only 0.4 per cent of Indian women have got university degrees. Less than 30 lakhs of women are matriculates, 82 per cent are illiterate. In some States like U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the figure shows that 92 per cent of women are illiterate. What is the use of making laws which they will never even hear about, which they will never know about? I do not want to go into this at length. But we should see the reality today and what we find today is that even the educated section of women are not able to maintain their position in public life in the country. It is interesting to see the composition of elected women members of this House, of the Lok Sabha. In 1952, 23 of them were elected. In 1957, 27 were elected; 1962, 33—this is the highest watermark. And in 1967, this came down to 28. And in the last election, that is, the present House, here are only 21. I would believe that average women MPs, elected to the Lok Sabha are at least more educated than many of our unfortunate sisters in the countryside. But here you see what

happens. They are not able to maintain their position even in this House which is of course elected by men and women, both. In this connection I may say that our party has made the proposal in our suggestions for electoral reforms that in the Indian Parliament there should be a fifteen per cent reservation of seats for women.

And, as far as social oppression goes. I don't want to deal with this too long. There are certain interesting questions facing this country and the Government for some time and I would like to know the reaction of the Government. For example, the Law Commission has submitted its Fifty-ninth report not so long ago to the Government regarding the amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act and the Special Marriage Act. Women's organisations have been demanding that all marriages should be compulsorily registered and no marriage should be considered valid unless it has been compulsorily registered, under whatever registration machinery you would like to set up. People have been demanding that at least in this year 1975 after so many decades why should a husband and wife not be allowed without any impediment to have divorce by mutual consent. What you find today is that under the law there are so many difficulties and so many obstacles. So, the question is whether these things should be removed or not. Then there is the question of right of property for daughters as against sons. All these things are there. I do not want to discuss them in great detail. There have been various proposals and demands made by various women's organisations and certain amendments have been proposed to many of these points, in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Law Commission. And I would like to know the reaction of the Government.

And then there is this eternal question of dowry. I think that in this year 1975 we should give some sort of special award or some form of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

public recognition to that girl whose news came out in the papers, a poor harijan girl of Gonda district in Uttar Pradesh, by name Radhika, who, on her marriage day, when she found that the bridegroom party had arrived, and the bridegroom's father, who had earlier said that he would not ask for dowry, asked for dowry, at the last moment started demanding dowry, this girl Radhika is reported to have come out of the house and driven away the bridegroom's party saying that if they demand dowry, there is going to be no marriage. I think it is well worth while for the Government to try to find out the facts of this case. Somebody should be sent down to the remote place somewhere in Gonda district of U.P. to find out who is this girl.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Where is the bridegroom's party?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The bridegroom's party might have gone back to Maharashtra. I think that this girl, Radhika, can be declared to be a sort of a heroine of the Women's International Year. This should be found out.

What about the amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act? There is another discussion which is likely to come up in the form of Half-an-Hour Discussion later this evening. The Government has got plenty of opportunities to clarify and tell us their thinking on the subject whether they are prepared to make the demanding of the dowry as a consideration for the marriage as a cognizable offence or not with more stringent penalty both in terms of fine and imprisonment. In our opinion, this should be made much more strict.

Government itself has admitted in this House that the State Governments who are supposed to administer this Act, do not care even to enforce the existing law. Some figures were given the other day. Until 21-12-1974

it was claimed that from all over the country, only thirtyeight cases of the so called violation of the existing Dowry Prohibition Act had been reported. There is also a recent example. We read about it. I think that many Members here are aware of the fact that young boys and girls of the Bohra community had come on deputation to Delhi also and met many Members of Parliament and Ministers about a year ago, who, in their community, are subjected to all sorts of social oppression in the sense that they are not even given permission to marry by their religious head. In the Bohra community, he is known as the Syedna whose traditional permission known as "Raza" has to be taken. Unless Syedna gives Raza, no couple can carry in the Bohra community. There has been a big movement going on for social reforms. These young boys and girls, recently in Udaipur, Rajasthan, about 105 couples, defied this oppression of their custom or rule or whatever you may like to call it. Hundreds of couples combined together and conducted a sort of mass marriage. So, the people are fighting in their own way. My point is: what is Government going to do?

Then I come to the question of working women. After all, I think, if the women are not permitted to work to earn for themselves, then they will remain in a position of subjection to men. If they are dependent on men and if they are not able to be self-reliant, then there is no hope of getting equal rights for them.

In our country, in 1961, 27 per cent of the total working force were women and now it has gone down to 18 per cent. This is including the agricultural, agrarian and the industrial and domestic sectors. The trend is that the number of women instead of increasing is going down. There are only about a million or so who can be called educated women who have got the benefits of education. Out of one million, roughly fifty per cent of them are primary school teachers; 15 per cent of them are clerks and

typists, 15 per cent of them are secondary teachers, 7 per cent or so are nurses while 10 per cent and the rest are doctors, lawyers, college teachers, artists, ministers, administrators and so on. These are all together no more than 10 lakhs in our country. The remaining about 95 per cent of women's conditions are the worst—80 per cent of them work as agricultural labourers, 15 per cent work in some factories in plantations in unorganised industries—sweated industries—and in domestic houses as servants. This is the vast silent community of women whose voice is not heard and who are not in a position to organise themselves to be articulate enough to express their grievances. It is to this section of women. I suggest, that the Government and the society in general should pay special attention in this International Women Year. What are we going to do for them?

Sir, now the Labour Minister is here. He knows that even the old ILO convention of equal pay for equal work is not observed in our country. This is one of the very old conventions of I.L.O. and it has also been ratified by the Government of India as member State of I.L.O. But only the other day it had been admitted that even in those industries which come under Minimum Wages Legislation like stone breaking, stone crushing, agriculture, plantations, building construction, cashew, etc. even here women are paid less than men even though they are doing the same work. This is not a surprise because in a capitalist system it is the law of maximum profits which operates. Therefore, these women belonging perhaps to the lower castes who can supply good cheap labour to these industries are being exploited by the owners with the object of maximising their rates of profits.

I think this year in June the sixty-eighth international conference of ILO is going to be held in Geneva where they have inscribed even on

the agenda the question of equal opportunities and treatment for working women. So, I would like to know from the Labour Minister what the Indian delegation attending this Conference are going to report about the conditions of working women in India. I was glad to hear the other day that at long last the Government is thinking of bringing a Bill to enforce this principle of equal pay for equal work. We know that by itself is not enough. Wherever these women are not organised—even in the case of big organised industries—and whenever the question of giving additional benefits in the form of maternity benefits or creches etc. has been raised the employers have taken advantage to drive those women out of employment. This has happened in cotton textile industry, jute industry and also mines. Several hundreds and thousands of women used to work in these industries but now the statistics show that practically their employment has been reduced to zero. Thirty thousand women used to work in jute mills. Now they have been completely driven out. In the mines also—except one or two occupations on the surface—they have not been kept any longer.

I would end by saying since we are pledged—in words at least—to advancing the country in the direction of fuller democracy and socialism, which we talk about day in and day out, it would be well also to study the conditions of women in the socialist countries, how they have been able to attain a status of real and complete equality with men in everything and how they are not bothered by this problem of being economically dependent on men and their having to be subject to them in some way or the other. Many friends, I believe, have visited socialist countries and seen it for themselves and they know very well that in the matter of employment, in the matter of careers, in the matter of education, of administration, of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

State care of children and State care of working mothers, there is something which the socialist countries have really got to be proud about what they have done for their women because the maker of the first socialist revolution V.I. Lenin said that socialism can never be complete if half the society, 50 per cent of the society, which consists of women, are not brought on a par with men in conditions of equality and that unless this is done, there can never be a proper socialist society. See, Sir, where are we in our country?

16.00 hrs.

Finally, I would end by making a few suggestions. These are not my suggestions. These are part of some of the concrete measures which have been suggested in the programme of the Indian Committee for the International Women's year. I think many of these can be taken up in this year itself if the Government is serious about it. I have already mentioned the need for legislative amendments to make taking of dowry a cognisable offence. That is not enough by itself. A campaign should be initiated for social boycott of marriages in which dowry has been given or accepted as a consideration for marriage. Let the Members of Parliament at least take the resolve during this year that in their own particular areas, they will organise at least social boycott of one marriage where dowry has been given or taken as a consideration for marriage. Let us start something. Then, Sir, they have proposed free legal aid and homes for women who are in distress due to cruelty and ill-treatment by their husbands. They have no place to go. Where are they supposed to go?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS,
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): You have no experience.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you?

They have proposed that at least in each major city there should be at least one home set up this year where women who are in distress due to ill-treatment by their husbands can go and take shelter if necessary and also get free legal aid. I do not think this is a thing involving crores and crores of rupees. But, it would meet, I think, a very urgent requirement. Fourthly, better maternity facilities in the countryside so that children at least are able to survive. At least one trained midwife in every village. How many deaths are there of children due to lack of these most elementary facilities? They have also suggested more health centres, naturally, in the villages for children and at least one primary and two subsidiary health centres in each block. For women agricultural workers, they have suggested some seasonal creche system where they can have their children looked after while they go and work in the fields. They have proposed that each State should have at least two vocational training centres for women. There is some provision in the programme which the Minister was referring to for vocational training, but, nothing is spelt out. It is impossible to say from that what is the extent of this programme, to how many people they will cater and what are the types of vocational training going to be given and so on. Here, we are trying to concretise the demand more in the sense that each State would have the target that at least two vocational training centres should be set up during this year. Then, there should be no restriction on employment of married women. Still, we find these things. In Calcutta, the other day, I found an extreme example, not of employment, but, where a school, quite an old and well established school expelled a girl of that school because she got

married. When they discovered that she has married, they said they will not keep a girl who has married and they expelled her. This is a strange thing. Employers and owners of companies and concerns in many places, as we know well....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about air-hostesses?

SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA: Once they get married, apparently they claim, the employers claim that these girls are no longer able to spend all their time for their job. I do not know. A few years ago, a big campaign was carried on by women employees in these chemical and pharmaceutical concerns, in Bombay, I know, because some of these companies had introduced a rule that if the woman gets married, she cannot keep her job. This is a fantastic state of affairs.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Either husband or job.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then cheap canteens or hostels for working women in towns. This is also mentioned briefly in the programme the Minister had told us about, but nothing has been spelt out. Then creches and nurseries for working women. It is just impossible for her to work, unless she is provided by the State with creches and nurseries where her children can be left during working hours.

Finally, an adult literacy campaign among women. Naturally this will be mainly in the rural areas. A campaign for removing adult illiteracy among women should be carried out. Nobody objects to their being illiterate when it comes to casting votes during elections. All of us get elected through a large number of votes of women, but the moment the election is over, nobody is bothered about the fact that 85-90 per cent of them are still sunk in illiteracy after so many years of independence. This is a shame to our country.

Therefore, the Government, which is led by a woman Prime Minister, should come forward and inspire people and mobilise young people to go to the countryside and launch a campaign for the removal of adult illiteracy among women. This has been done in many other countries. The Minister knows about it.

I do not wish to take more time. I have just indicated some of the facts of the problem and suggested a few concrete steps which can be taken. Although we have been hearing all sorts of talk, goody goody talk, we are lagging far far behind the international standards enjoined upon us the minimum standards in terms of the resolution of the UN General Assembly. At least this should be on our conscience that we, men, must give a good account of ourselves in this year before the world community and before our own people.

MR CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved.

"On the occasion of the declaration by the United Nations of 1975, as 'International Women's Year', this House urges upon the Prime Minister to initiate a comprehensive programme of specific legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discriminations to which Indian women continue to be subjected, particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws, dowry customs, maternity and child welfare in the rural areas, unequal pay for equal work, educational and employment opportunities, vocational training and facilities for working mothers"

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "particularly in the field of marriage and divorce laws, dowry customs, maternity and child welfare in the rural areas, unequal pay for equal work, educational and employment opportunities, vocation-

[Shri B. V. Naik]

al training and facilities for working mother"

Substitute—

"and declare the period from 1975 to 1985 as the 'Indian Women's decade' for the emancipation of the 30 crores of women in this country and attain the full potential of their growth and personality, and appoint a high powered committee of committed and eminent women and men to watch over the progress during the decade" (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a large number of speakers wishing to participate.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Lady members should be given preference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will, I would request members to limit their remarks to 7-10 minutes if possible. In order to get over the limitation of this Resolution having been moved by a bachelor, I will give preference to ladies.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA (Khammam): I am glad that Shri Indrajit Gupta has brought forth this Resolution in connection with the International Women's Year that there should be a comprehensive programme for specific legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discriminations against women. I think he is justified in doing so because all over the world it is perhaps his party which is the first which believes in giving equality to women.

When I was a child, I was attracted to socialism mainly for the reason that there is perfect equality for women in a socialist society. I am also glad that most other parties, because of political reasons or out of growing knowledge are following suit, because today in this country as well as in

the world women are a force and they cannot be neglected.

