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Friday, December 1, 1978  
Agrahayana 10, 1900 (Saka)

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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*No. 10, Friday, December 1, 1978/Agrahayana 10, 1900 (Saka)*

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA DEBATES

Friday, December, 1 1978/Agrahayana  
10, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Quota for Export Textiles to U. S. A.  
and E.E.C.

\*182. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE,  
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-  
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have an-  
nounced the quota distribution policy  
for export of textiles to U.S.A. and  
European Economic Community during  
1979; and

(b) if so, the main features of the  
policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-  
TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the  
Table of the House.

- Statement

(b) The main features of the quota  
distribution policy announced on

3227 LB-1.

2-11-1978, for 1979 are the follow-  
ing:—

(1) In keeping with the Govern-  
ment's policy for providing maxi-  
mum encouragement to the hand-  
looms, the quota policy provides  
that in such cases where handloom  
and millmade items are clubbed to-  
gether for allocation, the ratio of  
handlooms and others in the case of  
USA will be 2:1 whereas it will be  
1:1 for other areas.

(2) With a view to preventing  
malpractices, regulatory provisions  
have been further tightened.

Quota allocation for cotton gar-  
ments and knitwear will be made  
only on L/C terms. For ready goods  
allocation, L/C should be produced  
at the time of quota endorsement  
and for firm contracts allocation,  
L/C should be available within 60  
days of quota allocation or before quota  
endorsement for shipment,  
whichever is earlier; failing which,  
quota allocation will be automatically  
deemed to lapse. Shipment against  
quota allocation on ready goods  
basis will have to be effected  
within 10 days from the date of  
quota endorsement.

Performance bond for a value of  
10 per cent of f.o.b. value of quota  
allotment will have to be submitted  
alongwith application for quota  
allotment on firm contract basis. In  
case of quota allocation on ready  
goods basis, earnest money @ Re. 1/-  
per piece or 10 per cent of the f.o.b.  
value, whichever is higher, will have  
to be deposited by the applicant at  
the time of quota endorsement. If  
the utilisation of quota allocation is  
less than 90 per cent, penalty for  
the full amount of the performance

bond will be imposed and full earnest money deposit will be liable to be forfeited. Further, except in conditions of force majeure, if the surrender of quota is in excess of 25 per cent of allotment, the Government may consider debarment of such shippers from quota allotment.

(3) In order to ensure continuity in the policy, it has been provided that the above quota distribution policy may be continued for the quota year 1980 as well subject to marginal modifications, as may be considered necessary after it is put into operation.

(4) Quotas will be allocated on first-come first-served basis. 60 per cent will be allocated in the first half of the quota year (January-June) and the remaining 40 per cent during the second half (July-December).

(5) In case of fabrics and made-ups, the allocation will be made on the basis of ready goods as well as firm contracts in equal proportion.

(6) With regard to garments and knitwear, 40 percent of the quota will be allocated on the basis of ready goods and the rest 60 per cent on the basis of firm contracts, both on first-come, first-served basis. Moreover, under each of the two systems, in case of garments and knitwear, 20 per cent of the quota will be allocated for higher unit value items.

(7) Wherever the quotas for cotton, woollen and man-made fibre items are combined, it has been decided to reserve a portion of such combined quotas for woollen items and man-made items as well.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** I am sorry to say that the question has been only partly answered, because I have asked about the quota distribution policy. In regard to (a), I have asked them to explain what is the policy when they answer my question. In view of the answer given, I would

like to ask the hon. Minister how much was the export of handloom items to USA last year and also to EEC before this policy had been announced and what are the prospects of export this year in view of the new policy.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHRARIA):** The question was whether Government have announced the quota distribution policy for export of textiles to U.S.A. and European Economic Community during 1979; and if so, the main features of the policy. So, in the statement what we have given are the main features of the policy in the year 1979. So far as the supplementary is concerned, the House will be happy to know that in the year 1978, the export of our handloom garments has gone upto Rs 60 crores as against Rs. 37 crores in between the period April to August. Similarly, the value of all told garments has gone up from Rs. 77 crores to Rs. 131 crores in 1978. It is because of the various decisions that were taken on the basis of discussion and several suggestions from the hon. Members here.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Now, I would like to ask two aspects of the problem. Firstly, now the U.S. Commerce Secretary Madam Kreps is here and the hon. Minister had a talk with her. During his talk with her, he particularly emphasised the aspect whether the protectionist policy of U.S. would affect our export. Yesterday, in a T.V. interview, she said that our fears are unwarranted. I would like to ask him, in view of these aspects of our export problems, to enlighten the House to what extent our fears are true. To what extent you are satisfied by the answer given by Mrs. Kreps.

**SHRI MOHAN DHRARIA:** The discussions with the hon. Secretary of State for Commerce Madam Kreps

have gone to our entire satisfaction. This gave us an opportunity to discuss several aspects and not only our fears but all the worries of the developing countries about the protectionist trends by the developed countries were discussed with the honourable visitor. We have brought to their notice that these policies hamper our production programmes, create a lot of uncertainty and from the point of view of our exports many times there are set backs.

I had had my discussion last year when I was in Washington and this House will be happy to know that as a sequel to our discussions, as against the quota of 1977 of 149 million sq. yards, they have now accepted a quota of 186 million sq. yards for 1978. Besides, so far as the growth rate is concerned, while the MFA has by and large accepted the growth rate of 6 percent, U.S.A. has accepted the growth rate of 7 percent for our exports. I am also happy to inform the House to-day the even for the sensitive varieties i.e. ladies blouse, shirts and trousers, in this sphere also, they have accepted growth rate of 3 to 7 percent and I am sure these discussions will go a long way in further enhancing the trade ties between America and India. During one year, the trade in America and India, bothways, has gone up from Rs 1600 crores to Rs. 2,000 crores. There has been an increase of 25 percent and it is because of the successful dialogue and the implementations of the decisions taken thereon.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: As per the statement of the hon. Minister, the quota distribution policy of the Government was announced on 2.11.1978 for the year 1979. But in reply to a question in the press Conference held by the visiting U.S. Commerce Secretary, she said that there were some differences in textile quota policy. This has been mentioned in the Financial Express to-day. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the differences which she has mentioned and how far they have

been settled to the advantage of India or is India again revising this policy to the satisfaction of the U.S. under pressure?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is no question of working under sany pressure whatsoever. We are a free country and whenever we have our discussions, we always are cautious that the sovereignty of the country is naturally, properly protected. There is no question of pressures. The point is that our exports of textiles in the American markets have created certain penetrations so far as textile production is concerned and, naturally, they had their own fears and that is the reason why we discussed the matters and after discussions, as I have stated earlier, they accepted 186 million sq. yards as against 149 million sq. yards, again with the proviso of growth rate of 7 per cent per year. This is much better compared to many other developed countries. So, they have also understood the problems. Just now, at this moment the distinguished visitor is visiting our exhibition. I am very much concerned that they should all know what is exactly our handloom industry. They are not aware of all these things in detail and I am sure that this visit will certainly pave the way for a better understanding and for having better exports to America. Of course, it is our nature.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस प्रकार की नियर्ता नीति गत वर्ष सरकार की थी प्रायः उसी प्रकार की नीति इस बार भी सरकार ने तय की है। यद्यपि सरकार द्वारा कहा गया है कि हमने पोजीशन को कुछ टाइट किया है:

"With a view to preventing mal practices, regulatory provisions have been further tightened."

धोषणा हुई है उसमें इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है कि जिन्होंने पहले माल-प्रैक्टिसेज की थीं या गलत कार्य किए थे उनको फिर से कोटा नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान इसमें नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानता चाहूँगा कि इस समय अपने जो अच्छे आयातक देश हो सकते हैं जैसे स्वीडेन, नार्वे, फिनलैंड, उनको नहीं जोड़ा है तथा वर्तमान नीति इस प्रकार की है जिसके कारण उन्हें ही लाभ पहुँचेगा जोकि गलत काम कर रहे थे तथा इसके अतिरिक्त एक्सपोर्ट

प्रमोशन कॉसिल में वहीं पुराने लोग हैं, यहां तक कि चेयरमैन भी वहीं हैं जिन्होंने कोटा सरेडर किया था। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कोटा वितरण के बारे में आपने बम्बई को ही सेन्टर बनाया है।

"The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, or an officer designated by him would continue to have day-to-day supervision over the matters relating to quota allocation."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Pandey, in the Question Hour you can't go on quoting.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायन पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादातर नियंत्रित नार्थ से होता है इसलिए क्या आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि यहां के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके और गलत लोगों के हाथ में यह काम न पड़े तथा साथ ही वे देश भी जोड़े जावें जोकि हमारा कोटा उठाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member has put several supplementaries. The aspect regarding those who had defaulted or committed some malpractices is not reflected in the policy because the inquiry was ordered, the Ministry has recently received the report from the Textile Commissioner and necessary action will be taken against those who tried that way to commit any malpractices whatsoever. But that can not form part of the policy for next year. For next year the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House makes it very clear how we are taking care so that the past will not be repeated. It is true that the Chairman is the same, but all these quota operations are to be under the guidance and vigilance of the Textile Commissioner and not the Chairman. We have already made it very clear that wherever the Chairman or the Members are involved in their own quotas of exports, they should not work on these committees. There should be independent committees and this is an independent committee which is taking care so that the Chairman or anybody should not misuse the office. Secondly, with a view to take proper care this year it has been stated here

that 10 per cent of the amount shall have to be deposited as against the allocation and those who do not fulfil their quotas over and above 90 per cent, they may perhaps forfeit the whole of this amount that they have deposited. Similarly, Sir, we have taken care of our handloom side. We want to give more and more protection to handlooms and therefore, we shall see that so far as the exports of these ready made garments to the United States are concerned, it will be 1; 2 if it is from mill side. That is, if it is one, then as against that it will be double so far as handloom is concerned. In the case of other countries it will be 50; 50. Similarly we have also taken care to see that, where there are ready-made garments, then in that case, if they can export immediately, they get the opportunity. But there again, the small scale sector should not suffer and therefore, we have reserved again a certain percentage for those who can have those L/Cs. After the firm's commitment, L/C is opened within sixty days. This limit is kept there to take care of the small scale sector. Therefore in all these respects there has been a lot of discussion in this House and on the basis of the suggestions made by the hon. Members and on the basis of the discussions with the representatives of the industry we have evolved this policy for 1979. Then there was one serious complaint that last year the policy was announced in January 1978. I assured this House that this would not happen next year. This House would be happy to know that for 1979, this policy has been announced on 2nd November, 1978. I think all these steps that we have taken will enable us to fulfill the quotas that we have secured after great deliberations.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This policy is welcome because it stipulates that two thirds of the exports will be handloom to USA and 50 per cent to EEC countries. While welcoming this policy I would like to say there is much accumulated stock of handloom goods, partly because earlier the mill made

goods were passed on as handloom goods.

Now I would like to know what precautions the Government are taking to prevent such things happening in future. What are the present stocks of handloom goods and in what time the Government proposes to clear them so that the handloom weavers get some relief.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** It is true that some anti-social elements might have tried to pass on the other garments in the name of handloom. That create some problems, so far as the exports are concerned. Therefore, we have taken scrupulous care so that the Textile Commissioner himself should get satisfied. The whole office of the Textile Commission is fully involved in these operations and we shall see that nobody is given any opportunity to take any undue advantage whatsoever and handloom side should get perfect protection.

Similarly, with a view to export on time, we have decided that in the first half of the year i.e., from January to June, sixty per cent of our quota allocation should go and for the remaining period we have got forty per cent. By any chance if there is some carry forward, we should be in a position to take care of it in the next half of the year. It is the endeavour of the Ministry and the Government to see that these quotas which we have secured after great deliberations and discussions, we should be in a position to take best possible advantage of it and that too for the poorer sections of the society.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** How about the accumulated stocks of handloom?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have said about that.

**श्री शोभन धारिया :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी भारत स्वातंत्र्य के एक छोटा-सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह तरह है कि बवालिटी के बारे में, जो माल बाजार में है—उसके

बारे में आपके पास विज्ञापन हो रहे हैं? क्या यह भी तरह है कि बाजार की बवालिटी इस्टेक्सन की व्यवस्था की ही है, उसे बाजार करने के बारे में लोक यह क्या है? यदि यह तरह है तो बवालिटी कम्पनी जाने वा रहे हैं, ताकि जो माल यहाँ है वायर, यह बाजारवाले की प्रतिक्रिया को लें करने वाला न हो—इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कहे जा रहे हैं?

**श्री शोभन धारिया :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बवालिटी इस्टेक्सन को बताय करने की कोई बात नहीं है, बल्कि मैं तो यह बाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो भी माल बाहर जाये, वह यहाँ क्यालिटी का ही जाये। मैं तो यह भी बाहता हूँ कि हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ प्रगत यहाँ रीति से बवालिटी ऐवा करती है और यहाँ यहाँ माल भेजने की कोशिश करती है तो उनको इसमें जो तकलीफ होती है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। बवालिटी इस्टेक्सन के नाम पर सर्टिफिकेट इंजू करने का काम जो किसी दूसरे तरीके से होता है, वह भी नहीं होना चाहिये प्राप्त हिस्के साथ-साथ हमारी बवालिटी भी अच्छी जानी चाहिये। हम सबको साथ लेकर यहाँ क्यालिटी का माल भेजने का प्रयास करना चाहते हैं, इसीलिये जो फ्लोर-प्राइस रखी है, वह भी बड़ा कर रखी है। प्रगत ऐसा नहीं रखते हैं तो काफी प्राप्त-इनामांसिग हो जाती है, यहाँ क्यालिटी भी नहीं जाती है। लेकिन मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बवालिटी के बारे में हम बहुत सक्त हैं और मेरे दिल में कोई भी सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारी बवालिटी यहाँ की होगी। यदि कोई भी ऐसा होता है तो इससे हमारे एकसपाई पर काफी बतरा भा सकता है।

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The Hon. Minister was very happy to announce several decisions, deliberations and dialogues, but I am sorry to note his performance in regard to export of handloom goods to U.S.A. The quota that was fixed is 2:1 and 1:1 so far as other countries are concerned. But, unfortunately, in spite of the dialogue with the representatives of U.S.A. they have definitely rejected the theory of 2:1. As a consequence of that, and also of the manifold operations and manipulations of STC in encouraging exporters, the handloom sector, especially in the Southern States, has been crushed down, and they have come out in a delegation also.

Therefore, I would like to know, firstly, whether 2:1 has been completely rejected by the USA though it is valid upto 1980, in spite of the deli-

berations and dialogues with USA to complete the performance on 2:1 basis and, if so, whether you are going to encourage and streamline the handloom sector, so far as the Southern States are concerned in regard to ready-made garments. Will you meet the situation by encouraging the handloom sector in the Southern States which are holding large stocks?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** This question relates to the export of handloom goods I do not know whether the Hon. Member was present in the House when I replied earlier, I had said that, as regards export of handloom garments, while in 1977 it was of the order of 37 crores, in 1978 it has gone up from 37 crores to 60 crores. This is the performance in one year.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** But large stocks are being held.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Mr. Lakkappa is a senior Member of Parliament and knows the Parliamentary practices . . . (Interruption)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is a force of habit so far as Mr. Lakkappa is concerned.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** It is not because of habit but because the affected people are shouting.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I am aware in the internal markets handlooms have been facing certain difficulties and that is why the Central Government made several facilities available so that the stocks can be disposed of.

So far as our exports are concerned, I had pointed out to the House that, because of our efforts, exports of handloom garments have gone up from 37 crores in 1977 to 60 crores in 1978. Is it not something commendable? I hope Mr. Lakkappa will appreciate some sincere efforts on the part of the Government. I can understand him criticising us, but when there is a clear performance, he should appreciate it.

Even in the case of other garments, from 77 crores last year, the exports of garments as a whole has gone up to 131 crores in 1978.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** That is due to escalation of price etc. You should take only the performance.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Even if 10 per cent to 15 per cent escalation is there, the exports have gone up by 70 per cent in one year. So, under the circumstances, the performance is very clear. The only thing is that such performance is necessary to be appreciated.

**श्रीमती शृंखल गोरे :** हाइकम गारमेंट्स की एस्पोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न तात्त्व में जो आपने कोशिश की है उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देती हूँ। मैं जानता चाहती हूँ कि यहाँ एस्पोर्ट के लिए कोई तैयार करने वाली जो कम्पनियाँ हैं उनमें कोई को दिवाइन करने वाले मैं आपकी नीति क्या है? क्या कोओपरेटिव्स को आप बढ़ावा देते हैं और उनको बढ़ावा दे कर ही उनके बाद इस—कोई को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं? जो कम्पनियाँ परमानेंट बैंकिंग पर एस्प्लाईज रखती हैं क्या उनको आप कोई के मामले में प्रायोरिटी देते?

**बी शोहन शारिया :** मानसीय मदस्या ने यह बात मेरे साथ भी दिमकस की है। गारमेंट्स टैयार करने वाली कोई कोओपरेटिव होगी जो क्यूंकि बनाती होगी तो उनको प्रायोरिटी देने का विचार भौतिक जरूर करेगा।

दूसरी जो कम्पनियाँ हैं जो परमानेंट एस्प्लाईज रखती हैं उनके बारे में हमें लेबर कम्पिनर के साथ मिल कर पता सकता हूँगा कि कहाँ कहाँ परमानेंट एस्प्लाईज हैं और कहाँ नहीं हैं और उनको इस सब का सटीकिक्तें देना होगा—

**श्रीमती शृंखल गोरे :** वह मिल जाएगा।

**बी शोहन शारिया :** उसके बारे में कोई जावा अच्छा एक तरफ पैदा करता होगा। लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं हो जाता है तब तक एस्पोर्ट को मैं रोक नहीं सकता हूँ। जिन्होंने परमानेंट एस्प्लाईज रखे हुए हैं, विजय चहा अच्छी है, एस्पोर्ट कई के लिए विनियोग देकर अच्छा प्रबल लिया है, उनके यहाँ एस्प्लाईज अच्छी तरफ है जान जैसे और इसके लिए उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन देने की हवातंत्रिका होगी तो जहर हथ कीवित करेंगे।

Reimbursement to States which have abolished octroi

\*183. SHRI NATVARLAL B.  
PARMAR:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have abolished octroi;

(b) whether the Central Government have offered reimbursement to these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Centre have evolved any policy to be enforced universally among all the States for abolition of octroi and if so, its details?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura are not levying octroi. Madhya Pradesh abolished octroi w.e.f. 1st May, 1976 and in its place imposed an Entry Tax and raised the rates of turnover tax.

(b) to (d). It was stated in the Budget Speech for 1978-79, that the removal of octroi would be widely welcomed since its abolition would assist the orderly and the healthy growth of transport system in the country and would considerably reduce freights cost; and, that the Central Government proposed to request the State Governments to introduce suitable Legislation for removal of octroi. It was also stated that the State Governments would claim some compensation for the loss of revenues to the Local authorities on account of abolition of octroi and that the Central Government would hold discussions with the State Governments for finding a satisfactory solution. Discussions have been held with practically all the State Governments concerned. During these discussions matters relating to the adoption of suitable al-

ternative measures such as those suggested by the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee to recoup the loss of revenue and assistance to States during the transitional period were considered. This reform has to be with the full co-operation and understanding on the part of the States concerned. Having regard to these discussions, the Union Government is now considering how best the States can recoup the loss in revenue arising out of abolition of octroi.

SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: I would like to know whether the Central Government would recommend compensation of the loss incurred by the local self-governing bodies such as Municipal Corporations, after the abolition of octroi duty.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far there has been no question of suggesting full compensation. What has been discussed in the course of the discussion is that it has been put to the State Governments and some of the Municipal Corporations, whose representatives met me, that some compensation would be made available, but they will have to try to recoup the balance of the loss through other taxes.

SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: Has any proposal or formula been suggested by the Government of Gujarat in this regard? If yes, is the Government going to consider it, and if not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Gujarat Government suggested a formula which proposes 100 per cent compensation. This, of course, cannot be agreed to by the Central Government at the moment. But it is my intention to meet all the States Governments once again, probably jointly, all together—hitherto my discussions have been individually with individual States—and, at such a meeting, to see if we can evolve some formula or method which would persuade them to accept abolition of octroi.

**SHRI B. RACHHAIKHAH:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total loss if all the States are going to abolish the octroi. Whether those States which have already abolished octroi duties have been fully compensated? Is it not going to affect the State's resources if the Central Government is not going to fully compensate the total loss due to abolish of octroi duties?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Sir, the total loss to all the States and the two Union Territories comes to about Rs. 269 crores. There is no State which has abolished octroi since this Government came into being. So, there can be no question of compensation being made available to those States which have not levied octroi or abolished it before 1977.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is aware that in the year 1975 when there was a meeting with the Chief Ministers, an assurance was given that 50 per cent of the loss would be met by the Central Government? If so, now what is the intention of the Government? As already stated the Madhya Pradesh Government has already abolished the octroi for the last two years. Now, if any new steps are to be taken wherefrom and from what date the compensation will be paid? Whether it will be retrospective?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** There is no question of retrospective payment. But apart from that, the Madhya Pradesh Government seems to have acted in haste. This is a matter in which all the State Governments should have to act simultaneously. So that effective measures can be taken to compensate them as well as discover alternative measures of raising taxes.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** This matter of abolition of octroi has been hanging fire for the last so many years. I am surprised that the Minister has taken umbrage at the Madhya Pradesh Government's abolishing octroi duties. I think the

Central Government itself wanted the State Governments to abolish this octroi duty. I am surprised that some State Governments have refused to accommodate this and had asked for full compensation. I do not think that the full compensation should be allowed. My own State, Assam, for example had never imposed the octroi duties. For that, they should not be penalised. I would like to know what is the policy of the Government. If they want to give certain compensation they should decide that amount and say that the Centre would pay the amount and ask the State Governments to fall in line. Why should they allow the continuance of a duty which is so harassing to the public, which is unconstitutional, which is undemocratic and which is also very troublesome if it is imposed on some State Governments selectively?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I think I have already made clear what the policy of this Government is. It is that piece-meal approach to this problem would not be desirable and if one State goes ahead of the others it does not make it easy for the Central Government to find a way of meeting the whole situation. If I were to agree now, take for instance, Madhya Pradesh, for the sake of argument, if it is 50 per cent, though they acted hastily, why should they have come on the scene and without consulting anybody? But if that was so, and the other State Governments thereafter say "we won't agree unless you give us 60 per cent unless you give this . . ." it takes away such flexible approach as might otherwise be available to the Central Government to get the best possible arrangement from everybody's point of view.

**क्षी राधाकृष्णन :** मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में जलवायी में यह कदम उठाया है। बालतब में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार की नीति के अनुसार यह कदम उठाया है और उसकी प्रक्रिया करनी चाहिये थी कि मध्य प्रदेश ने इस मामले में यार्डर दी है। तो मैं केंद्रीय सरकार से कानून काहता हूँ कि मध्य

एवं सरकार भी इसके समाप्त करें इसके लिये श्रोताहृत देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को क्या आप लाभान्व देंगे ? और वह कै उन्हीं इसके समाप्त किया है तब से १० अक्टूबर के दिनांक के लियाँ बनता है और कब तक देंगे ? इह बात का बहिर आप सामाजिक दें तो और साथ हरकारे भी इसके समाप्त कर सकती हैं।

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The Madhya Pradesh Government, I think, has certainly acted, in one sense, in a praiseworthy manner; but to act without even indication from the Central Government that they are compensating, would it be all right for them to do so. It is not proper. I do not know whether in the previous Government the Minister had suggested to the State Government to go ahead with it individually and not jointly.

#### Increase in Air Fare between Bombay and Ratnagiri

\*184. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Golden Sun Aviation Company has increased the fare from Rs. 150 to 175 for Bombay-Ratnagiri flight;

(b) reasons for this increase and whether Government have permitted this increase;

(c) what is the air distance between Bombay-Ratnagiri and what is the fare charged usually for the flight to cover this distance; and

(d) conditions under which permission was granted to Golden Sun Aviation Company to operate these flights?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from 10th November, 1978.

(b) The Company has indicated that because of increase in price of oil from Rs. 7.35 per litre to Rs. 12.48 per litre from 8th October, 1978 it has

become necessary to increase the fare from Rs. 155 to Rs. 175. Permission of the Government is not necessary in such cases in terms of the non-scheduled permit under which they operate air services between points not served by Indian Airlines.

(c) Air distance between Bombay and Ratnagiri is 130 Nautical Miles, and the fare charged for this distance depends on the type of aircraft and the operating costs of the operation, which can vary from operator to operator. However, Indian Airlines fare for the comparable distance would be about Rs. 94.

(d) Keeping in view the persistent public demand permission to operate non-scheduled flights has been granted to Golden Sun Aviation in accordance with sub-rule (3) of rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** The air distance between Bombay and Ratnagiri is 130 Nautical Miles. The Indian Airlines fare for the comparable distance is about Rs. 94. The Company when started operating its flight in last November was charging Rs. 155 and now it has been increased by Rs. 2, that is to say, the fare is about Rs. 81 more than the fare charged by the Indian Airlines. The answer further mentions that in terms of non-scheduled permit, the permit is not necessary. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister what are the terms under which this non-scheduled permit is granted to the Company; (b) whether Government would not interfere even if the fare is increased to any extent by the Company; and (c) whether the reasons suggested, namely, price hike is commensurate with the increase in the fare.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** So far as conditions for non-scheduled permit granted by the DGCA are concerned, these are lengthy ones. I will just quote only the relevant portion. 'These passenger fare and freight rates proposed by the operator as published or advertised or otherwise announced

for public information shall be adhered to and shall not be changed more than once in three months." This is for non-scheduled operator of the permit. There are rules nos. 7 and 8 of the permit, "The operator shall submit to the Director-General of Civil Aviation a schedule of passenger fare and freight rates as well as a charter of rates both for passenger and freight in respect of different types of aircrafts endorsed on this permit within 7 days of the grant of the permit or renewal thereof. Any change in these rates shall be intimated to the Director-General of Civil Aviation 30 days in advance." These are the two conditions. When these rates are proposed by the non-scheduled operator when permit is granted to them within 7 days, they have to send these fares to the Director-General of Civil Aviation. The answer is there. The cost varies from aircraft to aircraft and also from operator to operator. This increased fare is there. There were about 13 non-scheduled operators. Some of them started operating but because of the high cost, they stopped one time or the other. This is the only company which is operated by some unemployed commercial pilots and they are operating it. If the Government interferes and also imposes conditions that the fare should be approved by the Government, then I don't think that they will come forward for operation. Anyway, the Government can look into the matter and see that these fares just cover their cost of operation and also give them some margin.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** May I know from the hon. Minister, is the Government aware that the flights of the Company are most irregular? The flights are cancelled at the eleventh hour and no intimation of the cancellation is given to the other air ports. If so, does the Government intend to take any action? Is it also covered by the term of the permit?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** This is only a non-scheduled operation. Whenever they get passengers, they

operate, otherwise not. It is not a regular flight.

**चीनी बुजाल भोरे:** क्या यह जहाँ है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट पायलट्स ने वह एस्टरेइंगेट पर के देखा है और उन्होंने इस प्रकार से नान-सिल्वरल आपरेटर्स के लिए यांत्रिक से छुप करनेशान्त भागी है, जो उन्हें नहीं मिले हैं और इसी लिए उन्होंने यह फ्रेंचर बढ़ाया है?

**जी तुलसेश्वर कौशिक :** वे यह करनेश्वर मानते हैं कि यांत्रिक उन्हें सलिलडाइव करे। लेकिन यांत्रिक उन्हें सलिलडाइव नहीं करती है। वे कहते हैं कि इससे कम फ्रेंचर पर हम नहीं चला सकते हैं। और इससे उन्होंने यह फ्रेंचर निर्विचार किया है। करीब 200 अनएम्प्लायमेंट पायलट्स थे। वे नगातार एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए आते थे, लेकिन मबू की एम्प्लायमेंट देना अभ्यंतर नहीं है। इन लोगों ने कोशिश की कि तीन बार लोग बिल कर नान-सिल्वरल फ्लायट्स आपरेटर करें, ताकि उनकी बोरोजारी दूर हो। इस दृष्टि से उनको परमिट दिया गया था और वे आपरेट कर रहे हैं।

#### Export of Rice

**\*186. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

- whether we are exporting rice from our country;
- if so, to which countries; and
- the varieties of rice exported?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major importing countries are United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Malaysia and United Kingdom.

(c) Export of Basmati Rice is allowed on O.G.L. As a special case, export of IR-8 variety of rice was made to Indonesia. It is proposed to export long slender varieties like IR-8 and Jaya also. We have recently contracted to export 24,000 tonnes to Mountius-IR-8 variety.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** I want to know the quantity exported. Is the Government exploring the possibility to export rice to other countries also?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** Government has taken a decision to export about 5 lakh tonnes of rice to other countries and some contracts are, I may say, at the final stage. Recently, we have contracted to export about 24,000 tonnes of rice to Mauritius and similar discussions are now taking place with some other countries also.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Did Government want to export rice from Andhra Pradesh. If so, what are the varieties and quantities that they wanted to export?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** While discussing with the representatives of these various importing countries, several samples have been shown including the rice produced in Andhra also. The rice that was exported to Indonesia was by and large from Andhra and Tamilnadu. While exporting rice we are trying our best so that various varieties along with basmati are also accepted by the countries and we are trying to persuade them in this regard.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** I wanted to know the varieties. I wanted to know whether the Government is accepting Masuri, Bhavani, and Bangarutheegalu.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Masuri, Bhavani and all those varieties are now being displayed. STC and FCI are making the joint operation and all these varieties are being displayed. Not only that. Even the samples are being given to their representatives so that they should cook them and should find out whether they are according to their taste or not.

**श्री वा. लाल पटेल :** इस समय सरकार किसी भी नियर्त कर रही है यह बोधनियों

के मालित कर रही है। एक दो सरकार बहुत नियर्त करती है, दूसरे, प्राइवेट पार्टियों के भी नियर्त करती है। इस समय बाजार और बाजाल के बिले बाजारों से जारी बुकाल हो रहा है। दिलों दिल बाजार नियर्त कर रहे हैं। तो क्या बाजारों की बिले से बोकाने के लिए सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा नियर्त करनी चाहिए किसी को ज्यादा बाजार नियर्त करें?

**श्री मोहन धारिया :** बासमती राइस तो भी जो एक पर है कोई भी नियर्त कर सकता है। दूसरे बाजाल के बारे में एक सी बाइ और एक दी भी के बायम से हम यह नियर्त कर रहे हैं ज्योंकि हमारे मूल के लिए बाजाल एक ऐसी बीज है कि जहां हमें कहीं न कहीं सरकार का नियर्तण रखना होगा और सरीलिए कैनेलाइजिंग एंजीटों के मार्केट ही यह नियर्त होता है। सेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक तरफ मूल की जो जरूरत है वह भी बाजाल में रखे और दूसरी तरफ बिलन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेज सकते हैं वह भेजने की कोशिश करें। मैं मनना हूँ कि हमारे मूल के इंटरेस्ट की दृष्टि से यही एक ग्राहक तरीका रहेगा।

**श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :** किसीनो को सही भोगत नहीं मिल रही है... (ज्यवाहान)...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी :** आप की दृष्टि दीक है सेकिन बाज की बात स्पष्ट करें....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Bagri, please take your seat.

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी :** क्या कर रहे हैं आप? इन्हाँ इस को मुश्ल दखाव न बनाएं।

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Bagri, you must also be conscious of the responsibilities of a Member. You should not unnecessarily shout. If you have something to ask, you can get up, but don't disturb like this.

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी :** यही जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ।

**M. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please take your seat.

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी :** बनकर आता हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की तरह से भी बोलने का मेरा अधिकार है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Bagri, you are only wasting the Question Hour time so that other Members are affected by this.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** I would like to know whether the Export Promotion Corporation of Madhya Pradesh has sought the permission of the Central Government to export coarse rice and whether such Export Promotion Corporations in other States would also be given permission in preference to private parties and cooperative Societies.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** As I have made it very clear, basmati rice is being allowed to be exported on OGL, but so far as other varieties including coarse rice are concerned, they will be allowed to be exported through the canalisation agencies, mainly STC and FCI. So far as the rice export from Madhya Pradesh is concerned, I know that the cooperative societies in Madhya Pradesh have lot of stocks of rice which they have purchased last year. I have taken up the matter with the Minister of Agriculture and we are trying to find out whether that variety is acceptable to foreign countries and whether it could be exported. Sir, I would like to assure this House that these are two different operations, but here cultivators and producers must get due price for their production and to that extent the Government is very clear. Recently the Finance Minister and other Ministers had discussions with some Chief Ministers and the Finance Minister had discussions with other Ministers also, and Government would like to give all possible protection to the producers and if we don't take that care, this country will not be in a position to have that sustained production.

**श्री शरद यादव :** मध्य प्रदेश के वालाघाट जिले में वहां के खाद्य राज्य मंत्री ने बड़े पैमाने पर वासमती की जगह एक नकली चावल पकड़ा। वालाघाट में वासमती चावल पैदा नहीं होता है लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर हजारों क्वींटल चावल का वासमती के नाम पर एक व्यापारी ने गलत तरीके से धंधा किया। उस केस के बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिख कर दिया लेकिन सरकार के कान पर जंतक नहीं रेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मामले में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। वह चावल जो पकड़ा गया उस मामले में आपने कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की।

इसरी बात यह है कि जो कोआपरेटिवज है उनके पास तमाम चावल है उनको अनुमति देनी चाहिए। उनको आप अनुमति दे रहे हैं या नहीं?

**श्री मोहन धारिया :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक ऐसी बात हमको बताई थी जिसमें वासमती के साथ परिमल चावल मिक्स किया गया था और उसके बारे में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गई है। हमारे देश में डिमोक्रैटिक तन्त्र है, यहां पर कार्यवाही का मतलब यह होता है कि ऐसी क्रोई बात हमारे सामने आती है तो उसको हम सी० बी० आई० या पुलिस के पास जांच करन के लिए भेजते हैं।

**श्री शरद यादव :** अक्सर पैसा खा गए है।

**श्री मोहन धारिया :** आपने जो शिकायत की है उसके बारे में हमने अपनी तरफ से कार्यवाही की है। अब उस अपराध को पूँछ करना और कोट में अपराधियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना पुलिस का काम होता है।

जहां तक कोआपरेटिवज की बात है, जैसा मैं ने बताया मुझे मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश की कोआपरेटिवज ने गए साल, ग्रोवर्स को संरक्षण देने के लिए, काफी चावल लिया था और वह चावल उनके पास पड़ा हुआ है। बाहर के देशों में उसको भेजा जा सकता है—इसके लिए जांच शूल की गई है। एस०टी० सी० के साथ मध्यम से हम कुछ कट्टीज से पूछ ताछ कर रहे हैं। एश्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से भी बातचीत चलाई है कि यदि नियरित करने की कोई सम्भावना हो तो उसको किया जाये। इस प्रकार से हमारी कोशिश जारी है और यह काम हम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों को अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता

\*188. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उच्च पद प्राप्त केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों को भी 360 रुपये मासिक अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता देने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस पर प्रति वर्ष खर्च होने वाली राशि की जानकारी है;

(ग) एक हजार रुपये से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारियों को 360 रुपये मासिक अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता देने का क्या अधिकारित्य है जब कि देश में करोड़ों लोग निर्धनता से भी नीचे स्तर का जीवन विता रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सभी सम्बन्धित पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने उक्त निर्णय पर पुनः विचार करने का है?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) No Dearness Allowance is at present paid to officers drawing a pay of Rs. 2,400 and above. The Study Group on Wages, Income and Prices (Bhootalingam Committee) has suggested that the D.A. formula as recommended by the Group, should be applicable to all including senior officers. Government are yet to take a decision on this recommendation.

(b) If officers drawing a pay of Rs. 2,400 and above are also paid D.A. at Rs. 363 per month which is the rate at present applicable to officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 900 the additional cost will be about Rs. 8.5 lakhs per annum per instalment or Rs. 1.16 crores per annum for the payment of all the 15 instalments which have so far been paid to all the other categories.