The other day I think Shri Vajpayee's party also passed a resolution recognising that there should be equal rights for women and there should be perfect equality between men and women. I am interested in the rights of women being recognised by all, to whichever party one may belong. I do not want women to be pushed back a thousand years or to the age of Sati. I am trying to meet the leaders to whichever party they belong and to persuade them not to have any reservation or conservatism in their thinking. Some persons of the RSS were wearing black badges when Mrs Gandhi became the Prime Minister.... (Interruptions). You do not like that, even the mention of that. It is a big progress. You yourself are not one of those categories because I read in one of the press cuttings: "Mr. Vajpayee said at a women's meeting that women must leave chakki and chooli; they must come and participate in national struggle" I congratulate him for that. I wish all the other Members of his party believed in what he said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On the contrary when this Resolution has come you have put on a black blouse

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: That is to mourn the persons who do not believe in the freedom of women

Then we talk of freedom it is not merely political; it is in every field. From the bottom the women has got to be liberated and she should be allowed to develop her own personality and make her contribution and do her duty and participate in all the aspects of national life. I was reading that in Soviet Russia the attitude has changed; when somebody mentioned something about women Marx said: Bourgeois cannot think of a woman except as a commodity. That was the spirit of the great socialist leaders

in Russia. In our country I do not know whether the socialist friends have the same kind of attitude. In Russia in many jobs like doctors, etc. there are more women than men; 60 per cent of the doctors in Russia are women. In politics there may be less women. Here is a report about what happened in China; it says:

"When a Brigade in Cheng-Huan commune in China decided to complete an irrigation tunnel the women in the area protested fiercely about being excluded from the great socialist task of lifting stones, breaking mountain rocks, etc. After intense struggle and criticism, the top men gave in and the leader of the women's team was lowered by ropes deep into the earth to set the dynamite fuse; there were cheers all round.... There are stories of progressive daughters who refused the choice of husbands by parents, rebellious wives and widows who are on jobs instead of worshipping Buddha at home. The accent is on liberation. The proletarian spirit among women is emphasised".

Mao himself believes that women are the best instrument to bring about the revolution. Because of the part played by women in our country during the freedom struggle there was no need for them to have a movement like the suffragate movement as in the western countries. The Constitution makers said that women should be given equal rights along with men. They are wisemen. Gandhiji himself had written a book: women and social injustice. He always emphasised this aspect. Pandit Nehru would not stand the sight of women wearing purdah. These are great personalities who brought about transformation in our society. Most of the women were illiterate; yet they participated in large numbers. Thousands of them went to jails. As a result of that we got the vote of franchise. Still the committee that had been appointed by the Government reveals that articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution are there only in name; they have not materialised in real terms.

Our friend was referring to ILO Resolutions regarding equal rights for women, especially during this year. There are so many resolutions like the I.L.O. resolution on equal wages for equal work. We are coming from the villages and we know how women labour are exploited in the villages. Even now there are some places where women labour are employed because they are cheap labour and they are exploited. So, why should there be discrimination? I was suggesting to some of our Trade Union leaders that there should be a separate wing for the women labour so that this kind of discrimination could be removed. I think there was a proposal to bring forward a legislation, regarding equal wages for equal work. The Government was also considering this aspect.

So many legislations have been passed since Independence like Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Women's Right to Maintenance Act, etc. So many Acts are there. They need a thorough amendment. Discriminations are shown against women; though to some extent, some rights have been given, still there are discriminations. Take for instance, the Hindu Succession Act. Section 6 of the Act does not treat women as coparcenary and there are two clauses in this. One of them is Mithakshara. It states that woman is an equal partner along with men. If that is so why should there be discrimination? Otherwise you dispense with this clause.

Now, the Landing Ceiling Act in different States is already in progress. Unless you bring an ordinance for dispensing with the Hindu Succession Act, girls will not get any property right. Even the little economic rights which they have got will be lost. However much you talk of Dowry Acts or other Acts, they become futile. Why do you think of giving dowry and why don't you treat girls equally along with the boys? Neither we want to give dowry nor we want to get dowry. We want equal rights as children of the same country. We

[Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma.]

should also be treated in the same manner as the boys are and there should be no discrimination at all. Why should injustice be done to women? You say that if girls are given equal rights, then everything will be distributed equally. If you have anything to be distributed, you don't want to distribute it. But if there is only poverty to be distributed, you say that let it be distributed between the boys and the girls.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Madam, we are not against equal rights for women. But the question is that it may be used for scuttling the Land Ceiling Legislation and reforms. Therefore, are you going to agree for the halving of the ceilings on land in case equal rights to women are conceded?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: If you cannot do justice, you please sit down.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: This is an essential thing. We are not against women's right.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Let the girls get the right. If you don't get the right, you give it to them. You are so much generous. I am not fighting, because all the rights of women have been fought for by men.

Whatever you have, let it be distributed on an equal basis. Men have not opposed it. To my surprise, many Members of Parliament to whom I have spoken were prepared for it. Even the State Governments are prepared for it. But these are central legislations. The centre should take the initiative. Immediately an ordinance should be brought to amend the Hindu Succession Act and remove the injustice to the girls. We have tried to remove some of the discriminations in administration about recruitment etc., but still there is a lot of discrimination against women in recruit-

ment and service conditions. Government should take notice of it. I think this is engaging the attention of the Government. Yesterday I attended a function in which the Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan also spoke. By women's education, the whole society will progress. We do not want any charity. Without women's progress, society will not progress and the country will not progress. Dr. Karve has said. "If there are limitations on the availability of education and if I have to choose between boys and girls, I will certainly choose girls because educating a girl means educating the whole society." I do not say boys should not be educated. In some States including Andhra Pradesh, education is free for girls up to matric. In the International Women's Year, you should make it free upto graduation.

There are many more things I want to say, but because of limitation of time, I will take some other opportunity. I once again request that all these Acts should be amended so that we give equal rights to boys and girls and all discrimination against women may be removed.

*SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman Sir, I extend my full support to this resolution brought forward by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The women of India played a very glorious role in the freedom struggle of our country. Therefore they very legitimately hope that in free India their conditions would improve and they will get equal status and equal rights along with the men. In our Constitution equal rights of the women have been provided for in articles 14, 15 and 16. Some pieces of legislation have also been enacted like Hindu Code Bill, The succession Act, Dowry Act, etc. as have been mentioned by Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthama. I would not say that all these legislations have proved futile. Some women belonging to the upper classes and the middle classes have benefited from them and

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

have been able to enter the public life of our country. A few women have been elected to the State legislatures and the Lok Sabha. A few have become Ministers and have joined other professions. One of them has become even the Prime Minister of this country. But they form a very small fraction of the total female population of this country numbering nearly 26½ crores. By and large the great majority of our women find themselves in the same darkness as before. In this feudalistic and capitalist society of ours which is dominated by men, the women continue to be the victim of exploitation, discrimination and oppression. Not only that as a result of the ever increasing economic crisis in the country the degree of exploitation and oppression committed on the women are also constantly rising. To cover up this actual situation lot of drum beating is being resorted to about the legislation enacted for the uplift of the women. These rights given to women remain on paper only in the vast majority of cases. To make these rights of women really effective it is necessary to bring about a change in the economic system of the country. Without this the condition of women cannot really change. In this International Women's Year if we examine and compare the situation prevailing in the socialist world and that part which has not accepted the socialist system, we will find that freedom of women, emancipation of women has been achieved in the socialist part of the world. Whereas in the other part, even in UK and USA, the women have not yet got equal status and equal rights. The question of equal status and equal rights of women is basically dependent on the economic system prevailing in a country. Economic freedom is the corner stone of equal rights. Even after 27 years of independence, the Indian women are still faced with economic dependence, illiteracy, mental slavery and medieval superstitions. In this respect the situation still remains as prevailed even 100 years ago.

In our country about 87% of the women do not play any part in the productive process of the country. The small fraction that do take some part in the productive processes, are also being gradually removed. In spite of many social obstacles and discouragement women are getting themselves enrolled in the employment exchanges due to this economic pressure. In 1971 the women enrolled employment exchanges numbered nearly 6 lakhs. Shri Indrajit Gupta just now mention that there are 30 lakhs Matriculate girls in our country. At the end of 1971, 2½ lakhs among them were enrolled in the employment exchanges. At present that number must have gone higher. Post Graduate women enrolled in the employment exchanges numbered around 9 thousand at the end of 1971. The percentage of women employed in various industries is gradually going down compared to the total employment figures in these industries. In 1961 the percentage of women employed in industries was 16.5, in December 1971 that came down to 9.16%. In mines, Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, many women have left and in 1971 their number was 10.8% only compared to 15.7% in 1961. In the coal mines 47876 women were employed in 1954. In 1964 that number went down to around 30,000 and at present that number has further gone down. What is the history behind this decline in the number of women workers in the mines? In the Labour Tribunals Award it was recommended that women workers will be paid 75 percentage of the wages paid to male workers. An appeal was made against this award in the labour courts. There it was decided that equal wages should be paid for equal work but along with this judgment the fear was also expressed that as a result of this perhaps the employers will retrench women workers. In spite of this apprehension the Government did not take any step to protect women workers and they were retrenched by the employers, as feared. As a result of extension of the law regarding wages

[Smt. Bitha Ghosh Goswami]

and minimum work load in the textile industry, many women workers were retrenched from that industry. The Government did not take any step for the security of their employment. In the jute mills also thousands of women workers have been retrenched and the disparity in their wages still prevail. It may be said that the Government is leading the way in this direction. Mention has already been made about the ILO Convention, so I will not go into that. In the Railways a large number of women workers are employed as casual labour and they are paid less than the men. They are denied the protection of law. In Vijaywada division alone, there are over one thousand female casual workers. The same situation prevails in almost all the divisions of the Railway. The recommendation made by the Central Wage Board in 1966 in respect of the Plantation labour for a rise in their daily wage rate also maintains the disparity between the wages of female and male workers. The Central Wage Board recommended a rise of 15 paise per day for the male plantation labour in Kerala where as far women the recommendation was 11 paise only. Similarly in Assam it was 8 paise for men and 7 paise for women and in Darjeeling was 9 paise for men and 7 paise for women. So, we find that the Central Wage Board itself provided for and maintained the discrimination and disparity in the wages of men and women workers, although it is well known that the men and women in the Plantations do identical work. In the same way in the mica mines, in the Cashew industry, in the rice and wheat mills of Madhya Pradesh the same type of discrimination against women workers has been provided for in the law itself. In this background it is no wonder that the private employers are exploiting the women workers as they will and discriminate against them in matters of wages.

Mention has already been made about the Air Hostesses and nursing trainees etc. the employers are openly

declaring they will lose employment if they marry. The evidence tendered by M/s Macwell Electricals before the Norms Committee was shocking. We are even ashamed of recalling that. They said in matters of employment the conditions that was enforced about women workers remaining unmarried should continue. They feared that a women worker will not be able to discharge the same work load after marriage because they will be further burdened by domestic responsibilities. Therefore they should not be continued in service after marriage. It is indeed a matter of shame. Then the atrocities and exploitation made by bosses on the female employees rarely leak out because there is the fear of losing ones job. The women have therefore to tolerate all these exploitation mutely for fear of losing their job. There are hundreds of small factories where less than 50 women are employed. The question of providing maternity benefits there just did not arise. They do not fall under the ambit of maternity benefit Act. Even in the bigger establishments which are covered by the maternity Benefit Act, what facilities are provided to the working mothers and their children? In the the factories, Rs. 8.29 lakhs were spent in 1961 for providing maternity benefit. In 1971 that amount came down to Rs. 7.30 lakhs. In the mines, maternity benefit was given to 6,038 women in 1966 but in 1971 only 4,846 women were provided maternity benefit. So we find that the quantum of maternity benefit is gradually declining. This is the situation in the factories and mines. But what has the Government done for the working mothers in the Government offices? A large number of women work in the Secretariat in Delhi, I will ask how many 'creches' have been provided for them by the Government? About 21 crores of women live in the rural areas of our country. Although our Constitution recognises their right to landed property and inheritance, only a small fraction of these women really enjoy this right. I do not know what is their actual percentage but it

is almost nothing. In a country where the major portion of the land is in the hands of hardly 5 per cent of the people and where about 75 per cent of the people are landless, what real benefit can accrue to the majority of the women from this constitutional provision is any body's guess. It is indeed a folly to expect that this will bring about any improvement in the condition of the women by and large. Unless the land is redistributed properly and justly through basic land reforms and ownership of land is given to men and women alike, it is sheer foolishness to expect that the women will be able to achieve social status and equal rights. At present the female agriculture labourers are not only being paid lower wages but they have also to work in the fields leaving even their two day old infants behind. These thousands of unfortunate women have no provision of maternity benefits, their infants do not have any facility of creches and even a little milk is also not provided to these children. A few months back the women agricultural labourers union held a conference at 'Harhoa' in West Bengal and passed an unanimous resolution demanding that the Government should arrange facility of 'creches' for their children. If in this International Women's Year the Government lend their ear to their appeal then I will think that some worthwhile action has been taken. The female agricultural labourers nowhere get equal wages for equal work in this country. From an account available for 1956-57 in respect of Bihar it is seen that the women get hardly two third of the wages paid to men. There are a large number of women employed in the 'Bidi' industry. They number a few lakhs in the country. There are over 3 lakhs in West Bengal alone. About West Bengal we know that when men are paid Rs. 3.50 on every 1000 bidis, the women are not paid more than Rs. 2 for the same number. The Government have no law to regulate the wages of such workers. There are many other fields of work like the

building workers, those in handloom industry, in brick kilns in the coal factories etc. everywhere the women are paid lower wages. In addition to social discrimination they are victims of wage disparity also. In the social field the women do not have equal rights, the dowry system has not been abolished, polygamy and child marriage are prevalent in the interiors. All legislation in these respects remain on paper alone. Prostitution is not illegal and prostitution cannot be abolished unless there is socialism in the country. The other day I saw a draft legislation sent by Prof. Nurul Hasan seeking to amend the act of 1958 with a view to prevent trafficking in women. We read in the papers that here, in the heart of New Delhi, Adivasi women are being forced to prostitution to enable their husbands to pay off the debts incurred by them at the time of their marriage. Then there are atrocities committed upon women in the name of religion also. The religious heads create obstructions in the way of their marriage. We heard that young women in Kerala were made 'Nuns' and taken out of the country to force them in immoral professions. The poor Muslim women are, always in fear of 'Talak' as provided in their marriage laws. No action has been taken to save them from this system and to afford any security to them. In Bombay there is one 'Bohra' community. There is a custom prevalent among them that the first right of a newly married girl is the 'Dowry' of their religious head. Last year, seven newly married couples recently rebelled against this custom. This was mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta also. In the field of education, about 82 per cent women of our country are still illiterate. Although primary education is free, many poor landless parents find it difficult to send their girls to school. Out of those who do go to school, about 70 per cent drop out before reaching the 4th standard. Hardly 8 per cent finish the secondary stage—

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma said in her speech that education should

[Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

be free for women upto Graduation. In this context I cannot help recalling one Education Department circular in West Bengal about 2 years back. Education was free there for girls upto class eighth since 1956. In 1972 the Government in the name of the constitution issued a circular that a student who fails once will not be entitled to free education the next year. After much hue and cry on our part and on the intervention of Prof. Nural Hasan that measure has been withdrawn. Speaking about compulsory education also, we get stranded at the socio-economic system of the country.

In addition to the disparity in their economic, educational and social status, even the normal civic life of the women are being disrupted today. We are observing International Women's Year but in West Bengal thousands of mothers and sisters and housewives are being forced to flee their homes and seek shelter elsewhere. They are prevented from attending their professions, their husbands are not able to go to their places of work. The hooligans and mastans who call themselves Congressmen are making their lives miserable. It is indeed a matter of shame that the police are committing untold atrocities on the women even in police lock-up. The atrocities committed by our policemen under the Congress rule have even surpassed those committed by the Britishers. We have heard of poor 'Vimla' who was raped by the police in a 'thana' in Kerala and committed suicide by jumping in a well on her return home. Two women were similarly raped by the police in Trivandrum. One of them also committed suicide. Comrade A. K. Gopalan reported these cases to the I. G. Police. The Home Minister of Kerala shamelessly said that the women were of loose character. A large number of women have even been brutally murdered right from the beginning of the Congress rule. Starting from Latika, Protiva, Araya and Geeta many women have been

murdered in the Congress regime. The mothers and sisters have to face police 'lathis' and firings in their democratic agitations at many places. Smt. Ashima Poddar gave evidence in an open court about the inhuman brutalities committed on her in police lock up. The Congress hooligans came to that court to attack the Judge also.

Sir, the women of West Bengal came in a delegation to the Prime Minister to protest against these atrocities. They twice came to the Prime Minister. The last time they came, there had been an attack on the Chairman and leader of our West Bengal Democratic 'Mahila Samiti', Smt. Jyoti Chakravarty among many others. She is an old lady above 65 years and as a result of that attack she was hospitalised for over 6 months. How shameful! Sir, Geeta Chatterjee of Sonarpur came to the Prime Minister and in her evidence mentioned the names of those persons who murdered her husband and criminally assaulted her. The Prime Minister had assured her in my presence that she would look into the matter. But those two persons whose names were mentioned as the offenders are moving about boldly even today as leaders of the Congress and no action has been taken against them in spite of these serious offences.

The question of equal status and equal rights for women is totally dependent upon changing the economic basis of the society. Today the mothers in our country are forced to sell her son for 4 rupees due to the pangs of hunger. A lady residing in 'Bhatia building' in Jalpaiguri was going to buy the son of a village woman for Rs. 4. Both the buyer and the seller of the human child were produced before the D.C. of Jalpaiguri, but no action has been taken by him. The present social system of our country does not have any remedy for such evils. While inaugurating the International Women's year Shrimati Gandhi called upon the women of the world to unite in their fight against hunger. But in

our country hunger has got a permanent footing due precisely to the Congress misrule.

Unless we effect real land reforms, the problems of providing adequate means of livelihood to the masses cannot be solved. And till that is solved, the question of economic freedom of the women does not arise. In the Socialist world, freedom of women, and their equal status and equal rights have been effectively established. The Government in our country speak about socialism but in reality the exploitation of the poor masses has become keener. This very Government has really obstructed the path of education, economic freedom, equal rights and social emancipation of the Indian women. The Government is standing in the way of total and revolutionary change of our social and economic systems, which is the master-key for bringing about the emancipation of Indian women, on the other hand they are talking loudly about the freedom of women in this International Year. This hypocritical attitude cannot bring about equal rights for the women. The boat of women's emancipation is anchored with the feudalistic and capitalistic social system. This anchor has to be uprooted if the Indian women are to make progress. But to achieve that, our women will have to walk shoulder to shoulder and unitedly with all the democratic people on the scientific path for recasting our economic system of society. They should unite in a determined bid to remove all obstacles in their path including this present anti-people Government. There must be an awakening in our women, that they should uproot the present system of society. If we can bring about this awakening in our women, that would be the greatest contribution in this International Women's Year for the emancipation of the women. I again extend my support to the resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, I have to point out that two hours have been

allotted for this resolution. The two hours will expire at 5.30 but I have before me a list of 18 speakers, and only three have spoken till now.

AN HON. MEMBER: Increase the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the time is increased, probably Shri Samar Guha's resolution will lapse. Therefore, I will leave it to the House to decide as to how the House wants to proceed in the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I make an appeal to the House. This is not only a non-controversial issue, but it involves the honour of one of the greatest sons of our country, and I hope there will be no two opinions about this resolution. Therefore, if you extend time today for half an hour more and give just a few minutes to me to introduce this resolution, it will do.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): This is a very legitimate demand of Mr. Samar Guha. He should be given an opportunity to move this resolution and then give him five minutes to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will also support me.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): We have no objection. But it depends upon what time you have to continue it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: His point is right. But I speak for not extending the time of the resolution. But the subject is very important. Can the House, in its wisdom, decide to discuss this in the form of a general discussion during this session on some other day under Rule 193(b)?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot do it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalora): The rule may be suspended and Mr. Samar Guha's resolution may be allowed to be taken up next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a lot of complications if you suspend the rule and permit Mr. Samar Guha to bring his resolution on the next day. There is a rule No. 30 to this effect. I am going to read it out on page 15 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha: It says:

"When on a motion being carried the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot."

Therefore, all these complications are there. Unless it gains priority in the ballot, it would not come up for discussion on the next day. If a private Member's resolution is adjourned on a motion to the next day it does not automatically come up for discussion unless it gains priority in the ballot.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I moved this resolution on the last day. I do not know how it is continuing today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On a motion being moved when a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot (Interruptions). I think there may be a scope for interpretation or making an exemption from this rule. I feel the best thing would be, instead of entering into this debate, to extend the time today or as the House may decide, we can permit Mr. Samar

Guha to move his resolution. What is the consensus of the House?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Mr. Indrajit Gupta's resolution does not adjourn because it has not yet been concluded. So, it automatically comes thereafter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In this case my resolution will automatically lapse. I will again beg of you to see the nature of my resolution and only then you will understand. Let there be a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we can postpone today's half-an-hour to some other day. (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Samar Guha may be allowed to speak.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Babraich): Two or three hours are daily taken out of this schedule. Therefore, this limited time should be devoted in the order in which things are placed. Every time, whether there is something relevant or irrelevant, two or three hours are consumed. Therefore, I have a serious objection to the agenda of the Order Paper.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Last time, Mr. Indrajit Gupta was given permission by the Speaker by the consensus of the House to introduce a resolution. I think Mr. Indrajit Gupta's resolution is very important. In the case of Mr. Samar Guha, I think, his resolution is also important. We do require a good deal of time to discuss Mr. Indrajit Gupta's resolution.

I should say this is a very important subject, a very vital subject. I would suggest, if Mr. Samar Guha can be given a few minutes, he can move his resolution and Mr. Indrajit Gupta's resolution may be taken up again later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By how much time do you want to extend the debate on this resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Upto 6 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will the hon. Minister take?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I would have very much liked that the Government should benefit from the views of the hon. Members on this very important issue. I very doubtful if much time is likely to be given by the House to a discussion of this important issue. At the same time, I entirely agree with the views expressed by my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, that his resolution may also be taken up. Is it not possible to make a waiver of rules, to have a motion waiving the rules, so that Mr. Indrajit Gupta's resolution can be discussed on Friday, a fortnight from today, and then Mr. Samar Guha can also move his resolution on that day. With so many hon. Members wishing to speak, it would be very unfortunate if we were to stop them from speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, you may move a formal motion, looking to the rules, to that effect.

Anyhow, I am continuing with the debate and, in the meantime, let the House decide about it.

Shri B. R. Shukla.

श्री बी० धार० शुक्ल (बहराइच) :
समापति जी, यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष है और यह बड़ा उपयुक्त है कि इस वर्ष में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने यह संकल्प सदन के सामने रखा और महिलाओं की दशा की ओर हम लोगों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया।

जहाँ तक महिलाओं का स्थान हमारे भारतीय इतिहास में है, यह बात सर्वविदित है कि महिलाओं का स्थान किसी प्रकार के पुरुषों के स्थान से हमारी संस्कृति में,

हमारे इतिहास में, हमारे धर्म में कभी नीचा नहीं रहा। जितने यज्ञ, जितने अनुष्ठान होते हैं, वे कभी पूर्ण नहीं माने जाते हैं जब तक कि स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों ग्रंथ जोड़ कर पूजा न करे। इसलिए कालान्तर में धरणी स्त्रियों की दशा में कोई भ्रवनति हुई, उन का शोषण हुआ, तो उस का कारण हमारा इतिहास, हमारा धर्म, हमारी संस्कृति नहीं है बल्कि वे कारण उपस्थित हो गये जिन के कारण कुरीतियाँ समाज में आईं। जहाँ तक हमारे संविधान का सम्बन्ध है, उस में स्पष्ट रूप में इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है कि रंग, धर्म, धर्म के आधार पर कोई भेद भाव कानून के सम्पादन में नहीं किया जाएगा। अब सवाल यह आता है कि फिर स्त्रियों की दशा क्यों खराब है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि स्त्रियों की ही दशा खराब नहीं है बल्कि पुरुषों की दशा भी खराब है। करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग बेकार हैं और इस देश में 60 क्रीसदी से 70 क्रीसदी तक ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि तरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपने जीवन को बिताते हैं। महिलाएँ भी उसी वर्ग में आती हैं। महिलाओं की कोई ऐसी दशा नहीं है जो कि देश के अधिकांश नर पुरुषों में विभिन्न है। हमारे देश में आर्थिक विषमता है, सामाजिक विषमता है और हर प्रकार के सामाजिक और राजनीतिक शोषण के लिकार पुरुष भी हैं और स्त्रियाँ भी हैं। स्त्रियाँ शारीरिक रूप से और शिक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से कमजोर रही हैं और आप जानते हैं कि जो कमजोर वर्ग रहा है, उस का हमेशा शोषण होता रहा है। स्त्रियाँ क्योंकि शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर हैं, उतना लड़ नहीं सकती, उतना परिश्रम नहीं कर सकती, उतनी शिक्षित नहीं थी, आर्थिक साधन हमेशा पुरुषों के हाथ में थे, इसलिए स्त्रियाँ स्वतन्त्र रूप से अपने अधिकारों के लिए नहीं लड़ सकी।

लेकिन अब देखिये कि हमारे देश में कानून की व्यवस्था क्या है? कानून की व्यवस्था से ही क्या स्त्रियों की दशा में

[श्री बी० भार० शुक्ल]

सुधार किया जा सकता है। मैं उन भादमियों में से हूँ जो यह कहने का साहस करते हैं कि केवल कानून की शरण ले कर किसी वर्ग का कल्याण किसी भी देश में नहीं हो सकता है। इस के लिए सामाजिक और धार्मिक क्रान्ति की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। अब आप देखिये कि मुस्लिम संप्रदाय में क्या बात है। मुस्लिम संप्रदाय में अगर एक पुरुष स्त्री को कहे 'छोड़ा, छोड़ा, छोड़ा', तीन बार 'छोड़ा' कह दे, तो वह उस को छोड़ सकता है और उस स्त्री की कोई राय नहीं ली जाती। स्त्री अगर किसी पुरुष के भत्याचार और कुकर्म्म से पीड़ित है, तो उस को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह 'छोड़ा' कह सके, और अपने पुरुष को छोड़ सके। क्या ऐसा कानून हम इस सदन के अन्दर ला सके जिस में एक मुस्लिम स्त्री को वे समान अधिकार मिलाए जा सकें, जो कि क्रिश्चियन मजहब में और हिन्दु मजहब में एक औरत को हैं। ऐसा हम नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि इस के कारण राजनीतिक है। वह वर्ग किसी भी कारणवश अपनी धार्मिक आस्थाओं में, अपनी धार्मिक परम्पराओं में इतना विश्वास रखे हुए है कि अगर कोई बात इसके लिए कही जाए, तो यह कहा जाएगा कि इन के परम कानून के ऊपर हम हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं और जब वह संहिता प्रतिया में इस प्रकार का विषय आया कि उस कानून के प्रावधान मुसलमानों के ऊपर भी लागू हों, तो हम ऐसा नहीं कर सके और इस देश में किसी को भी हिम्मत नहीं है यह कहने की कि वहाँ पर समान सिविल कोड का अमलान किया जाए।

दूसरी बात आप कि वहाँ अब यह कहा गया कि स्त्रियों को प्रांतीय राइट्स दिये जाएं, जहाँ तक हिन्दु कोड का संबंध है, जिसकी सम्पत्ति है जो कि नान-एथीकल्बरन है, जो कि कुछ से संबंध नहीं रखती है, उस के लिए कानून