(c) & (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र के साथ अन्याय करेगी ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have said, this question is still under consideration of the Government. Undoubtedly the Bhoothalingam Committee made certain recommendations regarding Dearness Allowance and that is under consideration. At present those who are drawing above Rs. 2400 are not entitled to D.A. The question of giving them DA was one of the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committee and that is under examination. In reply to part (b) of the question, it has been pointed out that if officers drawing a pay of Rs. 2400 and above are also paid DA at Rs. 363 per month which is the rate at present applicable to officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 900 the additional cost will be about Rs. 8.5 lakhs per annum per instalment and Rs. 1.16 crores per annum for the payment of all the fifteen instalments which have so far been paid to all the other categories. I have indicated the cost that would be involved. But we have not yet taken a decision in this regard.

डा० रोमजी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय है माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें योड़ी अस्पष्टता है। यहां बताया गया है कि ऊंचे बेतन पान वाले अधिकारियों के मंहगान भत्ते को सामान्य दर पर बढ़ाने के लिए भत्ते लियम कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है लेकिन मेरी जैसी समझदारी है “uniform DA suggestion has been turned down by the Government” मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सत्य है कि अभी जो अफसर 2500 रुपए से अधिक पाते हैं उन्हें भी 363 रुपए अधिक मासिक मंहगान ही भत्ता मिलता है? इस तरह से जो सेकेटरी लेविल के लोग होंगे जिन 3500 रुपया मिलता है उन्हें 363 रुपया और ही मिलगा यानी 3863 मिलेगा। जवाइंट सेकेटरीज को 2725 पर 933 रुपया और मिलेगा, इस तरह से 311f3 रुपया मिलेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से खास तौर पर जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भत्तलगम कमेटी ने बताया है कि वास्तव में लोगों की व्युत्तम आमदनी और बेतन कितना होना चाहिए तो उसके अनुपात में, जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र के अनुसार आर्थिक विषयता को रोकने के लिए जो नीति होनी चाहिए उसके बाद भी क्या सरकार इसको मंजूर करेगी और मंजूर करके

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Functioning of Regional Rural Banks

\*185. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have appointed any Committee to look into the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks;

(b) if so, the details of the Committee and the functioning of the Committee up-to-date;

(c) whether the Committee submitted its reports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (j). A Committee was set up by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala in June, 1977 to (i) evaluate the performance of the Regional Rural Banks; (ii) to indicate their precise role in the rural credit structure; and (iii) to make recommendations with regard to the scope, methods and procedures of their functioning. The other members of the Committee were Dr. K. Kanungo, Shri K. Gopal Rao and Dr. V. A. Pai Panandikar. Dr. H. B. Shivamaggi, Advisor, Economic Department, Reserve Bank, served as the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee submitted its report to the Reserve Bank in February, 1978. The assessment of the overall performance of Regional Rural Banks as made by the Committee has revealed that within a short span of time, the Regional Rural Banks have demonstrated their capability to serve the purpose for which they were established. According to the Committee, the superiority of RRBs as an agency of rural credit over the rural branches of commercial banks, derived from their relatively lower cost of operation, simplicity and low profile, local participation in management, feel and familiarity of the local staff and close association of the district level agricultural and rural development agencies and personnel. Keeping these factors in view, the Committee has suggested that the Government and the Reserve Bank should take steps to initial the process of making the RRBs an integral part of the rural credit structure. The Committee also emphasised that the programme for the establishment of RRBs need to be accelerated the most important relevant criterion for their extension being the state of cooperative credit structure at the district level.

The other recommendations of the Committee cover the organisation and functioning of these banks. The Committee has recommended that the

Central Government should withdraw from the operational aspects of the functioning of RRBs, including the shareholding and nomination of its representatives on the Boards of Directors of these banks and that the control over the operational aspects of these banks may be vested in the Reserve Bank. It also favours local participation in the share capital of RRBs. An enlargement in the functions of RRBs by allowing these banks to finance large borrowers to a limited extent and extending all types of banking services has also been suggested.

The Reserve Bank in consultation with Government, have decided to accept several of the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee. In particular, it has been decided to establish new Regional Rural Banks and to encourage an expansion of the branches of the existing Regional Rural Banks wherever the need exists. Priority will be given to districts which have weak commercial and cooperative banking structures. In formulating its branch licensing policy for the next three years, the RBI has taken into account the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee alongwith the recommendations of the James Raj Committee and the Kamath Working Group. The policy announced by the RBI stipulates that in the districts where the RRBs have been established or will be established hereafter, they will be accorded priority in setting up new branches.

As suggested by the Dantwala Committee, the operations of the Regional Rural Banks and the policy in regard to them will be guided by the Reserve Bank. As a first step towards this, a new Steering Committee headed by a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank has been set up. The Steering Committee will consider the various recommendations of the Dantwala Committee regarding changes in the pattern of capital structure of the RRBs, composition of their Boards, appointment of Chairmen and the

staffing pattern of the HRBs, recruitment and training and also the scope of their lending operations.

### विवेकी सहायता

\* 187. की सम्बन्धित विवेकी : क्या विवेकी पह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) भवानी-संतुलन के संबंध में भारत की स्थिति में काफी सुधार होने और विषय कुछ बदली से विवेकी महा भवानी में नियमित वृद्धि होने पर्यन्त के बाबूलू विवेकी सहायता पर इतना और दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ब) पह देखते हुए कि भारत स्वामन्त्री भवानी आहुता है विवेकी सहायता पर नियंत्रण करना कही तक बांधनीय है ?

विवेकी (की एच० एच० पद्मेश) : (क) धौर (ब) : भारत की भवानी-संतुलन (वैदेश धौर भेदभाव) संबंधी विवेकी 1976 से काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन मीलों की भवित्वाताओं और भवानी के उत्पादन पर इन्हे बाले उनके भवान को विवेकी की जाने वाली हुई बस्तुओं की कीमतों में होने वाले उनार-बढ़ाव की, विवेकी देखों में संरक्षण की प्रतियों को प्रतिरोध अपने यहां अनपूर्ण प्रारंभिक नियमियों के भवान को व्यापार में रखते हुए धौर भवान विवेकी मुद्रा का भण्डार इतना भविक्त नहीं है।

धौरमान है कि वर्ष 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय भवानी की कुल पूँजी निवेद्य के क्षेत्र 3.4 प्रतिशत की निवेद्य सहायता मिलेगी जबकि पांचवर्षीय भवानी का विवेकी वर्ष 8.5 प्रतिशत ही। धौर : भवानीजगत में समाई जाने वाली कुल पूँजी में विवेकी सहायता का यथा बहुत ही कम है। लेकिन पह योजा-सा यथा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इससे मालानों के भवानवालक जलनों की प्रूति होती है। भारत-नियमित भवानी विवेकी नीति का धारा ही एक वृद्धिकारी भवान है।

### संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से विवेकी

\* 188. की सम्बन्धित विवेकी : क्या विवेकी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या, यह सत है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की वर्ष 1979 से 1984 के बीच धौर-वर्ष के दौरान भवान को एक कठोर और भवान डालर से भवानता देने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ब) विवेकी हुई वर्ष 1979 में भारत सरकार धौर-विवेकी की यह भवानी-भवानी का स्वरूप क्या है ?

विवेकी (की एच० एच० पद्मेश) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (वर्ष 1979 से 1984) ने दूसरे पंचवर्षीय भवित्वात 1977-81 में भारत के लिए 970 लाख डालर की संकेतात्मक भवानीजगत राजि (पार्ह० 100 एक०) का भवित्वात किया है। संकेतात्मक भवानीजगत राजि के पहले भवित्वात 1972-76 में वर्ष 7 मी. की यह 110 लाख डालर की से भवानीजगत धौर दूसरे वर्ष की राजि में और दिया गया है। इसलिए 1977-81 के दूसरे भवित्वात के लिए उत्पाद्य संकेतात्मक भवानीजगत राजि (पार्ह० 100 एक०) 1080 लाख डालर ही गई है।

पहला देखीय कार्यक्रम पहली धौरी, 1972 से 31 मार्च, 1979 की धरवित के लिए था। दूसरा देखीय कार्यक्रम पहली धौरी, 1979 से 31 मार्च, 1983 की धरवित के लिए होना ताकि वह राष्ट्रीय भवानीजगत का साथ, जो पहली धौरी, 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक की धरवित के लिए है, दूरा ही सके। यूकि संकेतात्मक भवानीजगत राजि का दूसरा भवित्वात 1981 के साथ समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए है। धौर यूकि दूसरा देखीय कार्यक्रम धौरी, 1983 से 31 मार्च, 1988 के लिए होगा इसलिए भारत सरकार ने माना है कि वर्ष 1982 धौर 1983 की पहली तिमाही के लिए 400 लाख डालर की भवित्वात राजि उपलब्ध होगी। इसलिए 1977-1983 की धरवित के लिए यह अन्यान लाभार्थी गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से कुल 1480 लाख डालर के साधन प्राप्त होंगे। 1480 लाख डालर की इस राजि में से, 671.3 लाख डालर की राजि वर्ष 1982 परियोजनाओं के लिए है, जो परियोजनाएं संकुल राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा धारी अन्योनित की जानी हैं उन पर 144 लाख डालर रुपये होने का अनुमान है धौर धौर जिन नवी परियोजनाओं का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है उनके लिए कुल 664.7 लाख डालर की राजि रुपये गई है।

(ब) पहली धौरी, 1979-31 मार्च, 1983 की धरवित के लिए भारत (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम) का मसौदा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के प्रशासक के पाम इस हेतु देखा गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की वाली परिवहन वर्ष 1979 में हमें वाले भवित्वात में डाल पर विकास किया जाए धौर उसे भवनीयोनित किया जाए। देखीय कार्यक्रम में कई परियोजनाएं वाली हैं, जिनके अन्योनित ऐसे प्रभाव विकास लेते भाव जाए हैं जैसे कि कृषि धौर विवेकी, ऊर्जा, विद्या और श्रीमीतीकी, उत्तरांश परिवहन धौर-संचार, विद्या-वीर अम कलाना।

**Tea Auction Centres**

\*190. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take over and control all tea auction centres in India; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of Hand-knitted Woollen Carpets**

\*191. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is now one of the top exporters of hand-knitted woollen carpets:

(b) the number and names of big industries which are dealing with woollen carpets;

(c) whether any harm has been done to the hand-knitting industry due to these big woollen carpet industries; and

(d) if so, what are the Government's plans for helping this hand-knitting industry and encouraging them for development?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) India is one of the top exporters of hand-knotted carpets.

(b) Two units, namely, M/s. Bhawani Carpets Ltd., Faridabad and M/s.

Modi Carpets Ltd., Kathwara (the Bareilly) are engaged in the production of machine made carpets at present.

(c) and (d). In the international market, the demands for machine-made and hand-knotted carpets are, by and large, non-competitive. However, to ensure adequate availability of indigenous raw wool to the hand-knotted industry, the textile policy presented to Parliament on 7th August, 1978 stipulates that further licensing of machine-made carpet industry will not be permitted except in the export zones. Other measures to encourage and help hand-knotted industry include:

(i) massive training programme launched to increase the weaving force to enlarge production base for exports;

(ii) stepping up the standards of production through improving the quality with regard to the texture, design and colour;

(iii) Provision of easier credit facilities for manufacture of hand-knotted carpets and other similar activities in the handicraft sector.

(iv) Grant of cash compensatory support on exports, import replenishment and duty drawback at appropriate rates.

(v) Special measures and programme undertaken by All India Handicrafts Board and the HMEC for encouraging the development of the production base of hand-knotted carpet industry and also their exports.

**Persons under Detention for Smuggling**

\*192. **SHRI RAGAVALU MOHAMMAD RANGAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons under arrest or detention for smuggling who were released in March, 1977;

(b) the number of such persons who are still under detention and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of people who absconded before the projected detention?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) It is presumed that the question relates to detentions made under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. 2043 persons detained under the said Act were released on revocation of internal emergency on 21st March, 1977.

(b) Only one person detained by the State Government of Gujarat before the revocation of emergency still continues to be in detention as he has not yet completed the period of detention prescribed under Section 10 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

The total number of persons in detention as on 18-11-1978 under the provisions of the said Act is 135.

(c) As on 18-11-1978, there were 129 persons who had been ordered to be detained but had not been actually detained. Of these, 98 persons were ordered to be detained before revocation of emergency on 21-3-1977.

#### Premium Rates of L.I.C.

\*193. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the premium rates of the Life Insurance Corporation are based on the mortality rates of 25 years ago; and

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(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the premium rates based on the latest mortality figures?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Yes. Sir. The premium rates of the LIC are based on the Oriental (1925-35) Mortality Table, modified to take into account the trends in mortality up to 1953-54.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Representation submitted by Field Workers of L.I.C.

\*194. SPRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the field workers of the LIC have submitted any representation to the Government regarding reducing the insurance premium and increasing profits to policy holders;

(b) the other demands made in the said memorandum;

(c) when the existing premiums were fixed and what was the basis of fixing premium at that time; and

(d) whether there has been some change in those conditions; and

(e) whether in view of the changed conditions, it is proposed to review the whole insurance premium structure and if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India has been agitating against the work norms introduced by the LIC in 1976, demanding, inter alia, restoration of grant of automatic increments, complete employment security and protection of

emoluments irrespective of performance. In pursuance of the assurance given in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 1978, several rounds of discussions were held with the representatives of the Federation to negotiate a scheme of work norms which should be fair to the Corporation and the policy-holders and should not at the same time be unfair to Development Officers.

With a view to arriving at an agreed scheme of work norms, the L.I.C. has offered a new scheme which makes a significant departure from the scheme of 1976, *inter alia*, in the matter of cost norms, disincentives, provisions for termination of service and system of appeals against disincentives and termination of service. Though the new scheme takes due care of the demands and aspirations of the Development Officers in the matter of security of service, protection of emoluments and retirement benefits and normal grade increments, the Federation has not accepted the scheme and insists that the cost norm should be 35 per cent, with a maximum premium income requirement of Rs. 70,000. This demand is untenable, *inter alia*, on the ground that it envisages a cost which is clearly uneconomic and contrary to the interests of the Corporation and the policy-holders. Further, while the new scheme provides for absorption of Development Officers not found fit for continuing in the field on the administrative side, subject to their suitability for the alternative posts, the Federation had demanded that every such Development Officer should automatically be absorbed on the administrative side. This demand also cannot be accepted as it is clearly not possible to assure automatic absorption irrespective of the suitability of the concerned Development Officer for the alternative job on the administrative side.

2. After the failure of the negotiations relating to work norms for Development Officers, the Federation has initiated an agitational programme

which involves boycott of several integral functions of Development Officers like recruitment of agents, joint calls with officials, reports on proponents, etc. This programme is calculated to bring about a virtual stoppage of new business of the Corporation. As a part of the programme, the Federation has started a publicity campaign against the L.I.C. in respect of premium rates and bonus to policy-holders.

(c) to (e). When life insurance was nationalised in 1956, it was decided to adopt for future new business the premium rates of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Ltd. with a reduction of one rupee per thousand sum assured for 5 per cent of the premium, whichever was lower. Since then there has been no change in the premium rates under the with-profit plans, since equity to the with-profit policyholders can be ensured through the mechanism of bonus distribution. The premium rates under a number of without profit plans have, however, been reduced further. For instance, in the case of without-profit endowment assurances the further reduction per rupees thousand sum assured is as under:—

Term	Amount
Up to and including 10 years	Rs. 3.00
11 to 15 years	Rs. 2.50
16 to 30 years	Rs. 2.00
31 years and over	Rs. 1.50

The factors which go into the construction of premium rates are mortality, interest and expenses and the current experience of the L.I.C. in regard to these is different from the actuarial assumptions undertaken in its premium rates. However, the improvement in the mortality and interest experience has been neutralized by the deterioration in the expenses experience, with the result that

on the whole, the premium rates continue to be realistic.

It is the tradition in India and abroad not to make frequent changes in the premium rates under with-profit plans. In the L.I.C.'s case, the question of reviewing the with-profit rates can be taken up only after the expenses of management stabilise at a reasonable level and there is a significant improvement in profitability. Meanwhile, the benefit of improvement in experience would be passed on to with-profit policyholders through the mechanism of bonus distribution. It may be mentioned that on the basis of the actuarial valuation as at 31-3-1977, the L.I.C. was able to raise the bonus to Rs. 20 per thousand sum assured per annum under endowment assurances and Rs. 25 per thousand sum assured per annum under whole-life assurances from the previous levels of Rs. 17.60 and Rs. 22.00 respectively.

**Decline in number of Individual Policies and Amount of Business Secured by L.I.C.**

\*145. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked decline both in the number of individual policies and the amount of business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation and at the same time an increase in managerial expenses, expense ratio and lapsing of policies;

(b) whether a statement giving the information under these heads for the last three years will be laid on the Table; and

(c) what Government propose to do to increase efficiency and reduce costs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The desired information is as under:—

	(Rupees in crores)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<i>New business in India</i>			
Number of individual policies	20.09 Lakhs.	20.53 Lakhs.	18.54 Lakhs.
Sum Assured	Rs. 2104	Rs. 2095	Rs. 2005
Expenses of Management	Rs. 174.47	Rs. 170.51	Rs. 174.56
Overall expense ratio	29.66%	26.10%	25.73%
Renewal expense ratio	18.14%	14.92%	15.65%
Percentage of lapses to mean life insurance business	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%

During 1977-78 there was a decline in the new business under individual assurances as compared with the new business written during the earlier two years. As regards the increase in the expenses of management during 1977-78 compared with the expenses during 1976-77, it may be mentioned that during 1977-78 the L.I.C. paid two 'years' bonus to the employees and that

if, as in the normal course, only one year's bonus had been debited in the accounts, the overall expense ratio and the renewal expense ratio for the year would have been only 24.61 per cent and 14.24 per cent respectively. It would be observed from the figures given above that there has been no significant change in the laps experience of the L.I.C.

(c) For better and more economic servicing, the L.L.C. is carrying out a programme for decentralisation of essential policy holders' servicing functions and for improvement in the quality of the agency force. In order to bring down the expense ratio, the LIC is considering various steps for increasing the premium income and for reducing the expenses of management through budgetary control measures. The steps already taken by it include elimination of over-time and a virtual ban on fresh recruitment.

### Developing Deogarh as Tourist Centre

\*197. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed if Deogarh (near Lalitpur, U.P.) can be made a tourist Centre;

(b) is it within the knowledge of the Government that Deogarh is one of the finest places where rare and most beautiful idols and finest sculptural beauty of 5th and 6th century can be seen;

(c) has he visited Deogarh; and

(d) if not, when does he propose to visit it to have first hand information about it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An invitation to visit Deogarh has been received and a visit will be scheduled as soon as it is feasible.

इस्लामाबाद में भारत-पाक व्यापार बार्ट

\*198. भी राम तेज़ हुजारी :

भी रामेश्वर कुमार भार्ती :

क्या वाणिज्य, वायरिक दूर्लिंग तहसिला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत-पाक व्यापार बार्ट इस्लामाबाद में हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या नियंत्रण नियते; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक प्रति दूर्लिंग तहसिला मंत्री (भी व्यारिक दूर्लिंग) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) दोसों देशों के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्धों का नियंत्रित करने की गज़ाइश तथा पदनियों के सम्बन्ध म बातचीत की गई। बातचीत में प्रयत्न हुई और यह नियम किया गया कि लेप मालों पर विचार करने के लिए आगामी बार्तीयों का दौर नहीं हिलाने में होगा। जब तक व्यापार करार को प्राप्तिकरण नहीं हो दे दिया जाता तब तक के लिए पारिस्थितिक तथा बताया कि वह अपनी तरफ से सरकारी लेव के अधिकरणों की माफत भरत के साथ व्यापार करता रहता, भारत की तरफ से ऐसे व्यापार में सरकारी तथा गर सरकारी दोनों लेव भाग ले सकेंगे।

(ग) निकट भविष्य में परस्पर मुद्राबद्धता के लिए सम्बन्धित पारिस्थितिक प्राप्तिकरणों की नियन्त्रण में जा रही है।

### Proposal to make changes in COFEPOSA

\*199. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make changes in the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). It is proposed to make certain changes in the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Activities Act, 1974, consequential to the amendment of Article 22 of the Constitution of India as envisaged in the Constitution (Forty-Fifth) Amendment Bill, 1978. These changes in the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of correspond Activities Act, 1974, will correspond to the amendments to Article 22 of the Constitution by the Constitution Amendment Bill after it is passed by Parliament.

**New Airport Building at Trivandrum**

\*200. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that present building of Trivandrum Airport is quite insufficient to meet the demand; and

(b) if so, have the Government finalised the proposal to construct a new Airport Building at Trivandrum with all facilities to meet the increasing demand?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expansion of the domestic areas in the existing building is expected to be completed by the middle of 1979. A new international block is proposed to be constructed to cater to be completed by the an estimated cost of over Rupees one crore.

**Official Teams sent to Foreign Countries to Evaluate Property of Former Rulers**

\*201. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that official teams of the Ministry were sent to

foreign countries to inspect bank lockers and evaluate property belonging to the former rulers;

(b) if so, the details of the investigation reports;

(c) the total value of property and cash evaluated;

(d) whether Government have taken over the property of these ex-rulers; and

(e) if so, the total value thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (e). It is a fact that the Commissioner of Income Tax (Central) Delhi and the Director of Enforcement were sent to Rome and London in the last week of August, 1978. They were required to inspect the contents of a locker in a bank at Rome and also a property known as the "King Beeches" in England, owned by the erstwhile ruling family of Jaipur.

The following were found in the bank locker at Rome:

(1) Lire	1,50,000
(2) U.S.	201
(3) £	900

The currency was handed over to the Embassy of India at Rome for deposit in their account, till further orders were issued by the Government.

As regards the property at London which is stated to have been purchased for £30,000 in 1959, the two officers inspected it and also had useful discussions with the local in land revenue authorities in the same connection. They have reported that its value can be reasonably taken at £1,50,000 as on 31-3-1978. There is no proposal for Government's taking over this property.

Appropriate action on the basis of the report of the team is in progress in the Income-tax Department and the Directorate of Enforcement.

**West Godavari Cooperative Sugar Ltd.**

1784. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Godavari Cooperative Sugar Ltd. Surappagadem, Andhra Pradesh, had sustained several lakhs of rupees of losses due to Government's dual policies in fixing the levy sugar prices in the last five years upto August 15, 1978, and also lowest price in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the actual losses incurred so far for the last four seasons; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that said Cooperative Mill has passed a resolution in their last general body meeting in 1978 to liquidate the society and constitute it as a joint stock company if the concessions are allowed to the sugar factories who have spent more than four crores; if so, what is the reaction of the State and Central Governments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):**

(a) The West Godavari Cooperative Sugar Ltd., Surappagadem, Andhra Pradesh had sustained heavy losses since its inception on account of various factors including fixation of levy sugar price downward.

(b) As per the tentative accounts furnished by the Sugar Factory, the losses suffered up to 1977-78 are as under:—

1974-75	Rs. 47,93,543/-
1975-76	Rs. 51,45,998/-
1976-77	Rs. 63,46,671/-
1977-78	Rs. 80,31,576/-

(c) The General Body Meeting of the Sugar Factory did pass a resolution to liquidate the society and

constitute it as a joint stock company unless some concessions were provided. Since the Cooperative Sugar Factory is under the administrative and supervisory control of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the decision on the said resolution has to be taken by that State Government. At the instance of this Ministry, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has undertaken a study of the working of the factory. The recommendations of its study team are, however, awaited.

**Black Marketing and Illegal Profiteering by Power Tools and Appliance Company Limited, Calcutta**

1785. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the black marketing and illegal profiteering being made by the Power Tools and Appliance Company Limited, Calcutta, a public Limited Company working as distributors of USSR make machine tools; and

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any CBI enquiry into the allegations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Government have received some complaints against the Company.

(b) No, Sir.

**Artificial Rain**

1786. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any experiments in artificial rain making;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if the answer to Part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, has conducted artificial rain making experiments by seeding clouds from aircraft with a finely powdered mixture of common salt and soap-stone in the Pune area of Maharashtra in the south-west monsoon seasons of 1973, 1974 and 1976. The Institute with the help of the India Meteorological Department conducted artificial rain making experiments operations at the request of the Uttar Pradesh Government in the Rihand Dam area in 1973 and 1974.

The results of the experiments conducted in the Pune area have not been found to be statistically significant. The experiments have to be carried out in a number of seasons before any conclusions can be reached.

There was no suitable infrastructure for verifying the results of the experiments in the Rihand Dam area.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Gradation of Cities

1787. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum population requirement for gradation of cities into different categories;

(b) whether the minimum population requirement for a B class city is 4 lakhs population; and

(c) if so, whether taking into consideration the present population of the city of Gwalior which was more than 3,90,000 in the 1971 census, Government will consider upgradation of the Gwalior City into 'B' category and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The population as per 1971 Census required for gradation of cities into different categories is as follows:—

Class of cities	Population as per 1971 Census
A—Class	Over 16 lakhs
B—1 Class	Above 8 lakhs but not exceeding 16 Lakhs
B—2 Class	Above 4 lakhs but not exceeding 8 lakhs.
C—Class	50,000 and above but not exceeding 4 lakhs.

(c) Cities are classified for the payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees according to their population as revealed in the 1971 Census. For classification for the grant of House Rent Allowance, only the population

with in the municipal limits of the city including that of the suburban municipalities, notified areas or cantonments as are contiguous to it is taken into account. For classification for the grant of compensatory (city) allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration, wherever it

exists as per 1971 census, is the criterion; otherwise, the population of the municipal area forms the basis. Gwalior City has a population of 3,84,772 in its municipal area, and 4,06,140 in the Urban Agglomeration. Therefore, it has been classified as 'C' for purpose of House Rent Allowance and B-2 for purpose of compensatory (City) Allowance. No decision has been taken on the revision of classification of cities on the basis of the post-1971 Census growth in population.

#### **IDA credits for financing projects in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta**

**1788. SHRI KUMARI ANATHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is consulting India and other countries of South Asia on lending for urban development;

(b) if so, whether Government has approached IDA for credits to finance projects in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta aimed at improving water facilities, transportation; and

(c) what other projects the Union Government/State Governments proposed to take, if the credits are made available by IDA?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No, Sir. Discussions are, however, held periodically with the World Bank regarding pipeline of projects for financial assistance. In these discussions, certain urban development projects have also figured.

(b) and (c). At present, the following projects are receiving assistance from the World Bank Group, in the field of urban development, water supply, transportation, etc. in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

#### **BOMBAY**

(i) **Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Project.**

(ii) **Second Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Project**

(iii) **Bombay Urban Transport Project.**

#### **MADRAS**

**Madras Urban Development Project.**

#### **CALCUTTA**

(i) **Calcutta Urban Development Project.**

(ii) **Calcutta Urban Development Project Stage II**

The following further projects are also under consideration. The Calcutta Urban Transport Project is under discussion with the Bank. The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Scheme is also under consideration for being posed for Bank Group assistance. The Bombay Metropolitan Regional Water Supply Project is currently being appraised by the Bank.

बाढ़ राहत कोष में भी गोई धनराजि को आयकर छूट देने का प्रस्ताव

**1789. श्री युवराज़ :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भरकार का विचार उन व्यक्तियों को आयकर दे छूट देने का है, जो बाढ़ राहत कोण के लिए धनराजि देते हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिकार-उल्लाहः :** (क) जो व्यक्ति बाढ़ भड़ावता कोष में रकमें दान करते हैं उनके लिए आयकर में अलग से अद्यता 'गोई वित्त छूट नहीं है। बाढ़ भड़ावता कोष अपवा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के प्रयोजन के लिये की जाने वाली दान की रकमें, जैसा कि आयकर आंशिकियम में परिवर्तन की गई है, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की द्वारा 80-८(2)

(क) (iv) के अधीन उस स्थिति में छूट पाने की हकदार है जब वह कोप जिसमें ये दान दिए जाते हैं वह संभास्टेज रजिस्ट्रेशन एट, '1860 (1860 का 21) के अधीन पंजीकृत न्याम अधिकार संस्था के रूप में गठित किया गया हो और वह इस द्वारा में विनिदित अन्य जनों पूरी करता हो। राज्य के मुक्त मतियों द्वारा विभिन्न ग्रामों में स्थापित विभिन्न महायाता कोप, जो इन द्वारा की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है, पहले में मायना प्राप्त है। द्वारा 80-ए के उपर्यन्तों के अधीन दानकर्ता को कुल प्राय की नियमन करने में, मायना प्राप्त कींगों अधिकार प्रभावी संस्थाओं को दान की जाने वाली एकम की 50 प्रतिशत नक्की रकम पर ५टी दी जाती है।

(ग) : ३पर (क) के उमर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

एसोसियेटेड पल्य एच ऐपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बारला (परिचय रेलवे) द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सौमा शुल्क तथा प्राय को प्रधारणी

1790. श्री हुकम चन्द कठायाय : क्या विस मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एसोसियेटेड पल्य एच ऐपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बारला (परिचय रेलवे) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क, सौमा-शुल्क तथा आयकर के रूप में किनती राशि भदा की गई तथा इस मद में उस की और अब किनती राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस कर्ता की स्थापना के प्रारम्भ से अब तक प्रति वर्ष इस में किनता पंजी-निवेश किया गया, इस में किनते भागीदार तथा उन्होंने अब तक किनती राशि आय-कर के रूप में दी है, और उन अन्यों तथा आयारिक संघठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें इनकी भी भागीदारी है; उन में से प्रत्येक में इन्होंने किनता पूरी निवेश किया हुआ है तथा उन की और गत तीन वर्ष से आयकर की किनती राशि बकाया है?

विस बंडी (श्री एच० एच० पटेल). (क) मूल्यानुसार उपलब्ध नहीं है; उसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और यथा संभव कीजिए ही सबन पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि दि एसोसियेटेड पल्य एच ऐपर मिल्स लिमिटेड बारला, एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी

है और कम्पनी का निम्नम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार, इस के किसी भी भागीदार के होने का प्रत नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर कम्पनी के पंजीकृत की तारीख 31-1-1962 है और इस में लागायी पूजी का विवरण और निम्नानुसार है :-

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त होने वाली	प्रदत्त पूजी
प्रबंधी के लिए तुलन-गत के अनुसार	(ह)

31-3-1965	7,75,725
31-3-1966	44,35,650
31-3-1967	49,73,750
31-3-1968 से 31-3-1977 तक	49,99,750

नामांकित पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय  
के अधीन सरकारी उपकरण

1791. श्री मधुंजय प्रसाद : क्या आयिक्य तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंदी यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन के प्रधान कार्यालय कहाँ हैं और उन के चेयरमैनों/प्रीसीटेंटों/प्रबंध निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं (यदि पदाधिकारी दी अस्ति हैं, तो उन का पूरा नाम), तथा उन के मुख्यालय कहाँ हैं क्योंकि उन सरकारी उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के मुख्यालय उन के प्रधान कार्यालयों के स्थानों से विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित हैं तथा कब से स्थित हैं, और इस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) इन उपकरणों का क्या-क्या कार्य सौपा गया है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन को उत्तर निवेशों का क्या ?

आयिक्य तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्रीबांटिक बंडी) :

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और गत पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

## विवरण

सेवा के उपकरण का नाम	मुख्यालय का स्थान	बेयरवैन/प्रेसीडेन्ट का नाम	प्रबन्ध निवेशक का नाम
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	नई दिल्ली	डा० एस० पी० भट्टाचार्जी	—
विश्वरक्ष एवं मैटल्स ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इंडिया नई दिल्ली	नई दिल्ली	श्री सी० एम० स्वामीनाथन	—
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन	पटना	श्री एम० के० मजूमदार	बेयरवैन-सह-प्रबन्ध निवेशक
क्रापर्ट्स एवं हैंडलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपरिशन इंडिया लि०	नई दिल्ली	श्री जी० शी० नेवालकर (प्रशाकालिक)	पद रिक्त है, श्री जी० शी० नेवालकर के रूप में प्रबन्ध निवेशक का अतिरिक्त कार्यमार्ग संभाला गया है।
स्पोर्ट कैडिट एवं गारंटी कारपोरेशन लि०	बम्बई	श्री शी० शी० साठे	बेयरवैन-सह-प्रबन्ध निवेशक
केन्द्रीय परियोजना नियम आखरोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	नई दिल्ली	श्री एम० एम० लुधर	—
कोर्पोरेशन	श्री शी० एम० टाकुर (प्रशाकालिक)	श्री शी० एम० टाकुर (प्रशाकालिक)	पद खाली है।
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	कलकत्ता	श्री पी० के० दास सुना	बेयरवैन-सह-प्रबन्ध निवेशक
बरेली उत्तोग नियम	नई दिल्ली	पद खाली है।	पद खाली है।
सीमोकल्स एवं कार्मस्यूटिकल्स कार्पोरेशन	नई दिल्ली	डा० एस० पी० भट्टाचार्जी	श्री शी० एम० टाकुर
केन्द्रीय व्यापार मंत्रा प्राधिकरण	नई दिल्ली	श्री सी० आर० कुमारस्वामी	श्री एन० के० भरदाज राव माहिर
केन्द्रीय तहकारी विकास नियम	नई दिल्ली	श्री मोहन धारिया	श्री शी० शी० एम० भाषुर

## Joint Ventures by Indo-United Arab Emirates

1792. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-United Arab Emirates agreement has been concluded to set up joint ventures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No agreement for setting up of joint ventures has been concluded with the United Arab Emirates. However, discussions have

been held for expanding economic cooperation between UAE and India including setting up of joint ventures in the field of fertilizers, drugs and pharmaceutical and sponge iron. With this end in view, techno-economic studies have been taken up and are in progress.

अमूल्यित और सीर-अमूल्यित बैंकों में डाका बालने की बदलावें

1793. श्री तुरेन्द्र जा० सुब्रत : क्या जित मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाले यत 10 महीनों के दौरान अमूल्यित और सीर-अमूल्यित बैंकों में डाका बालने जाने की बित्ती बदलाएँ हुई है और उन में कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ब) इन बदलावों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जाए है ?

वित्त मंत्री (बी एच० एच० पटेल) : (क)

1 अनुबंधी, 1978 से 31 अगस्त, 1978 तक के द्वारा बाहर राष्ट्रीयता बैंकों, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और इस के 7 अनुबंधी बैंकों में 10 इकलियों वही जिन में लगभग 11.7 लाख रुपये की राजि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय थी। इन बाणीयिक बैंकों के बारे में इकलियों ने संबंधित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदून के पटवार दर रख रखी जायेगी। इन इकलियों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रांज़ भारतीय कर से बैंकों की हुई हानि नहीं कही जा सकती व्यक्ति इन तथा कर के अन्तराष्ट्रीय का बाज़ा लगा लिया है और कुछ मासमें में जारी राजि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कर थी, जैक वहानी हानि के कानूनी बद्द जात की दीमा कर्त्तव्यों से भी कूदूर कर सकते हैं।

(ब) इलाजीक, भारत सरकार बैंकों में ही इकलियों की बढ़ताओं को बहुत गम्भीर मानती है, किंतु भी वह राष्ट्र भरकारों में आजाए करती है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये समुचित उपाय करें कि ऐसी इकलियों न पह तक अध्यात्र जब वै पह ही आये ही वे सुनिश्चित करें कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयों को सजा दिलाने के व्यापारिक सुरक्षा प्रवास किए जायें। सभी बैंकों के अपने अपने व्यापारिक सुरक्षा प्रवास हैं, जिन को अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय को ध्यान में रखते हुए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो स्वास्थ्य पुलिस से परामर्श कर के बैंकों द्वारा अन्य तरयां पर नवीनता की जाती है।

#### Notified shops dealing in Foreign Goods

1794. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled goods confiscated during the last one year;

(b) in what manner these goods are being disposed of;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are notified shops in Metropolitan cities which deal in foreign goods; and

(d) if so, how these shops keep foreign goods and what is the control exercised by the Government on these notified shops?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) According to reports received by the Government, the value of smuggled goods confiscated during the last one year, was about Rs. 8.15 crores.

(b) The manner of disposal of different types of confiscated goods is indicated in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). In the metropolitan cities, there are dealers in notified goods. According to the provisions contained in Chapter IV-A of the Customs Act, 1962, persons owning, possessing, controlling or acquiring notified goods are required to maintain at the place of storage of such goods, a true and complete account of such goods, the particulars of persons from whom they are acquired, and the particulars of persons to whom they have been parted with. Also each transaction in relation to the sale or transfer of such goods is required to be evidenced by a voucher. Checks are exercised by the Customs Officers to verify compliance of these requirements.

#### Statement

*Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of goods.*

Name of goods	Manner of Disposal
1. Muttlic & Rayon Yarn.	Sold to weavers cooperative/associations and to actual users.
2. Synthetic textiles.	re-exported out of India.
3. Liquor.	Disposed of to the India Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotes and on the usual terms and conditions.
4. Watches.	to be handed over to the H.M.T.

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5. Electronic goods. . . . .	Calculators and tape recorders to be offered to Government departments for official use and educational and research institutions and universities. T. V. sets sold to hospitals.
6. Diamonds. . . . .	Rough and uncut diamonds sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds sold for export only.
7. Perishables. . . . .	Perishables such as cigarettes etc. immediately after their seizure are first offered to R.T.D.C. and Air India. If they do not lift, these are sold through retail sale.
8. Gold and Silver. . . . .	Deposited in the Government Mint.
9. Indian and foreign currency. . . . .	Deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to the Government.
10. Trade goods. . . . .	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. disposed of by auction.
11. Conveyances. . . . .	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.
12. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds.	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
13. Arms and Ammunition. . . . .	Arms and ammunition of other than .33 and .32 bore revolver/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:— (a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence. (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence). (c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum. (d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. (e) Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .39 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
14. Antiquities. . . . .	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or, if necessary, by other means.
15. Mixed items in small lots in the baggage of passengers which are confiscated (other than notified goods and goods covered by section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962).	These items are disposed of by Custom Houses.
16. Goods of Indian origin. . . . .	Goods of Indian origin other than wildlife skins are sold by auction or through retail sale. Wildlife skins are disposed of, to educational institutions, museums, army etc. at token price.

**Revenue from Export Duty on Tea**

1795. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of collection as Export Duty on Tea at the rate of Rs. 5.00 per kilogram till the date this rate was in force;

(b) the total amount collected as Export Duty on Tea at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilogram till October 31, 1978;

(c) whether any part of this additional revenue collected has been contributed to the development of tea industry welfare of the tea labour communities or development of internal market or consumption of tea for promotion of tea abroad;

(d) since sale of tea for the foreign market has reportedly fallen and the estate finances are being affected, whether Government propose to abolish the Export Duty on Tea altogether since the manufacturers of tea have assured to maintain flow of at least 20 per cent of exportable tea for internal consumption; and

(e) if not, what are the constraints against its abolition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Export duty at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg. on tea was imposed on 9th April, 1977 and this rate was in force till 8th September, 1978. On 7th September, 1978 the rate of export duty was reduced to Rs. 2/- per kg. The total export duty collected on tea is as follows:—

1977-78

(at the rate of Rs. 5/- per kg.)  
Rs. 98.43 crores

April 78 to August 78 (at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg)

Rs. 22.09 crores

September, 1978 (at the rate of Rs. 5/- per kg. till 8th September and Rs. 2/- per kg. from 7th September onwards)

Rs. 3.35 crores

October 1978 (at the rate of Rs. 2/- per kg.)

Not available yet.

(c) Receipts on account of export duty are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India wherefrom expenditure on account of development of tea in with effect from 7th September, 1978. No further reduction in the export duty is now contemplated.

(d) and (e). After a careful consideration of all aspects, the export duty was reduced to Rs. 2/- per kg. with effect from 7th September, 1978. No further reduction in the export duty is now contemplated.

**Monitoring Machinery to keep a watch over wrong spending by Public Undertakings**

1796. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring machinery has been provided in his Ministry to keep a watch over wrong spending by the Central Public Undertakings especially those whose profits have declined sharply during the current year; and

(d) if so, what are its achievements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to wasteful expenditure by the Public Enterprises. Public Enterprises have been urged to secure economies in administrative expenditure in all possible heads e.g. creation of posts, tours, entertainment expenditure, telephone & telex expenditure etc. The recommendations on economy in entertainment made by the Committee on Public Undertakings

have been considered by the Government and suitable instructions issued to Public Enterprises.

General wage revisions are also decided by the enterprises in consultation with Government so that desirable rationalities are maintained and increase in wage costs is kept within reasonable limits.

The Boards of Directors of the Public Enterprises which include Government representatives from Ministry of Finance and the administrative Ministry and Government Audit are required to look into deviations from these guidelines.

#### Procurement of Tobacco for Safeguard of Farmers

1797. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to procure Tobacco for the safeguard of farmers;

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

(c) the names of the States which are to benefit by this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG). (a) to (c). As there was substantially surplus production of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and non-virginia tobacco, especially bidi tobacco, in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka this year, the Government intervened through the STC and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd, to mop up some of this surplus so that growers are not left with unduly large unsold stocks. Therefore, the STC was asked to buy a quantity of 10,000 tonnes of virginia tobacco in A.P. on Government account, apart from the quantity of 5,000 tonnes which STC was to purchase as a part of their

normal commercial activity, and the NAFED was asked to purchase upto 25,000 tonnes of tobacco other than virginia, especially bidi tobacco, on Government account from the growers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

#### Source of Capital investment by M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat

1798. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10249 on 12th May, 1978, regarding the source of capital investment of M/s. Himco Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) and state:

(a) Since when Shri Ved Prakash (shown at Serial No. 2) has not paid income-tax;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department is also aware that Shri Ved Prakash had purchased immovable property at Sonepat by two sale deeds namely (sale-deed No. 3413 dated 20th March, 1973 registered before Sub-registrar Sonepat and sale-deed No. 12339 dated 7th March, 1977 registered before the Sub-Registrar, Sonepat) (Haryana) ostensibly for Rs. 22,000 and 30,000 respectively.

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made with regard to source from which the money of the two sale deeds was paid along with the source for investing money in the Himco Laboratories; and

(d) if not, the reasons why this material enquiry has not been made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the same is available.

(b) Enquiries made from Shri Ved Prakash have revealed that the immovable properties purchased and registered before Sub-Registrar, Sonepat

under the Sale Deed No. 3413 dated 20th March, 1973 and Sale Deed No. 12339 dated 7th March, 1977 belong to bigger HUF styled as M/s. Sant Lal and Sons, Sonepat and he did not purchase any of these properties in his individual capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir. Enquiries have been made regarding the source from which the money for the purchase of the two immovable properties was paid by the bigger HUF M/s. Sant Lal and Sons, Sonepat. Enquiries have also been made regarding the source from which investments in M/s. Himco Laboratories were made by Shri Ved Prakash.

(d) In view of answer to part (c) of the question, this question does not arise.

#### Conversion of Airports into International Airports

1799. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering conversion of airports in the country into international airports;

(b) if so, details of the proposals under consideration, proposal-wise;

(c) details finalised so far; and

(d) how soon the final decision could be expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Suggestions have been received from time to time from various quarters for conversion of certain domestic airports into international airports e.g. those at Srinagar, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum etc. Government have not, however, found it possible so far to agree to any such proposal.

#### घटियों के कालत्रु पुर्जों का आवात

1800. श्री दयाराम शास्य: पद्या वाचिक्य तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंडी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे। कि :

(क) यह तीन बर्डों के द्वीराम प्रत्येक देश से कितने मूल्य के घटियों के पुर्जों का आवात किया गया; और

(ब) घटियों के भारत में बने कालत्रु पुर्जों के नियमण के लिए सरकार विवेदी फलों का साथ सम्पर्क रखापिन करने में कहा नक मफल हुई है?

वाचिक्य तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंडलालय ने इस्यु मंडी (श्री भारिक देश) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ब) 1977-78 (जनवरी 1978 तक) में ऐसे नियर्ती का मूल्य 14.68 लाख 80 ला जब कि 1976-77 में 85,000 50 के नियर्त हुए थे।

#### विवरण

पद्य 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (जनवरी 78 तक) के द्वीराम घटियों के पुर्जों के आवातों का मूल्य (मूल्य लाख. 50)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (जनवरी 78 तक)
जर्मन संस्थीय वर्षाराज्य	3. 17	0. 83	6. 93
इटली	0. 56	—	—
आपान	0. 33	171. 23	232. 02
कोरीया वर्षाराज्य	—	—	15. 66
विट्टवर्लैंड	1. 90	9. 56	43. 89
धर्म	—	0. 41	55. 46
योग :	5. 96	182. 03	353. 96

(मूल्य लाल ह)

आयात की गई मर्दे तथा जिन देशों से आयात की गई	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(1) बाल यूवरेंट्स एसेम्बलड	(अनवरी 78 तक)		

## (2) अधिकारों के केत तथा उनके पुर्व

कांस	2.91	9.94	6.72
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	2.33	16.51	38.28
हांगकांग	0.60	75.49	152.32
इटली	1.12	0.56	—
जापान	16.46	37.56	102.28
स्विटजरलैंड	2.06	3.86	35.75
ग्रन्ड	0.99	18.65	4.14
योग :	26.47	162.57	339.49

## (3) अधिकारों के पुर्व अन्यत्र निविष्ट नहीं

कांस	24.09	54.08	70.37
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	3.28	7.16	21.12
हांगकांग	1.47	19.66	59.07
इटली	2.34	1.20	—
जापान	72.29	147.15	268.38
स्विटजरलैंड	6.41	16.48	60.79
सोवियत संघ	3.01	—	—
ग्रन्ड	0.23	0.24	3.32
योग :	113.12	245.97	483.05

## Promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Income Tax officers

1801. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Class II Income Tax Officers have been promoted to Class I on *ad hoc* basis during the last three years;

(b) what are the reasons for *ad hoc* promotions and not regular promotions;

(c) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Income-tax Officers Class II have been promoted in the *ad hoc* promotions during the last three years;

(d) if the number is negligible, what are the reasons; and

(e) whether he proposes to make up the deficiency of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe quota and if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During the calendar years 1976, 1977 and 1978, 154 Income-tax Officers (Group 'B') were promoted as Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') Junior Scale on *ad hoc* basis.

(b) There are large number of vacancies in the grade of Income-tax Officer (Group 'A'). Under the rules appointments on regular basis by direct recruitment and by promotions to the grade of Income-tax Officer (Group 'A') Junior Scale are made on 1:1 basis. Since only a limited number of direct recruits are taken on the results of combined competitive

examination held by the Union Public Service Commission every year, promotions on regular basis can be made only to the extent of the in-take of the direct recruits. It, therefore, becomes necessary to fill the balance of the vacancies on an *ad hoc* basis, pending regular appointment.

(c) 8

(d) and (e). For promotion from Class II to Class I on regular basis the zone is extended to five times the number of vacancies. The reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe officers are applied at that time and such officers get appointed in regular vacancies even if their turn for *ad hoc* appointment on the basis of seniority has not reached. On the last occasion when such regular promotions were made, 18 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers were appointed out of a total number of 80 officers promoted on regular basis. Since a number of junior Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe officers had already been promoted on regular basis, only 8 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers became available for promotion on *ad hoc* basis.

**Money paid as compensation to  
Heirs of deceased passengers  
of Air-India Boeing 747 at  
Bombay**

1802. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

**SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:**

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

(a) what is the total amount of money that has been paid as compensation and to how many heirs of the deceased passengers in ill-fated Boeing-747 which crashed into the sea off Bandra (Bombay) on January 1, 1978;

(b) whether the enquiry in the said happening is now complete and report submitted to Government;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken on the said Report; and

(d) if the enquiry is not complete, when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Upto 23rd November 1978, a sum of Rs 251.82 lakhs has been paid as compensation in respect of 166 passengers and 22 crew members out of 190 passengers and 23 crew members on board the aircraft.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report of the Court of Inquiry is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

**Report of Inter-Ministerial Committee  
on Joint Ventures**

1803. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-Ministerial Committee on joint ventures abroad was set up under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce to finalise the new policy of Government; and

(b) if so, whether its reports have been submitted to Government and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-  
OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):**

(a) and (b). The modified guidelines, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2949/78] describe the new policy of the Government regarding establishment of joint ventures

abroad. The Inter-Ministerial Committee that has been constituted is to consider and decide all proposals that may be received in this regard.

**Dispute between Allahabad Bank and Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited, Calcutta**

1804. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disputes between the Allahabad Bank, Calcutta and Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited, Calcutta were settled in June, 1978 and letters were exchanged in between them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Company has offered substantial margin money for bringing back the industry into its proper health and full operation;

(d) whether the valuation of the properties of the Company have also increased; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to provide actual finance in the interest of industry and its large number of workmen?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The disputes between Allahabad Bank and Lily Biscuit Company Private Limited were not settled, in June 1978, and the Bank advised the company to submit the audited balance sheets for years 1971 onwards.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The company has offered to provide Rs. 7.5 lakhs as fresh margin money towards working capital. The bank on its part would consider providing further finance to the company provided certain other conditions stipulated by it are fulfilled by the company.

**Shortage of Rubber**

1805. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) why Government have failed to keep a buffer stock of natural and synthetic rubber to meet the country's demands when there was acute shortage of rubber in the country this year;

(b) how much rubber has so far been imported since July this year and what are the Government's plan to ensure that rubber shortage is not felt in the country in future; and

(c) are Government contemplating to have a buffer stock of about one lakh tonnes of rubber with it to meet the rubber needs during slack season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) to (c). While assessing the demand and supply of natural rubber and synthetic rubber, maintenance of requisite stock of rubber in the country is taken into consideration. In case of shortage, the deficit would be met by imports. Since July 1978, about 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber have been imported to meet the shortage.

The Rubber Board is implementing several Development Schemes for increasing the production of natural rubber to meet the increasing demand of the industry.

There is no proposal to have a buffer stock of 1 lakh tonnes of rubber.

**Revenue from Bidhi Leaves**

1806. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAJAHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of annual revenue that the Central Government are getting from the Bidhi leaves by way of Sales Tax?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** Tax on sale or purchase of goods inside a State is a State subject of taxation vide Entry 54 of State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The revenue accruing from the Central sales tax on inter-State sale of goods has also been assigned to the States under Article 269(1)(g) of the Constitution. Among the Union Territories, tax revenues in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu do not form part of the consolidated fund of India. As far as other Union Territories are concerned, the Central Government is not getting any revenue from Bidi leaves by way of sales tax.

**Proposal to open Tea Auction Centre in Agartala**

**1807. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether with a view to facilitating the sale of tea produced in Tripura, an auction centre is proposed to be opened in Agartala;
- (b) if so, whether Government have approved the proposal; and
- (c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) It is understood from a Press Report that the Tripura Government is considering the feasibility of setting up a tea auction centre at Agartala.

- (b) Opening an auction centre depends on active participation of buyers, sellers and brokers and is not subject to Government.
- (c) Does not arise.

**Stop-over at Rupshi on Gauhati-Calcutta Flight**

**1808. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendations from the North Eastern Council regarding Third Level Air Service where the traffic potential and the infrastructure facilities are existing with names of places in the Region;

(b) whether the Council have recommended to take steps to improve the existing routes by the Indian Airlines and whether it will cover a stop over at Rupshi on Gauhati-Calcutta flights; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The Secretary, North Eastern Council recommended 8 places to be served by Third Level Operations. The Committee on Third Level Air Services considered the recommendations from all angles and with slight modifications recommended the following 9 places to be served by Third Level Operations. The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government:

1. Arunachal Pradesh

(i) Itanagar (ii) Along (iii) Ziro (iv) Passighat (v) Tezu (vi) Daborijo

2. Assam—Rupshi

3. Meghalaya—Shillong

4. Mizoram—Aizawl.

(b) and (c). Due to fleet constraints Indian Airlines have no plans to operate an air service to Rupshi in the foreseeable future.

**Replacement of Local Employees of IAC in Srinagar by less efficient staff**

**1809. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Department is deliberately hunting out local employees of the IAC in Srinagar and replacing them by less efficient staff; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the vast resentment which has spread as a result of Government's discriminatory policy?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

**SC/ST Employees Associated with Selection Committees/Boards of Nationalised Banks**

**1810. SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers and/or employees of Scheduled Castes/Tribes communities have been associated with the Selection Committees/Boards of the Nationalised Banks or Banking Service Recruitment Board for looking after and safeguarding the interests of SC/ST candidates in matters of recruitments and promotions;

(b) the names of Banks which have SC/ST members in their Selection Committees/Boards, and those which have none; and

(c) the reasons for not having SC/ST member, in the Selection Committees/Boards on the nationalised banks?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). The 7 Banking Service Recruitment Boards which have been set up in different parts of the country to recruit officer and clerical staff in all the nationalised banks will each have a Member of the Board belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In course of time the Recruitment Boards are to deal with promotions also. Till then, the Banks are being advised to provide for a SC/ST member in their Selection Committees.

**Overtime Allowance Admissible to Central Government Employees**

**1811. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prevailing rates of over-time allowance admissible to Central Government employees in various pay scales and when they were fixed;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase these rates in view of the fact that price index and cost of living has substantially increased since the time those rates were fixed; if not reasons;

(c) whether there is a limit of one-third of the salary in respect of payment of Overtime to the Government employees; if so, reasons; and

(d) whether it is proposed to remove or relax this limit to enable the employees to receive payment of O.T. for the entire time devoted by them beyond the normal office hours, if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The prevailing rates of overtime allowance

(O.T.A.) admissible to Central Government employees with effect from

1-2-74 in the various emoluments ranges are follows:—

Emoluments Rs.	Overtime allowance per hour Rs.		
	Upto the first one hour in excess of the prescribed hours of work.	There- after	
Below Rs. 275	Nil.	0.95	
275 and above but below Rs. 325	Nil.	1.25	
325 and above but below Rs. 375	Nil.	1.55	
375 and above but below Rs. 425	Nil.	1.80	
425 and above but below Rs. 475	Nil.	2.05	
475 and above but below Rs. 525	Nil.	2.35	
525 and above but below Rs. 575	Nil.	2.60	
575 and above but below Rs. 625	Nil.	2.90	
625 and above but below Rs. 675	Nil.	3.20	
675 and above	Nil.	3.45	

(b) No, Sir. The increase in the cost of living as reflected in the cost of living index is taken care of by payment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees according to the Dearness Allowance Scheme recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Employees can also get overtime allowance at higher rates as and when as a result of grant of Dearness Allowance, their emoluments move into higher slabs of emoluments for grant of overtime allowance.

(c) Barring certain specified categories of employees, like personal staff of Ministers and higher officers, in whose case the monthly ceiling on overtime allowance has been fixed at one-half of monthly emoluments, in other cases the ceiling is fixed at one-third of the monthly emoluments of the employees concerned. The ceiling has been fixed with a view to ensuring grant of overtime allowance on a

proper basis and controlling the expenditure thereon.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Export of Meat

1812. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much meat was exported out of India during the last three years;

(b) how many live milking animals and other animals were exported during the above period;

(c) is it true that this export has affected Dairy Industry and also hurt the sentiments of some community in India; and

(d) what steps Government intend to take to stop export of animals out of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Meat exports from India during last three years were as follows:—

1975-76	Frozen Meat	4130.8 Tonnes
	Fresh Meat	1244.0 Tonnes
1976-77	Frozen Meat	8295.7 Tonnes
	Fresh Meat	3113.7 Tonnes
1977-78	Frozen Meat	9112.0 Tonnes
(Provisional)	Fresh Meat	6247.0 Tonnes

(b) Live milking animals are not normally allowed for export. Only cattle for breeding purposes are allowed within a limited ceiling and export is canalised through Indian Dairy Corporation. In so far as animals required for meat purposes are concerned, only culled female and castrated male not useful for breeding and draught purposes are permitted for export. The total number of live animals exported from India during the last three years is given below:—

1975-76 1976-77 1977-78

Bovine Cattle	92	3113	5240*
Sheep & Goats	601	11815	103020*

\*Provisional

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not intended to stop export of animals from India.

**Loan given by ICICI to Western India Match Company**

**1813. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India handed out a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs to Western India Match Company recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this loan was given to help that company in manipulating its share prices;

(c) what were the terms of the loan and the purpose for which it has been utilised; and

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, with what results?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The I.C.I.C.I. sanctioned two rupee loans aggregating Rs. 88 lakhs—one of Rs. 60 lakhs in August 1975 and the other of Rs. 28 lakhs in September, 1975 to the Western India Match Company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The loans carry interest at the rate of 11 per cent per annum and were secured against equitable/first mortgage and hypothecation of moveables.

Besides, the ICICI had an option to convert upto Rs. 15.84 lakhs out of the loan of Rs. 60 laks into equity shares of the company at a premium of Rs. 3.20 per equity share of rupee 10 each during the period July, 1, 1976 and June 30, 1978.

The rupee loan of Rs. 60 lakhs has been utilised by the company for expanding the capacity of its paper plant at Calcutta and Splint unit at Port Blair and for modernisations/replacement programmes of its other plants.

The rupee loan of Rs. 28 lakhs was sanctioned to the company for meeting a part of cost of setting up a Technical Training Institute at Madras. Out of this loan only Rs. 7 lakhs have been disbursed for meeting a part of the cost of setting up of the Institute and the balance would be disbursed after the company obtains clearance under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, and makes further progress towards setting up the Institute.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of a Commission of Inquiry into various aspects of Government's Gold Policy**

1814. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum has been submitted to the President of India by Congress (I) requesting the President to set up a commission to inquire into the various aspects of the Government's Gold Policy and stating that the policy was intended to benefit a group of persons who made lakhs of rupees out of fake transactions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has no intention nor does it consider necessary to set up any Commission of Enquiry to enquire into various aspects of the Government's gold policy as requested by the Congress I in their Memorandum to the President of India, as there is no basis for the allegations raised in their Memorandum. Normal checks and scrutiny of accounts conducted under the existing laws, would suffice to ensure that the gold sold in auctions is properly accounted for and to detect any misutilisation of the gold by frauds etc.

Consequent to steep rise in international price of gold and sharper increase in the internal price and consequent increase in scope for speculative forces, the Government suspended the gold auctions since 26-10-1978 and appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations.

**Sanction of Additional Foreign Exchange to Chairman, State Bank of India**

1815. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the State Bank of India, Shri P. C. D. Nambiar on his way to the U.S.A. in October, 1977 to attend a meeting in Washington travelled by a Supersonic Concorde flight across the Atlantic;

(b) if so, for what special reasons did the Reserve Bank of India sanction the additional foreign exchange required to pay the difference in fare between the class to which he is entitled and Concorde fare;

(c) whether the difference was paid for from his personal account;

(d) for what reasons was he allowed to travel on a foreign carrier when the Trans-Atlantic route is served by Air India with daily flights; and

(e) whether the Minister of Finance also attended that meeting in Washington and travelled by the national carrier viz. Air India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payment for the ticket was made in India in rupees.

(c) As the journey was made by the direct flight available and for official purposes, the question of payment by Shri P.C.D. Nambiar from his personal account did not arise.

(d) London-Washington not being served by Air India flights, travel by a foreign Air-lines carrier did not require any special sanction.

(e) The Minister of Finance travelled by a British Airways flight between London to Barbados for attending Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference. Between Barbados and Washington he travelled by a Chartered flight arranged by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

स्टेट बैंक शाक इंडिया, नरोरा, बुलन्डहार के शाक प्रबन्धक के विषद् लागते गये आरोपी वर की गई कायबाही

1816. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बद्रेश्वरियम क्या चित्र भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक शाक इंडिया, नरोरा, बुलन्डहार के शाक प्रबन्धक के विषद् कितने आरोप लगाये गये हैं जो इस बीच गिर हो गये हैं;

(ख) बैंक के उपरोक्त प्रबन्धक के चित्राक तक क्या कायबाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में विनम्र के क्या कारण हैं ?

चित्र भंडी (श्री एच० एच० चटेल) (क) से  
(ग) आख्तीय स्टेट बैंक किया है कि इसे आका निरीक्षक द्वारा किये गये इस आका के एक निरीक्षक से पता चला है कि इस आका में कुछ छहों की स्वीकृति में कुछ गड़बड़ा है, जबोकि निरीक्षक नियोंटे से इस आका के कुछ कमेंट्सरिंग को ईमानदारी में भी सह प्रयोग होता है, इसलिये बैंक ने केंद्रीय जांच व्यारो में प्रयोग किया है कि वह इस की जांच करे। जांच पहले पूरी तरह तक, आका प्रबन्धक के एक मासामध्य प्रधिकारी के हाथ में एक अन्य आका में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

#### Foreign Share holding in Drug Companies

1817. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 dated the 1st August, 1978 regarding dilution of foreign equity to 40 per cent by Foreign Drug Companies and state:

(a) names of Drug Companies whose maximum permissible levels of foreign share holding in foreign companies are (1) 74 per cent; (2) 51 per cent and (3) 40 per cent;

(b) what categories of foreign drug companies are entitled to retain foreign shareholding upto 74 per cent and 51 per cent; and

(c) how many of the companies referred to in (a) have brought down their foreign shareholding under the provisions of the FERA, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) In terms of the new Drug Policy, 8 companies engaged in the manufacture of only formulations have been directed to reduce their non-resident interest to 40 per cent. A statement is attached showing the names of these companies. The applications of the companies, which are not pure formulators but are engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs, are being considered by the Committee referred to in reply to part (a) of the Starred Question No. 229 dated 1-8-78 with a view to determine the nature of technology involved in their manufacture. The number of such companies is 24.

(b) Drug companies with more than 75 per cent of their turn over arising from the manufacture of high technology bulk drugs and intermediates and with a bulk formulation ratio of up 1.5 may retain non-resident interest upto 74 per cent. Those companies whose corresponding turn over is more than 60 per cent may retain non-resident interest upto 51 per cent. All others will have to bring down their non-resident interest to 40 per cent.

(c) Of the 8 formulators referred to in (a) above, proposals for dilution of foreign equity have been received from 4 companies. As regards other drug companies, they will be able to submit dilution proposals only after the permissible level of non-resident equity is determined.

#### Statement

1. The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay.
2. Abbot Labs (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
4. C.E. Fulford (I) P. Ltd., Bombay.
5. Indian Schering (I) Ltd., Bombay.
6. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
7. Nicholas of India Ltd.
8. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd.

**Continuance of Business by M/s. Porrits and Spencers (Asia) Ltd.**

1818. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Porrits and Spencer (Asia) Ltd., Faridabad have the approval of Government to continue business in India beyond 1979 i.e. upto the time of their present agreement expiring in 1979, under FERA; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government by asking the company to dilute the company's shares in the ratio of 80:40 as per Government policy for foreign companies operating in India?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). In terms of the FERA guidelines, M/s. Porrits and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. is entitled to continue its business in India retaining its existing non-resident equity of 59 per cent and accordingly the Reserve Bank of India has granted permission to the company.

#### Ceiling on Professional Incomes

1819. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a ceiling on professional incomes, such as that of doctors and lawyers; and

(b) if so, details of this proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). In the context of the criticism that the rules regulating the payment of managerial remuneration were unjust, because members of professions like doctors, lawyers and others were free from the ambit of such rules, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs had observed, while addressing the 18th All India Conference of

Tax Executives organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the 4th November, 1978 that the "thinking of the Government is to impose a ceiling on income in the case of doctors, lawyers and others as well as to reduce social tensions". However, no concrete proposal in this regard is under the consideration of Government.

#### Utilisation of installed Industrial Capacity to Public Sector

1820. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wide-ranging survey of the economy in the Planning Commission and other official forums has revealed that in most of the crucial areas of the economy, particularly in the public sector, out put is substantially below the installed capacity and this is holding up production; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to utilise full installed industrial capacity?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). In contrast to the improvement recorded in agriculture, the level of industrial production during 1977-78 showed a lower rate of growth as compared to the previous year. The rate of growth in industrial out put was particularly low in basic industries, intermediate goods and consumer goods.

In the public sector there was fall in production in terms of capacity utilisation mainly in Steel, Lignite, Aluminium, Copper, Zinc, Fertilizer (Sindri, Nangal, Gorakhpur), Heavy Electricals and Heavy Engineering. In order to improve out-put steps are being taken to improve power supply, industrial relations and managerial efficiency as well as to stimulate demand wherever this has acted as a damper.

**Inquiry into working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation**

1821. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since inquired into the working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) if so, what are the irregularities which have been found by Government;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to improve the drawbacks of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Government have not made any enquiry as such into the working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. The Board of Directors of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, however, had appointed a One-man Committee in 1975 to review the functioning of the Corporation and to suggest measures for correcting its shortcomings. The Committee's report submitted in August 1976 has not brought out any irregularities in the working of the Corporation.

In the light of the recommendations contained in the One-man Committee Report, the Board of Directors of the Corporation has taken steps to strengthen the organisation and streamline the procedures for dealing with assisted units.

**Import of Capital Goods**

1822. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of capital goods consisting of

manufactures of metals, machinery and transport equipment has declined in 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77;

(b) whether imports of consumer goods, raw materials and intermediate goods have accounted for a higher proportion of imports in 1977-78 than in 1976-77; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, are under consideration of Government to regulate imports so as to step up investment in economy and to avoid imports of non-essentials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Based on the latest official data available for the first 10 months of 1977-78, statistics showing India's imports in respect of important groups falling under categories referred to in the question are as follows:—

**IMPORTS**

Categories	(Rs. Crores)	
	April-June	1976-77 1977-78

**A. Capital goods**

1. Manufactures of metals	27	32
2. Machinery & transport equipment	867	911
Sub-total of specified groups	894	943

**B. Consumer goods**

1. Food articles including cereals and cereal preparations	886	188
2. Vegetable oils 'soft'	64	405
3. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	46	56
Sub-total of specified groups	996	649

Categories	(Rs. Crores)	
	April—January 1976-77	1977-78
<b>C. Raw Materials and Inter-mediates</b>		
1. Crude materials inedi-ble except fuel . . .	315	587
(a) Textile fibers . . .	203	407
2. Mineral fuels lubricants and related materials .	1066	1305
3. Animal and vegetable oils and fats other than soft . . .	24	216
4. Chemicals other than medicinal and pharmaceutical products . . .	346	458
(a) Fertilizers manufac-tured . . .	149	193
5. Pearls precious and semi-precious stones unworked or worked .	139	264
6. Iron and steel . . .	185	216
7. Non-ferrous metals . . .	134	158
<i>Sub-total of specified groups</i> . . .	2209	3204
<i>Grand total of imports</i> . . .	4236*	5016 %

\*Revised

1% likely to undergo revision when revised figures are available.

(c) However, constant vigilance is kept to ensure that import of only such items are permitted as are not adequately or effectively available indigenously and unwanted import are not allowed. This is kept under review in consultation with the Directorate of Technical Development and other concerned Ministries. Efforts are also being made for increasing domestic production of items which are currently being imported for meeting essential consumer or industrial requirements.

While Government has liberalised import selectively, it is also keen on regulating excessive growth in product imports, in keeping with its objective

of self-reliance. From this point of view appropriate allocation of funds and capacities are being considered by the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries for increasing domestic production of various items that are currently being imported.

#### Consultative Machinery on Wage Guide-lines in Public Sector Undertakings

1824. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-JEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultative machinery has been set-up for consultations with trade union leaders on wage guide-lines in Public Sector Undertakings, if not, when the same is expected to be set up; and

(b) whether Public Sector Undertakings are still obliged to consult Bureau of Public Enterprises and get the approval of the Finance Ministry before the conclusion of wage settlement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Consultative Machinery referred to will be set up as soon as nomination from all the Trade Unions organisations who have been addressed in this regard are received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### Financial Assistance to ESCAP

1825. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered ten thousand dollar to ESCAP to assist in the promotion of active cooperation among developing countries;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the assistance offered; and

(c) the names of those countries where assistance is offered?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (c). One of the decisions of the meeting of ESCAP Ministers of Industry, held in Bangkok in November, 1977, related to the establishment of an informal 'Club' to assist in the promotion of active cooperation among the developing countries, particularly for the benefit of the least developed countries. The ESCAP Secretariat had estimated that a sum of US \$ 68,400 would be required in 1978 for identifying and quantifying the requirements of least developed countries. As there were financial constraints on account of which the work was not proceeding fast and on a specific request from ESCAP for financial support, Government of India have decided to contribute US \$ 10,000 for the project.

The least developed countries in ESCAP region are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, and Western Samoa. ESCAP expects to develop programme for assistance to all these countries.

#### Import of Explosives

1826. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:**

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has placed orders with firms in U.K. and Spain for the explosives for use in coal mines;

(b) if so, whether the first shipment has arrived to India;

(c) what are the total explosives being imported from these two firms; and

(d) to what extent these explosives will be sufficient in coal mines?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) An order has been placed with a firm in Spain so far.

(b) The shipment is likely to be made during the first/second week of December, 1978.

(c) 1100 M/T. from the firm in Spain.

(d) These explosives are being imported by the STC at the instance of Department of Coal, Government of India, to supplement the supplies available from indigenous sources.

#### Central Assistance to States

1827. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the recent flood affected States have proposed that the Central assistance provided to them be treated as grants and not as advance; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Some State Governments have requested that the Central assistance for meeting the additional expenditure necessitated by floods should be provided to them in the shape of out-right grants and not as advance Plan assistance.

(b) The policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities in 1978-79 are based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. According to these arrangements Central assistance is given to States in the form of advance Plan assistance which is to be utilised for accelerating the on going Plan works or for undertaking new approved Plan works which fit in the Plan priorities and result in the construction of durable and productive assets. The Government of India have been following a uniform

policy in the case of all the States which suffered from the natural calamities; and, hence it is not possible to adopt a differential treatment in the case of any State.

**Proposal for Non-Banking Financial Agency to Mop up Deposits from Emigrants.**

1828. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted a proposal for Reserve Bank of India's clearance to organise a non-banking financial agency to mop up deposits from the emigrants or their families in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what are the details and Government's decision thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages the utilisation of the savings of the emigrants particularly to Gulf countries, according to their wishes in schemes such as purchase of land, construction of houses etc. on the one hand and on the other hand in integrated rural development programmes such as dairying, poultry farming, inland water fish farms, village and rural industries, minor irrigation projects, transmission and distribution of electricity etc.

The proposal has been made to the Reserve Bank of India in the last week of October, 1978. The Reserve Bank are yet to take a final view on it.

**Development of Tourist Centres in Garhwal Division**

1830. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for development

of tourists centres in the Garhwal Division; and

(b) if so, what are the places selected for this purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cancellation of Export Licences of Garment Exporters**

1831. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to cancel the export licences of at least 20 garment exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (c). Show-cause notices were issued to a number of exporters who had surrendered quotas during the current year after getting allocation for ready goods. Textile Commissioner had been asked to examine the replies to show-cause notices given by such exporters with a view to taking appropriate action. The report of the Textile Commissioner has since been received.