में यह व्यवस्था है कि जब कोई व्यक्ति मरे, तो उस के जितने पुत्र हैं, पुत्रियाँ हैं, सब का अधिकार बराबर का होगा और समान रूप से सम्पत्ति का बटवारा होगा। यह हिन्दू कोड में है और क्रिश्चियन कोड में भी यही कानून है लेकिन मुस्लिम कोड में यह है कि उस में लड़की को मिलेगा वहन को मिलेगा। अब इस का नतीजा क्या होगा ? इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि अगर हिन्दू कोड में एथीकल्बरन प्रोपर्टी में ऐसा कर दिया जाए, तो लड़की को लड़का भी जायेगा और लड़की भी जायेगी। लड़की का विवाह अगर 20 काम की दूनी पर हो गया तो वहाँ से वह कैसे उस के जीतने की व्यवस्था कर सकती है। इस लिए कानून के पंडितों ने यह व्यवस्था रखी कि क्योंकि प्रोपर्टी का, सम्पत्ति का सुरक्षण रखना है और उस का विभाजन इस प्रकार नहीं करना है जिस में उस को गैर-शुद्ध रखने में प्रमुखता हो, उस का प्रबंध करने में सुविधा हो, इसलिए यह रखा गया कि लड़की का उस में हिस्सा न दिया जाए और जितना पत्नी का विवाह होगा, वह लड़का वहाँ पर जा कर अपने पति का जायदाद में हिस्सा लेगी। मुसलमानों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं रखी क्योंकि उन के मामले में अर्थात् की रक्षा का सवाल नहीं था। उन के यहाँ विवाहित प्रथा यह रखी गई कि उसी परिवार में लड़की का विवाह हो सकता है। इस तरह से लड़का और लड़की एक ही परिवार में रहते हैं और उन के यहाँ सम्पत्ति के विभाजन का प्रश्न नहीं होता। तो मैं आप से यह सुझाव कर रहा था कि यह सब सुधार कानून के जरिये नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस के लिए सामाजिक सुधार की जरूरत है।

जहाँ तक समान वेतन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकारी नौकरी और गैर-सरकारी नौकरी के जहाँ तक संबंध है, उस में तो सब को बराबर वेतन मिलना है लेकिन जो मजदूरी करते

घोर जिस में के.स. शारीरिक परिश्रम के प्र.धार पर मजदूरी दी जाती है, उस में कुछ भेदभाव रखा गया है। एक आदमी जो कुदाल मार कर मेहनत का काम करता है उस को घोर एक स्त्री को जो वह काम नहीं करती है बराबर का वेतन मिले, इस को आप कैसे करेंगे। यदि स्त्री घोर पुरुष फसल की कटाई घोर मछाई का काम समान रूप से करते हैं, तो उस में समान रूप से वेतन होना चाहिए, लेकिन हम को आप कैसे करेंगे। खेतिहार, मजदूरों के लिए मजदूरी के मापदंड का कानून ही अभी आपने नहीं बनाया है। ऐसी अवस्था में स्त्रियों के लिए किम भर्गु का कानून बनगा? मटर्नटी बनिफिट्स आपने उनको द रज है।

17 hrs.

जहां तक दरेज प्रथा का सम्बन्ध है एक पुराना संस्कृत का श्लोक है ?

यद्यपि शूद्रन् लोकविरुद्धम् न करनीयम् न करनीयम्

कानून तब बनता है जब उसके पीछे जनमन हो और जनमत तब मफन होता है जब उसके पीछे सत्य हो। अब सत्य का अभाव समाज में कुछ व्यक्तियों विशेषों के ऊपर पड़ने होता है और वे व्यक्ति विशेष अपने विचारों का प्रचार करते हैं समाज में। तब समाज में जनमत बनता है। जब जनमत प्रबल हो जाता है तब कानून बनता है। तब अगर कानून पारित किया जाए तो वह पक्का कानून होता है। शारदा एक्ट बनाया गया, चाइल्ड मेरिटेज रेस्ट्रिक्ट एक्ट 1929 में पास हुआ। आज भी ये कानून बिल्कुल मूर्दा कानून है। उन कानूनों का कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ है कारण यह है कि समाज में कान्ति नहीं हुई है, विचारों में कान्ति नहीं हुई है। अगर आप ने दहेज निषेध का कानून बना दिया और लोगो ने चुप के जा कर दे दिया तो क्या होगा? हमारे देश में कितना अंधाधरा है इसको आप देखें जिस चीज को कानून में मान्यता है, बिना के पीछे ही आई है और सचकता विधान

लये रहते हैं उसको आप बन्द नहीं कर सके हैं। बलैक मार्किटिंग, चोर बाजारी एसशियल कमोडिटीज तक में तमाम कानून होने के बावजूद भी बन्द नहीं हो सकी है। दिन भर चोर बाजारी होती है। लेकिन ये जो समाजिक कुरीतियां हैं, समाजिक प्रथाएं हैं इनका उन्मूलन केवल कानून बना देने से नहीं हो सकता है। महिला वर्ष में हम को एक समाजिक कान्ति लाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। देश में महिलाओं का उत्थान होगा तो देश का उत्थान होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हू कि निराश्रित विधवायें जो हमारे देश में लाखों करोड़ों की संख्या में उनको पेंशन प्रनिवार्य रूप से आपको देनी चाहिये। जिन का कोई नहीं है उनको आपको पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये आपका जो समाज कल्याण विभाग है उसके पास यज्ञ से रुपया जाता है लेकिन आप सब मानिये कि कई विधवायें लगड़ी, लूली अघो कानी रोती हुई हमारे पास आती है और हम उनके लिए सिफारिशें करते करते थक जाते हैं, लड़ते लड़ने थक जाते हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है। जो निराश्रित है लेकिन जो विधवायें नहीं हैं, जिन का कोई सहारा नहीं है उनकी भी जितनी मदद हो सके करना चाहिये। यह मितव्ययता का जमाना है। सब जगह कठिनाइयां हैं। लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप यह काम करके दिखा दे तो आपकी भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा होगी और यह देश आपके मंत्रालय का तथा सरकार का अनुगृहीत होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now call upon the next Member who is in the waiting list to get married. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में इदानीत मुक्त जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और उसकी सराहना करता हूं। महिलाओं के लिए प्रचार कच्चे

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

की दृष्टि से एक वर्ष का आयोजन करना मैं समझता हूँ यह महिलाओं का अपमान करना है। अपना सारा समाज पुरुष प्रधान समाज है। इसके सारे विचारों में, व्यवहारों में, भाषा में पुरुष प्रधानता भरी हुई है। इस कारण उस में ग्रह का भाव भी पैदा हो गया है। मानसिक विकास के रास्ते में जो कारण बाधक हैं उनको जब तक हम निकालते नहीं है तब तक जितने भी कानून आप पान कर ले कुछ नहीं होगा। यह भाग क्यों की जाती है कि समान वेतन दिया जाए, समान दर्जा दिया जाए, स्थान उनको दिए जाए, यह दिया जाए, वह दिया जाए? सम्पूर्ण विकास जीवन का लक्ष्य है। शरीर, मन, बुद्धि, आत्मा इन सभी का चतुर्दिक विकास, सर्वांगीण विकास यह व्यक्ति का लक्ष्य है। जो भी कारण स्त्री हो या पुरुष उसके पूरे विकास में बाधक बनते हैं उनको निकाल बाहर करना होगा। सामाजिक या आर्थिक क्षेत्र में या व्यवहार में कुछ वैमनस्य आता हो तो उस सब को निकाल बाहर करना होगा। जब हमने ऐसा किया तब पता चलेगा कि स्त्री और पुरुष में अन्तर नहीं है। पाश्चात्य विचार धारा है कि सृष्टि का जन्म एडम से हुआ और फिर ईव आई। मध्य युग में एक धारण यह भी बनी कि स्त्री की आत्मा ही नहीं है और इसके बारे में भी चर्चा चली थी। प्रधान मंत्री कांचीकामकोटी शंकराचार्य से मिलने गई थी। उन से मिलने के लिए हमारे इद्रजोत जी बुल की ही लाइन में चलने वाले श्री आर्थर क्वेसलर भी गए थे? शंकराचार्य ने उन से पूछा कि एडम कहां से आया ईव कहां से आई आपके विचार में। जब उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है तब स्वामी जी ने कहा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान से गए थे। उपनिषदों में यह कहा आती है कि एक वृक्ष की शाखा पर आत्मा और जीव दो पक्षी बैठे हुए थे। आत्मा तो आदमी हुई और जीव ईव हुई। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि पुरानी अंग्रेजी में पहले जे आता है तो उसका उच्चारण

नहीं होता था। अब इस में इस दृष्टि से संशोधन हो जाए तो मेरे विचार में दोनों समाज नजदीक आ जाए और अगर ऐसा होता है तो जो विषमता है, जो उसकी दीवारें हैं वे खत्म हो जाएंगी और मानवता की दृष्टि से ये दोनों बहुत ज्यादा नजदीक आते जाएंगे। अर्ध नारि नटेश्वर की जिन्होंने कल्पना की वह यह बताने के लिए की कि न नर श्रेष्ठ है और न नारी और दोनों एक दूसरे से युक्त हैं और इस बात को मान लिया जाए और पुरुष अपना अर्ध भाव छोड़ दे, वह उसका निकल जाए तो धीरे धीरे उसी हिसाब से समाज में परिवर्तन आता जाएगा और समाज बनता चला जाएगा। जब कोई किसी को मारता है तो कहा जाता है मैनहैंडल। अगर महिला कोई ऐसा करती है तो मैन हैंडल नहीं होता है। कारण यह है कि वह बहुत माफ्ट होती है, आत्मभाव-पूर्ण रहती है। किसी को गाली देनी होती है तो कहा जाता है कि क्या चूड़िया पहन रखी हैं इसका मतलब यह है कि चूड़िया पहनना कोई दुर्बल काम है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐसा करके क्या मां, बहन, पत्नी आदि की बड़ज्जती नहीं होती है। अब आप देखें कि चेयर पर आदमी ही बैठता था इस वास्ते यह चेयरमैन हो गया। प्रधान मंत्री भी कभी-कभी खड़ी होकर कहने के लिए मजबूर हो जाती हैं कि उनका कोई जैडर नहीं है क्योंकि पुरुष भी मंत्री और स्त्री भी मंत्री। लोगों की जब बात की जाती है तो उस समय भी पहले पुल्लिंग आता है और बाद में स्त्रीलिंग। सारे विचार में अर्ध भाव भरा हुआ है। यही भरा हुआ है कि पुरुष श्रेष्ठ है। जब यह अर्ध भाव निकल जाएगा तब व्यक्ति सुसंस्कृत हो जाएगा, जब मानसिक विकास की चरम सीमा आ जाएगी तब वह अपने इस अर्ध भाव को भूल जाएगा। तब सारा जो अन्तर बीच का है यह सब चला जाएगा। हम एक समान भावना की बात कहते हैं, कहते हैं कि समान अधिकार इनको मिलने चाहिये। समानता के आधार पर न कह कर ईव की एकता

के आधार पर करना चाहिये। समानता कहते हैं तो उस में तुम, फिर मैं, फिर हम दोनों बराबर, हैं, फिर कुछ कम और कुछ ज्यादा वे सब चीज आ जाती हैं। इस वास्ते एकता के आधार पर यह सब होना चाहिये। जिस तरह से एक बट बूझ के एक छेदे से बीच में समग्र बूझ का विकास छिपा रहता है, उसी तरह से हम को इस आधार पर ध्याने बढ़ना चाहिये कि दोनों का रूप एक है, न कोई छोटा है, न कोई बड़ा, न कोई ज्यादा है और न कोई कम तब शर्मा जी ने जो यह कहा है कि धर्म और संस्कृति बीच में घ्राती है वह नहीं आएगी। जो रूढ़ियां पैदा हो जाती हैं उनको समय समय पर और बीच बीच में हम को निकालना पड़ता है। वेदों ने जो भी कहा होगा लेकिन उसको सही मानो मे प्रस्तुत करने के लिए स्मृतियां बनीं हैं। अगर ऐसा न होता तः एकही वेद रहते और कोई स्मृतियां न बनती। परिस्थितियों का सामना करना है, जीवन को कैसे ढालना चाहिये, जीवन की रचना कैसे क नी चाहिये इस तरह की बातों को ले कर भलग भलग समय में स्मृतियां पैदा हुई हैं।

इसलिये कोई यह न समझे कि धर्म या संस्कृति का इससे विरोध है। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। कालिदास ने भी स्त्री के स्थान के बारे में कहा है — गृहिणी सचिव सखी मित्र। सबसे पहले भ्राता है गृहिणी, फिर भ्राता है सचिव अर्थात् एड-वाइजर, फिर भ्राता है सखी अर्थात् मित्र और सबसे पीछे भ्राता है मित्र। स्त्री का स्थान कोई कम है, मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : कार्यो मंत्री
करुणेश दासी,

भोजेशु माता, शयनेषु रम्भा,
शर्मन्कुला, शयया धरती।

ये छः गुण होते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : धाय जैसे कुछ बीच बीच में जो पड़ित पैदा हो गये हैं, उन्होंने ही यह सारी गड़बड़ी की है।

स्त्री का स्थान है सह-धर्मचारिणी, और धर्म के साथ कर्म जुड़ा होता है। इसलिये यह कर्मचारिणी भी है। ये भाव बहुत सूक्ष्म हैं। प्रभू रामचन्द्रजी के साथ सीता बनवास में चली गई। लेकिन लक्ष्मण के साथ उनकी पत्नी उर्मिला नहीं गई। इसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि उर्मिला का लक्ष्मण पर प्यार नहीं था, या सीता का राम पर ज्यादा प्यार था। राम को बनवास जाने के लिये भ्राजा हुई थी। यह उसका कर्तव्य था। इसलिये सीता साथ गई। लक्ष्मण को कोई भ्राजा नहीं थी, लक्ष्मण राम के प्यार के कारण स थ गये थे। इसलिये उर्मिला को भी साथ जाना चाहिये था, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सीता सह-धर्म-चारणी होने की वजह से अपने पति के धर्म में हिस्सा बटाने के लिये गई।