**नियंत्रित बडाने के उपाय**

1832. श्री यमुना प्रसादगांधी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रश्नोंर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बडाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 के 30 नितम्बर, 1978 के दोरान देश में किन किन वस्तुओं का भायात किया

गया और प्रयोक वस्तु के लिये कितनी अधिकारी की गई तथा यह अधिकारी किन-किन देशों को को गई और इस अधिकारी में कितने-कितने मूल्य की, किन-किन वस्तुओं का, किन-किन देशों को नियंत किया गया; और

(क) क्या यह मत है कि आयातों का मूल्य नियंत वस्तुओं के मूल्य से अधिक या भी यदि हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस असनुचल के समान करने और नियंत बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

वारियर तथा नागरिक प्रूति और तहकारिता संबंध में राज्य बंदी (धी नागरिक देश) : (क) और (क) भाल विधीय वर्ष के समान में आयातों तथा नियंतों के वस्तुवार तथा देशवार मरकारी आक्रमणी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

तथापि, 1978-79 की प्रथम छमाई के दौरान सभी आयात नियंतों से अधिक हो गए हैं, जो निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं:—

### कर्तव्य दृष्टि

अप्रैल-मित्रावृत्ति,  
1978

### (प्रनतिम)

नियंति	2497. 36*
आयात	3085. 48*
व्यापार शेष	—588. 12*

\*—जब संशोधित आंकड़े प्राप्त हो जाएंगे तब इनमें संशोधन किए जाने का संभावना है।

एक और हमारी नियंति नोटि में उदारीकरण किया जाना तथा दूसरी प्राप्त विकास देशों द्वारा अपनाए गए संरक्षणात्मक उदाय और इसके व्यापक साथ हमारी कुछ प्रमुख नियंत्रण वस्तुओं में तेजी से गिरावट तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की स्थिति गांग में बढ़ि होने से, प्रतिकूल अपाराहर शब्द की विधि उत्तीर्ण हो गई है।

मरकार ने हमारे नियंतों को प्रवृत्ति पर बराबर नियाती रखी है और हमारे उत्तराधार में सम्बन्ध संरक्षणात्मक परिवर्तन भाले के लिए कई नियंत्रण लिए हैं तथा कई अन्य पर कार्यालय शुरू की हैं ताकि नियंतों की विधि तथा नियंत्रण विधि के लिए नीय रूपी यांकने की गयी है। इस प्रकार के उपाय द्वारा ममत धरेस उपर्योगीयों को उचित मूल्य पर बराबर नियाती वस्तुओं उपलब्ध करने के बल में ढील नहीं दी गई है।

नियंत वडाने के कुछ वहस्तर्वर्ण वस्त्र इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) नियंत संगठनों की भूमिका

एस०टी०सी०, एम०एस०टी०सी०, एच०एस०ई०सी०, ई०सी०जी०सी०, डी०सी०ए० और टी०ए०फ०ए० जैसे नियंत संगठनों की भूमिका की किट से परिवर्तन की गई है ताकि ये केवल कार्य अभियानों में बदल आत्मतर से लम्हों द्वारा बहुत उचित लम्हों में अधिकार उठाते साथ ही नियंत लम्हों के विकास के साथ ही जानकारी और नियंत लम्हों के विषय सहायता प्रदान करते। उन्हें आवश्यक अंतर्नियिट साधनों की उत्पादिति सुनार बनाने, बाजार संबंधी जानकारी और विषय सहायता प्रदान करते, जिसमें इन लम्हों को इन संबंधी गारंटी भी समिल है, का उत्तराधारित तरीका गया है।

(2) नियंत संबंधित परिवर्तन और वस्तु बोर्डों की भूमिका

नियंत संबंधित परिवर्तन और वस्तु बोर्डों को भी सकिया दिया जा रहा है ताकि ये नियंतक सम्बद्ध दो सेवा प्रदान करने में अधिक गतिशील भूमिका नियंत सकें। सेवा प्रक्रियाएं भी सरल की जा रही हैं जिससे उनके कार्य करने के बांग में अधिक लोकसेवा भी जाए।

(3) मूल्य विवरक आवात व नियंत के कार्यालय की भूमिका वे परिवर्तन

आवात व नियंत के मूल्य विवरक के संगठन को किर से नया कार्य दिया जा रहा है और नियंत लम्हे से उसे संबंधितात्मक भूमिका दी जा रही है।

(4) कार्यालय

नियंत्रित गतिशील नियंत लम्हों की समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए कार्यालय गठित किए गए हैं:—

(1) चमड़ा तथा चमड़े के उत्पाद

(2) रन तथा आमूल्य

(3) हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं

(4) इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स

(5) परियोजना नियंति

(6) कर्नीवर

(7) हृषि उत्पाद

(8) नियंत मेवांग, और

(9) लपु उद्योग लेव से नियंति

इन में से चार लेवों मध्यात्मक चमड़ा व चमड़े के उत्पाद, रन और आमूल्य, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स और परियोजना नियंत्रितों के मध्ये में रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और कार्य आगंत बार दिया गया है।

(5) मूल्य वर्धित लदे

प्रायोक बाजाल में लदों के नियंत करने के बारे उनको मूल्य वर्धित लप में नियंत करने पर और

दिया जा रहा है। इससे रोजावार में बुद्धि होगी और साथ ही नियत वाय भी बढ़ेगी।

#### (6) अन्तर्निविष्ट लाभान्वी की उत्पत्तिः

नियत उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आवश्यक अन्तर्निविष्ट साधन उचित भीत पर उपलब्ध हों। इससे कुछ समय के बाद स्थिर प्रायत नियत नीति अपना कर सुनिश्चित करने का इरादा है।

#### (7) आयात नीति का उदाहरण बनाया जाना

आयात अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों पर उत्पत्ति सुकर बनाने के लिए आयात नीति उदाहरणाई गई है। आयात लाइसेंसिंग प्रतिक्रियाएं भी काफी मरम बनाई गई हैं और कुछ समय में उन्हें पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया गया है ताकि आवश्यक अन्तर्निविष्ट साधन प्राप्त करने में कम समय लगे।

#### (8) प्रतिपूरक सहायता

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अपने नियतों को स्वायित्व प्राप्त करने और प्रतियोगी धमता बनाने रखने की दृष्टि से तीक वर्ष नियति के लिए चुनिन्दा मर्दों पर एक प्रतिपूरक सहायता देने की नीति घोषित की गई है। नकर प्रतिपूरक सहायता नियन्त्रित करने और मर्दों का चुनाव करने का बारा हैं औलैंडर नीति द्वारा निकारित किये गये सामाजिक नियान्त्रितों को देखते हुए फिर से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

#### (9) उत्पादन आधार की मजबूत बनाना

भौतिकीय और कृषि दोनों लेनों में चुनिन्दा मर्दों के लिए उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बनाने कर और उका विनियात करने नियत योग्य अवधिकार दूषित किया जायेगा। नियत उत्पादन के रास्ते में आने वाली कठिनाइयां दूर की जा रही हैं। नियत आवश्यक एकांक व्यापारी से बत प्रतिशत नियति के लिए स्थापित की जाने वाली एककों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

#### (10) शीर्षाधिक उपाय

शीर्षाधिक उपाय के क्षय में जोतना आयोग आगामी वार्षिक/वर्षवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने हेतु चुनिन्दा नियर्यात लेनों के लिए धन नियन्त्रित करने की प्रादिमिकताओं के बारे में विचार कर रहा है। कृषि लेनों में नियर्यात के लिए बायान फसलों (चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची), ताजे फलों और सांदेशवेद, व्याज, आत, यथानों, नागर सीड़, निलदर्नों, समूद्री उत्पाद आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ावे पर बत दिया जायेगा।

#### (11) राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग

नियत प्रयास में राज्य सरकारों के और अधिक सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने और उसे प्राप्त करने का नियंत्रण किया गया है। उनके साथ मलांग-बलग व

सामूहिक क्षय से विस्तार में विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा। मुक्त मंत्रियों और दूसरे संबंधित मंत्रियों के साथ शीघ्र ही बैठकें की जायेंगी।

#### (12) विविधीकरण

नियत की देशवार संभाव्यता का प्रययन आरंभ किया गया है और आजारों व साथ ही बस्तुओं के विविधीकरण पर बत दिया जा रहा है।

#### (13) विदेशों में कार्यालयों का सुधारवस्त्रीकरण

नियत संबंधित संगठनों और बस्तु बोर्डों के विदेश स्थित कार्यालयों को योग्यतमव एक छत के नीचे लाया जा रहा है ताकि उनके कार्यों में बेहतर तात्परता हो सके। न्यूयार्क और पेरिस में ऐसा किया भी जा चुका है।

#### (14) आणियिक प्रतिनिधियों की भूमिका

विदेशों में हमारे आणियिक प्रतिनिधियों के कार्यालयों को भी इस योग्य बनाया जा रहा है जिससे बे बाजार आनकारी, नियर्यातकों को सहायता अनुदानों कार्यवाही की व्यवस्था करने और परिवेश व्यापार से अधिक गतिशील भूमिका निभा सकें।

(15) विदेशों में आणियिक प्रतिनिधियों के काम करने के ढंग को विनियमित करने वाला नीति नियन्त्रित भी पूरी तरह से संसोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि वे नियत प्रयास में अधिक बेहतर सक्षिय सहायता प्रदान कर सकें।

#### (16) व्यावसायिक नियन्त्रण

व्यावसायिक नियन्त्रण विनियमों तथा लदान पूर्व नियोजन प्रतियोगों का पुनरीकाण तथा नियमों का संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि

(i) बस्तुओं में तकनीकी तथा हमारे नियर्यात बाजारों की प्रावश्यकताओं को व्यापार में रखते हुए प्रतियोगों को कम व्यापित बनाया जा सके और उनमें लजीलापन लाया जा सके;

(ii) चुनिन्दा नियन्त्रण आवश्यकताओं के परिवीरण तथा गिरावटों की जांच की प्रणाली अनुकूल बनायी जा सके; तथा

(iii) गलती करने वाले नियर्यातकों को, जिन्होंने घटिया उत्पादों के नियर्यात किये हैं, निवारण टड़ की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

#### (17) संयंत्रत उल्लंघन

विदेशों में भागीदार संगठन उद्यमों की स्थापना को नियंत्रित करने वाले संसोधित भागीदारों मिलानों जारी किए गए हैं। अब न केवल भौतिक संयंत्रत उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए बल्कि परामर्शी तेवा,

व्यापारिक, जो ह तथा खुदरा विषयन, जिनमें का पता लगाने तथा दृष्टि, जलपानगृह आदि ऐसे जैसा उद्देश्यों की स्थापना के लिए भी प्रस्तापनाओं पर विचार किया जाएगा।

#### ( 18 ) परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ

नियंत्रित समस्याएँ को उत्तरव्य एवं परिवहन संबंधी प्रबल्याना को सुधारने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। उत्तरानन्द स्थानों के पास के स्थानों पर एवर कार्गो कम्पनेक्सेज स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। इससे भी जलमान निकारी लाइंसेंस पर से कुछ दबाव भी कम होगा। समूद्री कारों के लिए प्रतिवापनाओं को सुधार बनाने विवर बनाने लागू करने, जहाजों के बदल जल्दी-जल्दी बढ़ाने तथा भाड़ा दर विवर तथा उचित रखने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। जिससे परिवहन को भी सुदूर बनाया जा रहा है ताकि ये सौधार करने की अपनी समस्याओं को सुधार सकें।

( 19 ) संबंधित परिवहन संबंधी समस्याओं पर विचार-विभाग करने तथा उनका अध्यक्ष नाहर से यूरोपांक करने के लिए स्कोप-विभाग, स्कोप-एवर तथा स्कोप-एस जैसी प्रस्तावी समितियाँ बनाकर संसाधन में तैयार किए गए हैं।

#### ( 20 ) मुक्त व्यापार लेने

सांताकूर और फांडला मुक्त व्यापार लेनों से संबंधित प्रश्नाओं पर सरल कर ही गई है ताकि लीब्रेटा से सभी प्रस्तावनाओं पर विचार किया जा सके। मुक्त व्यापार लेनों में एकान्त के लिए पंजीयन माल, कच्चे माल, घटकों आदि के आपात को बूझ सामान्य साइसेस सूची पर रखा गया है। जिन समस्याओं और नीतियों, इन मुक्त व्यापार लेनों की बृद्धि तथा विकास का, उन पर विचार करने के लिए समिति गठित की गई। प्राप्त धनराशि प्रतिवेदन पर पूछे ही काम-वाही गृह की जा चुकी है।

#### ( 21 ) बहुपक्षीय दोनों में व्यापार

विकासकाल दोनों के लिए प्रकल्प व्यापार वातावरण प्राप्त करने के लिए विविध बहुपक्षीय मंडलों जैसे घटकाव और भाट में हमारे प्रयास पूरी तरह चलते रहे।

#### ( 22 ) हिपलीय स्तरों पर प्रयास

हिपलीय स्तर पर, पारस्पर्यक लाभ के लिए दोनों विद्याओं में व्यापार बढ़ाने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था अधिकारी और नाय ही मंडली दोनों स्तरों पर, बैठकें करके की जा रही हैं। दोनों विद्याओं दोनों के लिए देशवार नीति बनाई जा रही है।

हमारे देश में अन्तर्निहित कमता के होने, हमारी नीतियों में विभरता लाने, प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने और रखनासक एवं संबंधितमक एक अपनाने से सरकार की यह विचारात् है कि हमारे देश के लिए

जलमान स्थिति पर काढ़ पाने तथा नियंत्रों में सहत बृद्धि बनाये रखना संभव ही सही, जिसे न केवल हमारी आयात आवश्यकताएँ पूरी ही संकेती आपूर्ति विकास के लिए भी हमारी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी ही संकेती।

**Increase in Paid-up period from two to Five Years by L.I.C.**

**1833. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN:**

**SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has increased the paid-up period from two years to five years;

(b) if so, the facts and justification thereof;

(c) whether any notification was issued by L.I.C. in this regard to make the decision known to the public;

(d) if so, when and if not, why not; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce this period from five years to two years as before?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prior to 1-4-1973, the LIC allowed paid-up values under life insurance policies after 2 years' premiums had been paid but this period was increased to 3 years for policies effected on or after 1-4-1973. The conditions for granting paid-up value were further modified, in respect of policies issued on or after 1-1-1976, to provide that a paid-up policy would be secure if premiums under a policy have been paid for a period of 5 years or one-fourth of the original premium paying period of the policy, whichever is less, subject to the condition that premiums have been paid for a minimum period of 3 years. The change in the conditions for granting paid-up value was

aimed at preventing discontinuance of policies at early durations and is in the general interest of the policy-holders. Early lapses and the relatively high cost of servicing a large number of paid-up policies for small amounts were a drain on the profits of the LIC, and to the extent such drain was prevented the policy-holders maintaining their policies in force would benefit.

(c) and (d). Circulars were issued by the LIC to bring the changes to the notice of all offices and through them to the notice of field personnel including agents. It is the duty of the persons canvassing business to explain to the prospects the current policy conditions and benefits.

(e) The LIC has received representations for changes in the current conditions for grant of paid-up values under policies and is looking into the matter.

#### Rise in deficit in current financial year

1834. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he expects that the overall deficit in the current financial year will rise further;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) reasons for such a rise;

(d) whether the said rise would lead to inflationary and/or other economic difficulties; and

(e) if so, how are Government tackling the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). The position about the likely year end deficit will be known only after the Revised Estimates for the current financial year are finalised. It is Government's endeavour to maintain price stability and its policies are directed towards that end.

#### New Scheme to regulate overdrafts by States

1835. SHRI SHIV SAMPAKI RAM:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has evolved a new scheme to regulate overdrafts by States in order to enforce greater financial discipline;

(b) whether the scheme has since been implemented;

(c) if so, when;

(d) the salient features of the scheme and the extent to which it would be possible to restrain the states from taking overdrafts;

(e) what is the response of the State Governments to the new scheme to run overdrafts; and

(f) the position of overdrafts by states on the Reserve Bank as on November 1, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A scheme for regulation of States' overdrafts, broadly on the lines of the scheme evolved in 1972 has been brought into effective operation with effect from 1st October 1978. The intention to do so had been expressed while presenting the Budget for 1978.

(d) The scheme which has been evolved in consultation with the RBI provides that, as soon as a State Government has availed of 75 per cent of the authorized normal ways and means limit available to it from the RBI, the Reserve Bank of India will caution the State Government and if, despite such a caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7 working days, the RBI will automatically suspend the State's payments which will not be resumed until

after the overdraft has been cleared. The normal authorized ways and means limits available to the States from the RBI has been doubled to provide a larger margin to the States for temporary imbalances in the flow of receipts and pace of expenditure. The Government of India has decided to extend to the State Governments special loans to clear their accumulated deficits as on 31st March, 1978. The plans of the States for the current year are also fully financed. In view of these measures and the enlargement of the authorized ways and means advances available to the States from the RBI, it can be reasonably expected that the States will avoid running into overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. It may be pointed out that overdrafts are in contravention of article 233(3) of the Constitution and Section 21(A) of the RBI Act.

(e) Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura have stated that the scheme for regulation of the States' overdrafts should have been brought into operation after the publication of the report of the 7th Finance Commission and conclusion of the deliberations of the HDC Committee appointed to review the Centre-State financial relations and after discussions with the State Governments. Tamil Nadu has stated that the scheme should have been discussed with the various States before introduction. Other States have not reacted adversely to the introduction of the scheme.

(f) No State was in overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India on 1st November, 1978.

कर्जुराहो पर्टेट काम्पैनेट में होटल बाबत

1836. श्री तमीनारायण नाथक : बता एवं बताएं और नामर विवाहन भासी यह बताएं की क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्जुराहो पर्टेट काम्पैनेट में स्थित कर्जुराहो होटल में कमरे 40 कमरे हैं तो आपात

(ख) क्या बरकार और कमरों के नियम के अन्तर्वाले बारें, वह हूँ तो किसने कमरे बताएं की क्षमा करेंगे हैं और इसमें बिल्मी उत्तर लेने;

(ग) क्या यह तथ है कि भारत-कर्त्तव्य के पर्टेट काम्पैनेट की इमारत और पर्टेट काम्पैनेट के कमराओं के लिए दिलायी आवास कर्जुराहो में स्थित नहीं हैं और इन इमारतों का नियमण कर तक ही जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) क्या भारतीय और विदेशी पर्टेटों के लिए राति में 'फिल्म लो' की व्यवस्था की जायेगी; काफिल के केवल दिन के समय ही इन पर्टेट स्थलों में बाते हैं और राति के समय वे बाली होते हैं?

पर्टेट और नामर विवाहन [भासी (वी भी तुक्कोलम्ब और लिंग) : (क) कर्जुराहो—पर्टेट काम्पैनेट में नियमित होटल है—

होटल का नाम	कमरों की संख्या
1. सरकारी सेक्टर 'कर्जुराहो होटल' (भारत पर्टेट विकास नियम)	48 कमरे
2. गैर-सरकारी 'बन्देला होटल' सेक्टर	70 कमरे

इसके अतिरिक्त, एक पर्टेट बंगला है जिसमें 6 (4 बैठ बाले) कमरे हैं और एक दूर्दित होटल है जिसमें 100 बैठ बाला जबगाहार है, इन दोनों का संचालन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

[(ब) भारत पर्टेट विकास नियम की छठी योजना (1978-83) में 20-30 कमरों की बृद्धि द्वारा 'कर्जुराहो होटल' के विस्तार के लिए 30 लाख ८० की व्यवस्था है।

सरकार द्वारा एक ब्राइवेट पार्टी को भी कर्जुराहो में 46 कमरे बाले एक होटल के नियमित के लिए बनायोनामालन किया जाता है।

(ग) इस समय भारत सरकार पर्टेट काम्पैनेट कर्जुराहो के लिए आपिस विनियन अवधार उत्त पर्टेट काम्पैनेट के कमराओं के लिए दिलायी आवास देने विशेष रूप से कोई विस्तार सरकार के विषयाधीन नहीं है।

(घ) भारत सरकार पर्टेट काम्पैनेट, कर्जुराहो की 16 एवं १० एवं श्रीजेटर और पर्टेट एकार जिसमें उत्तरायण कराई जाती है वह कामीनाम, जब वह आवासकाला होती है, पर्टेटों के आवासों की बासाने का व्यापक करता है।

**Steps for controlling rise of prices in Consumer Goods and Food Articles**

1837. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether price indices of many consumer goods and food articles have recently increased;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) causes for such increase; and

(d) steps taken by Government for controlling the rise of prices in the consumer goods and food articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The wholesale price indices during the past three months showed a mixed trend. During the period August 12, 1978, and November 11, 1978, the wholesale price indices of rice, jowar, bajara, maize; milk, fish, sugar khandsari; groundnut oil and handloom and powerloom cloth have declined. During the same period the wholesale price indices of urad, tea, coffee, vanaspati, mustard oil, kerosene, matches, soap, footwear, electric lamps, utensils, razor blades, formulated drugs and cement have remained more or less steady. There has however, been some increase in the prices of wheat, gram, arhar, moong, masoor, potatoes, onions, coconut oil, synthetic detergents, tyres and tubes and soda ash. Overall, the all-commodities wholesale price index during these three months firmed up by only 0.4 per cent.

(b) A statement showing the wholesale price index numbers for individual commodities during the weeks ending

August 12, 1978 and November 11, 1978 is attached.

(c) The analysis made in reply to Part (a) above, indicates that by and large the prices of essential commodities have remained stable. The commodities which have witnessed increases in the wholesale prices may be attributed to lean period, widespread floods and to some extent due to the gap between demand for and supply of commodities like pulses. In the case of manufactured items the price increase, may be attributed to increase in electricity, steel and other input costs.

(d) Government is keeping a constant watch on the movement of prices and availability of essential commodities. Various measures have been taken during the past 19 months, and additional measures will be taken as and when the situation demands. High priority has been given to increase the production of essential articles—both agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. This is particularly in respect of commodities like pulses and oilseeds for which the supplies are not keeping in line with the growing demand. The demands of the State Governments for allocation of wheat and rice for supply through the public distribution system are being met in full. The import and export policy has been restructured to take care of the basic requirements of the common man. To supplement supplies, import of items like pulses and edible oils is being allowed under Open General Licence. National level cooperatives like NAFED and NCCF are enlarging their role in procuring essential commodities at fair prices from growers and making arrangements for their supply to consumers at reasonable prices. State Government have been requested to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and to see that hoarders, blackmarketeers and anti-social elements do not indulge in mal-practices regarding pricing and marketing of essential commodities.

## Statement

*Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Essential Commodities and Items of Mass Consumption.*

(Base: 1970-71—100)

Commodities	Index numbers week ending.	
	12-8-78	11-11-78
Rice . . .	165.2	162.7
Wheat . . .	150.0	153.2
Jowar . . .	156.6	148.7
Bajra . . .	146.6	134.8
Barley . . .	152.1	156.0
Maize . . .	176.0	166.9
Gram . . .	228.6	254.5
Achar . . .	266.3	295.3
Moong . . .	255.0	282.0
Masoor . . .	299.6	329.8
Urad . . .	243.0	243.2
Potatoes . . .	196.9	183.5
Onions . . .	183.0	188.1
Milk . . .	171.7	164.8
Eggs . . .	152.6	160.6
Fish . . .	313.3	200.9
Meat . . .	230.6	241.4
Tea . . .	204.4	205.1
Coffee . . .	119.7	120.3
Condiments and spices . . .	172.5	188.9
Sugar . . .	149.9	142.4
Gur . . .	156.3	177.5
Khandsari . . .	156.8	117.4
Vanaspati . . .	162.0	162.0
Groundnut oil . . .	143.9	139.7
Mustard oil . . .	189.9	190.8

Commodities	Index numbers week ending	
	12-8-78	11-11-78
Coconut oil . . .	176.4	188.8
Gingelly oil . . .	147.8	150.8
Cottonseed oil . . .	126.7	131.4
Biscuits . . .	156.9	156.9
Bread . . .	160.0	160.0
Kerosene . . .	233.5	233.5
Matches . . .	102.6	102.6
Coal . . .	212.2	212.2
Soap . . .	171.9	171.9
Synthetic detergents . . .	172.0	178.7
Cotton cloth mill . . .	182.8	185.0
Handloom and power-loom cloth . . .	169.8	167.1
Khadi cloth . . .	160.0	160.0
Hurricane lanterns . . .	166.8	168.9
Utensils . . .	205.6	205.6
Razor blades . . .	107.0	107.0
Flash light torches . . .	165.5	158.5
Dry cells . . .	167.4	171.9
Electric lamps . . .	159.5	159.5
Paper . . .	181.5	191.5
Tyres . . .	171.6	186.1
Tubes . . .	196.9	205.4
Formulated Drugs . . .	129.9	129.9
Footwear . . .	196.5	196.5
Hair oil . . .	185.9	185.9
Tooth Paste . . .	150.9	150.9
Coke . . .	224.3	224.3
Soda ash . . .	200.0	218.0
Cement . . .	190.2	190.2

**Appointment of Review Committee in connection with Gold Auction Policy of Government**

1838. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Review Committee has been appointed in connection with gold auction policy of Government;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee and when the Committee is to submit its report; and

(d) whether no gold shall be auctioned till the report of the Review Committee is received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The constitution of the committee is as below:

Chairman-Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

Member (i) Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) Finance Secretary.

(iii) Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

(iv) Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Member-Secretary-Gold Control Administrator.

(c) To review gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations. The Committee is required to submit its report as early as possible.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**LIC policy Holders discontinuing Payment before Five Years**

1839. SHRI CHINTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LIC appropriates the payment made in the form of premiums by the policy holders who discontinue the payment before five years;

(b) if so, the amounts, thus appropriated by the LIC during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government considers it desirable to discontinue this practice in the interest of policy holders and refund the amounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No; Sir. As provided in section 113 of the Insurance Act, 1938, a policy of life insurance issued by the LIC acquires a guaranteed surrender value if all the premiums under the policy have been paid for at least 3 years. It is only policies under which premiums have been paid for less than 3 years that lapse without acquiring any surrender value. The provision is based on actuarial considerations.

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

**प्रार्थीय सहकारी समितियाँ**

1840. श्री यादीश प्रसाद नाथुर: क्या विधिवाली तथा नामांकित पूर्वि और सहकारिता भंडीयह बताने की हुया करें कि :

(क) प्रार्थीय सहकारी समितियों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने और उन्हें निहित स्थानों से मुक्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार नकली सदस्यता की रोकने और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कुछ प्राविधिक तथा नामांकित करने का है कि एक परिवार के सदस्य एक समिति के पदाधिकारी न बनें; और

(ग) नई भर्ती के समय वर्द्धमान सदस्यों द्वारा वैदा और वार्ता विषयों की दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्रवाही करने का विचार है?

साधिक तथा नामिक दृष्टि और सहकारिता भवनमें राज्य भवी (भी आरोप देंगे) : (क) हमनों को विधिक भावा में वृण्ण सुलभ करने की दृष्टि से 1.5 साल प्रायामिक हृषि वृग्ण समितियों को विधिक दृष्टि से भारतविनियंत्र, व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र से सकाम और कार्यक्रम 90,000 संस्थाओं, जिनमें कृषक सेवा समितियों और भी आवासीय लोकों के लिए बड़े पैमाने की वृह-दृष्टियों समितियों भी आमिल हैं, में पुनर्निर्मित करने के कार्यक्रम का बहुत विधिक नहीं है। यह कार्यक्रम आनंद प्रदेश, झरना, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, कर्नल, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में व्यूनारिक पूरा हो गया है। पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश और पर्यावरण बंगाल में इसे अभी पूरा किया जाना है। गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-तथा काश्मीर और महाराष्ट्र में यह कार्यक्रम अभी बुझ किया जाना है।

मूल्य भवितियों और राज्यों के सहकारिता भवितियों के सम्मेलन में और विचालियों को अलग रखने, प्रायामिक समितियों में खुली सदस्यता की व्यवस्था करने, पवारिता करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने, प्रबन्ध मंडल में कमजोर बांगों के लिए स्थान आरक्षित करने, पवारितों की वृण्ण देने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और स्वतंत्र प्रायिकारी द्वारा नियंत्रित चूनाव कराने की सिकारिती की थी। बहुत से राज्यों ने इनमें से कुछ सभी सभी सिकारितों को कार्यान्वयित किया है।

जहाँ तक प्रायामिक हृषि समितियों का सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकारों के सलाह थी गई थी कि वे निहित स्थायी को हटाने की दृष्टि से नियमित उपाय अपनाने पर विचार करें—

- समितियों की सदस्यता की समितिवार समीक्षा करना, सदस्यता बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष-वारिक लाभ रखना और साथ ही चंडे औड़े अन्तराल पर इसके परिवर्तन के लिए कारार उपाय करना;
- राज्य सहकारी संघों के लिका कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ सदस्यता भवियान बढ़ाना;
- जहाँ आवश्यक हो, चुनी सदस्यता के लिए उपयुक्त विभाग बनाना;
- समितियों के प्रबन्ध मंडल में कमजोर बांगों, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित अनजातियों भी आमिल हैं, के लिये पर्याप्त स्थानों का आरक्षण करना;
- कमजोर बांगों को वृण्ण देना, ताकि वे सहकारी समितियों का सदस्य बनने के लिये बांडित अंतर्गती दे सकें;
- प्रत्येक समिति में कमजोर बांगों की सदस्य संख्या उनकी आवश्यकताओं को व्याप्त में रखते हुये उनके लिये कुल वृण्ण का एक नियिक अंतिकर्त नियमित करना।

(ब) राज्यों में जापू सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में उन व्यक्तियों का उल्लेख है जो सहकारी समिति के सदस्य बनने के पास हैं। आवारी पर, वह व्यक्ति जो 18 वर्ष की वायु पूरी करने पर बालिग हो गया है यारी संविधा करने में सकाम है और सहकारी समिति हेतु उस लोक का निवासी है, सदस्यता के लिये पाल धोपित किया जाना है। इसी प्रकार, सहकारी समिति प्रविनियमों/नियमों में समिति की प्रबन्ध समिति का सदस्य बनने के बारे में आयोगसायें भी दी गई हैं।

(ग) प्रायामिक हृषि वृग्ण समितियों जिनमें कृषक सेवा समितियों तथा बड़े पैमाने की बहुदेशीय समितियों भी आमिल हैं, की सदस्यता सभी के लिए खुली करने में आने वाली बांगाओं को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने जो कदम उठाए हैं उनमें कुछ ये हैं—

(i) खुली तथा स्वतः सदस्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपयुक्त कानून बनाना; (ii) सहकारी संस्थायों के प्रबन्ध मंडल में कमजोर बांगों के लिये पर्याप्त आरक्षण करना; (iii) पवारितों द्वारा कार्यकरण की सीमा नियमित करना तथा (iv) पवारितों के लिये आयोगसायें नियमित करना। प्रायामिक हृषि समितियों की उन विधियों में सकाम लिए खुली सदस्यता, छोटे किसानों के लिये प्रति-नियिक आदि संबंधी आवश्यक बांगों आमिल करने के बारे में एकरूपता लाने की दृष्टि से भारतीय रिकॉर्ड बैंक ने सभी राज्य सरकारों की प्रायामिक हृषि समितियों की आदान-उप-विधियां परिवर्तित की हैं।

#### Arrears and collection of Income-Tax

1841. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRA-SAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding arrears of income tax as on 31st October, 1978;

(b) what is the total collection of income-tax arrears as on 31st October, 1978;

(c) how many cases of income-tax arrears over Rs. 1 crore are now pending and against whom; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to speed up the collection of arrears?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Information relating to arrears of income tax is compiled quarterly. As such, the figures as on 31st October, 1978 are not available. The latest available figures of arrears as on 31st June, 1978 are as under:-

Gross arrears      Rs. 980.18 crores

Net arrears      Rs. 738.42 crores

(b) As explained in reply to part (a) the figures as on 31st October, 1978 are not available. The total collection/reduction out of arrear demand during the period 1-4-78 to 30-6-78 amounted to Rs. 56.79 crores.

(c) As on 31-3-78 there were 48 cases in each of which gross income tax demand exceeding Rs. 1 crore

were pending. A list of these 48 cases is given in the statement annexed.

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears, such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

Administratively, the Income-tax Officers have been asked to pay special attention to the work of collection/reduction of income tax arrears. The progress of collection/reduction in bigger cases is also supervised by the senior officers in the Department.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Assessee
1	2
1	The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
2	M/s State Bank of India.
3	M/s Grindlays Bank Ltd.
4	M/s Brahmaputra Tea Co., Ltd.
5	M/s Coal Products (P) Ltd.
6	M/s Kerodimal Lohariwala (DECD).
7	Nawab Musharaff Hosain & Ors.
8	Shri Haridas Mundra.
9	Late Ram Nath Bajoria (Decd.).
10	Shri Chandra Nath Banik.
11	*Shri B. N. Bhattacharjee.
12	M/s New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.
13	M/s Orient Paper Mills Ltd.
14	M/s Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.
15	M/s Gopal & Co.

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- 16 Shri Haji Mastan Mirza.
- 17 M/s Kamani Engg. Comp. Ltd.
- 18 M/s Madan Motors.
- 19 Shri Nermal P. Shah.
- 20 M/s Nenmal Champalal Shah & Co.
- 21 M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
- 22 M/s Phoenix Mills Ltd.
- 23 M/s Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
- 24 M/s I.B.M. World Trade Corps.
- 25 M/s General Electric Co.
- 26 Shri Haroon Yusuf.
- 27 M/s Allenberry & Co. (P) Ltd.
- 28 M/s Bharat Sewak Samaj.
- 29 Dr. Jayanti Dharam Teja.
- 30 Shri R. Dalmia J. Dalmia and S. P. Jain.
- 31 Shri R. Dalmia.
- 32 M/s Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.
- 33 M/s Modipon Limited.
- 34 M/s Modi Industries Ltd.
- 35 Rajnikant N. Shroff Nadiad.
- 36 Shri F. P. Gaekwad.
- 37 Shri Manni Lal Gupta.
- 38 Late Shri Giri Lal Jain.
- 39 M/s Giri Lal Mam Chand & Co.
- 40 Shri Sabir Hasan Khan.
- 41 M/s Laxmi Wire and Metal Industries.
- 42 M/s R. B. Shreeram Durgaprasad and Fateh Chand Nar singhdas (Export) firm.
- 43 M/s R. B. Shreeram Durgaprasad (P) Ltd.
- 44 S/Shri C. B. J. Seth & G. B. J. Seth.
- 45 M/s A. P. S. R. T. Corporation.
- 46 E. J. Cleveland.
- 47 Shri K. S. Abdulla.
- 48 Indira Jitendra Narain Singh.  
L/H. of Late Shri Rajahbadur Kamakhya Narayan Singh.

### Anomaly in Pay of LIC Class I Officers

1842. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great anomaly in the actual pay of L.I.C. Class I Officers, who in fact, get less emoluments than the Class III employees pay together with their dearness and bonus allowances;

(b) whether the Class I officers have represented to Government to demote them and make them Class III employees;

(c) whether they have observed a Demands Week in the first and second week of November by resorting to work-to-rule and demonstrated outside the offices of L.I.C. and have met the officials incharge at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Delhi and Madras in deputation; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The total emoluments Class III employees exceed those of Class I employees in LIC in common pay ranges.

(b) Most of the Class I Officers of LIC have represented to LIC for their fixation in the Superintendent's cadre in Class III.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Class I Officers had staged a one hour walk out on the 9th November 1978 and have been on agitation since 6-11-1978 including demonstrations, deputations and non-exercise of Financial Powers.

(d) Matter is under active consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken at an early date.

भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन नीति में परिवर्तन

1843. श्री केशवराव धोडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय श्रीरविदेशी पर्यटकों और उन्हें दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के बारे में अंग्रेजों के समय से अपनाई जा रही नीति में परिवर्तन करके कोई नई योजना लागू करने का है;

(ख) क्या ऐसी शिकायतें की गई हैं कि वर्तमान सुविधाओं सामान्य भारतीय पर्यटकों के हित में नहीं हैं और उन्हें लाभान्वित नहीं करती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार पर्यटन नीति में भारी परिवर्तन करके वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुसार समाजवादी तरीके से परिवर्तन करने हेतु कोई नीति बनाएगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है और इसे कब से लागू किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क), (ख) और (घ). हाल ही में पर्यटन नीति को एक नई दिशा प्रदान की गई है जिस के द्वारा बजट का ध्यान रखने वाले स्वदेशी व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटकों, और साथ ही समाज के अपेक्षाकृत कमज़ोर वर्गों के लाभार्थी पर्यटक के विकास पर केन्द्रीय सकटर में समान रूप से जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस बात की ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्यम आय वाले व बजट पर्यटकों के बास्ते आरामदायक, स्वच्छ तथा सस्ता आवास प्रदान करने के लिए सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में जनता होटलों का निर्माण करने और उन के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रस्ताव है। तीर्थ केन्द्रों पर बड़ी संख्या में जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए धर्मशालाओं/सरायों/मुसाफिरखानों जैसे आवास, जिस का प्रयोग मुच्यतः निम्न आय वर्ग के तीर्थ-यात्रियों/पर्यटकों द्वारा किया जाता है, का सुधार/विस्तार/निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करने के प्रयोजनार्थ, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की पहल पर भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति नामक एक सीसाइटी की स्थापना की गई है जो उपरोक्त किस्म के आवास की व्यवस्था करने में रुचि रखने वाले संस्थानों/चासों/व्यवितरणों को अनुदान/क्रृपालु प्रदान करेगी। इस के अलावा, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने मुख्य-ट्रेवल को प्रोत्साहित करने और साथ ही मध्यम आय वर्ग के पर्यटकों की सस्ता आवास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूरा करने के लिए यथ होस्टलों और पर्यटक बंगलों की एक क्रृपाला का निर्माण किया है।

(घ) यह सामान्य तौर पर जाना जाता है कि बजट पर्यटकों द्वारा प्रयुक्त किए जाने वाला सस्ता आवास कतिपय पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर पर्याप्त नहीं है।

**Assessment of Assets of Temples, Mosques, Churches and Gurdwaras**

1844. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the assets of the temples, mosques, churches and gurdwaras in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Assets of temples, mosques churches and gurdwaras etc. in the country are normally held under a trust or a legal obligation for a public purpose of charitable or religious nature and, as such, are exempt from payment of wealth-tax under section 5(1)(i) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. Where, however, the assets of places of worship are not so held, they would be taxable.

(b) The information is not readily available and shall have to be collected from the field offices all over the country. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of any particular place of worship, the same can be furnished.

**Action taken against M/s. Auto Pins**

1845. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3023 on the 30th April, 1976 regarding tax evasion in Delhi and Faridabad and state what action Government have taken during the last two and a half years in prosecuting M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. and its partners and its allied concerns in respect of offences committed against FERA Gold Control Act and breach of Income-Tax Act and Sales Tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The following are the details of the action taken by

the Government: Action under Income Tax Act.

The searches at the premises of the firm M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and the connected cases in April, 1976 resulted; inter-alia in seizure of cash Rs. 99,670 in the case of M/s. Auto Pins; cash Rs. 29,000, jewellery of value of Rs. 1,98,671 and 100 gold coins valued at Rs. 56,751 from the premises of Shri Sucha Singh Anand, one of the partners of the firm. Cash Rs. 10,000 was seized in the case of Shri O. P. Kumar, Depot Manager, Jaipur. Books of account and documents were seized at a number of premises. Blue films were also seized in two connected cases.

An order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act has been passed in the case of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd., estimating the undisclosed income for the assessment year 1976-77 in a summary manner at Rs. 10,73,075 on the basis of unaccounted sales as indicated by a seized document and retaining seized cash to the extent of Rs. 85,390. Seized cash of Rs. 10,000 in the case of Shri O.P. Kumar has also been retained under section 132 (5).

The regular assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 in the case of M/s Auto Pins has been completed on total income of Rs. 24.83 lacs as against the declared income of Rs. 8.95 lacs. Penalty proceedings for concealment of income have been initiated. In the case of M/s. Motoren Industries, assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 has been completed adding a sum of Rs. 40,000 on account of income from undisclosed sources.

In the case of Shri Sucha Singh Anand, income-tax and Wealth-tax assessments have been completed upto the assessment year 1976-77. In the assessment year 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 24,000/- has been added as income from undisclosed sources, for which penalty proceedings have been initiated in

his case for the assessment years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

With a view to ensure that the investigations are speedily and effectively concluded, the case has been assigned to a senior officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax with effect from 3-10-1978. Scrutiny of the seized material and other enquiries are in progress. Action under law will be taken as warranted by the investigations.

*Action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act*

The officers of the Directorate of Enforcement searched the premises of M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. Delhi and the residential premises of its managing partner and the Manager at Delhi on 29-10-1975 and seized some documents. As a result of investigation made the following Show Causes Notices have been issued to M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. and its Managing Partner Shri Avtar Singh:

(i) For failure to receive commission amounting to Rs. 47,108/- in foreign exchange from M/s. Incorporated Marketing Engineering & Finance S.A. Paris—violation of the provisions of section 16(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(ii) for continuing to associate themselves with M/s. Incorporated Marketing Engineering & Finance S.A. Paris—violation of the provisions of section 27(6)(a) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973; and

(iii) for making payments amounting to Rs. 1,70,000 before 1.1.1974 and Rs. 60,000 thereafter to a person resident outside India—violation of the provisions of Section 5(1)(a) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1974, and Section 9(i)(a) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 respectively.

All the cases have been heard and the adjudication orders will be issued shortly.

*Action under the Gold (Control) Act*

Shri Sucha Singh Anand is one of the partners of M/s. Auto Pins, Faridabad. His residential premises at 6, Cavalry Lane, New Delhi were raided by the Income Tax Deptt. on 6-4-78 and 100 pieces of gold coins (83 pcs. of gold 'passas' 14 pcs. of full gold sovereigns and 3 half gold sovereigns) weighing 1090.500 gms. valued Rs. 56,751/- were recovered. These 100 gold coins were taken over by the Central Excise Department from the Income Tax Department on 27-5-77 and were seized under section 66 of the Gold (Control) Act. The case has been adjudicated on 21-7-1978. According to it, the gold has been confiscated absolutely, the sovereigns have been confiscated but, the party has been given option to redeem the same on payment of Rs. 2000/- as a redemption fine and personal penalty of Rs. 10,000/- have been imposed on the party.

*Action under Sales Tax*

This is a State subject under the Constitution. However, the available information indicates that as far as the firm's office in Delhi is concerned nothing adverse had been found againsts them by the Sales Tax Authorities of Delhi. As regards the firm's establishment in Haryana, the available information shows that they have not been able to proceed with the scrutiny of Sales Tax Cases since the relevant records of the firm are with Income-tax Authorities.

*Enhancement of Compensatory Allowance for Employees of Central Government Stationed in Ladakh*

1846. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance Compensatory Allowance for the employees of the Central Government stationed in Ladakh district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b): A demand from the Staff Side for grant of compensatory allowance at higher rates to Central Government employees stationed in Chusul, Baramula and other border towns in Jammu and Kashmir State has been remitted for the consideration of a Committee of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery).

**Construction of Janata Hotels**

**1847. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enter the Janata Hotel construction industry by providing them facilities like interest subsidy on bank borrowing;

(b) what additional measures were taken by Government to put up additional accommodation State-wise; and

(c) the number of Janata Hotel under construction and how many

have been constructed during the current financial year, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Accommodation is not provided on State-wise basis but on the basis of the need for accommodation at tourist centres. For providing inexpensive accommodation at selected centres, the Central Department of Tourism has set up a chain of youth hostels and tourist bungalows as per the Statement attached. In addition, accommodation is also being provided by State Departments of Tourism and in the private sector.

The Central Plan for Tourism envisages the construction of Janata Hotels in the public sector at the 4 metropolitan cities of New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta & Madras. A 1250-bed Janata Hotel (Ashok Yatri Niwas) is already under construction by the India Tourism Development Corporation in New Delhi. It will be completed in phases by 1980-81.

**Statement**

**Supplementary Accommodation**

S.N.	Name of Unit	Location/name of state	Accommodation available		Date of completion/commissioning
			No. of rooms/beds	5	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>A. Youth Hostels</b>					
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	46 beds		20-7-75
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	46 beds		18-1-76
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	46 beds		20-6-75
4.	Dalhousie	Himachal Pradesh	44 beds		20-5-75
5.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	44 beds		2-11-75
6.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	46 beds		September, 73
7.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	46 beds		1-7-75
8.	Panchkula	Haryana	46 beds		15-3-75
9.	Panitop	Jammu & Kashmir	44 beds		1-6-76

1	2	3	4	5
10. Panaji	Goa, Daman & Diu	46 beds	27-9-75	
11. Puri	Orissa	46 beds	14-11-75	
12. Gandhinagar	Gujarat	46 beds	21-5-76	
13. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	46 beds	8-5-76	
14. Nainital	Uttar Pradesh	44 beds	23-5-76	
15. Trivandrum	Kerala	46 beds		
16. Mysore	Karnataka	46 beds/		
17. Pondicherry	Pondicherry	46 beds } 46 beds } 46 beds }	Under construction/To be com- missioned shortly.	

**B. Tourist Banglows**

1. Portblunder	Gujarat	64 beds	4-3-76
2. Ludhiana	Punjab	64 beds	27-3-76
3. Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	64 bed	21-6-76
4. Darjeeling	West Bengal	20 Addl. rooms	6-6-75
5. Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	48 beds	December, 74
6. Dharamsala	Himachal Pradesh	64 beds	24-4-77
7. Mantralayam	Andhra Pradesh	64 beds } 64 beds }	Under construction/To be com- missioned shortly.
8. Warangal	Andhra Pradesh		
9. Sewagram	Maharashtra		

**सभियों का नियंत्रण**

1848. श्री गंगा चतुर तिथि :  
श्री श्री० एव० कल्पवल्लभाः  
श्री हरी सरकर भहूमते :

क्या शान्तिकरण तथा शास्त्रिक पूर्ति और वह-  
कारिता भवती यह बतानी की हुआ करें कि :

(क) वह सरकार दे बार-बार भवियों संबंधी  
यह भवणायें की थीं कि शास्त्र भाष्यकों के उपयोग की  
सभियों का नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि ही, तो वर्ष 1976-77 की बुद्धान्त में  
वर्ष 1977-78 में दीर्घ नियंत्री भाषा में और  
कितने भूल्य की ताजा सभियों का नियंत्रण किया गया

और किन-किन देशों की किया गया तथा 1978-79 में भालू और याज के नियंत्रण के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और भाषातक देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) ग्रामीण स्वर्य की भवियों की उपेक्षा करके  
सरकार द्वारा सभियों का नियंत्रण करने की अनुमति  
देने के क्या कारण हैं?

शान्तिकरण तथा शास्त्रिक पूर्ति और तहजीबिता  
बंडोलण में राज्य भवती (श्री शास्त्रिक लेख) : (क)  
सरकार भी नीति यह है कि सभियों का नियंत्रण  
तभी करने दिया जाएगा जब वरेलू उत्पादन वरेलू मांग से अधिक हो ।

(ब) नियंत घोकडे नीचे यिए जाते हैं :—

1976-77		प्रत्रेत, 1977 -		जनवरी, 1978
मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	
मे० टन	लाख रु०	मे० टन	लाख रु०	
माल				
मालू	44670	585.14	104	1.37
पाज	163533	1885.11	52222	812.66
लहसुन	2866	54.17	1519	48.62
मान्य				
ताजी	4300	127.16	3045	115.91
सर्वियर्स				

मुख्यतः इन देशों को नियंत किए गए : आबू धाबी, दुबई, कुवैत, नीपाल, बंगलादेश, ब्रिटेन, बहरीन, कांस, इटली, प्रोमान, नीदरलैंड्स, पुर्तगाल, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, ईरान, ईरान, हागकाग, मालदीव, मारीशस, सड़की अरब, सॉवियत संघ आदि । नवम्बर, 78 से 1979 तक की घटविधि में 25,000 मे० टन माल व 75,000 मि० टन पाज के नियंत का सूचय है। माल व तथा पाज का नियंत मुख्यतः उपर्युक्त देशों को ही किया जाएगा ।

(ग) आल व पाज के नियंत की घटुमर्ति इसलिए ही गई है ताकि उपक्रमलिंग का अपने उत्पाद पर पूर्णतः सामयिक मिल सके । मन्य मछियों को नियंत जलाई, 1977 में बन्द दिया गया, केवल तिव पहासी देशों की अस्तावधायक जहरतों और प्रतिबन्ध से पूर्व की बचनबद्धताओं का पूरा करने के लिए थोड़ी सी मात्राओं में नियंत की घटुमर्ति ही गई है ।

#### Complaints against Air India General Sales Agency

1849. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government and the Air India had received any specific complaints against Air India

General Sales Agency in London and Delhi; and

(b) whether the services of General Agency have been terminated thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received regarding the functioning of Air-India's General Sales Agency (GSA) both in Northern India and in the United Kingdom, from sub-agents who had previously been considered for appointment but found not suitable. The nature of the complaints was basically that the General Sales Agent was making undue profits and that he was not treating each sub-agent equally. This complaint was investigated by Air-India and found that it was baseless. Air-India has not terminated the General Sales Agency in the United Kingdom. It was Air-India's intention to appoint their London Agents, M/s. Hindustan Travel Services to act as their General Sales Agents for Northern India so as to render better services to passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and India.

Hindustan Travel Service (U.K.) agreed to function as Air-India's

General Sales Agent for the Punjab region but their Directors being non-resident, one of them set up a separate company in India in the name of Hindustan Travel Tours (P) Ltd. to comply with the Reserve Bank of India regulation. This company functioned as Air-India's General Sales Agent for the Punjab region from April 1975 till April 1978, when they were given notice of termination by Air-India in keeping with the spirit of the discussions at a meeting of the Travel Agents' Association of India at Bangalore to the effect that all airlines in India should give up their General Sales Agent in India. In August 1978, Air-India found that other airlines were continuing to retain their General Sales Agent in India. Air-India, therefore, decided to re-appoint a General Sales Agent for the above mentioned region. Considering that Hindustan Travel Services (U.K.) had functioned as their General Sales Agent for the Punjab region earlier, forming a separate Company of the name of Hindustan Travel Tour (P) Ltd. Air-India decided that it would be commercially advantageous if they were re-appointed as their General Sales Agent once again. The Managing Partner of Hindustan Travel Services, however, instead of functioning in the name of Hindustan Travel Tours (P) Ltd. as before, formed a separate company of the name of Janata Travel (P) Ltd., and started functioning as Air-India's General Sales Agent for Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi effective from 11-8-1978.

#### Measures to Tax Self-Employed Persons

1850. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently formulated some new measures to tax the self-employed persons like doctors, lawyers and other professionals;

(b) if so, what is the present method adopted to effect recovery of taxes from these persons;

(c) what are the new measures proposed and how and when they are likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether any assessment has also been made about the evasion of taxes by these persons and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Special circles for professionals have been set up in different urban cities with a view to ensuring that all professionals having taxable income/wealth are brought into the tax-net and to provide necessary expertise to the officers in making their assessments. Though no separate method has been devised to effect recovery of taxes from professionals alone, the several steps provided under the Income-tax Act for enforcing collection and recovery of the arrears as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, restraint and sale of movable properties, attachment and sale of immovable properties etc. are used by the income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax in arrears depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Though no special measures to tax self-employed persons such as doctors, lawyers and other professionals have been devised under section 44AA (3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 draft rules have been issued on 12th January, 1977 for purposes of prescribing books of accounts and other documents to be kept and maintained by persons carrying on certain professions including persons carrying on, *inter alia*: medical and legal professions. Several representations have been received from persons carrying on these professions, associations of professionals etc. giving suggestions or comments in regard to the draft rules. No final decision has been taken so far.

(d) No estimate has been made about the extent of evasion of taxes by self-employed persons like doctors, lawyers

and other professionals. However, a study of the declarations made by the professionals under the Voluntary Disclosure of Income & Wealth Ordinances, 1975, in the charges of Com-

missioners of Income-tax, Karnataka, West Bengal, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Kanpur, Tamilnadu, Lucknow, Bihar, Poona, Gujarat and Bombay has revealed the following position:-

	No. of declarations made by professionals	Income declared	Income-tax payable	Wealth declared	Wealth tax payable
Lawyers . . . .	126	48,93,381	16,24,421	74,76,462	57,899
Doctors . . . .	943	3,53,48,890	1,30,67,137	3,96,34,358	52,299
Film Artists . . . .	110	2,40,68,000	1,43,77,254	3,37,69,147	4,25,935
Chartered Accountants . . .	28	7,37,635	1,64,810	2,31,200	2,132
Architects . . . .	20	7,12,500	2,65,150	1,77,000	1,761
Engineers . . . .	24	6,81,305	2,44,052	24,000	240

**Investigating Agency for M/s. Auto Pins**

1851. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department made raids as a test check on M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd., at their Branch Office in Bihar and discovered black money sales to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs, and if so, what follow up action the Government have taken in setting that issue; and

(b) after these black money sales came to the notice of Government, whether any investigating agency of the Income-tax Department was appointed, and if so, what and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Department did not search any place in Bihar in April 1976 in connection with the case of M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. However, on scrutiny of the materials

that came to light during searches at other places, the Income-tax Officer has determined unaccounted sales at Rs. 15 lakhs in the assessment for the assessment year 1975-76. For speedy and effective investigation the case has been assigned to a senior officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax with effect from 3-10-1978.

**World Bank Aid for Projects in Maharashtra**

1852. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank President/World Bank Mission recently visited India to explore the possibility of assisting in various development projects;

(b) if so, the details of the irrigation projects proposed by the Government of Maharashtra and final decision taken especially regarding adoption of employment guarantee scheme as centrally sponsored scheme based on integrated approach.

pilot basis in selected areas to ensure full employment;

(c) if not, details of new schemes introduced during the current year to provide mass scale employment to rural poor; and

(d) details of the projects in Maharashtra for which the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance so far and the names and other details of the projects which are under consideration of the World Bank and Central authorities; the total cost of the projects under consideration and for which the agreement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank accompanied by Mr. David Hopper, Vice-President South Asia and Mr. William Clark, Vice-President, External Relations, visited India in October, 1978.

(b) Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project estimated to cost Rs. 854.29 crores, proposed by the Government of Maharashtra has been posed to the World Bank and is under appraisal by the Bank. This composite project consist of the following six major projects:-

Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)		
(i) Bhima	•	175.43
(ii) Kukadi	•	158.29
(iii) Krishna	•	103.20
(iv) Warna	•	144.53
(v) Upper Penganga		178.53
(vi) Upper Wardha		94.31

The Bhima component of the project is likely to receive financial assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

The State Government has also proposed additional irrigation projects involving an outlay of Rs. 332.60 crores as given below:

	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
(1) Lower Wardha	39.15
(2) Lower Wunna	24.83
(3) Arunavati	19.13
(4) Bawantadhi	23.47
(5) Nandur Madhameshwar	50.85
(6) Lower Dudhna	25.17
(7) Upper Tapi Stage II	150.00

The Government of India has not taken any decision as yet regarding inclusion of the above projects in the Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project for assistance by the World Bank. The Central Government do not intend to support the employment guarantee scheme as a centrally sponsored scheme.

(c) The Draft Plan (1978-83) lays emphasis on the creation of opportunities for productive employment in rural areas, mainly through agriculture and allied activities and rural industries. A substantial proportion of public investment is being allocated in the current plan for the expansion of the infrastructure and social services particularly in the rural areas. The revised Minimum Needs Programme covering elementary education, adult education, health, rural water supply, rural road construction, rural electrification and housing for landless labour households is also expected to provide additional employment for about one million workers during the next ten years. Under the Integrated rural development programme, 2000 blocks are being taken up in the current Plan (1978-83). In addition, 300 blocks will be added in

each year of the current Plan for detailed block level planning. The employment creating programmes under Small Farmers Development Agency, Command Area Development and Drought Prone Areas Programme will thus be continued and intensified. Further, supplementary employment creation is being attempted through the food for work programme, for which one million tons of foodgrains from FCI's stocks have been earmarked for 1978-79.

(d): The World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for the following projects in Maharashtra and the same are under implementation.

Name of Project	Amount of Credit/ Loan (Rs. in crores)
(1) The Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Disposal Project (Phase I)	45.48
(2) The Drought Prone Areas Project for Ahmednagar and Solapur Districts	8.93
(3) The Bombay Urban Transport Project (Bus Transport)	20.67
(4) Cotton Development Project	14.89
(5) National Seeds (Project Phase I)	20.67
(6) Power Transmission Project	26.45
(7) Maharashtra Irrigation Project	57.89
(8) The Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase II)	162.09
(9) Trombay Thermal Power	86.83

The following projects in Maharashtra are under consideration of the Government of India and World Bank:-

The Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project involving a total outlay of Rs. 854.29 crores.

The water supply Project for the Bombay Metropolitan Region involving an outlay of Rs. 80 crores, and West Coast Fertilizer Project based on Bombay High Gas with estimated cost of Rs. 570 crores.

मापात काल के दौरान मायकर सम्बन्धी  
मारे गये थाए

1853. श्री नवाब सिंह बोहान : क्या  
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) मापात काल के दौरान मायकर विभाग  
द्वारा किनमें स्थानों पर थाए मारे गए थे, और क्या उन  
सभी सामलों में घनित निर्णय कर लिए गए हैं;

(ख) किन सामलों में मार जम किया गया था  
और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियों को ग्रन्त तक सजा न देने  
के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन सभी सामलों को ग्रन्त तक निपटा दिया  
जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय ने राज्य संघी (श्री जलसिकार  
दस्तावेज़) : (क) से (ग). मायकर प्राविकारियों ने  
जलाई, 1975 से मार्च 1977 तक की घनित के  
दौरान 5903 थाए मारे। घनितहों के ब्यारे और  
उन सामलों ने से प्रत्येक सामले में लिए, गए घनित  
निर्णयों को एकल करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा।  
तथापि, निम्नलिखित जाता वह है कि एकल कर ली गई  
है और तकाल उपलब्ध है :—

(1) लिखी वर्ष, 1975-76 और 1976-  
77, के दौरान ली गई तालियों के 158 सामलों में,  
पकड़ी गई परिस्थितियों का भूत्र प्रत्येक सामले में  
5 साल हो से अधिक है।

(2) 1 जुलाई, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार,  
31-3-1977 से पूर्वी ली गई तालियों से संबंधित  
5093 सामलों में कर निधीय की कार्यवाही  
की जाती थी। इन कार्यवाहियों में से कुछ कार्यवाहियां  
मायातकाल की ओषधियों से पूर्वी ली गई तालियों से  
संबंधित हो सकती है परन्तु ऐसे सामलों की सही संख्या  
उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(3) माय और बन का स्वेच्छा प्रकटन अधिनियम  
1976 की आरा 14(1) के प्रभावी, उन व्यक्तियों  
द्वारा कुल 4491 ओषधियों की गई थी जिन के परिसरों  
की तालियां 31-12-75 से पूर्वी ली गई थीं। इन वे  
कुछ वे व्यक्ति थीं जामिल हैं, जिन के परिसरों की तालियां  
जलाई, 1975 से दिसम्बर, 1975 के बायत तक भी  
गई थीं। इन ओषधियों का नामों पर लार्य एक लाला  
आने और मुकड़ा बलाए जाने से जाय और बन का  
स्वेच्छा प्रकटन अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन कुछ लियी  
हुई है।

आय-कर आयुक्तों को सलाह दी गई है कि जिन मामलों में 31-3-1977 से पूर्व तस्वीरियां ली गई हीं उन सभी में, 31-3-1979 तक कर-निधारण पूरा कर दिया जाय।

उन राज्यों के नाम बिल्कुल अधिकातम कर बसूल किया जाता है

1854 और एस० एस० सोमानो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करते कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि देश में ग्रामीण नथा नगरीय जेंडरों में लोगों से कितना कितना कर बसूल किया जाता है; और

(ब) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कर की अधिकातम राशि बसूल की जाती है और क्या यह नगरीय जेंडरों से है या ग्रामीण जेंडरों से ?

वित्त मंत्री (ओ एस० एस० पटेल) :  
(क) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने इन बात का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है कि क्षमता: ग्रामीण और नगरीय जेंडरों में इन बाले लोगों के ऊपर करों का बिलना कितना भार है। किन्तु केंद्रीय तथा राज्यों के करों को लाकर, प्रति व्यक्ति कर का भार, 1976-77 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुपात में 19.2 प्रतिशत बैठता है।

(ब) राज्यों में से, अधिकातम कर राजस्व की बसूली कमानुसार महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, झार्खण्ड और तमिलनाडु में है। किन्तु इस बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि इन राज्यों से सम्बद्ध नहीं और ग्रामीण जेंडरों का कर राजस्व में कितना-कितना सापेक्ष योगदान है।

#### Report on working of L.I.C.

1855. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest report on the working of Life Insurance Corporation of India has revealed that out of the premium receipts of Rs. 900 crores

per annum, as much as Rs. 170 crores constitute management expenses;

(b) whether this does not indicate an unsatisfactory state of affairs; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to make Life Insurance Corporation a service-oriented organisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total premium income of the Chief Insurance Corporation during the financial year 1977-78 was Rs. 709 crores and the total expenses of management during the year were Rs. 182.51 crores.

(b) The reasonableness or otherwise of the expenses of management cannot be judged on the basis of absolute figures thereof and it is customary in life insurance to use an index called "RENEWAL EXPENSE RATIO" for assessment in this regard. The renewal expense ratio of the LIC for the financial year 1977-78 was Rs. 15.66 per cent, which is only marginally higher than the statutory limit of 15 per cent applicable to the LIC. It may be mentioned that during 1977-78, the LIC paid two years' bonus to the employees and if, as in the normal course, only one year's bonus had been debited in the accounts, the renewal expense ratio for the year would have been 14.24 per cent. Notwithstanding the foregoing position, Government are of the view that the renewal expenses ratio should be brought down.

(c) In order to bring down the renewal expense ratio, the LIC is considering various steps for increasing the premium income and reducing the expenses of management through budgetary control measures. The steps already taken by it include a virtual ban on fresh recruitment and elimination of overtime. For better and more economic service, the LIC has also embarked on a programme of decentralisation of essential policyholders' servicing functions.

**M/s. Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd.,  
Thana, Bombay**

1856. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fast expanding trade and business of a foreign multi-national firm M/s. Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd. Thana, Bombay;

(b) whether that multi-national firm has earned exorbitant profit in last three years and if so, facts in details with the amount taxed and that allowed to be remitted abroad; and

(c) whether the multinational firm, M/s. Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd., has been asked to dilute 40 per cent of their equity share within the country and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). M/s. Fibre Glass Pilkington Ltd. was incorporated in India in 1962, with the

non-resident equity of 54 per cent. The licensed capacity of the company is as under:—

Item	Capacity licensed p. a. (tonnes)
1. Glass Textiles & Glass reinforcement (Glass Fibre and Continuous Filament) . . .	1,000
2. Insulation Wool . . .	1,666
3. Staple issue . . .	75

A statement is attached showing the paid up capital of the company, net profits, gross dividend due to non-residents, tax deducted on dividend earned by non-residents and the net dividend allowed to be remitted abroad for the last 3 years. In terms of the FERA guidelines, the company is eligible to retain non-resident interest of 51 per cent with an export obligation of 10 per cent, since the activity of the company involves sophisticated technology. The company has complied with the FERA directives.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year ended	Paid up capital	Net Profit as per balance sheet (after taxation on earnings of the company registered in India as a whole).	Gross amount of dividend due to non-residents	Tax deducted on dividend earned in India by non-residents	Net dividend allowed to be remitted
31-3-1975	160.00	33.53	10.37	2.67	7.70
31-3-1976	160.00	45.84	12.96	3.24	9.72
31-3-1977	160.00	67.38	15.56	3.89	11.67

**Pay and Allowances for Employees of Banks, Central Government and Public Undertakings**

1857. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to consider the question of similar pay and allowances for Bank employees, employees of Central Government and Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be decided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The present wage structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission. That Commission was also the view that there should be a mechanism to ensure that pay scales of public sector undertakings should be fixed with due regard to possible repercussions on other public sector undertakings and on the Government's own scales of pay. Public sector undertakings are required to obtain the prior concurrence of Government for general revision of pay and allowances of their employees. In examining such proposals, Government take care to see that unreasonable disparities are avoided in the wage structure as between enterprises, in the same industry or region and as between public enterprises on the one hand and Government departments on the other.

Since the terms and conditions of service and nature of functions of bank employees may not be strictly comparable with those in Government and in public sector undertakings, the pay and allowances may vary to some extent on account of the special features of the banking system as it has developed over the years. However, the Government is well aware of the need for a national wage policy and as such efforts are being made to rationalise the

pay and allowances of the employees of the banks.

**Growing tendency in U.S. for Protectionist Measures against Imports**

1858. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Exporters of Engineering goods are alarmed at the growing tendency in the U.S. for protectionist measures against imports into that country;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian Government have explained their position to the U.S. Government; and

(d) if so, whether any compromise formula has been evolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The adoption of the Trigger Price Mechanism for a *prima facie* determination as to whether the concerned category of prime steel or steel product is being imported into USA at less than a fair price, the antidumping investigation against an Indian firm exporting pre-stressed concrete wire strands, the investigation twice over into allegations of serious injury to the domestic U.S. industry on account of import of large size industrial fasteners, have all caused concern along Indian exporters of engineering goods to U.S.A.

(c) and (d). Presentations were made by the Engineering Export Promotion Council during the course of the Public Inquiry by the U.S. International Trade Commission in the investigations relating to pre-stressed wire strand and large size industrial fasteners. The

Commission determined that no injury was caused to the local U.S. industry on account of the import of pre-stressed concrete wire strands from India, and hence the matter has been dropped. The Commission, on the other hand, has recommended the imposition of import duties as a measure of relief to the local U.S. industry in the case of large size industrial fasteners. A Public Notice has been issued by the U.S. Government, calling for brief from interested parties before a decision is taken by the President of the United States on the recommendation of the Commission. The Indian Embassy in U.S.A. has been advised regarding the brief to be submitted. Government of India's apprehension resulting from the increasingly protectionist attitude of the United States has also been suitably conveyed to the representatives of the Government of that country during bilateral talks.

### पर्यावरण स्थलों पर हिप्पी

1859. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री कें मालवा :

क्या पर्यावरण और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के लगभग सभी पर्यावरण स्थलों पर विवेकी पर्यटकों में हिप्पियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार औरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन प्रांदेशन हिप्पियों की उपस्थिति को भारतीय संस्कृति में उनका योगदान देने में सहायक मानती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कहाँ तक महायक है?

पर्यावरण और नागर विभाग मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ब). भारत माने वाले भव्यराजनीय पर्यटकों के शाकड़े अक्सिल भारतीय भाषावार पर सेयार किए जाते हैं और राज्यवार/स्थानवार भाषावार पर तैयार नहीं किये जाते। इसके प्रतिक्रिया दिसएवाक्सन कानों में, जिससे पर्यटक छाकड़े एवं बिल किये जाते हैं, हिप्पियों के लिए अलग से वर्गीकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं की जाती है। इसलिए यह बताना संभव नहीं

है कि देश में पाने वाले हिप्पियों की संख्या में बढ़ि हो रही।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) प्रबल नहीं उठता।

### Bonus/Reward to Personnel of Income tax, Customs and Excise Departments

1860. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount paid as bonus/reward to the personnel of Income-tax, Customs and Excise Departments under Voluntary Disclosure of Income;

(b) what was the contribution made by these departments for the success of this scheme; and

(c) whether any special reward was given for individual merit for the success of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Reward equal to one month's basic pay was sanctioned to Income-tax personnel in appreciation of the meritorious work done by them for the success of the voluntary Disclosure Scheme, put into operation under the provisions of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance 1975. The total amount paid was Rs. 1,46,31,535.

Likewise, the officers and Staff of the Customs, Central Excise and Narcotics Departments were sanctioned reward equal to one month's basic pay for the meritorious work done by them from the time of promulgation of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, on the 17th December, 1974, providing for detention of persons engaged in smuggling and other cognate offences. The total amount paid to them was Rs. 1,69,71,541.

The reward was for team work and not recognition of the services of any particular individual or individuals. It

was a gesture which Government thought it fit to make as a token of appreciation of past performance and as an incentive for better performance in the future. This was conveyed by the then Finance Minister in the following statement issued by him on 1st January, 1976:

"I would like to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which the officers of the Income Tax department have risen to the occasion and untiringly worked for the success of the Scheme. As a token of Government's appreciation it is proposed to sanction one month's basic salary to all officers and staff of the Income Tax Department. Besides, Government have also decided to provide Rs. 2 Crores for construction of residential accommodation for the income tax personnel in the current year. This will be followed by an allocation of Rs. 5 crores for each of the next two years."

#### Import of Rubber

1861. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI RAM PRASAD DESH-  
MUKH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Team of All India Rubber Industries Association had urged upon Union Government for import of rubber;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted their demand;

(c) whether they have pointed out to Government that there is hardly any rubber available within the country; and

(d) if so, how far this is true?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Association had represented to the Government that natural

rubber be imported to meet scarce availability of that commodity in the country.

(b) and (d). Consequent on the shortfall in production resulting in scarce availability of rubber in the country during 1978, Government decided to allow import of 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber through S.T.C. to meet the situation.

#### Help by Nationalised Banks to Flood Affected Areas of West Bengal

1862. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SAR-  
KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special programme has been initiated for the nationalised bank branches to help the people of flood affected areas in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the nationalised banks branches in the said area, Bank-wise unit-wise, area-wise up-to-date and the number of persons benefited; and

(c) the details of the nationalised bank policy to help the people in such national calamity; and the details of the work done in such calamities in Andhra, Kerala, U.P., Delhi and Bihar, State-wise, Bank Branch-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Joint teams of Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Indian Banks' Association have toured the nine most affected districts of West Bengal, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, Nadia, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Midnapore and Bankura. They have assessed the extent of relief and rehabilitation assistance required by the farmers in these districts. The AFC/IBA team have also recommended that credit camps may be arranged in order to reach a larger number of small borrowers in the shortest possible time. All the bank branches located in the flood affected areas of the nine districts are taking steps to provide assistance

to small borrowers in the sectors of agriculture, artisans and self-employed and small scale and tiny industries in the light of the recommendations of the AFC/IBA teams.

(c) All the commercial banks, including the public sector banks, have been advised by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India to provide relief to their borrowers in the flood affected areas and to participate in the implementation of the scheme drawn up by the State Government authorities for the economic rehabilitation of the flood affected victims. In accordance with these general guidelines, the banks have taken steps to provide relief to their existing borrowers in the form of rescheduling the repayment of existing loans, non-imposition of penal charges for default and extension of fresh for resumption of economic activities. It is, however, too early to assess the total amount of relief and fresh finance provided to the flood affected people since action in this regard is continuing.

**Number of Persons prosecuted for violation of Gold Control Order**

1863. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted/searches made by the Central Excise during March, 1977 to October, 1978 and the quantity of gold unearthed (State-wise);

(b) the number of persons prosecuted during this period for violation of the Gold Control Order; and

(c) further steps proposed to be taken by Government to discourage hoarding of gold beyond the permissible quantity and the ways to ensure strict enforcement of such measures?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सोने की विक्री के विरोध व्यवस्था अवधि  
समझौते हुए है हमि

1864. की रकम की :

भव विक्री वाले की कृपा करने  
की :

(क) सरकार द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1977 के  
उपरोक्त विक्री भाग में सोना बेचा गया और उक्त  
प्रति 10 ग्राम और सेत विक्रम सूत्र सम्म पहुँच  
गया

(ख) सोने के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण  
उपरोक्त विक्री में सरकार ने कितना लाभ अवधि  
किया और उसे कितनी हानि हुई ?

**वित्त वंशी (की एवं एम् एवेंज़ ) :** (क)  
सरकार के पास जमा बंडार से सोने की विक्री  
3 वर्ष 1978 को भारतम की वंशी की, जब  
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा पहली नीलामी की गयी  
थी। यह विक्री 26 अक्टूबर 1978 से स्थापित  
कर दी गयी है। अब तक की गयी 14 नीलामियों  
में, भारत सरकार की ओर से भारतीय  
रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कुल 12.9 मीट्रीटन सोना  
86.5 करोड़ रुपये के लिए बेचा गया है।  
इस प्रकार इन नीलामियों में प्राप्त धौत वालत  
प्रति दस ग्राम 668 रुपये के लगभग बैठती  
है।

(ख) क्योंकि बेचा गया सोना वह सोना  
था, जो तकरी से बेचे में लाये गये सोने को  
बक्त करके सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था, मतः  
सोने की विक्री से प्राप्त सबसे रकम को लाभ  
समझा जाना चाहिए। परन्तु वास्तविक लाभ  
वह रहा कि इससे तकरी को रोकने में बड़ी  
सहायता मिली।

**Black Money unearthed from  
M/s. Auto Pins in Bihar**

1865. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state in view of Income-tax authorities having unearthed black money sales to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs only in Bihar State, what action the Government propose to take regarding black money sales being indulged in by M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd., in their operations all over the country, their business transactions being in Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal etc.?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** On scrutiny of the materials seized during the searches made in April, 1976, in the case of M/s. Auto Pings (India) Regd., the Income-tax Officer has determined unaccounted sales at Rs. 15 lakhs, in the assessment for the assessment year 1975-76. Income-tax Authorities are maintaining liaison with Sales Tax Authorities. For speedy and effective investigations the case has been assigned to a senior officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax with effect from 3rd October, 1978.

**Inquiry into working of Ashoka Hotels**

**1866. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of India have inquired into the working of Ashoka Hotels during the last three years;
- (b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the working condition and better functioning of this undertaking?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The performance of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited as a whole has improved considerably during the last three years. The net profit after tax has increased from Rs. 59.97 lakhs during 1975-76 to Rs. 99.53 lakhs during 1977-78. The Corporation earned a record net profit of Rs. 99.53 lakhs during 1977-78 since its inception. The turnover of the Corporation also touched an all time high at Rs. 21.95 crores during

1977-78. The foreign exchange earnings were of the order of Rs. 12.88 crores during the last three years. The Dividend paid to Government was increased from Rs. 25 per Equity Share to Rs. 30 per Equity Share during 1977-78. The Corporation has paid Dividends aggregating to Rs. 108.46 lakhs during the last three years. Since its inception, the Corporation earned the highest rate of return of 13.03 per cent on Equity Capital before tax and 6.74 per cent after tax during 1977-78. Thus, the overall performance of the Corporation has been quite encouraging. Further efforts to improve its profitability and working are continuing.

**Deficit Financing**

**1867. SHRI M. KALYANA-**

**SUNDARAM:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deficit in the Union Budget for 1978-79 is expected to be well above the estimated Rs. 1396 crores; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Budget for the current year as finally adopted estimated an year-end deficit of Rs. 1071 crores. A further estimate of the probable deficit will be available only after the Revised Estimates for the current year are finalised.

वैसाली (बिहार) में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-  
स्ट्रो का विकास

**1868. श्री राम विलास पालवाल:** क्या वैसाली और नालंदा विमानालय में सीधे यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह तथा है कि बिहार स्थित  
वैसाली एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और भारतीय तथा है;

(ब) क्या यह जैन, बौद्ध, हिन्दू और मुस्लिम धर्मों के लोगों के लिये तीर्थ यात्रा का एक सामान्य स्वतंत्र है;

(ग) बैशाली का विकास करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या इसी पर्यटक महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा विहार में कोई अत्यरिक्तीय हवाई घटा बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) ऐसे अन्य स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाग अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुव्यवस्था की ओर (बी) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को बैशाली में एक प्रस्तावित घटा करने की सलाह दी गई है। केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का अधिकारी पुकारपीड़िक के आठ पास के लोक को भूदूष्याकृति करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) काठमांडू के लिए संचालित वायु सेवाओं को देखते हुक पट्टा हवाई घटा जहल से ही एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई घटा है।

(ङ) विहार में, बौद्ध तीर्थ से संबंधित स्थानों, यथा, बौद्धगया, राजगीर और नालनदा, का विकास किया जा रहा है। प्रारम्भ में, इन केन्द्रों के मास्टर प्लान (भूमि प्रयोग प्लान) लैपारा किया जा चुके हैं, जिनके आधार पर मावास, स्वागत केन्द्र और भारपीय लोक विकास करने का विचार है, और ताक तक यह साध पर्यावरण आयोजना संबंधी कार्य भी लिया जाएगा ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इस स्थान की प्राकृतिक विशेषताएं बची रहें।

#### Study regarding 'Asian Capital Market'

1869. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the study made on 'Asian Capital Market' by the Economic and Scientific Research Association;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps on the basis of the

recommendations made by the Association and its details?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

#### New Guide Lines for Joint Ventures Abroad

1870. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced new guidelines for Indian Firms to set up Joint ventures abroad on the recommendations of the interministerial committee appointed by the Commerce Department; if so what are the main objectives of the new guidelines and the conditions thereof;

(b) how many proposals have been received by Government for the joint venture abroad till the end of 30th September, 1978; of which how many have been approved and out of them how many are already working; and

(c) has the Government set up any machinery to look into the working of these firms of joint ventures abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Guidelines for the setting up of joint ventures abroad announced earlier by Government in March 1978, were modified recently and under the modified guidelines proposals for not only industrial joint ventures but also joint ventures in the field of consultancy, trading wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants etc. will be entertained.

Attention is invited in this connection to the Guidelines attached to the answer given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 859 answered on 24th November, 1978.

(b) From the time of the revision of the guidelines to the end of September, 1978, 15 proposals for setting up joint ventures abroad were received by Government. Out of these 8 proposals have been approved. However, no joint venture has gone into production, as the normal gestation period for joint ventures abroad is about 2 to 5 years.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce maintains information about the progress of implementation of the joint ventures. Periodical evaluation is also made of their performance.

**Special Leave to Bank employees due to Floods**

1871. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bank employees have not been given Special Leave for 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1978 due to floods parallel to those announced by the Government of India to its employees; and

(b) why such discrimination has been made while the fury of floods was faced by all equally?

**THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The instructions issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, related to Central Government non-industrial employees only. As regards banking industry, Indian Banks Association have issued instructions that if the bank branches were open and the employees could not attend office, their absence should be debited to their leave accounts. State Bank of India had instructed its employees in trans-Jamuna areas to report to branches in that area.

कूटों के बदले बेतन देने की योजना

1872. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये कूटी के बदले बेतन देने की योजना को सामूहिकरण का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक लागू किये जाने की समाचारना है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजनाये सरकार को प्रतिवाद कितनी राति व्यय करनी पड़ेगी?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रताव सरकार के विचार-दीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Allotment of Fair price shops in Co-operatives**

1873. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No. 296 on 4th August, 1978 regarding incentives to cooperative Societies for taking up distribution of essential commodities and state:

(a) whether the advice tendered by the Central Government to give preference to cooperative societies in the allotment of fair price shops to State Governments has been considered;

(b) whether any State has given preference in the allotment of fair price shops to cooperatives; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and number of fair price shops allotted to cooperatives State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (c). The advice tendered by the Central Government to give preference to consumer cooperative in

the allotment of fair price shops is considered by the State Governments, while allotting new fair price shops. The position, however, varies from State to State depending on the level of cooperative development and the willingness of cooperatives to under-

take the distribution of essential commodities on which the profit margins are low. A statement showing State-wise total number of fair price/ration shops and the number of fair price/ration shops being run by cooperatives is attached.

Statement

State (1)	Total number of Fair Price Shops (2)	Number of Fair Price Shops being run by Coopera- tives (3)	As on
			(4)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	22,153	2,943	31-10-78
Assam . . . . .	13,099	7,876	31-7-78
Bihar . . . . .	27,109	2,561	30-9-78
Gujarat . . . . .	8,989	4,014	31-8-78
Haryana . . . . .	4,430	1,862	30-9-78
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2,765	1,996	31-8-78
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1,167	N/A	31-8-77
Karnataka . . . . .	14,676	8,559	31-8-78
Kerala . . . . .	11,813	2,844	30-6-78
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	16,540	2,264	30-9-78
Maharashtra . . . . .	27,553	8,509	30-9-78
Manipur . . . . .	435	28	31-10-78
Meghalaya . . . . .	1,398	80	30-9-78
Nagaland . . . . .	98	4	31-8-78
Orissa . . . . .	11,246	1,021	31-8-78
Punjab . . . . .	12,627	7,029	30-6-78
Rajasthan . . . . .	9,384	3,951	31-7-78
Sikkim . . . . .	12	Nil.	31-3-78
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	9,854	7,416	31-7-78
Tripura . . . . .	654	74	31-5-78
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	25,086	2,755	31-8-78
West Bengal . . . . .	17,867	1,071	30-6-78
<b>Total (States)</b> . . . . .	<b>2,38,835</b>	<b>66,857</b>	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Union Territories:</i>			
A & N Islands . . . . .	181	55	30-9-78
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	110	38	30-9-78
Chandigarh . . . . .	143	54	30-9-78
Delhi . . . . .	2,202	116	30-9-78
D & N Haveli . . . . .	24	21	31-10-78
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	393	200	30-9-78
Lakshadweep . . . . .	21	21	30-9-78
Mizoram . . . . .	316	38	30-9-78
Pondicherry . . . . .	176	109	31-10-78
Total Union Territories. . . . .	3,566	652	
Total All India . . . . .	2,42,401	67,509	

(x)—Includes 2718 ration shops in statutory rationing area.

**Demand by State Governments for more share to Incomes from Central Government**

1874. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States are demanding more share in incomes from Central Government; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Several State Governments have demanded

an increase in the transfer of financial resources from the Centre to the States.

(b) The National Development Council, in its meeting on the 18th and 19th March 1978, decided to set up a Committee to review, inter-alia, the fiscal arrangements between the States and the Centre having regard to the provision of the Constitution, in the light of the larger role assigned to the State Governments in development planning and execution. The NDC Committee, in its meeting on the 21st and 22nd August 1978, decided to constitute a Working Group to work out the implications of the various suggestions made in

the meeting of the Committee. The Working Group met on the 5th October 1978 when certain issues relating to the fiscal arrangement between the Centre and the States were discussed. It was decided that the Working Group would meet again after the 7th Finance Commission's report had been received by the Central Government. The 7th Finance Commission has recommended a significant increase in the transfer of financial resources from the Centre to the States for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. The report of the 7th Finance Commission along with the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations was placed on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1978.

#### Reserve stock of Gold

1875. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the reserve stock of gold now left with Government after auctions of gold held so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The sale of gold was from the accumulated stock of gold confiscated under the Customs Act/Gold Control Act. The stock of gold left with the Government after auction sales is about 77 tonnes as on 30th September, 1978. The monetary reserves of gold with the Reserve Bank of India were not touched.

सरकार द्वारा मूल्य बृद्धि रोकने के लिए उठाये गये कदम

1876. श्री भारत तिह शौहराम :  
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा मूल्य बृद्धि रोकने के लिये उठाये गये कदमों का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या तकलीफ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिससे नियमों को सा रिस सके?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ब) यही नहीं। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सुचक घंटे से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध जानकारी के मान्यता, बहुत सी महजपूर्ण उपभोक्ता बस्तुओं, जैसे कि चावल, गेहूं, ज्वार, चाउल तेल (जैसे मूँगफली का तेल, जिनेली का तेल और सरसों का तेल) आज, मात्र, जीनी, गृह तथा चाय पत्ती की कीमतें इस बर्ष, पूर्ववर्ती बर्ष के मुकाबले में कम रही हैं।

#### Performance of public sector enterprises

1877. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH  
BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector enterprises which have been set up as statutory corporations or companies registered under the Companies Act in which the Central Government holds 51 per cent or more shares;

(b) the financial performance of these enterprises;

(c) the total investment in these undertakings and the profits therefrom during 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a steep fall in the profits of these enterprises in 1977-78 as compared to the previous year and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The names of public sector enterprises set-up under the Companies Act or as statutory corporations have been given in the Annual Report on the Working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government 1976-77 which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Of these, the following are statutory corporations:

1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

2. Food Corporation of India;
3. Air India;
4. Indian Airlines;
5. International Airports Authority of India;
6. Central Warehousing Corporation.

The companies added to that list since April 1977 and upto 31st March 1978 are given in the Statement attached.

(b) to (e). The total investment in these enterprises amounted to Rs. 11097 crores in 1976-77 and Rs. 13300 provisional as on 31st March 1978. The provisional figures for 1977-78 shows that the overall profit of all the Central Government enterprises during that year would be Rs. 248 crores (before tax) as against Rs. 476 crores earned in 1976-77.

The set back in the financial results of the working of the public sector enterprises was mainly due to the poor performance of the following ten companies, which accounted for a total loss of Rs. 320 crores:

1. Coal India and its subsidiaries;
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd;
3. Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd;
4. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd;
5. Heavy Engineering Corporation;
6. Mining and Allied Machinery Corp.;
7. Hindustan Copper Ltd;
8. Bokaro Steel Ltd;
9. National Mineral Development Corporation; and
10. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

The unsatisfactory results were due to a variety of reasons, such as un-

remunerative prices, power shortage, inadequate demand, recession internationally, labour trouble etc.

Government have taken steps to improve power supply, industrial relations and operational efficiency to contain cost increases and correct technological defects (wherever existent), scope for diversification to improve capacity utilisation etc.

#### Statement

1. Bharat Leather Corporation;
2. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd;
3. Mysore Porcelines Ltd.;
4. Indian Iron and Steel Company-Stanton Pipe and Foundry Company Ltd;
5. Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company Ltd;
6. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd;
7. North Eastern Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation;
8. Dredging Corporation of India; and
9. Trade Fair Authority of India.

#### S.C./S.T. employees in Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1878. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II, III and IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued, and the reasons of their delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):

(a) Class (Group)	1975		1976		1977	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
I . . . . .	44	5	45	5	58	9
II . . . . .	117	12	119	14	117	20
III . . . . .	896	159	992	204	970	204
IV . . . . .	1,308	231	1,331	241	1,445	250

(b) Presidential Directive was issued to India Tourism Development Corporation on 8.11.1971 to International Airports Authority of India on 23.5.1973 and to Air-India and Indian Airlines on 23.7.1975,—the dates on which Government decided to issue the Directive.

Quantity of gold in hand with Government

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereby?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total quantity of gold with the Government (other than the monetary reserves of gold with the Reserve Bank of India) during 1975 to 1978 and the yearly average price of gold in Bombay, are given below:—

1879. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gold which was in hand with the Government in 1975 to 1977 and during 1977 and 1978 and the market rate prevailing during the above period;

(b) how much gold is in circulation in India during the current year and during 1975 and 1976;

(c) the quantity of unauthorised and smuggled gold seized during 1975, 1976 and during 1977, 1978 on various occasions and the value thereof and how the said gold is being utilised;

(d) whether Government have received representations from individuals and organisations of Gold dealers, Goldsmiths so as to supply the gold directly to them in the interest of Government, Public and to curb the price rise of gold; and

Year (as on 31st Dec.)	Quantity of gold in metric tonnes.	Average price of gold in Bombay (Rs. per 10 grammes)
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1975 . . . . .	78.00	544
1976 . . . . .	81.88	540
1977 . . . . .	86.25	613
1978 . . . . . (as on 30-9-78)	76.67	714

(b) No statistics relating to the total quantity of gold in circulation in the country is available with the Government. But according to certain unofficial estimates, the total stock of private possession of gold in all its forms in India as on June, 1977 is to the tune of 120 million troy ounces or 4000 tonnes approximately.

(c) The quantity and value of gold seizures under the Customs Act

during the years 1975 to 1978 are furnished below:—

Year	Quantity in Kgs.	Value Rs. in lakhs at local pre- vailing market price. ■■■
1975	414	223.13
1976	173	84.74
1977	264	160.24
1978 (upto 30-9-78)	176	120.63

The recent sale of gold of about 13 tons by the Reserve Bank of India from May to October, 1978 was from the confiscated stock of gold, accumulated over a period of time.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A number of representations were received by the Government demanding sale of gold in small quantities at fixed price through the counters of the Banks.

The Government has suspended auctions of gold since 26-10-78. A Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations. These suggestions will be examined by the Review Committee.

बम्बई के फिल्म कलाकारों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

1880. श्री राज नारायण. क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बाने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई के किन-किन फिल्म कलाकारों पर आयकर की राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) बकाया राशि को बसल करने के लिये नरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त बंधालय में राज्य बंदी (श्री अर्पिक-कारदासनाह) : (क) और (ख). वित्त फिल्म कलाकारों की ओर 30-9-78 को प्रत्येक मासिसे में आयकर की 10,000 रुपये से अधिक की बकाया थी.

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व में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यातान्त्रिक शीर्षा सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Nationalisation of Industries

1881. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to continued loss in Government Undertakings, Government are considering to review the matter of nationalisation proposal of certain industries now on hand; and

(b) whether the Government consider that nationalisation of industries without expert advice will lead to a serious condition resulting in huge loss of finance to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nationalisation of any industry or unit is decided upon only after careful consideration of all relevant factors.

विडला बंधुओं और गोयनका बंधुओं पर बकाया राशि

1882. श्री हुकम बेंच नारायण यादव: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बड़े व्यापार गृहों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर सरकारी कर बकाया है और किन-किन बन्धुओं के लिये कर की राशि बकाया है और इन की बकाया राशि क्या है और इसे बसल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) विडला बंधुओं और गोयनका बंधुओं पर कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसे बसल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। सभी बड़े व्यापारिक वरानों के बारे में पूरी सूचना एकत्र करना संभव नहीं होगा। शोटी के जिन 10 घोषित वरानों ने सामूहिकरण के लिए माध्यार के क्रम में एकाधिकारी तथा नियंत्रणकारी व्यापार प्रबन्धनियम, 1969 की आरा 26 के

ज्ञानीय पंजीकरण कराया है उनके व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में, 30-6-78 की विविति के अनुसार सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। यह सूचना यथात्मन्यव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ब) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एकत्र की जा रही है और यथात्मन्यव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

कमों पर आय कर की बकाया राशि

1883. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर ब्रह्मात् ब्रह्मव : स्वा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी 10 कमों के नाम क्या हैं जो भ्रष्टाचार आयकर देती हैं और जिन पर आयकर की अधिक राशि बकाया है ; और

(ब) आयकर की बकाया राशि को बदल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या सरकार इस राशि को बदल करने में असफल रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० देवेश) : (क) सभी आयकर आयकरों से, 31-12-1977 की विविति के आधार पर, हाल में एकत्रित की गयी सूचना के अनुसार, उन पहली दस कम्पनियों और कमों (भारतीयाओं की कम्पनियों) के नाम संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिए गए हैं जिनकी 31-12-1977 को, प्रत्येक की कर-निधारित आय और प्रत्येक की तक बकाया पहली आयकर की सकल आय, सबके अधिक थी।

(ब) विभाग ने, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कर की बकाया की बसूली/कटौती को उच्चतम प्राप्तिकर्ता दी है। सूची में विधित कुछ मामलों में आग अदायकी योग्य नहीं बनी थी जबकि कुछ अन्य मामलों में मार्गे विदायमन्त हैं। इन मामलों में अनियन्त एकी अपीलों की शीघ्र निपटान करने के लिए उपरां कर लिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक मामले की बसूल-विधित पर नियंत्रण करते हुए बकाया करों की बसूली/उगाही के लिए सम्मिलित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आय कर अधिनियम के उपनियों के अनुसार समय-नियम पर उपयोग किए जाते हैं।

### विवरण

#### I. कम्पनियां

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	31-12-77 की विविति के अनुसार आयकर की सकल बकाया मांद (लाखों रुपयों में)
1		

1.	मिनरल एण्ड मैटल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिं. दिल्ली	कुछ नहीं
2.	मिसंस इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
3.	जीवन बीमा नियम, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
4.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, कलकत्ता	5. 69
5.	संचुरी स्पिनिंग एण्ड मैन्यूफॉर्मिंग लिं., दिल्ली	34. 10
6.	स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिं., दिल्ली	63. 15
7.	दि एमोरियन्टल काफार एण्ड जनरल इन्स्योरेन्स लिं., विस्ती	301. 73
8.	मेसंस आयल इंडिया लिं., कलकत्ता	कुछ नहीं
9.	आई० एम० बड़ै ट्रेड कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	186. 69
10.	नेशनल इंडियन रेंस कम्पनी, पश्चिम बंगाल	कुछ नहीं

II. कर्ता (पर्यटक आवास की कम्पनियां)

क्रम  
संख्या

कर्ता का नाम

31-12-77 की  
सिवाति के अनुसार  
प्रावक्तव्यीय काल  
बकाया भाग  
(लाल कर्मने में)

1. मंगलोल योगी बर्से, कर्नाटक	कुछ नहीं
2. तुलसीदास थी० पाटिल, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
3. मैससं देसाई ब्रदर्स, गुजरात	कुछ नहीं
4. भगवानदास सोभालाल, भोपाल	0.24
5. आनन्द टास्मोदृ एच प्रिटर्स, कर्नाटक	कुछ नहीं
6. कालेबा शोहम्मद हनीफ, ओपाल	5.56
7. ए० एफ० कार्पेन एच कम्पनी, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
8. आनन्द कालन ब्लैटर नीच्यून्डवरिंग कम्पनी, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
9. जाननीदास एच कम्पनी, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
10. हिमालय इंग कम्पनी, डेरठ	कुछ नहीं

## Hotels Goa

1885. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Hotels unable to cope with tourist boom in Goa" appeared in the Financial Express, Bombay dated the 24th October 1978 and indicate the measures proposed by the delegations of the hoteliers of Goa and the one led by the Vice-President of the Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry to increase the hotels, lodging and accommodation to accommodate the expected influx of tourists this year and the measures taken by the Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): Yes, Sir. Representatives of the Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Goa Hotel Owners Association and the Goa Travel and Tourism Club have made the plea to extend the 15 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme to hotels located in Panaji which is presently excluded from its schedule,

and to give this subsidy with retrospective effect as such an incentive would encourage entrepreneurs to construct hotels in Panaji as also to complete expeditiously hotels construction. The matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities.

## दालों की बचत

1886. श्री अनन्त राव आवसावलं : दस्ते आविष्कर तथा नामांकित दूती और लहकारिता मंत्री यह बताएं कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दालों की प्रति व्यवस्थित बचत 1975-76 में 51.2 प्रा० से बढ़कर 1976-77 में 43.3 प्रा० ए० गई है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रोटोकॉल करने की दूरा करने के लिए कोई वैश्विक उपाय किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसके व्यवस्थाएँ घोरा क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) क्या 1977-78 के दौरान सरकार दे गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे के स्तर पर जीवन व्यवीत करने वाले तथा आविष्कर दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्ग के व्यवस्थाओं को उचित मूल्य पर दाल सप्लाई करने के लिये कार्यवाही की थी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार 1978-79 में व्यवस्थाओं को उचित मूल्य पर दाल सप्लाई के व्यवस्थाओं पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो उससम्बन्धी घोरा क्या है ? और

(ब) यह दालों की कमी को आपात करने का रखते हुए 1978-79 में इकाया प्रायात फूले का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो किन दालों से तथा उस पर किसी बदनाराति बर्बं होगी?

विविच्छय तथा नामांकित दूर्लिंग और सहायता

विविच्छय में राज्य बोर्ड (बी एसीपी बोर्ड) :

(क) दालों की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष उपलब्धता—  
(क) दालों की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष उपलब्धता—  
1976 में 50.8 ग्राम से घटकर 1977 में  
43.0 ग्राम हो गई है। तथापि, वर्ष 1974  
और 1975 में दालों की कमता: 40.9 ग्राम और  
40.0 ग्राम की प्रतिवर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता,  
1977 की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता से कम ही।  
दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा रहे  
विविच्छय विकासीन तथा अस्पतालीन उपग्रहों के  
प्रतिरक्षित, दूध, गोष्ठ, मछली, पांडे जैसी प्रोटीन  
से भरपूर बस्तुओं और मुँगफली तथा सोयाबीन  
बीसे तिलहूनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी  
प्रयास कर्या जा रहे हैं।

(ब) भी नहीं।

(ग) उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से  
राजन दालों पर नियमित आधार पर दालों का  
वितरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचार-  
शीन नहीं है।

(घ) पहली अप्रैल, 1978 से दालों का आपात  
बुले ग्राम लाइसेंस (धो० ची० एस०) के अन्तर्गत  
रखा गया है। यह तक दालों के प्रधिकार प्रायात  
के प्रबंध सिरिया तथा ढक्की से किये गये हैं।

#### Increase in Quota of Garment Imports by E.E.C.

1887. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.E.C. has recently raised the quota of garment imports from India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). E.E.C. has not recently raised the overall quota of garment imports from India.

#### Advice to State Governments Regarding Expenditure of Flood Relief

1888. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had advised the State Governments to go ahead with its expenditure on flood relief and allied matters, leaving the accounting of such expenditure to be taken care of later; and

(b) if so, the details of such assurances and whether these were being adequately backed by positive action?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). According to the existing practice, the amount of advance Plan assistance is allocated to a State affected by a natural calamity on the basis of the report of the Central study team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief. Against this allocation, "on account" releases are made to the State Government depending on the progress of expenditure reported by the State Government and also having regard to its ways and means position. Towards the close of the financial year, a statement is to be submitted by the State Government showing the expenditure actually incurred in the first three quarters of the year and the expenditure anticipated to be incurred in the fourth quarter. On the basis of this statement, the amount of advance Plan assistance payable is worked out provisionally and the amount, becoming due to the State Government over and above the "on account" payments made earlier, is released. The entire amount of advance Plan assistance so released is treated as provisional and is subject to adjustment on the basis of detailed accounts of expenditure duly audited and certified by the State Accountant General. This practice is well known to the State Governments and is in accordance with the established procedures which do not in any way hinder the progress of relief measures to be undertaken with the help of Central assistance.

**Proposal to empower I.T.Os. for Final Disposal of Income Tax Cases**

1889. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of income-tax assessment is being held up and a large number of cases are accumulated due to denial of proper powers to the lower staff of the Department;

(b) whether there is a proposal to empower the lower Income Tax Officers with more powers for final disposal of income-tax cases;

(c) whether this matter was discussed at the All India Convention of the Indian Revenue Officers Association; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No, Sir

(b) All the Income-tax Officers whether at senior level or junior level function within the powers assigned to them under the Act. The Income-tax Officer has the power of final disposal of the cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on him except where under the provisions of Section 144(B) the matter has to be referred to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax for his consideration and the assessment is finally framed by the Income-tax Officer in accordance with the directions given by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner under this section.

(c) Matters discussed at a convention of the Services Association are brought to the notice of Government in resolution passed at such convention. The Government have not received any resolution in this regard.

(d) In view of the answer to (c) above this question does not arise.

**Excise Duty Rate on Aerated Water**

1890. SHRI SARAT KAR:

**SHRI S. S. DAS:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the excise duty rate on aerated water during 1972-73 and what was the revenue collected and what was the production (in units); and

(b) what was the excise duty rate in 1976-77 and the revenue collected and what was the production (in units)?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Sir, the effective rate of excise duty during 1972-73 on aerated water is given below:

Description	Rates of duty (effective)
Aerated waters whether or not flavoured or sweetened and whether or not containing vegetable or fruit juice or fruit pulp.	
(i) Aerated water other than those :	
(i) which are sold under a brand name . . . . .	Nil.
(ii) in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power . . . . .	Nil.
(2) Aerated water where no blended flavouring concentrates in any form is used. . . . .	10% ad valorem
(3) Others . . . . .	20% ad valorem

Revenue collected from aerated water during 1972-73 and was Rs. 6.35 crores and production was 1115 million bott.

(b) the effective rates of excise duty during 1976-77 on aerated waters were as under:

Description	Rates of Duty	
	Basic	Auxiliary
Aerated water, whether or not flavoured or sweetened and whether or not containing vegetable or fruit juice or fruit pulp—		
(1) Aerated waters,		
Provided that—		
(i) in or in relation to the manufacture of such aerated water no process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power; or	Nil	Nil
(ii) wherein or in relation to the manufacture of such aerated waters any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power the equivalent of power so used by or on behalf of a manufacturer in one or more factories does not exceed ten Horse Power	Nil	Nil
(2) Aerated waters, in the manufacture of which blend flavouring concentrates in any form are used—		
(c) for each unit container containing 200 millilitres or less	Twenty five paise	Nil
(b) For each unit container containing more than 200 millilitres	Twenty five paise plus ten paise for every hundred millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 200 millilitres	Nil
(c) all others	Fifty five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	Nil
(3) All others	Ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i> 50% of basic duty.	

Revenue collected from aerated water during 1976-77 was Rs. 13.06 crores (12.83 crores as basic excise duty and Rs. 23 lakhs as Auxiliary duty) and production, 757 million bottles.

#### Un-Utilised Capacity In Industry and Excise Duty

1891. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance take into consideration the unutilised capacity in a particular industry

before deciding to increase or decrease the excise;

(b) if so, in which industry has excise been reduced because of large unutilisation of capacity; and

(c) the industries which have large unutilised capacity and can generate more excise revenue by better utilisation of capacity?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Before taking a decision to increase or decrease the rates of excise duty on a particular commodity, various factors are taken into consideration; in appropriate cases, the capacity utilisation in an industry is also one of the considerations.

(b) Capacity utilisation is not the only consideration for reduction in excise duty; however, it may be mentioned that excise duty on crimped yarn, small paper mills and mini steel plants was reduced in 1977. Budget keeping in view, among other things the under utilisation of capacity in those industries.

(c) Some of the industries in which capacity utilisation is reported to be below 50 per cent during 1977 included copper, wires and cables, dry batteries and mopeds/scooterettes. It may, however, be mentioned that the reasons for under utilisation of capacity vary from industry to industry and a reduction in excise duty, by itself, is no guarantee that capacity utilisation would increase in any particular industry.

#### **Diversification of Core Sector Projects by Multinationals**

**1892. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon the Multinationals to diversify their activity in the core sector projects;

(b) if so, what proposals have been received by Government from the multinationals in response to the new policy;

(c) how many multinationals have already diversified their shares as required by Government till 30th September, 1978 and how many proposals for diversification are pending with Government; and

(d) if so, which are those?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) In terms of the current Industrial Licensing Policy, foreign companies are permitted to diversify their activities in high technology or export oriented areas only.

(b) A statement is attached showing the letters of intent/industrial licences issued to foreign companies for the period from 1st January to 31st October 1978.

(c) and (d). Presumably the reference is to the dilution of non-resident equity by foreign companies. A statement showing the names of foreign companies to whom directives have been issued to dilute foreign equity; those who have already diluted or whose schemes have been approved and those whose schemes are under consideration by Government's laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2950/78).

#### **Order on dealing with confidential files during Emergency**

**1893. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a secret order of the emergency days to various Central Government Departments not to submit confidential files on policy questions to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has recently been revoked at the direction of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) when was such an order issued and by whom, and for what reasons;

(d) why did the present Government take so long in revoking the said order; and

(e) reasons which prompted Government to revoke the said order?

**THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c) In the first instance, an Office Memorandum marked 'Secret' was issued by the Cabinet Secretariat on 30th April 1976 informing Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and higher Secretariat officers that there was no legal obligation to submit, to audit authorities under the Comptroller and Auditor General, confidential files containing the views of the Government officers at different levels. Cabinet notes and decisions etc. in the course of formulation of governmental policies. Subsequently, on 25th September 1976, instructions on the same lines were issued by the Ministry of Finance to all Ministries and Departments, with copies to the Chief Secretaries of State/Union Territory Governments and the Comptroller and Auditor General. These instructions were issued as some Ministries/Departments felt difficulty in making certain files etc. available to Audit due to the sensitive nature of the information contained therein and the possibility of the disclosure of such information adversely affecting the national interests. On further consideration of the matter after the present Government assumed office, the instructions issued in April 1976 and September 1976 were withdrawn on 6th October 1978 and 23rd September 1978 respectively.

(d) and (e). After the present Government assumed office, the matter regarding production of files for Audit was taken up for de novo examination in the light of the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act 1971. Since the issues involved were complicated and relate to questions of high policy, consideration of the case necessarily took some time.

Legal issues apart, it was felt that consistent with the policies of the present Government, the instructions

issued in 1976 should be withdrawn so that Audit is not weakened. Hence those instructions were withdrawn.

जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा किया गया पूँजी निवेश

1894. श्री डा० रामदीप सिंह : क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश में जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा कुल निवेशी पूँजी निवेश किया गया है ;

(ख) कितनी कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है और इनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या निकट अविष्य में उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) जनता सरकार के गठन के बावजूद जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा किए गए प्रामीण और लाहौरी पूँजी निवेश की पृष्ठ-पृष्ठ प्रतिज्ञता कितनी है और प्रामीण लेनों की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विसंवधी (श्री एच० एच० देस०) :

(क) और (घ) : संलग्न अंतरे के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1978 को भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की देश में कुल 4071.42 करोड़ रुपए की पूँजी लगी थी। जीवन बीमा नियम द्वारा दिए गए इन का किस प्रकार से इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा, इसका निर्णय स्वयं छूण लेने वाले विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है इसलिए इन रकमों का वास्तविक तथा लाहौरी लेनों के अनुसार और उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) जीवन बीमा नियम अधिवेशन के अन्तर्गत, भारत में कारोबार कर रहे सभी बीमाकर्ताओं का (चाहे वे भारतीय हों या गैर-भारतीय) जीवन बीमा कारबार भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम में निहित है। अधिकारण का अपवाह एक तो बे कम्पनियों द्वारा पहले से परिसमापनाधीन थी और दूसरे से कम्पनियों द्वारा जिन्होंने बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 के लागू होने से सभी 1-7-1939 से पहले नया कारबार करना बन्द कर दिया था।

(ग) यह सवाल पैशा ही नहीं होता ।

विवरण	(करोड़ रुपए)
निवेद का बर्णन	रकम
भेदर आजार प्रतिभूतियाँ :	
1. भारत सरकार की राज्य मरकारों की भीतर राज्य स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतिया	2124.58
2. नगरपालिकाओं की प्रतिभूतियाँ जो उपर्युक्त में जामिल नहीं हैं	3.54
3. विदेशी मरकारों, नगरपालिकाओं द्वादि की प्रतिभूतियाँ	—
4. कंपनियों तथा भक्तारी समितियों के सेवर तथा ज्वरण पद्धति	288.83
	2416.95
भूग	
5. भविकार के लिए गां निर्यात व्यवसाय के संबंध में राज्य मरकारों से निलगे बाली रकम	0.08
6. राज्य विजली बोडी को ज्वरण	556.24
7. राज्य विजली बोडी को मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	1.49
8. आवास योजनाओं से लिए राज्य सरकारों को ज्वरण	213.97
9. जीवेय महकारी आजार सहित वित्त समितियों तथा राज्य प्राधिकरणों की मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	243.48
10. राज्य आवास बोडी की सरकारी द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	5.43
11. राज्य आवास बोडी को ज्वरण	1.87
12. भन्तुसुचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों की आवास सहकारी समितियों के वित्तपोषण के लिए एक राज्य सरकार को ज्वरण	1.65
13. आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम लिं. को ज्वरण	40.00
14. नगरपालिकाओं की मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	179.47
15. राज्य मरकारों को जलनित योजनाओं के लिए ज्वरण	2.30
16. जिला परिषदों की मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	28.23
17. जीवी महकारी समितियों को मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	20.81
18. जीवी महकारी समितियों को ज्वरण	2.59
19. महकारी बनाई एक को ज्वरण	0.22
20. जीवोगिक बोडी को मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	3.56
21. जीवोगिक बोडी के लिए सार्विधिक निगम को ज्वरण	3.94
22. एक मुद्दार इन्स्ट की मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	0.04
कम्पनियों को ज्वरण	97.42
24. कम्पनियों की मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	5.51
25. एक जीवोगिक महकारी समिति की मरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृता ज्वरण	10.35
26. विवेदों में भारत सरकार को ज्वरण	—
27. राज्य विजली बोडी तथा कम्पनियों द्वा भक्तारी समितियों को ज्वरणों के घन्तव्यत अपर जामिल की गई संपरितियों से यिन्ह संपरितियों को कंधक रखने पर ज्वरण	76.98
28. बैंकों के साथ कम्पनियों को ज्वरण	99.87
29. भारतीय यूनिट इन्स्ट की प्रारम्भिक पुंजी में बंददान	1595.41
	0.75
भेदर आजार की प्रतिभूतियों, ज्वरणों तथा भारतीय यूनिट इन्स्ट की पुंजी में निवेद	4013.11
30. मकान सम्पत्ति तथा भूमि	58.11
	4071.42

बौकसी समिति की सिफारिशों की विवाचिति

" 1895. श्री रामचंद्र सिंह : क्या विष्व भवंती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कर लगाने के बारे में बौकसी समिति की सिफारिशों को कियावित करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ तक ;

(ख) क्या भारत में विवेशियों के दोनों ओर पर तथा भारतीयों द्वारा विवेशों में अस्ति लाभ पर कर लगाने से द्वारा प्राप्त फ़ेणा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन दो क्षेत्रों से सरकार को कितनी जाप होती है ; और

(घ) आपकर से छूट के बारे में बौकसी समिति की सिफारिशों को सरकार का कहाँ तक स्वीकार करने का विचार है ?