यह मैं इस लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल जो लिव मूवमेंट, नारी मुक्ति आन्दोलन चला हुआ है, उसमें नारी अपने नारीत्व को ही मूल जाये, तो इसका कुछ मतलब ही नहीं है। बड़े ड्रामेटिस्ट जार्ज बर्नार्डश ने कहा है कि पुरुष जब सिगरेट पीता है तो भ्रादत की वजह से पीता है, किन्तु जब महिला सिगरेट पीती है तो भी स्मोक्स एज प्रोटेस्ट तुम पीने हो, तो मैं भी पीती हूँ। समानता का यह मतलब नहीं है, जैसे राम के साथ सीता गई, मगर लक्ष्मण के साथ उर्मिला नहीं गई। पति बीड़ी पीता हो तो उसकी नकल करना पत्नी का काम नहीं है। बीड़ी को उठाकर फेंकना, इतना उसका काम है, क्योंकि वह सचिव है, वह सही रास्ते पर साने के लिये है, पति को धर्म बताने के लिये है। उसका काम यह नहीं है कि तुम्हारे बाद मैं भी दम लगाऊँ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राय श्रींगी]

अगर हम सह-धर्मचारिणी की कल्पना ठीक तरह से समझ लें तो उसका अर्थ यही है कि जो मुझे अधिकार है, वे सारे अधिकार स्त्री को भी मिलने चाहिये, उसमें इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। श्री शुक्ल ने अभी कहा कि जब लड़की दूसरी जगह बयाही जाती है तो भूमि में उसका हिस्सा कैसे होगा? वह भूल गये कि यह तर्क उस समय ठीक था, जब समाज एक जगह से दूसरी जगह हिलता नहीं था। एक ही गांव में एक ही स्थान पर समाज रहता था। आज ऐसा नहीं है। हम चार भाई हैं, एक भाई वही रहता है और मैं यहा हू। मेरी खेती का क्या होगा? आज नौकरी की वजह से भी भाई दूर दूर चले जाते हैं। जो बटाई होगी, तो वह भाई की भी होगी इसलिये यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि बहिन या लड़की को कोई अधिकार दिया, इसलिये ऐसा हो गया। यदि अधिकार मिले तो उसका कबर्शन हो सकता है। अचल सम्पत्ति का चयन सम्पत्ति में रुपान्तर हो सकता है। अगर श्री राम सहाय पांडे की कोई भूमि है तो उसके बदले 10 हजार रुपये दिये जा सकते हैं। यह व्यवस्था कैसे करनी है, वह बाद में होगा। किन्तु क्या कानून में स्त्री का अधिकार नहीं रहना चाहिये? रहना चाहिये, इसमें दो राय नहीं है।

सामाजिक प्रथा के रूप में दहेज तब आया जब श्रद्धा दो परिवारों के मुखिया तय करने थे, शादी करने वाले नहीं। अष्टवर्षी भवेत् कन्या। अर्थात् 8 वर्ष के बाद कन्या शादी के लायक समझी जाती थी और प्राप्ते तु षाड्वे वर्ष अर्थात् 16 वर्ष की आयु का लड़का वयस्क समझा जाता था। जब दोनों परिवारों के मुखिया शादी तय करते थे तो उस शादी में कन्या का दान होता था। शादी का मतलब ही है कन्या का दान आज भी विवाह के समय यही कहना पड़ता है—अबोत्पापार्थ इमाम कन्या दत्तम। अर्थात् प्रजा उत्पादन के लिए मैं कन्या का

दान दे रहा हूँ। हर दान के बाद दक्षिणा दी जाती है, जैसे हमारी तनकाह के बाद एलाउन्स होता है। अगर आजकल की स्थिति में विवाह दान नहीं है और जब यह दान नहीं है तो दक्षिणा के लिए भी कोई स्थान नहीं है।

क्या कानून यह बन्द होगा? नहीं। कानून अपनी जगह है। बाल विवाह के विरुद्ध कानून है, लेकिन बाल-विवाह होते हैं। जब तक हम सामाजिक अभियान से जागरण पैदा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह नहीं होगा।

शादी का मतलब ही यह है कि समाज का क्रम चिरन्तन रूप से चलता रहे। अगर लोग मेरी तरह या श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की तरह ऐसे ही बैठे रहें तो समाज खत्म हो जायगा। हम अश्वत्थ के रूप में हैं। शायद श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त इस अन्नर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में इस वृक्ष में कुछ मोबने। अगर समाज को चिरन्तन रूप में चयना है तो अपनी कन्या को दूसरे को देना होता है। जब लैड सीमिंग का कानून आया तो कुछ लोगो न कहा कि हम अपनी भूमि जोतने वाले किसान को क्यों दे? तो मैंने कहा कि बाप दूध-दूध कर किसी घर की अपनी कन्या क्यों देता है? यदि वह नहीं देगा तो समाज नहीं चलेगा। मेरे पास जमीन है, उसका क्या प्रयोग है? मेरे घर में दो-तीन या चार सौ स्त्रिया पत्नी के रूप में रहे। उसका क्या अर्थ है। जैसे समाज के क्रम को बनाये रखने के लिए अपनी खुद की कन्या मैं दूसरे का देता हू। वैसे ही समाज में यह अभियान चले कि जोतने वाले किसान को जमीन दी जाय ताकी पैदावार हो। यह संस्कार करने की बात है, वातावरण निर्माण करने की बात है। हमने समाज में यह बत वरण पैदा किया, इसीलिए हम स्वयं घर की दूध-दूध कर, दक्षिणा दे-देकर कन्या का दान देते हैं।

जब विनोबा भावे न भूमिदान का कार्यक्रम चलाया तो लोगों को बहुत अटपटा लगा कि भूमि कैसे दान दी जाती है। क्यों नहीं दी जाती है? हर चीज दान दी जाती है। समाज में जिस को जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, उसको वे चीजें मिलें, ऐसा वातावरण निर्माण करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

जहां तक अधिकार का प्रश्न है, अगर किसी पुरुष को यह अधिकार है कि वह 3 बार कहने से स्त्री को तलाक दे सकता है तो वही अधिकार स्त्री को क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े पंडित विधवा को अमंगल कहते हैं क्योंकि उसका पति मर गया है। पत्नी के मरने के बाद जो विधुर है, वह तो मंगल है, मगर पति के मरने के बाद पत्नी अमंगल है। यह पुरुष-प्रधान अहंकार, अभिमान और दप है, उसको निकालना पड़ेगा।

स्त्रियों द्वारा सत्ताधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए इंग्लैंड की तरह हमारे यहां कोई संघर्ष नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि हमारे समाज के अन्तर्गत नारी का स्थान बहुत ऊंचा रहा है, माता के रूप में, भगिनी के रूप में। मैं पढ़ी लिखी महिलाओं को बताना चाहता हूं कि समाज को साथ लेने में वे बहुत सहायक होती हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि घर में भोजन परोसने के लिए तो पत्नी होती है लेकिन जूठे पतल उठाने के लिए नौकरानी को लाया जाता है। महिला इसमें अनाना महसूस करती है। क्या परोसना पतल है और जूठा पतल उठाना अविविध है। हमारे मन में यह जो भाव पैदा हुआ है इसको कौन निकालेगा? यह कार्य स्वयं महिलाओं को करना पड़ेगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो अपनपड़ महिलायें हैं, उनके जीवन में बहुत समस्याएँ हैं।

अभी यहां पर नारी निकेतन की बात भी कही गई है। पति अपनी पत्नी को मार-मार कर निकाल देता है तो उस महिला की क्या स्थिति होती है, यह हम नहीं जान

सकते हैं। पति कितना क्रूर हो सकता है, इसमें हम देख सकते हैं।

इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में नारियों की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, वह बहुत बढ़िया और अच्छा प्रस्ताव है। माननीय सदस्य ने इसमें मैटरनिटी बेंनिफिट और चाइल्ड वेलफेयर के बारे में भी कहा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारी सरकार काम करने वालों तक को रहने के लिए मकान नहीं दे पाई है। गृहंतु गृहिणी हीन। सबसे पहले कालिदास ने स्त्री को गृहिणी कहा। जो महिलाएं काम करती हैं, उनके बच्चों की देखभाल कौन करेगा? एयर-लाइन्स के बारे में कहा गया है कि वहां स्त्रियां को उनके विवाह कर लेने के बाद नौकरी में नहीं रहने दिया जाता है। यह बिल्कुल अनुचित है। एक महिला के प्रमुख बनने के बाद भी महिला को इस अधिकार से वंचित किया गया है, यह खेद की बात है। इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।

जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में भारत की महिलायें आगे गई हैं, ऐसा यहां का इतिहास है। जब आध्यात्मिक दरवाजे खुले तो मीरा सामने आई। किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया। कर्नाटक में अकल महोदेवां, सन्त सूख, और सन्त जन्-वाई हुई। ऐतिहासिक स्तर पर जब विधवा होने के बाद जिम्मेदारों आई तो शांसी की रानी सामने आई। इसी तरह कलदी चन्ममा, कितूर चन्ममा, अहिल्या बाई, जीजा बाई के बारे में हम सब जानते हैं। ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है जिसमें भारत की महिलाएं आगे नहीं आईं। आध्यात्मिक क्षेत्र में गार्गी, मैत्रयी, सुलभा विख्यात हैं।

जब मंडन मिश्र का शंकराचार्य से वाद-विवाद चला तो उसकी अध्यक्षता मंडन मिश्र की पत्नी सरस्वती ने की। इन दोनों के विद्वानों के वाद-विवाद का अर्थ समझने के लिए मंडन मिश्र की पत्नी को उपयुक्त समझा गया। शंकराचार्य को

[श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी]

यह तनिक भी सका नहीं हुई कि उसकी पत्नी होने की वजह से वह पार्श्व होयी। मचन से जो भी नवनीत निकलता है, उसको स्वीकार करने की मुक्त पुनः स्थिति जिस समाज में थी वह हमारा समाज था। ऐसे समाज को हम फिर भी पैदा कर सकते हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जो प्रस्ताव लाय हैं, वह बहुत अच्छा और आवश्यक है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में स्वयं महिलाओं की भी जिम्मेदारी बहुत है। सब दरवाजे उनके लिए खुले हैं। केवल हमारे भागे जाने में काम नहीं चलेगा। बल्कि जो हमसे पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन सब को लेकर हम भागे जायें और इस वर्ष को हम सार्थक करें। इस दृष्टि में मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैम्पूली : (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) . सभापति महोदय, माननीय जोशी जी के परस्पर विरोधी विचारों से युक्त भाषण को मैं मत्त-मुग्ध होकर सुनता रहा। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि महिलाओं की स्थिति हमारे लिए एक राष्ट्रीय चुनौती है, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में परम्परा से ही हमारे चरित्र में कुछ दोगलापन जैसा रहा है। हम कहते कुछ रहे हैं और आचरण हमारा प्रायः उसके विपरीत रहा है। जोशी जी ने महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ पुरानी बातें बताई, मैं उनमें नहीं जान, चाहता।

आज भी कानूनों की कमी नहीं है, जिनमें महिलाओं को मर्यादा मिलती है, प्रशासकीय स्तर पर भी ऐसी कई योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं, जो महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार लाने में सहायता दे सकती हैं। किन्तु इसके बावजूद अभी भी पुरुषों और स्त्रियों में असमानता, पहले से कहीं अधिक बढ़ रही है।

अभी दहेज प्रथा की बात कही गई। 20 वर्ष पहले जब यह कानून बना था तो उस समय यह परिकल्पना थी कि दहेज

प्रथा इस कानून के माध्यम से समाप्त होगी। किन्तु कानून निर्माताओं की निश्चित चाहें जो रही हों, उसका पालन करने वाली और उस को व्यवहार में लाने वाली जिस सरकारी मशीनरी पर यह दायित्व सौंपा गया, चूँकि उसकी नियत साफ नहीं थी, वह उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं देखना चाहती थी, इसलिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि हम पहले से कहीं अधिक दहेज प्रथा के शिकार हैं। इसी तरह हमारे देश में महिलाओं की निरक्षरता में पहले से कहीं अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले 20 वर्षों में चारगुनी वृद्धि इस बात का प्रमाण है कि शासन और समाज की तरफ से इस दिशा में पूरे प्रयत्न नहीं किए गए। यद्यपि हमारा देश यह है कि हमारी पाँचवर्षीय योजना में सफल हुई है, किन्तु उसके बावजूद महिलाओं की शिक्षा की स्थिति एक योजना के बाद दूसरी योजना में गिरती चली गई है।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि जिसको महिलाओं की प्रिविलेज्ड क्लेम कहते हैं, वह मजदूरों के उत्थान और उनके अधिकारों की बहुत दुहाई देती है। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वह वर्ग अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से, छद्म रूप से अपने अधिकारों की बात करना चाहता है। यदि वे महिलाएँ जो प्रायः शहरों में रहती हैं और जिनका जीवन प्रमोद-प्रमोद में व्यतीत होता है, गाँव की गरीब स्त्रियों, विशेषकर हरिजन यदि शोषित वर्गों की महिलाओं और उनके रक्षा के बारे में अब ज़बुन्द बरती, तो ज़रूर अच्छा होगा। आपको मसूम होगा कि हमने पाँचवर्षीय योजना में जो नेशनल प्रोग्राम अफ मिनिमलीम्स न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं का राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम रखा था, उसमें पीने के पानी की भी एक योजना थी। मैं आपकी सूचना के लिए बताता चाहता हूँ कि आज पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में, चाहे वह काश्मीर का इलाका हो, हिमाचल का क्षेत्र हो, या उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्वतीय भाग हो, हजारों गाँव ऐसे हैं, जहाँ की स्त्रियों को 4, 5 मील दूर पानी

लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है और चढ़ाई-उतराई पार करनी पड़ती है। उनको अपने जीवन का बहुत बड़ा भाग केवल इसी काम में खर्च करना पड़ता है। अब सुना है उस कार्यक्रम में भी कटौती की जा रही है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि महिलाओं के इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष में कम से कम उस कार्यक्रम में कटौती नहीं की जायेगी। यदि हमें महिलाओं को उनके कष्टमय जीवन से कुछ राहत दिलानी है, तो इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करना आवश्यक है।

जहाँ तक महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि विधान-सभाओं और संसद में गांव की महिलाओं का करीब न के बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व है। संसद में जितनी भी महिला सदस्यायें हैं, वे सम्पूर्ण और संप्रदाय वर्ग से आती हैं। इसीलिए उनका सोचना, कहना, करना आदि सब कुछ उस वर्ग के हितों के लिए है, जिसका वे प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम दुहाई देते हैं गरीब वर्ग और किसान वर्ग की, किन्तु किसान वर्ग को प्रतिनिधित्व दिलाने के लिए हमने अभी तक कोई चेष्टा नहीं की है।

वैसे भी हमारी संसद में कुल जितने सदस्य हैं, उसका केवल 5 प्रतिशत महिलायों का है, जबकि आजादी से पहले 3.4 प्रतिशत महिलाएं उसमें थीं। पिछले 27 वर्षों में यहाँ महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में 1.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, यह इस बात का सूचक है कि समाज महिलाओं को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिलाने के बारे में कितना उदासीन है, कितना बिरोधी है। अगर किसी महिला ने चाहे चेष्टा भी की, किन्तु यदि उसको किसी साक्ष्य सम्पन्न दल का समर्थन प्राप्त न हुआ, जो उसका जीतना शायद असंभव हो जाता है। यह साबित करता है कि हमारे सोचने और करने में कितना अंतर है।

हम मौलिक अधिकारों की बहुत ऊंची-ऊंची बातें करते हैं और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स की भी बातें की जाती हैं। किन्तु जो स्त्रियाँ दिन भर मेहनत करने के बाद भी इतनी मजदूरी नहीं पाती हैं कि वह एक वनत का भोजन प्राप्त कर सकें तो उन मौलिक अधिकारों और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स का उनके लिए कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता है, खामकर जब कि गांव में रहने वाली 80 प्रतिशत स्त्रियाँ आज न पढ़ी लिखी हैं और न वे जानती हैं कि उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कानून बनाये गये हैं और किस प्रकार उन कानूनों का पालन होना है।

इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है कि हम महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए अच्छे कानून बनायें, बल्कि इससे भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो प्रचलित कानून है, उनका हम किस प्रकार पालन करें। आज स्थिति यह है कि बहुत से कानून बने हुए हैं, किन्तु उनका ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं हो पाता है। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर आप की सूचना के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि सप्रेमेशन आफ इम्प्रूव्ड ट्रेडिग इन वीमेन एंड गर्ल्स ऐक्ट, 1956 में बना था। उस कानून के बनने के बाद मैं जानना यह चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी से कि कितनी स्त्रियों को आप ने वेश्यावृत्ति के पेशे में पाया है और उन में कितनों को आप ने सजा दी है? वेश्यालयों को चलाने वाले लोगों को कितनों को आप ने दण्डित किया है? आप ने उस के बाद रेस्क्यू होम बनाए। उन में 1956 से लेकर आज तक यह बताइए कि एक भी स्त्री को जिस को आप ने रेस्क्यू होम में रखा क्या उस ट्रेड में आप ने पुनर्वास दिया है या प्रशिक्षण दिया है? मेरी जानकारी में अभी तक 1958 से उस को लागू किया गया था, एक का भी आप ने पुनर्वास नहीं किया है? इस काम के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रचलित तो कानून भी दोषपूर्ण है, उस में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है और जो कुछ है भी उस को नेकनीयती से आप लागू नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए इन्टीव्यूटड

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पन्थली]

ट्राइबल एरिया डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट फार जौनसार बाबर की रिपोर्ट का एक उद्धरण सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस में एक स्थान पर लिखा है :

"According to one source, it was estimated that 31 villages of Jaunsar Bawar, 26 villages of Jaunpur and as many as 95 Rawain villages are affected by this immoral trade. A survey of immoral traffic in Puraula sub-division in Rawain was carried out by revenue staff which revealed that 127 families from 64 villages were involved in the trade of human flesh. A girl from each of family had been sent out. Majority of them, that is, 77 out of 127 constituting 61 per cent of the total number, were reported to be carrying on the trade in Delhi or New Delhi alone."

कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि हमारे देश की राजधानी में वेश्यावृत्ति के भद्दे चलते हो और हम चुपचाप देखते रहें। मैं यह बात आप की नोटिस में इसलिए लाया हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष की आप बड़ा चढ़ा कर चाहे जितनी बातें करे मानवता से नीचे दबे हुए जिस वर्ग की यह दशा है। उ का उत्थान तो क्या उस को मानवीय जीवन दिलाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठा मके हैं तो ये सारे भाषण सारी बोलाई और सारी बातें बर्ब हैं। आप के ही सोशल वेलफेयर विभाग ने इस में एक्सप्लायटेशन आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट बीमेन का सर्वे किया था। उस की रिपोर्ट से पता चलेगा कि उत्तर काशी और मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में हरिजन और आदिवासी महिलाओं का किस प्रकार से बोधन होता है और किस प्रकार उन के लिए अपने सतीत्व की रक्षा करना मुश्किल हो गया है। यह उस रिपोर्ट में आप के पास आया है।

तो मैं आप की नोटिस में यह बात सनाना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इन चीजों

में संशोधन नहीं लाते हैं और नेकनीयती से आप ने उस का परिपालन नहीं किया है तब तक इतनी ऊंची ऊंची बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं तो आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष की ऊंची ऊंची बातें करने के बजाय आप इस देश से वेश्यावृत्ति के कलंक को मिटा सक तो महिला समाज का बड़ा भारी उपकार आप करेंगे। मैं उस खंड से आता हूँ जहाँ कि कई गांव के गांव ऐसे हैं, भूतपूर्व राज्य गृह मंत्री मिर्झा साहब पिछले वर्ष उन गांवों को देखने के लिए गए थे, उत्तर काशी जिले के कई गांव के गांव वीरान हो गए हैं। जन लड़कियों में जिन को लाकर वेश्यालयों में रखा गया है और आप के नेता, जैसे बाले वर्ग के लोग तथा प्रशासन के के लोगों की मिली भगत से यह चीज चल रही है। इस के लिए सीरियमली कोई कदम आप उठाए। उस ऐक्ट में संशोधन करना ही काफी नहीं होगा बल्कि इस की रोकथाम के लिए जनमत इस के अनुकूल बनाना होगा।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो कमेटी हमारी थी कमेटी आन दि स्टेटस आफ बीमेन इन इंडिया, उस ने एक मजेश्चन किया था जो मुझे सारी रिपोर्ट के बाद बहुत पसंद आई। उस की हेडिंग है—नीड फार एजेंसीज फार कोआर्डिनेशन ऐंड कम्यूनिकेशन ऐंड इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आफ मेजर्स टु इम्प्रूव दि स्टेटस आफ बीमेन—आप ने कानून भी बना रखे हैं, उस के लिए सरकार ने कुछ योजनाएं भी बना रखी हैं, किन्तु उन में कहीं तानमेल नहीं है। स.सल वर्कर्स भी हैं जो चाहते हैं कि हम कुछ करें। तो कैसे उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायगा। कानून की व्याख्या किस प्रकार होगी? उस के कार्यान्वयन में आप किस प्रकार का योगदान करेंगे, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। दोनों के बीच में तानमेल होना जरूरी है और यह भी जरूरी है कि जिन कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को आप इस प्रकार के कार्यों में लगाया चाहते हैं

एक तो उन के विषयों में यह हो, उन को पता हो कि सरकार की यह योजना है। आप शराबबन्दी की योजना बनाते हैं और शराबबन्दी का काम उन लोगों को देते हैं जो कि पियसकड़ हैं और चाहते हैं कि किस तरह से विदेशी शराब स्मगल हो कर आए और वह उस बन्धे को चलाए। तो उन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से इस काम के लिए भी जो नेकनीयत लोग हैं उन्हीं को लगाना चाहिए। मैं समाज के उस वर्ग की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ जिन के लिए कि एक फैशन सा हो गया है और जो समाज में कुछ लोग एक नकली जिन्दगी बसर करना चाहते हैं, उन की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। गरीबी के कारण बाउन्डेड नेवर जो है, गरीबी के कारण जहाँ पति को अपनी पत्नी के साथ और बाप को अपनी बेटी के साथ वे यालयों में रहना पड़ रहा है, हमारे लिए वह बुरा मरने की बात है। उस वर्ग के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए आप कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छोड़ी बात हम करें, उसी को कर लें। जो कहें उसी को कर लें। लम्बी छोड़ी बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। रिपोर्ट भी मैं ने देखी, प्रायण भी अच्छे अच्छे मुने, मारल ऐंड सोशल हाइजिन भी आप क बना हुआ है लेकिन यह सब सिर्फ दिल्ली और दूसरे ऐसे शहरों के लिए है। बाकी गरीब आदमी जहाँ रहते हैं पहाड़ों में उन के लिए आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए ऊंट के मुँह में जीरे के समान आप की सारी योजनाएँ हैं।

अन्तिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। बड़े बड़े प्लान्स लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मनुष्य का आप को उत्थान करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं प्रोफेसर नृपसिंह साहू से भी

बड़े प्रयत्न से धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बजट का एलोकेशन गरीब पिछड़े वर्ग और आदिवासी तथा हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाएँ चाहे दूसरी जगह उस के लिए आप को कटौती करनी पड़े क्य कि यह वर्ग यदि नहीं बढ़ेगा तो बाकी सारी योजनाएँ आप की बेकार होंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir. In support of my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution which states that in this International Women's Year that women of our country must be enabled to have equal status in all respects, with statutory support, with men, I wish to express my views.

Sir, Tamil Nadu occupies a pre-eminent place in the country in regard to espousing the cause of women's right. Many years ago, the father of Self-Respecting Movement, Thandhai Periar—the lamented leader Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker—was the beacon light for the people of Tamil Nadu. He fought valiantly and vigorously—incessantly too—for the upliftment of the oppressed women, who were just instruments of pleasure and progeny. In this, the religions of India, particularly the Hindu Religion, contributed greatly for perpetuating this oppression of women for centuries. You take any Hindu puranic literature and you will find that the Hindu Gods had any number of spouses. The Hindu Religion through its literature preached tolerance towards libidinous characters. It is unfortunate that even today the text-books in schools carry these stories. If the Government of India want to do something concrete for the liberation of women the first task of the hon. Minister of

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

Education should be that such stories depicting Hindu Gods with any number of wives must be taken out of the text books. These stories in the text-books, in fact, ensure the serfdom of women in future also. When the common people read about Hindu Gods having any number of spouses, they naturally get the inspiration to emulate the example of the Immortal Gods; if Gods are permitted to do this thing, why should not an ordinary mortal do the same is the question they ask of themselves. In such vicious environment, how are we going to give our helping hands for uplifting the oppressed women, more especially in this International Women's year? I would like to repeat that the school text-books should not contain such religious stories.

The next step is that the centuries old superstitions steeped in the women must be rooted out. How can the Government of India help in getting the women of India out of the thralldom of superstition? They can help the women of the country by organising adult literacy classes throughout the country.

If, today, the women of our country are in the vanguard of the fight against age-old oppression, it is because of the inspiration they inhaled from the life-time work of Thandhai Periyar in Tamil Nadu.

Many hon. Members who preceded me talked about adequate representation for the women in the elective bodies of the country. What do we find in this House, the pinnacle of Parliamentary Democracy? Out of 524 Members, there are only 25 lady-Members. This is not even 5 per cent. In the Central Council of Ministers comprising of 56 Ministers, there are only three lady-Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Why

should there not be another lady-Minister in the Cabinet rank? If this cannot be done during the tenure of Madam Prime Minister, especially during this International Women's, when are we going to give adequate representation to women? Does it in any way show that the Madam Prime Minister is reluctant to have a rival lady Cabinet Minister? For instance, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, sitting opposite, deserves to be a Cabinet Minister. She is a competent Minister, alert and active in her parliamentary work. The ruling Congress Party with its massive majority should first set up healthy precedents in this regard. What is the use of addressing women as 'Mothers and Sisters' during election time to ensure them in exercising their franchise in favour of the ruling party, if after becoming a ruling party the genuine interests of the women are not protected?

As there is widening gap in the ruling party's socialist professions and practice, here also in the matter of ensuring equal status for women ruling Congress party does not implement what is preached on the public platform. I come from Nilgiris where there are many tea plantations, big and small. The women labour in the plantation industry do the same work as the men labour; yet they get less wage than the men labour. Their wage is Rs. 2 less than men's wage. For years and years I have been negotiating for increasing the wages of women plantation labour to the level of men's wages. The hon. Labour Minister, Shri Raghunatha Reddy is fortunately present here. Our Government have ratified the I.L.O.'s Resolution on Equal Wages for Equal Work. Yet this Resolution has not been implemented. My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta also referred to this gap between profession and practice of the ruling Congress Party. He also pointed out that only 5 per cent of Indian Women have got some economic independence. He also

stated that the lot of rural women is worse than that of urban women. The Government of India, by ratifying the Resolution of I.L.O. on equal wages for equal work, have exhibited to the other countries that India has made progress in this field. But, the real situation that obtains in India is that the lot of women labour is woeful and this I.L.O. Resolution has not yet become a reality. With all the powers vested in the Government of India, they can compel the plantation owners to give to women labour equal wages for the same work they do with men labour.