विष्व भवंती (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) से (घ). बौकसी समिति की अस्ति रिपोर्ट में निहित सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अभी विचार किया जाना है ।

पारिषद ऐपर विल्स, गोदावरी (सोराठड) द्वारा उत्पादन यूनिक, सीमा-यूनिक और आपकर का जुगालन

1896. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : क्या विष्व भवंती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन बचों के दोरान पारिषद ऐपर विल्स, गोदावरी (सोराठड) द्वारा उत्पादन यूनिक, सीमा-यूनिक और आपकर की कितनी राशि का जुगालन किया गया और इसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फ़र्म के बाहे होने से लेकर प्रदर्श तक बैचार इसने कुल कितनी राशि का पूँजी निवेश किया है और इसके कितने भारीदार हैं और इन भारीदारों द्वारा प्रदर्श तक आय कर की कितनी राशि का जुगालन किया गया है और इसमें तथा आपार तथा ग्राहकों के नाम क्या है जिनमें से भी भारीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि का पूँजी निवेश किया गया है और यह तीन बचों के दोरान उन पर आपकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

विष्व भवंती (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और व्यापार व्यवस्था बीमा सदन-पटल पर रखी जायदी ।

ऐपर एच पल जन्मदंगन लिंग, पूना द्वारा उत्पादन यूनिक, सीमा-यूनिक और आपकर का जुगालन

1897. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : क्या विष्व भवंती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन बचों के दोरान ऐपर एच पल जन्मदंगन लिंग, जिवाजी नगर, कम्प्युन कालेज रोड, पूना द्वारा उत्पादन यूनिक, सीमा-यूनिक और आपकर के लिए कितनी धनराशि भवा की और उन पर आपकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फ़र्म की स्थापना से आज तक इस कम्पनी में वर्चावार कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और उसमें कितने भारीदार हैं और इन भारीदारों द्वारा प्रदर्श तक कितने आपकर का जुगालन किया गया है और उन अम्य उद्योगों और आपार सम्बन्धों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें से भारीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उनके द्वारा कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और यह तीन बचों के दोरान उनके विकल्प आपकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

विष्व भवंती (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) :

(क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे एकलित किया जा रहा है, और यह सम्भव नीम्ब सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि ऐपर एच पल जन्मदंगन लिंग, 1183, जिवाजी नगर, कम्प्युन कालेज रोड, पूना एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम, के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है, और इस प्रकार इसका कार्ड भारीदार होने का प्रत्येक ही नहीं उठता । विधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य बंजाराय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस सम्य उपलब्ध सूचना के मनुसार उक्त तिथि विधि की तारीख 9-2-1942 है ; और नीम्ब इसमें निवेश की गयी पूँजी के बंजार और नीम्ब दिये मनुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित तारीख की समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुलन पत के मनुसार (वाला सम्पर्कों में)

31-7-1955	.	.	6. 68
31-7-1956	.	.	6. 93
31-7-1957	.	.	7. 12
31-7-1958	.	.	7. 15
31-7-1959	.	.	10. 33
31-7-1960	.	.	10. 34
31-7-1961	.	.	15. 97
31-7-1962	.	.	16. 00

लिमिटिंग तारीख की समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुलन पक्ष के अन्तर	मूकता पूँजी (मास वर्षों में)
31-7-1963	20.00
31-7-1964	20.00
31-7-1965	20.00
31-7-1966	20.00
31-7-1967	28.52
31-7-1968	29.03
31-7-1969	30.56
31-7-1970	33.67
31-7-1971	34.88
31-7-1972	34.95
31-7-1973	34.86
31-7-1974	41.95
31-7-1975	41.97

एच० पुष्पतानी एच० कम्पनी, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड  
कम्पनी, द्वारा जनरल्स-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और  
आयकर का भुगतान।

1898. जी तुलन वक्त जलवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करते हैं :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एक० पुष्पतानी एच० कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, फोरेंट स्ट्रीट, बम्है द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी जनरालि का भुगतान किया गया है और उनकी ओर इस हिसाब में कितनी जनरालि बकाया है; और

(ब) प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक, वर्षावार, कर्म में कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई, उसमें किनने भारीदार है और इन भारीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी जनरालि का भुगतान किया है और ऐसे अन्य उद्योगों तथा आपाराइक संस्थानों के जाम क्या है जिनमें से भारीदार भी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उहोने कितनी पूँजी लगाई है और गत तीन वर्षों से उनकी ओर कितनी जनरालि बकाया है?

वित्त मंत्री (जी एच० एम० पटेल) :  
(क) तुलना तरकाल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है और यथासंभव और सम्पूर्ण पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ब) यह पता चला है कि एक० पुष्पतानी कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिं. फोरेंट स्ट्रीट, बम्है एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के समर्द्धत पंजीकृत है, और इस तरह उसके किसी

भारीदार के होने का प्रमाण नहीं उठता। वित्त व्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस तथा उपलब्ध तुलना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 31-12-1965 है और 31-3-1970 से 31-3-1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान उसकी मूकता पूँजी 10,000 रु. थी।

हेक्टर बेपर वित्त कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पूँजा द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

1899. जी तुलन वक्त जलवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करते हैं :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में हेक्टर बेपर वित्त कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कामनबैल्य विल्डिंग, पूँजा द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी जनरालि का भुगतान किया गया और उनकी ओर इस हिसाब में कितनी जनरालि बकाया है; और

(ब) प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक वर्षावार कर्म में कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और उनमें किनने भारीदार है और उनके द्वारा अब तक आयकर की कितनी जनरालि का भुगतान किया गया है और ऐसे अन्य उद्योगों तथा आपाराइक संस्थानों के नाम क्या है जिनमें से भारीदार भी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उनके द्वारा कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों से उनकी ओर कितनी राजि बकाया है?

वित्त मंत्री (जी एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) तुलना तरकाल उपलब्ध नहीं है, उसे एकत्रित करा जा रहा है तथा यथासंभव योग्य सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ब) यह पता चला है कि हेक्टर बेपर वित्त कम्पनी लिं. कामनबैल्य विल्डिंग, पूँजा, एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार इसके किसी भारीदार के होने का प्रमाण नहीं उठता। वित्त व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध तुलना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 5-7-1885 है तथा 31-3-1948 से 31-3-1976 की अवधि

के द्वारा इसकी शुक्रता पूँजी 11.94 लाख रुपये है।

#### सरकारी उपकरणों के स्वास्थ्यास्वाल तथा हृष्ट

1900. श्री भूत्यंजल्य प्रसाद: क्या वर्षदान और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रधीन सरकारी उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं, उनको क्या मुक्य कार्य सौंपा गया है, गत तीन वर्षों में उनकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं, उनको कितनी हार्दिन अध्यवा साच दृष्टा, उनके मुख्य कार्यालय कहां-कहां पर हैं, उनके वैयरमैनों/प्रेजीडेंटों/प्रबन्धक निवेशकों के नाम क्या हैं (यदि यह पद दो अधिकारियों के पास है तो दोनों अधिकारियों का नाम क्या है) उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख और उनके कालावधि की समाप्ति की तारीख और उनके मुख्यालय कहां-कहां पर है तथा उन उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मुख्यालय उन स्थानों से अन्य-अन्य स्थानों पर हैं, जहां कि उनके मुख्य कार्यालय हैं और ऐसा कब से है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वर्षदान और नागर विभाग मंत्री (श्री पुष्पेश्वर शौलिक) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मासांनुसार पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### वित्त मंत्रालय के द्वारा सरकारी उपकरण

1901. श्री भूत्यंजल्य प्रसाद: क्या वित्त मंत्री उपकरणों की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के प्रधीन सरकारी उपकरणों के नाम तथा मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं तथा उनके मुख्यालय कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं, उनके वैयरमैनों/प्रेजीडेंटों तथा प्रबन्धक निवेशकों के नाम, नियुक्ति की तारीख तथा कालावधि की समाप्ति की तारीख क्या है (यदि यह पद दो अधिकारियों के पास है तो दोनों अधिकारियों का नाम क्या है), युक्त्यालय कहां-कहां पर स्थित है तथा उन उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मुख्यालय उन नगरों से पृष्ठक नगरों में हैं जिनमें उनके मुख्य कार्यालय हैं और ये कब से हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(क) उपकरणों की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं और इन उपकरणों का गत तीन वर्षों का सामान्य हार्दिन का विवरण क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० लोह) : (क) श्री (क). प्रधीन सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 1 से 7 में दी जा रही है।

[विवरण में रखे गए विवरण संख्या LT 2951/78]

#### Amount spent on Employees of RBI, Bombay under Bank Medicine Scheme

1902. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the employees of the R.B.I. in Bombay under Bank Medicine Scheme in last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the maximum amount spent on one employee under the scheme in last three years' year-wise, and

(c) the names of such three employees and the respective offices held by them and the names of doctors who recommended the bills?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that the total expenditure incurred under Bank's Medical Scheme in Bombay for the past three years is as under:—

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,11,757.00	16,59,787.00	16,33,353.00

(b) Reserve Bank of India have further reported that the maximum amount spent on one employee is as under:—

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,166.00*	11,076.00*	9,053.00*

\*represents amounts paid to the hospital and does not include expenditure incurred before hospitalisation.

(e)

Name of the employee (since expired)	Office/Dept. to which attached	Name/s of the Doctor who recommended the bills
<hr/>		
1975-76		
Shri A. K. Sinharay (Liver trouble)	Jr. Analyst A.B. & D.G. Bombay.	Dr. V. P. Bhat, B.M.O. Main Office Dispensary.
1976-77		
Shri S. N. Harsh (Jaundice/lung Cancer)	Director, C.G.C.I., Bombay.	Do.
1977-78		
Shri R. S. Phadnis (Kidney trouble)	Asstt Accounts Officer, Securities Deptt., Bombay.	Do.

**Flights between Bombay and Ratnagiri**

1903. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Golden Sun Aviation Company of Bombay could not operate flights between Bombay and Ratnagiri during monsoon season of 1978 as there is no facility of Beacon at the Ratnagiri Airport;

(b) whether request for Beacon at Ratnagiri Airport was made by the company to Government and if so, when;

(c) what action Government have taken; and

(d) whether one Beacon is lying idle at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay and whether the Beacon could be made available for Ratnagiri Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c) In June 1978, the Golden Sun

Aviation Company, Bombay, intimated the Director General of Civil Aviation that they had temporarily suspended flights from Bombay to Ratnagiri due to weather conditions. No reference was made by the Company about the non-availability of Beacon at Ratnagiri. However, Shri Vasant Rao S. Sarve, Member Maharashtra State Port Advisory Board, and the Government of Maharashtra, made a request for provision of a Non Directional Beacon (NDB) at Ratnagiri. Provision of this facility is being examined by the Director General of Civil Aviation in consultation with the Maharashtra Government.

(d) Two sets of equipment are available at Santacruz Airport, and they have been earmarked for higher priority installation projects at Karad and Daman required for operations at Bombay Airport.

**Banking facility in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra**

1904. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra where bank-

ing facility is available and number of villages where such facilities are not available;

(b) whether Government are aware that these banks refuse to transact business beyond eight miles from the place where the branch of the bank is located; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter so that banking facility would be available to all villages in the district?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The smallest unit of geographical area for which the data on branch expansion is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India is a district. Data regarding the number of villages without banking facilities in Ratnagiri district is, therefore, not available. However, as at the end of September, 1978, there were 92 branches of the commercial banks functioning in Ratnagiri District. Of these, 63 were located at rural centres and 29 at semi-urban centres.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks that according to their assessment an average branch could effectively supervise loans in an area of 16 k.m. radius from the location of the branch. Banks have, however, been advised that this norm should not be rigidly adhered to and applications from borrowers, particularly when they are in a cluster, be entertained even from areas beyond this limit if the branch can effectively supervise the end-use of the loan.

(c) As at the end of September 1978, there were 9 licences pending with the banks for opening offices in the rural and semi-urban areas of Ratnagiri District. When these branches are opened, the rural and semi-urban areas of Ratnagiri District would attain an average population per bank office of 20,000.

**Opening of Branches of Banks in Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra**

**1905. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that District Industrial Centres have started functioning in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra whether Government propose to open more branches of Banks in villages of Ratnagiri District;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the purpose of opening of District Industrial Councils would be defeated if banking facilities are not made available?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). As at the end of September, 1978 there were 92 branches of the commercial banks functioning in Ratnagiri District. Of these 63 were located at rural centres and 29 at semi-urban centres. As on that date the banks also had 9 outstanding licences for opening offices in the district.

The Reserve Bank would consider the question of further expansion in the district in the context of the felt needs for the implementation of specific schemes, including that of District Industries centres.

**Income Tax recovered against Assessment in Delhi**

**1906. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax recoveries in Delhi are declining;

(b) whether the personnel working in the Income Tax Department are not familiar with the complex procedure

maintained by traders in keeping their accounts resulting in heavy evasion and avoidance of tax on a large scale;

(c) if so, what is the amount of income tax recovered in Delhi against assessment during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken for speeding up the recoveries of income tax in the capital?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No, Sir. The collection of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) from 1st April 1978 to October, 1978 amounted to Rs. 117.76 crores as compared to Rs. 102.85 crores collected from 1st April, 1977 to October, 1977, thus showing an increase of Rs. 14.91 crores.

(b) No, Sir. The personnel working in the Income Tax Department are, by and large, familiar with the complex procedure maintained by traders in keeping their accounts.

(c)

Financial Year	Amount collected (In crores of Rs.)
1975-76	174.74
1976-77	180.66
1977-78	250.35

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collections of income-tax and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distress and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of

each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for speeding collections of Income-tax and recovery of tax arrears.

**Appointment of Appellate Authority to deal with appeals of H.D. Bank Notes**

**1907. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Appellate Authority to deal with appeals u/s. 8(3) of the H. D. Bank Notes (Demonetisation Act) will be appointed from quasi judicial cadre;

(b) how many appeals have been preferred u/s. 8(2) of the Act; and

(c) how many applications have been finalised condoning delay by the Reserve Bank of India i.e. applications filed after the appointed day and before 24th of January, 1978?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Government have allocated the work relating to the final disposal of appeals received under section 8(3) of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978 to a senior officer of the rank of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance on 18th November, 1978.

(b) About 90 appeals have been received by Government under section 8(3) of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as on 31st October, 1978, 20,043 applications involving a total amount of Rs. 8.59 crores had been finalised after condoning delay.

**Annual increase in Foreign Exchange Reserves**

1908. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of foreign exchange reserves in the country;

(b) what is the annual increase in foreign exchange reserves during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what proposals Government have formulated for using the foreign exchange for development purposes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves as on 17th November, 1978 amounted to Rs. 4885 crores.

(b) The year-wise increase in foreign exchange reserves from 1975-76 onwards is given below:—

Year	(Rs. Crores)	Increase in foreign exchange reserves
1975-76	881.20	
1976-77	1371.29	
1977-78	1636.76	
1978-79 (1st April to 17th November, 1978).	385.24	

(c) It is the policy of the Government to utilise the foreign exchange reserves to promote the overall growth of the economy within a framework of price stability. Broadly, the measures adopted are the following:—

(i) making available the full requirements of the economy for imported raw materials, components

spares and equipment consistent with utilisation of indigenous productive capacity;

(ii) arranging imports of essential items of mass consumption in short supply in the interest of domestic price stability; and

(iii) stimulating the growth of the economy by accelerating investment in identified projects and programmes in priority areas requiring large foreign exchange.

**Criteria for fixing prices of confiscated Goods**

1909. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain items of confiscated goods are displayed in the customs houses for public;

(b) if so, what are the details of such goods;

(c) the criteria followed for fixing prices of the confiscated goods; and

(d) what is the amount on account of sale of confiscated goods in each customs house during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Some items like trade goods, diamonds and precious stones, etc. which are to be sold by auction or tender are shown to the public.

(c) The price fixed for sale of confiscated goods represents the fair price which the goods could probably fetch under normal conditions in the market with a reasonable discount to the buyer.

(d) The sale proceeds of confiscated goods during the last 3 years in the Customs Collectorate is furnished in the statement annexed.

## Statement

Statement showing Sale proceeds of confiscated goods during years 1976, 1977 and 1978 (upto June, 1978)  
(excluding Gold, Silver etc. Deposited in Mint)

(Figures in Thousands of Rupees)

S. No.	C.H/ C.E. Collectorates	1976	1977	1978 upto June, 1978
<i>Custom Houses</i>				
1	Bombay	128256	54465	7268
2	Bombay (Prev.)	41776	25582	3007
3	Calcutta	4460	1678	1020
4	Madras	5467	4244	2314
5	Cochin	3762	2748	1352
6	Goa	1587	2045	81
7	Vishakhapatnam	871	797	153
8	Patna (Prev.)	1363	1086	36
<i>Central Excise Collectorates</i>				
9	Delhi	1462	896	29
10	Pune	4463	2279	..
11	Bangalore	1800	2157	14
12	Madras	1797	1483	597
13	Hyderabad	620	380	19
14	Nagpur	194	206	..
15	Chandigarh	1364	846	325
16	Ahmedabad	31360	10471	868
17	Madurai	5913	4290	934
18	Guntur	810	83	55
19	West Bengal, Calcutta	1652	802	42
20	Shillong	605	469	180
21	Allahabad	23	22	..
22	Kanpur	254	105	4
23	Jaipur	787	252	122
24	Bhubneshwar	2	243	7
25	Indore	..	..	2

*Note:* Proceeds of gold, silver etc. have not been included as the same are deposited in the Government Mint.

### Silver Export Policy

1910. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are at present reviewing their Silver Export Policy;

(b) whether it has been found that the export of silver is no more profitable; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The export of silver, which is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India, will be done whenever it is profitable to do so. There has been relatively low profits of late, for the reasons (i) increase in domestic prices of silver; (ii) increase in refining charges; and (iii) change in the Rupee-US Dollar exchange rate resulting in lower rupee realisation.

### Recovery of Wealth Tax from Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonepat

1911. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3739 on 11th August, 1978 regarding payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax by (late) Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonepat and payment of Estate Duty by his heirs and state:

(a) the reasons why wealth-tax was not recovered from Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonepat during his life time particularly when the value of his estate had been over rupees four lakhs;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to assess the wealth-tax (which was payable during his life-time) now; and

(c) if so, the amount of tax assessed and the steps taken to recover it from the estate left by the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In the background of estate duty assessment of (late) Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonepat, his wealth (after allowing various exemptions) does not appear to be liable to wealth-tax and as such the question of assessing him to wealth-tax during his life time did not arise. In this connection the following may be noted:

(i) The house property valued at Rs. 70,000/- which was exempted under section 33(1)(n) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 is also exempt under section 5(1)(iv) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957;

(ii) Out of the net Principal value of Rs. 3,85,978/- determined in the estate duty order, the following amounts are to be excluded for wealth-tax purposes:—

(a) Deceased's 1/3rd interest in the HUF assets existing on his death	60,846
(b) Share of living descendants included for rate purposes	1,91,716
(c) Household goods	2,500
(d) Value of Gun	2,000
(e) Value of fiat Car	9,000
(f) Value of agricultural lands	18,000
(g) Share & deposits for which details are available (out of the total of Rs. 61,636)	56,752
	74,952
	74,952

(h) Advance for purchase of plots to New Friends Co-operative House Building Society	20,000
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with the above deductions the net wealth comes to Rs. 94,832/- only. (In addition to these deductions some further deduction on account of certain

deposits with Banks for which full details are not readily available might also have to be allowed).

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

**Representation from L.I.C. Officers regarding Anomaly in Pay and Other Service Matters**

1912. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the L.I.C. Officers regarding pay scale and other service matters etc.;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what is the reaction of the Government to the various demands/ob- servations made therein; and

(d) decision taken in the matter and the likely time by which a final decision in the matter could be expected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The representation mainly refers to the revision of pay scales with effect from 1-4-1973, restoration of the Cut in Adjustment Allowance with effect from 1-11-1974 and removal of anomalies in their wage structure, vis-a-vis the Class III employees of the Corporation at common pay ranges. The Government is aware of these anomalies and the matter is under active consideration and a decision thereon is expected to be taken at an early date.

चीनी से निमित विभाइयों, चाय शाहि के भूम्यों में पूँजि

1913. की इचाराल साल्हव : या वाचिव्य तथा नागरिक पूँजि और लहारिता संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) या यह तब है कि देश में चीनी के भूम्यों में कमी होने के बावजूद चाय, विभाइयों, चीनी निमित्त विलोनों और बच्चों की दाकियों के मूल्य पहले के समान हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कारबाहि की गई है ?

वाचिव्य तथा नागरिक पूँजि और लहारिता संबंध में राज्य संबंधी (श्री आरिक बेग) : (क) प्रीर. (ब) चीनी ने बने पदार्थों नवा तैयार चाय पर कांड़ा कानूनी मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है। नागरिक पूँजि और लहारिता विभाग ने २० अक्टूबर, 1978 को राज्य गवर्नरों का नेयार चाय नवा विभाइयों के मूल्य, कम करने के बारे में कदम उठाने के लिए लिखा था। बागियाँ, नागरिक पूँजि और लहारिता संबंधी ने ५ अक्टूबर, 1978 को सभी मर्यादित भूम्यों की विलोन या विभाइयों के पदार्थ, विद्याई, तरीके बन्धुओं के मूल्य नवा चार्फ, मापाट डिस्क्रीप्शन आदि, उन्हें दानों पर लेने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने उनसे इन बन्धुओं के मूल्य कम करने के लिए उपाय करने का घटनालॉड किया था। अनेक गवर्नरों ने मूल्यित किया है जिन्होंने विभाइय विभेताओं, होटल मालिकों नवा उत्पाद तुहाँ के मालिकों जो इन बन्धुओं के मूल्य कम करने हेतु गज़ों बताने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं। उन्होंने ही

**Development of Hotel Industry**

1914. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a 4-day Convention of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurant Association of India was held recently at Agra;

(b) if so, whether the Convention has expressed that the hotel industry and Government have shown casual interest in its development; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Useful Information obtained by Income-tax Authorities about those presenting High Value Notes**

**1915. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax authorities have obtained useful information about those who presented high value notes for exchange after recent demonetisation and if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether any follow-up-action is being taken in regard to the information so obtained; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) to (c). The follow-up-action in respect of cases involving encashment of demonetised bank notes is in progress. Information presently available indicates that source of over Rs. 3.45 crores involved in 1308 declarations is not fully and satisfactorily explained. Requisite assessment proceedings are in progress. Assessments have been completed in respect of 135 declarations involving a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs. Penal proceedings have been initiated wherever called for.

**Increase in Rates and Tariff Charges of Hotels under ITDC**

**1916. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have again raised the rates and tariff charges, exorbitantly of Hotels etc. operating under India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, despite its assurances to hold the price line during March, 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and number of times the tariffs have been raised of these Hotels since March, 1977 with details of tariff prevailing in each ITDC's hotels in the country; and

(c) whether this is being done at the cost of tourists and visitors which would ultimately give rise to the prices of various commodities in which these visitors deal in?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Hotel tariffs are fixed annually keeping in view the modified Hubbart Formula, which takes into account rise in prices and wages, cost of operation, material cost, competition etc. ITDC Hotel Tariffs have been fixed lower than the Tariffs permissible under the Hubbart Formula and cannot be called exorbitant. They are by and large lower than the Tariffs of other comparable Hotels.

(b) With the approval of the Government, hotels in the private sector as also public sector including ITDC have revised their tariff twice (on 1-10-1977 and 1-10-1978) since March 1977.

A statement showing the hotel rate structure of ITDC hotels effective from 1st October, 1978 is attached.

(c) Hotel tariff structuring has no relationship to the prices of various commodities in which hotel guests deal in.

## Statement

Statement showing the rate structure of ITDC Hotels effective from 1st October, 1978.

S. No.	Name of the Hotel	Normal Tariff		Group Tariff in European Plan	
		Single Room	Double Room	Single Room	Double Room
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi (Air-conditioned)	290	365-390	261	310
2	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi (Air-conditioned)	225	300	203	263
3	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi (Air-conditioned)	130	220	130	220
4	Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore (Air-conditioned)	150	220	135	187
5	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi (Air-conditioned)	100	150	90	111-128
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	70	110	63	81-94
6	Hotel Lodhi, New Delhi (Air-conditioned)	110	160	99	119-136
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	75	140	68	85-98
7	Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi (Air-conditioned)	110	190	99	171
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	75	140	68	126
8	Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho (Air-conditioned)	110	190	99	171
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	75	140	68	126
9	Jammu Hotel (Air-conditioned)	65	100	59	90
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	50	75	45	78
10	Hotel Patliputra, Patna (Air-conditioned)	85	135	77	122
	(Non-Air-conditioning)	65	115	59	104
11	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi (Air-conditioning)	150	225	198	197
12	Hassan Hotel (Air-conditioning)	70	100	63	90
	(Non-Air-conditioning)	50	75	45	68
13	Air-Port Hotel, Calcutta (Air-conditioning)	175	250	158	225

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Hotel</b>	<b>Normal Tariff</b>		<b>Group Tariff on European Plan</b>	
		<b>Single Room</b>	<b>Double Room</b>	<b>Single Room</b>	<b>Double Room</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
14	LVP Hotel, Udaipur (Air-conditioning)	Rs. 90	Rs. 140	Rs. 81	Rs. 126
	(Non-Air-conditioning)	55-65	85-95	50	77
15	LMP Hotel, Mysore (Air-conditioning)	125	..	113	..
	(Non-Air-conditioning)	75-100	125-175	90	149
16	Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad (Air-conditioning)	90	150	74	124
	(Non-Air-conditioning)	70	125	53	94
17	Kovalam Hotel, Kovalam (Air-conditioned)	130-150	200-225	111	160
18	Kovalam Grove, Kovalam (Air-conditioned)	110	170	94	136
19	Ashoka Hotel, Jaipur (Air-conditioned)	120	180	108	162
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	75	120	..	..
20	Temple Bay, Mahabalipuram (Air-conditioned)	70-90	100-140	63-81	90-126
	(Non-Air-conditioned)	55-65	75-105	50-59	68-95

**Joint Ventures sanctioned for Middle East Countries**

1917. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects with details of Indian participants and/or collaborators sanctioned by the Joint Venture Committee during the years 1977 and 1978 for Middle East Countries including U.A.E. and Sultanate of Oman;

(b) the progress so far made in each such Projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian investors are facing problems due to stiff competition from their counterparts in USA and United Kingdom and particularly in view of

non-cooperative attitude of certain Indian Banks operating abroad in the matter of banking facilities; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to assist such entrepreneurs to overcome such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is attached.

(c) No reports from Indian entrepreneurs who have been permitted to set up joint ventures in the Middle East have been received regarding the problems faced by them due to stiff competition from investors in other countries and lack of co-operation from Indian banks operating abroad.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Joint Venture Proposals approved during 1977 and 1978 (so far) to be set in Middle East Countries including U.A.E. and Oman.*

S. No.	Name of the Indian Participant Country of Location	Present position of the project
1	M/s. Alcon Constructions, Panjim Bahrain	In operation from June, 1977
2	Shri Avinder Singh, Patiala . . . Iran	Under implementation
3	M/s. Indian Road Construction Corpn., New Delhi . . . Afghanistan	Not implemented
4	M/s. Transport Corporation of India Ltd., Secunderabad . . . Kuwait	Under implementation
5	M/s. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., New Delhi . . . Kuwait	Under implementation
6	M/s. Punjab Chemi-plants Ltd., Chandigarh . . . Kuwait	Under implementation
7	M/s. B. K. Chatterjee, Calcutta . . . Oman	Under implementation
8	M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay . . . Saudi Arabia	Under implementation
9	M/s. D. Sein (New Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi . . . Saudi Arabia	Under implementation
10	Oberoi Hotels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta . . . Saudi Arabia	Under implementation
11	M/s. Ginnon India Ltd., Bombay U.A.E.	Under implementation
12	M/s. Evar Construction Ltd., Madras . . . U.A.E	Under implementation
13	M/s. S. H. Mualliv, Qatlon . . . U.A.E	Under implementation
14	Shri Shashi Kumar Janardhan Banavar, Bombay . . . U.A.E	Under implementation
15	M/s. En-Tech, International, Madras . . . U.A.E	Under implementation
16	M/s. Oberoi Hotels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta . . . U.A.E	Under implementation
17	M/s. Pure Ice Cream Co. (1967) Ltd., Bombay . . . U.A.E.	Likely to go into production in early 1979.
18	M/s. Usha Martin Black (Wise Roots) Ltd., Calcutta . . . U.A.E.	Under implementation
19	M/s. Garware Plastics and Polyester Pvt. Ltd., Bombay . . . U.A.E	Implementation deferred by the party.
20	M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Ballarpur . . . U.A.E.	Under implementation.
21	M/s. N. N. Gija, Bombay . . . U.A.E.	In production from Dec. 1978

S. No.	Name of the Indian Participant	Country of Location	Present Position of the Project
22	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Baroda	U.A.E.	Under implementation
23	M/s. S. V. Shah Construction Services Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	U.A.E.	Under implementation
24	M/s. Oanar Paints and Contracts Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	U.A.E.	Not implemented
25	M/s. Supreme Industries Ltd., Bombay	U.A.E.	Under implementation
26	M/s. Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	Oman	Under implementation.

*N.B.* The normal question period in the case of joint ventures set up abroad is 2 to 5 years.

**Foreign Exchange Loans by Nationalised and Non-Nationalised Indian Banks to Joint Ventures/Projects abroad**

1918. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed certain rules and guidelines for approving Joint Ventures (Projects) abroad and in the matter of participation by Indian investors;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether a decision is yet to be taken for providing financial assistance by way of foreign exchange loans by various nationalised and non-nationalised Indian Banks operating abroad to Indian participants; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in providing such incentives to Indian participants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Guidelines for setting up of joint ventures abroad were modified by Government recently whereby, apart from Industrial Joint Ventures, proposals for joint ventures also in the field of trading, marketing and

consultancy etc. will be entertained. Although normally no cash remittance from India is allowed for participation is the equity, in the case of non-industrial joint ventures where there is no scope for export of capital equipment from India, cash remittance will be considered and decided on merits. A copy of the modified guidelines was attached to the answer given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarrred Question No. 859 answered on 24-11-1978.

(c) and (d). The guidelines for setting up of joint ventures already provide for raising of foreign exchange loans abroad for financing such ventures. Besides, the Entrepreneurs are also free to apply to the nationalised and non-nationalised Indian Banks operating abroad for foreign exchange loans. The Banks would consider such requests on the basis of the norms laid down by them.

**Outstanding issues between Bank of India, Bombay and Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd., Calcutta and Bangalore**

1919. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether correspondence has been exchanged during recent past between the Chairman of Bank of

India, Bombay and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Calcutta and Bangalore in connection with resolving of certain outstanding issues between the two organisations;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to protect the interest of both and also the interest of large number of employees working in the Andhra Steel Corporation Limited?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of exchange of correspondence between the Chairman of the Committee of Management of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited and the Chairman and Managing Director of Bank of India, the Bank has appointed one of its officers on the Committee of Management of the Company. The Chairman of the Committee of Management of Andhra Steel Corporation is expected to meet the Chairman of Bank of India on 1st December, 1978 to discuss the outstanding issues.

(c) Since the company did not fulfil certain conditions stipulated by the Bank regarding change in management etc., the Bank has resorted to legal action, to protect its interests.

**Employees of Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.**

**1920. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., are agitating since long against the management for the fulfilment of their demands;

(b) what are the demands of the employees; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to satisfy the employees?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd., has reported that an agitation in the form of demonstrations and dharna was conducted by a small group of employees of the bank claiming to be the office bearers of Punjab and Sind Bank Staff Union (Regd). The agitation, according to the bank, arose out of intra-union rivalry between two sets of employees claiming to be the office-bearers of the said union.

(b) The charter of demands submitted by the group which conducted the agitation in September, 1978 and which according to the bank represents a microscopic minority of employees includes demands relating to scrapping of apprenticeship scheme in the bank, promotion policy, transfer policy, overtime allowance, bonus, relieving the General Secretary of the said union of Bank's work etc.

(c) The bank has reported that the agitation has been withdrawn unilaterally. The bank has asserted that the management's relations with the staff are cordial and work at all the branches of the bank is going on smoothly.

**Persons receiving Pay Off from Boeing Company**

**1921. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

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

(a) whether the Minister announced to reveal the names of the persons who received the pay off from the Boeing Company as soon as it is furnished to the Government by the Company;

(b) if so, whether he has received the names of the such persons; and

(c) if so, the names?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) to (c). Press reports appeared in India recently about Boeing Company's admission before the Securities and Exchange Commissions of U.S.A. to the effect that India was one of the seven countries where pay offs were effected by the Boeing Company. The question of pursuing the matter with a view to getting the names of the beneficiaries in India was taken up through diplomatic channel. On the basis of information obtained through the U.S. Department of Justice, a case has been registered against the following:

1. M/s. Pillman Aircraft Company
2. Shri Kekoo Jehangir Maneckji
3. Smt. Piloo M. Maneckji
4. Shri Jean Kekoo Maneckji

for offences punishable under section 56 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 and sections 162, 163 and 120B of Indian Penal Code. The investigations are still in progress. The United States Department of Justice had furnished the information under an agreement which specifically lays down that the information shall be used exclusively for purposes of investigations conducted by agencies with law enforcement responsibilities and for ensuring criminal, and administrative proceedings. Therefore, it will not be in the public interest to divulge any further details in this regard. In any case, it may be clarified that the information so far received covering the transactions upto 1975, relate to payments made by the Boeing Co. to their Consultants and Agents in India and not to any individual beneficiaries.

#### Fall in Production of Rubber

**1922. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the production of rubber in the country during the period April-August, 1978; and

(b) if so, what is the annual total production, consumption and what steps have been taken to meet the deficit?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1978-79 the production and consumption of raw rubber in the country have been provisionally estimated at 1,40,000 tonnes and 1,56,000 tonnes respectively. To meet the shortage imports to the extent of about 15,000 tonnes have been effected through STC during the current year.

#### Setting up of New capacity in Cooperative Spinning Sector

**1923. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills has prepared a blueprint for setting up of new capacity in the Cooperative Spinning Sector and better utilization of the existing capacity; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) The All

India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Bombay has formulated a programme for the integrated development of the textile cooperatives including creation of additional spinning capacity and better utilization of the existing capacity in the cooperative sector during 1978-83.

(b) The programme envisages establishment of 38 new cooperative spinning mills and expansion of existing spinning mills involving additional spindles of 10.92 lakhs and capital investment of Rs. 212 crores. The proposals of the Federation have been recommended to the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers for consideration and incorporation in their sectoral Plans for 1978-83.

#### M.M.T.C. Contract with G.D.R.

1924. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether MMTC has signed a contract with GDR for the supply of iron ore during 1979; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The contract is for supply of a total quantity of 5.7 lakh tons of iron ore during 1979.

#### विकासशील देशों से सहायता

1925. श्री युवराज: क्या विसंगति यह बताने की हुए करें कि :

(क) क्या लंबवत राष्ट्र संघ ने निर्यत लिया है तथा विकासशील देशों को आपनी आय का 0.7 प्रतिशत भाग सहायता के रूप में विकासशील देशों को देना चाहिए;

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के बेंजींटेंड, रोबर्ट बैकर मार्गरे मै स्वयं यह बात आनी है कि विकासशील देश भव्य वजन दूर नहीं कर सके हैं; और

(ग) क्या विकासशील देश कभी कोई सहायता देते हुए विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं और यदि हैं, तो विकासशील देशों के विकास और उनकी सहायता करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं?