Every day we come across in the newspapers the insults heaped on the women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here I am reminded of an Article that appeared in the Illustrated Weekly some two, three years ago. The hon. Minister of Education must also have read that article. This article referred to the ill-treatment of tribal girls by big and small officers of the Bhilai Steel Plant, who were keeping them in their houses as pleasure pots. After the publication of this article, some Officers were suspended and some others were compelled to marry those innocent tribal girls. I would like to know whether the Education Ministry took some constructive steps for giving protection to the tribal girls from these rapacious Government Officers. If the Government officials indulge in such nefarious deeds, what else can be said of anti-social elements in the country?

I would also like to refer to a Seminar conducted by the Delhi School of Social Studies some years ago in which the ruling party Member, Shri Basumatari also participated. This Seminar held discussions about the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. A photographic exhibition had also been arranged. It is regrettable that in this exhibition substantial space was occupied by the photographs of naked tribal girls. Shri

Basumatari was visibly upset on seeing these photographs and he conveyed his displeasure to the Director of the Delhi School of Social Studies. This kind of exhibition of naked photos of tribal girls is also resorted to by the Government of India's Tourist Department in their brochures for the purpose of attracting foreign tourists. The status of the Tribal girls is not enhanced by inviting them to Folk Dances during the Republic Day Celebrations, Sir, I hail from a tribal area and I know personally that nothing constructive has so far been done by the Central Government for the advancement of tribal women. I do not also appreciate the argument that the Government do not want to upset their social milieu. In this International Women's Year, special attention must be paid to the problems of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I am sorry to say that the Government of India have not so far announced any concrete plans and programmes for the welfare of women in this year. It is also regrettable that no exclusive Demand for Grant for the welfare of women has been placed before this House by the Education Ministry. The hon. Minister may reply that the Social Welfare Board will be given the money for this purpose. Here, I would like to suggest that the Government of India can at least change the name of the Social Welfare Board into Women's Welfare Board to commemorate the International Women's Year. Then there will be some consolation that the sums allotted to this Board will be spent on Women's Welfare Programmes. I wonder whether this Board can be entrusted with the task of implementing the recommendations that have been made by the Committee on the Status of Women.

All the hon. Members who participated in this discussion talked about the abolition of dowry system in the

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

country. I can boast myself of belonging to a community though it is a backward community, in which the bridegroom's family gives dowry to the bride's family. In the Gowder community of the Nilgiris, this is the age-old tradition. I am really sorry that so far the anti-dowry laws have proved useless. I feel strongly that the social consciousness of the conservative Hindu society must be aroused by quoting the example of what is prevailing in a backward community like that of Gowder Community of the Nilgiris.

I would like to point out that it is not enough to talk and do some little things here and there for the welfare of women in this International Women's Year and neglect them completely from 1976 onwards. The Central Government, fortunately led by a lady-Prime Minister, must formulate a perspective plan for the progress of women in the country. It must also ensure that this Plan is implemented with verve and vigour within a stipulated period.

This Resolution sponsored by the Opposition Party Member should have been introduced by the Government. Though the Government have not discharged their duty, they must show graciousness in accepting this Resolution without any reservation on the ground that it has been moved by an Opposition Member. This Resolution must be unanimously passed by this House on the Government's solemn assurance that this Resolution will be translated into an action-oriented programme during this International Women's Year. As I stated earlier, the Government must also bring forward suitable legislation and get it enacted during this year for ensuring women labour equal wages for equal work. The Government must also formulate and implement programmes for not only protecting the honour of women belonging

to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but also for their redemption from the centuries-old oppression. This International Women's Year must be the bridge for the Central Government's professions and practice so far as the upliftment of the women of the country is concerned.

With these remarks, I support wholeheartedly Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir as I remember, you have said that this resolution is going to be over by 3.30 P.M.

MR CHAIRMAN Let us wait and see.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla) Sir, I welcome the resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta and support it. The time has come for Government to act without hesitation. The Government should know that illiteracy among women is far higher as compared to men because primary schools are not adequate in number. I do not know why there should not be co-education in Government schools when this system is in vogue in private schools.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, I have received notice of a motion from Shri Samar Guha. He has brought forward a motion for adjournment of the present debate and also suspension of Rules 29 and 30 to protect its discussion on the next day without ballot. Now, considering the importance of this resolution, as an exceptional case, I have decided to give consent for moving this motion. But I want to make it clear that this will not act as a precedent in future. Now, you can move the motion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to know whether you are suspending the rules and laying down that this will not be quoted as a precedent or whether you are going beyond the scope of the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no bar to adjourning a debate on a Private Member's Resolution. But *prime facie* as it appeared to me, when reading the rules, if a debate is adjourned on a motion, it does not automatically come up for discussion on the next day. It is again ballotted. Now, there are two prayers in the motion. The first is for adjournment coupled with the prayer for suspension of those rules. Obviously it is within the competence of the House to suspend the rule and I have given my consent to it. Now, it is for the House to agree or not to agree. If the House agrees then, of course, the substantive part of the motion will come into operation and Shri Inderjit Gupta's Resolution will come up on the next day. I have given my consent to it only as an exceptional case.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The House is anxious to discuss Shri Inderjit Gupta's Resolution. The House will also later like to discuss Shri Samar Guha's Resolution which is now likely to be made by him now. But the whole point is that in order to give priority to Shri Samar Guha's Resolution, we should not do something against the procedure which will in fact mean that we cannot discuss Shri Inderjit Gupta's resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion will make it clear.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then, Sir, let Mr. Guha move his motion and let us thereafter take up the half-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: How is it to be ensured that this shall not set a precedent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If such occasions arise, this will not be quoted as a precedent and the House will take its own independent decision. There is a request that the time should be extended by two hours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then there will be no time left for me to speak on my resolution. You can extend the time by 1 hour, because after the next day for Private Members' Resolutions, the Parliament will be prorogued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will decide about the extension of time for Mr. Inderjit Gupta's resolution on that day. Now, Mr. Guha can move his motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move.

"That the discussion on the resolution regarding measures to remove economic and social injustice to women moved by Shri Inderjit Gupta on the 26th March, 1975 be adjourned to the next day allotted to the Private Members' Resolutions and the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 and the proviso to Rule 29 be suspended in their application to this resolution to enable the resolution to be set down in the List of Business without ballot, as the first item therein."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the discussion on the resolution regarding measures to remove economic and social injustices to women moved by Shri Inderjit Gupta on the 26th March, 1975 be adjourned to the next day allotted to the Private Members' Resolutions and the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 and the proviso to Rule 29 be suspended in their application to this resolution to enable the resolution to be set down in the List of Business without ballot as the first item therein."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Guha can move his resolution.

**RESOLUTION RE: REPORT OF
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO
DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI
SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE**

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir,
I beg to move:

"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 resonance of 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."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramsahai Pandey, you need not feel worried. The discussion on Mr. Inderjit Gupta's Resolution was already extended by half-an-hour and adjourned.

18 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sokhi,

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I am rising on a point of order. In Rule 55 under the heading Half-an-Hour Discussion if you kindly see page 30 para before sub-clause (5), it says:

"Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular

day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any other day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the next available day."

This point of order is raised because you have raised the question of ballot. Therefore, in regard to these rules it should have been balloted. (2) Because all the ballots are being held in regard to everyday's Half-an-Hour Discussion, we have submitted our names for being balloted and we find that the balloting has not taken place. Four names have come on the basis of the postponement. My difficulty is, though I have submitted my name for balloting but it has not been balloted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what is your point of order?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Whenever there is an adjournment of a discussion under Rule 55 ballot has to be held according to sub-clause (4). That has not been held to the best of my knowledge today. Therefore, I can give you a solution now that there are four members who have to put the questions. If these four persons are not present, will you kindly give us permission to put questions because we have given notice before 10 'O clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For this Half-an-Hour Discussion there was a ballot and that ballot will hold good. Bracketed (4) is completely for a different purpose. Therefore, I feel that there is no point of order. Mr. Sokhi,

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): In reply to my Unstarred Question No. 2188 dated 4th March, 1975, it was said that Dowry Prohibition Act had failed to achieve its purpose. Legislation, by itself, may not be effective in eradicating this evil, without proper social awareness. I am astonished at the failure of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and the Government's inability to tackle the problems; and the Dowry Prohibition Act has not been effective during the last 14 years. This is the International Women's Year and luckily, the Minister of State for Law and Justice is also a woman, most probably a

spinster. The Act should be amended forthwith and made more stringent and the offence should be made cognizable as well as non-bailable. The minimum penalty for the offence should be not less than 5 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15,000. Due to hurry in the drafting of the bill, there are flaws in the Act, which should be rectified. So, no drafting should be done in a hurry. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is very defective and it should be overhauled thoroughly and so amended that no lacunae, flaws or loopholes are left. Otherwise, it would be meaningless and no person can be punished under the present Act. To save poor people having daughters and to meet the problems they have to face at the time of marriage and even thereafter, Government should take steps to eradicate the dowry system in the country. Dowry is being given in the garb of gifts such as cars, refrigerators, air-conditioners, ornaments and similar other things by capitalists and even by legislators. The legislators should set an example and do away with this system. The girls should also refuse such marriages where dowry is desired. What is the use of having such an Act if the Government cannot take action against persons violating the law of the land? A women vigilance force should be created during this International Women's Year for strict watching and reporting dowry cases to the respective State Governments, because men, who are interested in getting handsome dowries, cannot effectively operate this Act. So, the Government should give full powers to women, if the Government wants to derive the real benefits from it. Sometime ago, a Gunda girl had refused to marry because the boy's party had demanded dowry; and the marriage party was driven out. I want to know as to what action was taken against that marriage party by the Government. I hope the Government would seriously think about this matter and take appropriate steps immediately; and I want the Minister of Law and Justice to tell us as to what the Government is going to do in this regard.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): This is a social question. I think only social reforms can check these social evils.

18.06 Mrs.

[**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI** in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question in order to get the answers.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In this context, I would like to put some questions regarding the abolition of dowry system in the country.

The Government of Orissa adopted a resolution and sent it to the Centre to enact a legislation to prohibit the dowry system in the country. I want to know whether the Government of India have given any thought to this resolution recommended by the Government of Orissa.

Secondly, in the tribal communities there is no system of dowry at all. Will the Government undertake the social obligation of giving publicity in the country to the fact that there are some communities in the country, especially among the tribals, where there is no dowry system at all? This publicity should be given among those people who do not know the law which we are passing.

Thirdly, I will refer to some of the slogans used by the Government of Orissa for publicity. They are: 1. Eligible bachelors, are you a commodity for sale? 2. Dowry could be black money; do not touch it. 3. Have choice for girl, not for wealth. Will the Government of India adopt these slogans of the Orissa Government in connection with the abolition of the dowry system?

Lastly, do the Government propose to give directions to the States to get reports from Collectors of cases of offer or receipts of dowry in the rural areas?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, it is an interesting coincidence that this

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar.]

postponed half an hour discussion should take place today, when a little while ago in this very House we discussed, though not conclusively, Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution about the status of women. In that discussion also, you will recall, references were made more than once to this problem of dowry in our country.

If you see the original question asked by my hon. friend, Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi, and the reply given by the Minister, you will feel sorry as indeed I am sorry that the reply given by such a learned and conscientious Minister as Dr. Sarojini Mahishi should be so very evasive. The question was whether the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has failed to achieve its purpose in the country. Now, Sir, look at the reply given—

"There is a feeling that the Dowry Prohibition Act has failed to achieve its purpose"

Therefore, my first question is this. While giving answers, do the Government depend on feeling? Feelings of whom—of her senior colleague, of herself or of the members of the Government? After all, when we get an answer, it should give some specific and positive facts. Now she has used the words "there is a feeling". On what factual data did she base this feeling of hers in her reply to the question?

Secondly, Sardar Swaran Singh Ji asked in part (b) of the original Question:

"whether the incidence of dowry in the country is on the increase despite the Act, which came into force 15 years ago,"

After all, the Question Hour is an important weapon in the hands of Members and of the whole Parliament to elicit information from the Government on various matters. But, again, Sir, look at the Minister's reply:

"Government has no authentic information about the increase in the incidence of dowry."

So, I want to ask whether she has replied in this form really in order to evade the question, or is she satisfied with the implementation of the Act?

Thirdly, after defining dowry in section 2 of the Act, there is an Explanation No 1 which reads:

"For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that any presents made at the time of a marriage to either party to the marriage in the form of cash, ornaments, clothes or other articles shall not be deemed to be dowry within the meaning of this section unless they are made as consideration for the marriage of the said parties"

If this is the kind of loophole put in the Act after defining dowry, do Government believe that they can ever find out any person guilty of this charge?

Further, section 3 of the Act provides that if a person is found guilty of giving or receiving dowry, he should be punished with "imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs 5000 or with both". Unless the punishment is strong enough to deter people from receiving or giving dowry, I am afraid merely saying Rs 5000 fine or jail or both will not help. I want to ask the Government. Have you convicted any persons in the last 15 years and sent them to jail?

Lastly, in her answer she rightly says, and I sympathise with the Government, that this kind of social problems is not to be dealt with only by legislation. I agree, but legislation must at least help in formulating certain guidelines and in creating public opinion against such social evils.

Therefore, what have Government done in the last 15 years with regard to increasing social awareness in the community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) I am happy that the House has been taking so much interest in discussing this particular question. The previous discussion also pertained to the position of women in our country and how the social and legal disabilities of women could be removed. So, I am very happy that the House has been taking keen interest in the amelioration of the conditions that are prevailing to-day in our country as regards women.

The Dowry Prohibition Act came into existence 15 years ago but as is the case with almost all social legislations this legislation can also be effectively implemented only if there is enlightenment in the society or people become aware of this as a social evil. Sir that is very necessary. A legislation by itself will not be able to solve this problem. It will be able to solve it in an enlightened society. There was a question earlier whether there should be a social legislation which should come after the enlightenment of the society or social enlightenment should be created after the legislation is passed. This is like whether a tree should come before the seeds or the seeds should come after the tree comes. Like the *Bijuriksha Nyaya* it is very difficult to say unless there is social enlightenment we cannot have also any social legislation in our country. Social legislation will go a long way in helping in creating this awareness also. Today, I am happy that Members very distinguished representatives in this House are taking interest in these things that the law is not being effectively implemented and what should be the remedy to see that it is effectively implemented.

The dowry system in our country came into existence under different circumstances. I would like to give

a little history of the dowry system, the origin of the dowry system, so that Members can find out the reasons which are responsible for this also and how that can be removed. The reasons can be done away with now.

Our scriptures also go to the extent of saying

पत्रेण दुहितं समनः।

The daughter stands on an equal footing with the son. But later on we find that due to certain circumstances, the law-givers who were unkind to the woman folk or rather pressed under different circumstances, external aggression or something like that, they tried to create a law in such a way that the son in the family was given the greatest importance whereas the daughter was not given the importance.

The four types of marriages that were enunciated out of eight, were considered to be superior where a girl decorated or bedecked with ornaments was given in marriage. That was considered to be a superior type of marriage as compared to the other type of marriage which was mentioned later on.

ब्रह्मा देवमनयेवार्वा प्राज्ञ पत्यस्तस्य सः

गन्धर्वो राज्ञ श्रेष्ठं वैश्वं गृह्यं च मोघम्

The law-givers enunciated eight types of marriages and said that "four are considered superior to the next four" because when the girl is given away in marriage the girl who is decorated or bedecked with ornaments is given away in marriage. Therefore, the society took this as an authority because the law-givers gave it.

Sir, you yourself were good enough to say so many things about these things how this came into existence and how an injustice was done by the law-givers. I would like to quote something and say further that this decoration or these ornaments that were given to the girl in marriage were considered as a sort of orna-

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

ments given out of love and affection by the parents. In the course of time, this became a sort of necessity, but this was considered to be a *streedhan*—the property which could help the women when she was in difficulty. Yajnavalkya goes to the extent of saying:

भारु मातृ पितृवर्तं ग्रहाम्नि उप, हुतम् ।

अधिवेदिका, र्धे च स्त्र. घन पत्रिक. तन्म ।।

The parents' gifts that were given by the brothers, the father, the mother, while the bride was sitting before the Nuptial fire, while the procession was going on, that should be considered as the property belonging to the woman. But now the meaning of dowry, as it stands today is that it does not belong to the woman; it goes to the man. Therefore, the origin of dowry perhaps must have been in these things. Now, of course, the man shows his greedy nature to extract more and more dowry. Now, the law was passed in this context of the social evil. The parents of the girl, the poor parents of the girl are put to extreme inconvenience and harassment. They will also have to sell out their property at many a place provided they have it. If they have no property, then, of course, they are helpless indeed. Therefore, the law was passed to remove the social evil. But we find, of course, those laws that were given by the law-givers, they are also not interpreted properly in the right sense. Moreover, the law-givers, I do not know for what purpose, they give all the more importance in a patriarchal family to the son and not to the daughter. No daughter can offer oblations to fore-fathers; she has not the right of sending fore-fathers to heaven. Instead, if she is married at a late age, she will be the cause for sending fore-fathers from heaven to hell. If the law-givers made it like this, how difficult it is for the society to give any importance to the woman at all.

Gradually, of course, there was further deterioration. Any son, whether he is *auras*, born of oneself; *dattak*, adopted; *kritrima*, purchased; *gudha*, *apariddha*, *krita*—there are 12 types of sons which were recognised—he was recognised, whereas the daughter was not recognised. In the last Parliament, the hon. Members had an opportunity of speaking about these things. The hon. Members in this House said that legislators were not unkind. I do not know. I do not want to interpret whether they were kind or unkind. In today's context, they seem to be unkind. In that context, they might not have been unkind. All types of sons were recognised whereas the daughter was considered unfit for offering oblations to fore-fathers. She had not the right to inherit the property also. The foolish son, even if he was adopted or purchased, could inherit the property. He could succeed the fore-fathers. But the intelligent daughter had no right to succeed her fore-fathers. She had no right to inherit the property.

Why was this introduced at that time? At the time of the daughter being given away in marriage, the understanding was, let her be given away with some ornaments. That was the understanding. But today, the ornaments and money which are being given at the time of marriage are not actually given to the girl. It is given to the bridegroom. Therefore, the whole context has changed. I hope, the hon. Members will understand it.

In the changed context of today, I would now deal with it as a social evil. Any particular thing that was introduced centuries ago need not continue to remain in the same spirit; it need not continue to be understood in the same spirit. As a society changes, the values go on changing. There is further deterioration also and there is the necessity of doing away with this social evil of dowry. There is a thin line between the gifts offered with affection and love and the dowry that is compulsorily extracted.

Now, some hon. Members have suggested and some of the Committees have also suggested, including the Committee on the Status of Women, that it should be made a cognizable offence. How can it be made a cognizable offence? As it is, it is a non-cognizable offence, a bailable offence and a non-compoundable offence. If it is made a cognizable offence instead of the relatives and other people being in the marriage party, you will find the police there. Will the people like the presence of the police there? One hon. Member suggested that there should be women police. Whether it is men or women police, it is police. Will the society tolerate the presence of police in the marriage party?

There was a discussion at great length in 1959 when the Bill was being passed. The members were of the opinion that it should be made a non-cognizable offence. So, it is a non-cognizable offence.

The society has got to start experimenting from themselves, from their own homes. Unless it is done, unless it is translated into action by the enlightened members of the society, other members will not follow suit. Is the dowry system due entirely to the poverty of the bridegroom? No. The more the riches of the bridegroom the greater the dowry. Both things rise in direct proportion to each other. The more the property of the bridegroom, the greater the dowry. The less the property of the bridegroom, the less the dowry. No parents of the girl will give the daughter to a poor bridegroom and make him rich. I do not know how the formula has come into existence. But this formula is there in existence.

There is a price for an Arts graduate; there is a price for a Science graduate; there is a price for an Engineering graduate; there is a price for a Medical graduate....

MR. CHAIRMAN: For an M.P. also.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There is a price for everybody in the matrimonial market.

The hon. Members were speaking in such vocal terms. Have they ever tried to see that the bridegrooms are not sold in the market? Have they ever tried to apply their mind to this task of seeing that this social evil is stopped at least by the rich people. Can we say that only the poor people are practising this thing? Can we say that only the uneducated people are practising this thing? The greater the education, the greater the dowry. The greater the riches of the bridegroom, the greater the dowry. What is the meaning of this thing?—

I would like the hon. members themselves to think about these things.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: What is the remedy, I want to know

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The remedy cannot be thought of in this half an hour. For years together this social evil has continued and you find that even passing of this Bill....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There must be some kind of a social stigma on these people.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I am coming to certain things.

Even the very fact that this Bill was passed into an Act in 1961 is an indication that this has been recognised as a social evil and efforts are being made to do away with that. How effectively that can be done, it is for the enlightened people to think of it, it is for them to see how best we can do this through the institutions, voluntary organisations and other things. The Committee on the Status of Women have mentioned that this should be made a cognizable offence; secondly, they have said that if gifts and presents are given, the value should not exceed Rs. 500. Somebody asked me this question last time during the Question Hour in this

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

House: suppose some parents are willing to give a refrigerator and an Ambassador car, can any one prevent them? Nobody can prevent, provided the parents give out of love and affection. But, as I told you, it is a very thin line—whether they are given out of love and affection or those people are made to give these things on account of compelling circumstances. Therefore, one has to go very cautiously in this matter and see that the society is educated—educated not in the academic sense but educated in the sense of doing away with this particular social evil.

A number of societies and voluntary organisations of women have suggested the National Federation of Indian Women have also suggested—that the presents and other things should not exceed Rs. 500 or something like that. Somebody else has suggested that these should not exceed Rs. 2,000. Earlier, when this Bill was being discussed in the Joint Committee in 1959, this point came up. The question came up before the House also whether the presents and gifts should be allowed to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Members again discussed it when they met in the Joint Session. The feeling was that if we allowed upto Rs. 2,000, it might become a sort of compulsory dowry to the extent of Rs. 2,000, allowed by the enactment itself. Therefore, they did not put that. They simply said that gifts and presents could be given out of love and affection. Therefore, Explanation 1 and Explanation 2 clarify the whole thing—gifts and presents, etc., and about 'valuable property', as per section 30 of the Indian Penal Code, the meaning is there.

Not only dowry is given from the bride's side to the bridegroom's side, but sometimes the bride is also purchased. There is system of *kanya sulka* wherein the boy's parents are required to give money to the girl's parents to purchase the girl. Whether

it is called dowry or *kanya sulka*, whatever it may be, this system is in vogue; is in practice, in certain parts of the country. Therefore, the dowry system includes not only the dowry given by the bride's party to the bridegroom's party but also the other way. Section 1 makes it clear that, if any of the parties to the marriage gives money, whether it is from the bride's side or from the bridegroom's side, both the types are to be prohibited. Therefore, it is very clear.

My hon. friend, Mr. Gomango, has just now said that the Orissa Government has brought a Bill. This comes under the Concurrent List and the Orissa Government has referred this to us also. It is only a restricted clause. They have said that, if the husband, after the marriage, denies conjugal right to the wife on account of the fact that the dowry was not given or that the dowry given was inadequate, then he should be punished with a penalty of Rs. 10,000 and also imprisonment for more than six months—something like that. This is restricted only to this particular thing. It is also said that in case he gives an undertaking that he does not deny the conjugal right to his wife, the fine and penalty need no longer be imposed on him.

There is another thing. The Committee on Status of Women goes to the extent of saying that it should be included in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules—in case they take the dowry, they should be debarred from getting into government service. Some such suggestions are being made by the Committee on Status of Women. The Government is examining these suggestions as also suggestions made by other all-India organizations and other societies engaged in social activities to see how far these can be implemented.

Shri Gomango asked, whether the Government is paying any attention to these things. Yes, the Government is paying attention to all these things. Shri Mavalankar asked how many cases were there, and whose feeling I

had conveyed. When you cannot actually spot out where the thing is, you always say that the feeling is there. You cannot spot out, who is in the wrong. When the two parties mutually agree to give and take the dowry, how is it possible to find out, whether it has been given voluntarily out of love and affection, or it has been compelled by circumstances? Who will find it out? The cases that have come up before the different courts are one in Rajasthan, one in U.P. and twenty in Punjab. While giving answer to a question in the Parliament I gave this information earlier also about Punjab. This relates to all these years. You can just imagine, what the number is. That shows that people who give the dowry also do not venture to go to the courts, perhaps thinking that their daughters will be unnecessarily harassed.

Very delicate feelings are involved. There is a very thin line between affection and compelling circumstances. One has got to deal with these things in a persuasive way and create enlightenment in the society.

By education, I do not mean, academic education. People having the highest degree are interested in dowry, if not actual cash, they want ticket to go abroad, they want refrigerators, cars etc., to lead a better life. It is, therefore, very clear that this being a social evil cannot be eradicated overnight. Like any other social legislation, one has got to deal with these things in a very cautious manner and I am extremely happy that Members have started taking interest. I wish that they start making experiments from their own homes.

This being the International Women's Year, I think, the women will also become conscious of these things. One of my hon. friends just now said that the girl should say that she is not going to marry. Yes, the girl has said that in certain circumstances and she was married by somebody else, who was present and who had the presen-

ce of mind to take advantage of the opportunity. But, of course, that may not be the case with many of them also

If marriage is considered a necessity, it is considered as a necessity more for the girl. This is how the law interprets. One can easily say that having no academic status or having so many legal disabilities, she is compelled by circumstances....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is your suggestion?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: You have to create some consciousness among the people and persuade them not to take dowry or give dowry. And in case, any such case comes to your notice, if you have got evidence to prove that, you should certainly go to the court. Enlightenment is not necessary only for this piece of legislation, but for any social piece of legislation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not make it cognizable offence?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: A large number of people in the society show the presence of policemen in the marriage. Do you want that this hue and cry should be created in the marriage ceremony and both the parties should move away without getting married? If all these things are to happen, naturally, of course, presence of the Police is solicited there. We do not say that it should not be made a cognizable offence or that it should be made a cognizable offence. None of these. I am just giving you the discussion which went on in 1959 and how the opinion of the representatives in the House was given. And, to-day, if there is any change in the circumstance and if the parents and both the parties to the marriage are willing to have the presence of the Police at the time of the marriage and whatever be the consequences of the presence of the Police, if they are willing to face it, certainly, there is no harm in making that. But it all depends upon the so-

[Dr. Sarojini Mahaishi]

cial reaction and responsibility because it is a social legislation. If it is not a social legislation, then, things could have been quite different.

Therefore, the whole idea is that educated people, enlightened people should start making an experiment right from their home and also see that the society is enlightened as far as this matter is concerned. Therefore, Sir, in a half-an-hour discussion it is very difficult to say exactly what should be the remedy in this particular case. Even if the discussion continues for one hour also, it is difficult because

it has come over the centuries. Therefore, Sir, it is now for the enlightened members to consider how best we can counteract this evil.

I am really thankful to the hon. Members who have taken such a keen interest in this discussion.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1975.

18.44 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 15, 1975/Chaitra 25, 1897 (Saka)