विसंगति (श्री एच० एच० घोस्त): (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने 1970 में संकलन लंब्या 2626. (XV) द्वारा दूसरे विकास देशों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास रणनीति ग्रन्थार्थी भी यितरमें आन्तरिक एकट से उत्तर प्रयोग देखे जाने वाले विकासशील देशों को वी जाने वाली सरकारी विकास सहायता की राशि को अनियंत्रित रूप से बढ़ाना स्वीकार कर लिया था और साथ ही देश के मध्य तक इन राशि को बांटार मल्टां पर अब नए संकलन राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन के 0.7 प्रतिशत के मूल्य स्तर तक पहुँचाने की विकास में अन्तर प्रयत्न करना भी जान लिया था।

(ख) यो है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और विद्युत बैंक के बांड के बदलावों की 25 लिंगम्बर, 1978 को बांटार मल्टां की 30.0 में हुई बैंक में विश्व बैंक के बेंजींटेंड और राष्ट्रां बैंकोंमार्गे ने कहा था कि विकास सहायता समिति के देशों से यितरने वाली सरकारी विकास सहायता के संबंध में हाल की प्रतियोगिता का विषय है। इन देशों की सहायता राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की तुलना में सहायता की राशि 1960 में 0.52 प्रतिशत थी बदलकर 1977 में 0.31 प्रतिशत रह गई। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जब से संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने विद्युतीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में 0.7 प्रतिशत संकलन राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का सध्य स्वीकार किया है, तब से यह इस लक्ष्य की अपेक्षा इस में लगातार कमी ही होती रही है।

(ग) विद्युत विकासशील देशों द्वारा आत्म-निर्भरता और आन्तरिक साधन जुटाने पर आविकारन और दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इन प्रयत्नों की कुछ कठोर सीमाएँ हैं। विकासशील देशों को जिन बैंडों-बैंडों के कानिकार्यों का सम्बन्ध करना है उनमें में कुछ है: कम आय के कारण बचत की सीमितता, नियन्त्रियोंयों वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उत्तर-बदलाव, नियन्त्रियों-आपार पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीयक प्रतिबंध, कृषि उत्पादन को प्रशारित करने का प्राकृतिक विवाद और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राशि वितरण नियन्त्रियों का भावाव। अतः विकासशील देशों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक है।

जहां तक भारत का संबंध है आत्मनिर्भरता हमारी विकासशीलता का एक प्रमुख आमरूप है, और हमारी जीवन के लिए जो पूँजी लायी जाती है उसका अधिकांश भाग आत्मरिक साधनों द्वारा जुटाया जाता है। कृषि उत्पादन, विज्ञानी उत्पादन, और औद्योगिक उत्पादन का कम साथ वाली वस्तुओं का वितरण अत्यन्त नहजवाहूँ देशों की कमियों को हूँ दूर करता

के लिए भी हमने कई कदम उठाए हैं। ऐसे प्रयासों के लिए जो के उत्पादन में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में काफी बढ़िया हुआ था और जहाँ यात्रावायक दृष्टा है वेस में उत्पादन के काम जाने वाली बल्टुओं की उत्पादनता को यत्क्षमतापूर्वक पर जायात की अनुर्ध्वान देकर बढ़ाया गया है। विज्ञानों के उत्पादन में वहें पेसेन्स पर बढ़िया करने का कायदान भी तयार किया गया है।

**M/s. Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.  
Calcutta**

**1926. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6002 on the 7th April, 1978 regarding evasion of Central Excise duty by Bengal Lamp of Calcutta and state:

(a) whether M/s. Bengal Electric Lamp Works Limited, Calcutta has replied to the show-cause notice issued by Central Excise authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take against M/s. Bengal Electric Lamp Works Limited, Calcutta?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The party has filed a writ in Calcutta High Court who have granted an interim order of injunction restraining the Department from taking any steps or proceedings pursuant to the show cause notice till the disposal of the Rule. Government have taken steps to defend the case in the High Court.

#### Expenditure by Government on German Film Maker

**927. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press state-

ment made by Rajneesh Foundation, which was published in Times of India dated 21st October, 1978;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that German Film maker Mr. Charles Wilp and his team were taken on a guided tour of Indian Meditation Centres by the Tourism Department and all the expenses were paid by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, what amount was spent on this account and what is the reason to bear the expenses by the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) to (c). Mr. Charles Wilp, well-known German film producer is making a film depicting the cultural, commercial and industrial aspects of India. He had visited India in August/September, 1977 when he had also interviewed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Wilp visited India again in March, 1978 in order to complete the shooting of the film. He covered during this visit Swami Chinmayananda Ashram at Pawai; Rajneesh Ashram at Pune; Yoga-cum-Massage Centre, Kovalam; Swami Vishnu Ashram near Trivandrum; Shri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry; Auroville; Swami Gitananda Ashram near Pondicherry, Tiruvannamalai Temple, met Shri Sai Baba at White-fields, Ramkrishna Math, Belur; Buddha Vihar Temple, Delhi; and Krishna Temple, Vrindaban. This film will be shown on the T.V. net-work in Europe and U.S.A.

In view of the interest likely to be created in India in these countries as a result of this film, which would help to promote tourist traffic to India, the Department of Tourism in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs decided to host the team during their visit in March, 1978. The estimated expenditure incurred on their visit is Rs. 15,000.

### Functioning of Allahabad Bank

1928. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6860 on 14th April, 1978 regarding un-secured loans of Allahabad Bank and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has completed its findings regarding the functioning of the Allahabad Bank; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the findings and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported to us that it has not yet completed the inspection of the Allahabad Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

### Alleged Sale at Unofficial Exchange Rate

1929. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5054 on the 31st March 1978 regarding alleged sale of \$43,000 at unofficial exchange rate and state:

(a) whether the adjudication proceedings in the case regarding alleged sale of \$43,000 at unofficial exchange rate by Shri Jit Paul of M/s. Amin-chand Pyarelal Group and Shri H. K. Jain, Chairman of M/s. Stretchlon Pvt. Limited, Bombay for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 have been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). On the basis of a complaint received in 1967 against M/s. Stretchlon Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Amin, Chand Pyarelal Group investigations were initiated and the premises connected with A.P.J. Group in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

and Delhi and M/s. Stretchlon Pvt. Ltd., Bombay were searched and some documents were seized. On completion of investigation, a show cause notice was issued to M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal and Shri Jit Paul on 18th May, 1978 for selling \$42998.14.1 at the rate of Rs. 32 per pound in contravention of 4(1) and 4(2) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Show Cause Notice was also issued to M/s. Stretchlon Pvt. Ltd., and Shri H. K. Jain for buying \$ 42998.14.1 at the rate of the Rs. 32 per pound in contravention of Section 4(1) and 4(2) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. Though the parties have taken inspection of concerned documents they have not yet filed their replies to the said show cause notices. Adjudication proceedings will be finalized as soon as their replies are received.

### Boosting of Handloom Exports

1930. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the detailed proposals for encouraging handloom exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The following are the important measures taken to encourage exports of handlooms:

(1) Cash compensatory support and replenishment imports have been provided for exports at appropriate rates.

(2) Sales-cum-Study team are being sponsored from time to time to different important markets.

(3) Participation in important textiles and clothing fairs in the overseas markets is being ensured.

(4) A number of Export Production Projects have been sanctioned in various states to produce export quality handloom products in demand abroad. Necessary inputs are provided by the

project authorities to the handloom weavers and the marketing of such products are also attended to by them.

(5) In keeping with the Government's policy for providing maximum encouragement to the handlooms, the Quota Policy for the coming year provides for adequate share for handlooms where handlooms and millmade items are clubbed together for allocation.

**Meeting of West Bengal Government with Chiefs of Financial Institutions**

1931. SHRI SACHINDRALAL

SINGHA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR

SARKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government met the Chiefs of the various financial institutions in the States after the recent floods;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion that have taken place in this meeting along with the names of the participants; and

(c) the action taken upto-date on the basis of that discussion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). After the recent floods, the Finance Minister of West Bengal met the representatives of the financing institutions at Calcutta on 17th October, 1978 to discuss relief measures and the credit requirements of the flood affected victims. This was followed by another meeting on 23rd October, 1978 between the officers of the banks and the State Government. The procedure for providing need-based credit was discussed at this meeting.

The names of the participants are indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) Joint teams of Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Indian Banks' Association have toured the nine most affected districts of West Bengal, viz. Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, Nadia, Hooghly, 24-Parganas,

Murshidabad, Midnapore and Bankura. They have assessed the extent of relief and rehabilitation assistance required by the farmers in these districts. The AFC-IBA teams have also recommended that credit camps may be arranged in order to reach a larger number of small borrowers in the shortest possible time. All the bank branches located in the flood affected areas of the nine districts are taking steps to provide assistance to small borrowers in the sectors of agriculture, artisans and self-employed and small scale and tiny industries in the light of the recommendations of the AFC/IBA teams.

**Statement**

**PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING  
(17.10.1978)**

1. *Representatives of West Bengal Government:*

Dr. Ashok Mitra, Finance Minister—Presided

Shri Komal Guha, Minister for Agriculture and Community Development.

Dr. K. L. Bhattacharya, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Yatim Chakravarty, Minister for P. W. D. and Housing.

Shri C. Majumdar, Minister for Cottages and Small Scale Industries.

Shri D. N. Ghosh, Adviser, Institutional Finance.

Shri V. R. Desai, Chairman, West Bengal Cell, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and other Senior Officers of State Government.

2. *Representatives of the Banks:*

Shri A. Ghosh, Chairman & Managing Director, Allahabad Bank.

Shri S. Niyogi, Chairman & Managing Director, United Bank of India.

Shri B. K. Chatterji, Chairman & Managing Director, United Commercial Bank.

Shri J. N. Biswas, Chairman, United Industrial Bank.

Shri A. M. Mariappan, Chief General Manager, State Bank of India, Local Head Office, Calcutta.

*Regional Heads of:*

Central Bank of India

Punjab National Bank

Canara Bank

Bank of India

Indian Bank

Syndicate Bank

Bank of Baroda

Union Bank of India

Dena Bank

Indian Overseas Bank

Bank of Maharashtra

*3. Representatives of other financing institutions:*

Shri R. V. Raman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

Dy. General Manager, Industrial Development Bank of India

Director, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation

Shri P. R. Michael, Director, Projects, Agriculture Finance Corporation

Zonal Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India

Shri V. Subramaniam, Joint Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta

**PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING  
(23-10-1978)**

**1. Government of West Bengal:**

Shri D. N. Ghosh, Adviser, Institutional Finance, Government of West Bengal

Shri P. K. Banerjee, Joint Secretary, Institutional Finance, Government of West Bengal

Shri V. R. Desai, Chairman, West Bengal Cell, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.

**2. Representatives of Banks:**

Shri N. S. Natarajan, Managing Director, State Bank of India

Shri A. M. Mariappan, Chief General Manager, State Bank of India, Calcutta

Shri P. F. Gutta, Chairman & Managing Director, Central Bank of India

Shri B. K. Chatterjee, Chairman & Managing Director, United Commercial Bank

Shri C. E. Kamath, Chairman & Managing Director, Canara Bank

Shri M. V. Subba Rao, Chairman & Managing Director, Indian Bank

Shri O. P. Gupta, Chairman & Managing Director, Punjab National Bank

Shri A. Ghosh, Chairman & Managing Director, Allahabad Bank

Shri S. Niyogi, Chairman & Managing Director, United Bank of India

**Branches of Nationalised Banks in North Eastern Region States**

**1932. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nationalised Bank Branches at present in North Eastern Region States and West Bengal, State-wise, district-wise, Bank-wise;

(b) the names of Bank Branches opened in those States, State-wise, district-wise during the last three years, year-wise, date-wise with the special reference to Regional Rural Banks;

(c) the details of the plan of opening Bank Branches in those States, State-wise, district-wise, Bank-wise in current year; and

(d) the details of the target of establishing Bank Branches in these States, State-wise during the coming three years?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c) The information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India have reoriented their branch licensing policy, to ensure that the branch expansion efforts of the banks during the next three years are devoted to the task of improving banking coverage in the districts having population per bank office in excess of the national average through the opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres. The Reserve Bank propose to examine the branch banking needs of the deficit districts on a district by district basis and draw up a three-year plan in consultation with the banks and the State Governments concerned.

#### Socio-Economic problem of North Eastern Region States

**1933. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a committee to sort out the peculiar socio-economic problem of North Eastern Region States in September, 1976,

(b) if so, the details of the Committee and meetings of the Committee held, date-wise;

(c) whether the report of the said Committee has been submitted;

(d) if so, the details of the report; and

(e) action taken up-to-date?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

The Reserve Bank of India set up a Working Group to examine the factors impeding the flow of bank credit in the North-Eastern Region and make recommendations for necessary changes in the procedures and practices so as to bring about rapid and all-round banking development in that region.

(b) The Working Group comprised a representative each of the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and all the three Lead Banks in the Region, namely, State Bank of India, United Commercial Bank and the United Bank of India. The Group also co-opted one representative from each of the five States and the two Union Territories. The Working Group held 8 meetings—on 23rd August, 22nd September, 13th & 14th October, 1st, 11th, 17th and 23rd December, 1976.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Working Group submitted its Report in February, 1977.

(d) and (e). The main recommendations and the action taken thereon are given in the Statement attached.

#### Statement

Recommendations of the Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India to study the problems of bank credit in the North-Eastern Region and action taken thereon.

#### Recommendation No. 1:

In view of the differing conditions in States/Union Territories in the Region and in deference to the views of the respective State Governments, the commercial banks may use different agencies/intermediaries and/or lend directly so as to reach the remote places and to disburse credit in the region.

#### Action taken:

The scheme of commercial banks financing through primary societies

has been introduced in Assam and Tripura. While in Assam, 334 societies are going to be ceded to commercial banks and 55 to Regional Rural Banks, in Tripura the reorganisation of the societies is under active consideration of the Government. The matter is being pursued with other States and Union Territories in the region. In Arunachal Pradesh, the Government are taking active steps for forming LAMPS.

*Recommendation No. 2:*

Banks to review their policy of delegation of powers to branch managers to bring about uniformity in the discretionary powers of branch managers of different banks in the same centre in respect of loans of weaker sections.

*Action taken:*

The question of adequate delegation of powers to the branch managers has been examined by the Reserve Bank with the respective banks. The Reserve Bank have ensured that the branch managers have adequate discretionary powers to look after the needs of small borrowers who constitute the weaker sections of the community.

*Recommendation No. 3:*

Notification of additional centres for the purpose of equitable mortgage.

*Action taken:*

The Governments of the States and the Union Territories in the Region have been requested to create additional centres to facilitate creation of equitable mortgage. Assam Government has already notified 23 additional centres.

*Recommendation No. 4.*

Nomination of Government officials as focal points for contact by banks.

*Action taken:*

Governments of all the States and the Union Territories in the Region

have designated officials who would serve as focal points of contact for coordination.

*Recommendation No. 5:*

Need for preparing a long-term plan for branch expansion by banks in the region.

*Action taken:*

As at the end of June 1978, the banks had opened 610 branches in the North-Eastern Region. With the objective of providing at least minimum banking facilities in large unbanked areas, the commercial banks are endeavouring to open at least one bank branch in each of the unbanked community development blocks in the Region. Of the 269 community development blocks, banks have so far covered 234 blocks. In regard to the remaining blocks also, which constitute more difficult areas, the matter is being pursued with the banks and the State Governments concerned.

For the year 1978, the Reserve Bank had allotted 41 centres for branch opening in deficit districts of this Region. In accordance with the new branch expansion policy, the Reserve Bank of India are drawing up a district-wise branch expansion plan for each of the deficit districts, in consultation with the concerned State Governments and the banks.

*Recommendation No. 6.*

CGCI cover may be extended to bank lending through RRBs, cooperatives and similar agencies in this region and the proportion of the risk borne by the CGCI also be raised in respect of the advances in the region.

*Action taken:*

The CGCI has since agreed to extend cover to bank lending through RRBs. As regard extension of cover to lending through cooperatives and similar agencies, the corporation has

not taken a final decision so far as the matter requires an in-depth study.

**Recommendation No. 7.**

Lead banks in the region to set up a Joint Training Centre for training of new recruits as well as employees of banks in the uniform banking practices and procedures.

**Action taken:**

The three lead banks have since agreed to set up a Joint Training Centre. Two integrated courses of short duration were held during September, 1978 in which officers of banks and State Governments participated. A programme on agricultural finance was also held from 15th November to 25th November, 1978.

**Recommendation No. 8.**

Central Government to modify the pre-conditions for the establishment of Regional Rural Banks so that they can be set up in each of the States and Union Territories.

**Action taken:**

Government has since decided to set up more Regional Rural Banks and the establishment of Regional Rural Banks in each of the States/Union Territories is being considered by the Steering Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India as part of the follow up of the Dantwala Committee's recommendations.

**Recommendation No. 9:**

Formation of Local Committees for each State and Union Territory to discuss and review the progress made in implementation of the various recommendations of the Group.

**Action taken:**

All the Governments, excepting the Government of Mizoram, have nominated their representatives on the local committees. The matter is being pursued with the Government of Mizoram also.

**General:**

The Working Group had also made some recommendations relating to changes in the operational methods and lending practices of banks, manpower planning, guidance to borrowers and coordination between the banks and the Government agencies. The action taken by the banks and the State Government authorities on these recommendations is being reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

**Employment Potentialities in Banking Sector in North Eastern Region States**

**1934. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:**

**SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the employment potentialities in Banking sector in North Eastern Region States and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons employed in these States, State-wise, Bank branch-wise during the last three years, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**चारों की वर्तन्यवस्था**

1935. श्री रामलक्ष्मि तिकारी : क्या विस मंडी यह बताने की हुपा करों कि :

(क) क्या यह बत है कि चारों की वर्तन्यवस्था की वस्तुत चारों जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए द्वारा कार्रवाई व्यापक इससे वृद्धि होती है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तक 1975-76 (सिलंबर तक) के बजाएं के चारों की वर्तन्य क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (बी एच-एम पटेल) : (क) दीमा के संसद बाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था विभाग सम्बन्धी वित्त व्यवस्था का एक मान्यता प्राप्त साधन है। यिन्हु वही बाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था याता ही और वास्तविक उत्पादन कम रहे तो वित्त व्यवस्था में युद्ध स्थिति के बाबात पैदा होने की प्रतीति नुक्त हो गयी है।

(छ) 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा बाक वित्तीय वर्ष में 28 वित्तमंत्र, 1978 तक बाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था का ब्यौदा इस प्रकार है:—

(करोड़ रुपए)  
बाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था

वर्ष	देन्द्र	राज्य	जोड़
1976-77	337	3	340
1977-78 (-)	321	83	(-) 238
1978-79	486	(-) 608	(-) 122
(29 वित्तमंत्र तक)			

टिप्पणी : (—) के प्रधानमंत्री प्रकट होता है।  
प्रानिवार्य बना के आधारपर, 1976-77 में उधारों के 480 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1977-78 में 130 करोड़ रुपए इसमें जामिल नहीं है।

वित्तीयन स्तर के नगर को विभाग देता

1936. द्वारा राजनीति स्थिति : क्या पर्वतम और नगर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने को कहा करें कि :

(क) विभाग देवाएं उत्पत्ति करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विद्वान बनाये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या द्वितीयन स्तर के नगरों को विभाग देवाएं उत्पत्ति कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि द्वितीयन बुक्सालय होने के साथ आवासपुर विभागविभाग का बुक्सालय है तथा रेजम के बीच बनाये कपड़ों के नियमित कोई भी है; और

(घ) आवासपुर को विभाग देवाएं उत्पत्ति करने में वित्तमंत्र करने के क्या कारण हैं?

पर्वतम और नगर विभाग मंत्री (बी चुक्सोत्तम लीलिंग) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस के मार्ग-संकेत पर आनुसूचित विभाग देवाओं का परिवर्तन सुनित : बी-टी नगरों (city-pairs) के बीच चलने वाले वायावाल तथे स्पैट (pattern) तक उक्त बाटे पर परिवर्तन के वायावाल को युक्ति में रखे कर किया जाता है।

(ख) बी, नगरी :

(ग) बी, हो ।

(घ) बी-टी इंडियन एयरलाइंस का विभाग देवाएं इसमें मार्ग-संकेत पर परिवर्तनकों की विभाग देवाओं द्वारा सूची में आनुसूचित होने से परिवर्तन-प्रस्तुत है, इसलिए इस मार्ग-संकेत का विस्तार करके इसमें आवासपुर के स्थानों को सम्मिलित कर सकना संभव नहीं हुआ है।

#### Reinstatement of employees of AGCR-Office, Gwalior

1937. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of AGCR Office at Gwalior (MP) who were dismissed or suspended for going on strike in support of Railway workers strike in May, 1976;

(b) number of those taken back; and

(c) steps taken/being taken to reinstate them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The references are apparently to the Office of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh and the Railway workers strike in May, 1974.

No employee of the Office of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh was dismissed for participation in the strike of May, 1974. The services of 28 temporary employees were terminated and 61 permanent employees were suspended for participation in the strike of may, 1974.

(b) and (c). All the 61 permanent employees who were suspended have already been reinstated. As regards temporary employees, orders of reinstatement were issued in all the 26 cases but only 24 joined duty.

**Setting up of Foreign Trade Bank of India**

1938. SHRI AMARSINAH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Foreign Trade Bank of India;

(b) if so, what are the details of the Scheme; and

(c) what are the main objects of the proposed bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). There is a scheme to set up a Foreign Trade Bank of India. Thinking on this scheme is into preliminary a stage as to be able to give any worthwhile details at present.

**Procedure for Recruitment of Staff to various Nationalised Banks**

1939. SHRI RAGAVANU MO-HANARANGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for recruitment of staff to the various nationalised banks including Reserve Bank and State Bank; and

(b) the percentage of posts reserved for SC/ST candidates and the extent to which the percentage has been actually followed so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Every nationalised bank, Reserve Bank and State Bank of India, is following its own procedure for recruitment of officers and clerical staff. Broadly, they

recruit officers on All-India basis and their clerical staff on regional basis through a system of written test and interview. Individual banks will continue to do so till 31st December, 1978 to complete the recruitment which are in the pipeline. While Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India Group (which have its own Recruitment Board) will continue to follow the existing procedures, recruitment in the 14 nationalised banks for Officers and Clerical staff after 31st December, 1973 will be through the 7 Banking Service Recruitment Boards set up in different parts of the country. Some of the Recruitment Boards have already advertised the posts.

Recruitment of sub-staff which is on local basis, continues to be handled by the individual banks. Selection to the sub-staff posts is made in some banks on the basis of interview and in some banks on the basis of written test and interview.

(b) The percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes followed by the Public Sector Banks are as follows:—

	SC	ST
(i) direct recruitment on all-India basis by means of open competitive test	15%	7½%

	SC	ST
(ii) Direct recruitment to Clerical and sub-Staff attracting candidates from a region/ locality	The percentages of reservation prescribed for various States under central Govt. order.	

The percentage of SC/ST employees to the total number of employees as on 1.1.78 was:—

	Offi- cers	Cler- ical	Sub- Staf
Reserve Bank of India	1.88	13.49	21.48
State Bank Group	1.04	10.36	22.01
Nationalised Banks	1.81	11.76	19.81

**Rejection of supplies of Sugar by Sri Lanka**

1940. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANA-RANGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka rejected the supplies of sugar from State Trading Corporation because of failure to supply within time prescribed;

(b) if so, full particulars of the case; and

(c) the extent of losses suffered in the transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Export of Transmission Towers**

1942. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister to COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of export of transmission towers in 1976-77, 1977-78 and the first four months of 1978;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present position of export of this item is in jeopardy in spite of better export prospects; and

(c) the difficulties in the fulfilment of the export target in respect of transmission towers and the steps taken by Government to overcome the difficulties so that the exports do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) The value of export of transmission towers in 1976-77,

1977-78 and the first four months of 1978-79 is given below:—

Year	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1976-77	898.23
1977-78 (April to Feb.)	1235.40
1978-79 (April to July)	179.89

(b) and (c) The Engineering Export Promotion Council has fixed a target of Rs. 20 crores for this item for 1978-79 and it is hoped that the target will be achieved. According to the Engineering Export Promotion Council orders worth Rs. 100 crores have already been booked. Steps have been taken by the Ministry of Steel & Mines to ensure supply of steel requirements of this item through imports and indigenous sources.

**Sending of Cargo Booked by Indian Airlines for Chandigarh by Road**

1943. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Indian Airlines is sending all cargo booked for Chandigarh by road;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines is charging air freight for the same; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that all cargo booked by Indian Airlines is flown and not sent by road?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b): In view of capacity limitations on the Delhi/Chandigarh sector, at times Indian Airlines is obliged to send a part of the freight booked from Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore,

etc. to be transported to Chandigarh from Delhi by road. The practice of sending the air freight consignments by road is in accordance with aviation practices all over the world and is permitted by the International Air Transport Association to enable the freight to be delivered at the destination in the shortest possible time.

(c): Yes, Sir.

(d) Cargo is normally carried by air to the extent possible. The turbo-prop fleet of Indian Airlines is fully committed to meet the present operational requirements on its existing net work. Therefore the capacity on the Delhi/Chandigarh sector cannot be increased at present. However, this may be possible when the Aircraft resources position of the Indian Airlines improves.

#### पर्यटन के विकास के लिए 3-स्टार होटल

1944. श्री राम सेक्टर हुमारी : क्या पर्यटन और नामांक विभाग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए 3-स्टार होटल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की योजना क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे होटल निजी क्षेत्र में भी खोले जायेंगे?

पर्यटन और नामांक विभाग मन्त्री (श्री पुष्पोलम शर्मिक) : (क) हाँ, हाँ।

(ब) पर्यटकीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास लियन का, जो कि एक सार्वजनिक सेक्टर उपकरण है, 1310 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर, अमराद्वारा 300 करों की व्यवस्था करते हुए 3-स्टार वाली खेड़ी के 9 होटलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है, बारत भवनालि उपकरण ही। इनमें से एक होटल का निर्माण कार्य नहीं खिली में पहले ही प्रारंभ किया जा चुका है। इसके अधिकारित भवनेवाल के यात्री गृह में 24 घण्टे-दिन कारों का निर्माण करते हुए उसे 2/3 स्टार की खेड़ी में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है, तथा जप्पार विहार हुक्काल अंतर्काल विहार, 1978 में आज लिए जाने के लिए सियार हो आएगा। 24 घण्टे-दिन कारों की वृद्धि करके इसका विस्तार भी किया जा रहा है।

(ग) ग्रै-सरकारी सेक्टर में 3-स्टार खेड़ी की 30 होटल परियोजनाएं निर्माण की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

#### Encashment of High Denomination Bank Notes

1945. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the applications for encashment of High Denomination Bank Notes have been finalised; if not, how many applications are pending;

(b) whether Appellate authority has been appointed to deal with appeals u/s. 8(3) of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act;

(c) if yes, when the appointment is made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as on 31st October, 1978, 4179 cases involving an amount of Rs. 2.46 crores are still pending final disposal.

(b) to (d). Government have allocated the work relating to the final disposal of appeals received by it under section 8(3) of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978 to a senior officer of the rank of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance on 13th November, 1978.

#### Scraping of Indo-American Business Council

1946. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI A. C. GEORGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the repeated demands for scrapping

the Indo-American Business Council which is allegedly an instrument of economic subversion in this country; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to these demands?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The Indo-U.S. Joint Business Council (JBC) has been set up as a non-official organisation to further trade and commerce between India and U.S.A. It is a channel of discussion between business leaders of the two countries and its objectives *inter alia* are to:—

—ensure high-level mutual awareness of bilateral relations by business leadership of the two countries;

—stimulate, broaden and facilitate business relations and contacts between the two business communities; and

—serve as a forum to discuss, to propose and to provide solutions to problems which inhibit more extensive trade and investment between India and the United States.

2. Government have seen a Press report of a statement made by an Hon'able Member of Parliament in September, 1978 wherein he is reported to have called for winding up of the JBC, as, according to him, it had become a lobbyist for U.S. multinationals creed and policies. The discussions in the J.B.C. naturally reflect diverse views and opinions of members of the two sides. The Government of India are of the view that the JBC performs a useful role as a forum for bringing about a better appreciation of Government of India's trade and investment policies, and for fostering trade and business cooperation between the two countries and for promoting joint ventures in third countries.

#### Daily Air Bus Service between New Delhi and Srinagar

**1947. SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce daily air-bus service between New Delhi and Srinagar; and

(b) if so, by what date will such a service start?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The service is to commence by the summer of 1979 when the airport is expected to be ready for Airbus operations.

#### Request to Stop further Import of Rubber

**1948. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rubber Growers Association has urged the Union Government to stop forthwith further import of rubber and to keep the quantity so far imported as buffer stock; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) and (b) Some representative of rubber growers have made such a request. The matter is under consideration.

**Construction of Township by L.I.C. in Bombay**

1949. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has constructed a township "Jeevan Bima Nagar" in the Bombay suburb of Borivli for policy holders;
- (b) if so, number of buildings with number of flats in each of them;
- (c) facilities provided therein;
- (d) total cost;
- (e) whether Government have seen a write up in the Journal of Indian Institute of Architects (July/September, 78) pointing out various drawbacks and shortcomings; and
- (f) if so, Government's reaction and steps being taken to overcome the problems facing the occupants of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 47 buildings with 1578 flats.

(c) Roads with street lights, underground sewerage system with a sewage disposal plant, water supply distribution network with ground and elevated tank, shopping centre, post office and bank, plots for community hall and hospital, reserved areas for recreation, playgrounds and a school.

(d) Approximately Rs. 3.50 crores excluding cost of land.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The LIC Board set up an Ad-hoc Committee consisting of three members of the LIC Board, three Officers of the LIC and three members of the Association of Jeevan Bima Nagar Owners and Co-operative Housing Societies Ltd., to look into the various grievances of the occupants of the flats. The LIC has

already settled a number of issues such as waterproofing in the flats, allotment of space in the shopping centre for a Consumers' Co-operative Store and also for the Office of the Association at a concessional rate, transfer of land reserved for Community Hall to the Association and transfer of land for a hospital in the township area. The LIC has also initiated action to transfer to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the maintenance and operation of the services of supply of water, drainage and roads.

**Recruitment of Probationary Officers in State Bank of India**

1950. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the State Bank of India has called applications for recruitment of probationary officers;
- (b) if so, number of applications received and number of those called being called for examination; and
- (c) whether Rs. 40 received as application fee from each applicant will be returned to those who have not been called for examination?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 90,000 applications have been received. All eligible candidates are being called for written examination.

(c) No Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश के कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क में फारेस्ट लॉन्ज

1951. 310 लक्षी नारायण पालवेद : क्या पर्वत शौर नगर चिनाना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतों के ठहरने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क में फारेस्ट लॉन्ज बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के लिए कुछ कार्य किया गया है अथवा धनराजि भवूर की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी गई है;

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने सहायता देने का विवादन दिया है; और

(क) क्या इस योजना के अन्तीम स्थानों के बदल करने माधि का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है?

पर्यावरण और नागर विवादन नंबरी (बी) पुल्कोत्तम शोभित : (क) और (क), यापि यह सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि कानून नेतृत्व पाके में एक बन-नह का निर्माण दिया जाए, तथापि स्थान का कार्यविनय निधियों के उपरांत होने पर निर्भर रहेगा। बन-नह के लिए स्थल का चुनाव कर लिया गया है।

(ग) से (क). बी, हाँ।

बांधीव लोकों में राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की शाकाद्य लोकों जाने के परिणामस्वरूप सहकारी बैंकों के कार्यकरण पर विपरीत प्रभाव

1952. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण याचोदय : क्या बहु भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण लोकों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक तथा उन के सम्बद्ध बैंकों द्वारा कुत्रि लोक में अपनी शाकाद्य लोकों जाने जाए और अणु सुविधायें दिये जाने का सहकारी बैंकों के कार्यकरण पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(क) क्या दोहरी बैंकिंग प्रणाली भव्या दोनों प्रकार के बैंकों के एक ही लोक में काम करने के कारण महाकारी बैंकों के काम को छक्का पड़ूँचा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बिल भंडी (भी एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (क). बी, नहीं। सहकारी अणु प्रणाली विधान दस्तक में बहुत बड़ी है। 1968-69 में सहकारी समितियों के कुल सदस्यता 292 लाख से बढ़ कर 1976-77 में 480 लाख हो गई और सहकारी समितियों और बैंकों के माध्यम से विदेय गये अणु एसी वर्षाविं में 50.1 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1210 करोड़ पर्से हो गये। भूमि विकास बैंक के मामले में भी विदेय गये कुल अणु 1400 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 249 करोड़ रुपये हो गये। बाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाकाद्यों की संख्या जून 1969 के 1832 से बढ़ कर जून 1977 में 9536 हो गई जिस में लोकीय ग्रामीण बैंक भी शामिल हैं। बाणिज्यिक बैंकों की प्रत्यक्ष अणुओं की बकाया राशि जून 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार 990 करोड़ रुपये की थी।

(ग) कुपि अणु की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है और सहकारी समितियों तथा बाणिज्यिक बैंकों दोनों ही की शाकाद्यों के मामले से कुपि अणु प्रमाण की काफी सुंगाइश है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार द्वारा ऐसे प्रबल किये गये हैं कि विभिन्न व्यापक रूपों में समध्य हो सके और हाथि की अणु आवश्यकताये पूरी करने में एक दूसरे के परिवालन में पूरक हो सके।

बहु भंडी वै सूलीव लोकी विवाद तेजा वा जंचालन

1953. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण वार्षिक वाच्चेय : क्या पर्यावरण और नागर विवादन मंडी मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय लोकी विवाद सेवा सम्बन्धी विवादों नामिति के प्रतिवेदन में मध्य प्रदेश के केवल तीन स्थानों को शामिल किया गया है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो कान्ता, शाष्ट्र, सांखी, उज्जैन राष्ट्रपुर (मध्यपुरी) जैसे प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को शामिल न करने की क्या कारण हैं और क्या इन स्थानों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव वा;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में तृतीय लोकी विवाद सेवा का जंचालन करने के द्वारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पर्यावरण और नागर विवादन नंबरी (भी पुल्कोत्तम शोभित) : (क) विवादों समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट में प्रबल वरण में लीसरी बायु सेवा द्वारा जांडे जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 50 नये केन्द्रों की सूची में मध्य प्रदेश में कानून तथा जगदालपुर को सम्प्रिलित किया गया है।

(क) समिति ने सिकारिश की है कि गृह में, रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न विद्युत बोली ग्रामीणी वाले केवल 50 नये केन्द्रों को ही प्रधम वरण में विवाद सेवा से जोड़ा जायें। इन घनी ग्रामीणी वाले 50 नये केन्द्रों का ज्यवान करने में, समिति ने भारतीय दृष्टि में ग्राम-निर्माण तथा कड़ी कड़ी ग्रामीणी की सिकारिश की है। नियंत्रित लोकी वायु सेवा की एक मजबूत और अवधार्य प्रणाली स्थापित की जा सके ताकि यातायात मांग की पर्याप्त रूप से पूर्ति की जा सके और लम्बे दूरीयां पर विवाद याता भारकों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और परिवालनों की साधारणता को भी सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। विवाद सेवा द्वारा जांडे जाने वाले स्थानों का नियंत्रण करने समय, पैदातकों के लिए स्थान विशेष के महत्व तथा काल्पनिक नवारों के भौतिकीय और बाणिज्यिक महत्व को दृष्टि में रखा जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ). जनवरी, 1978 में, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में विवाद सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के प्रयोजन के लिए 18-20 सीटों की समिता वाले एक विवादन की उपस्थितता उस के भूम्य तथा वित्रय की द्वासान और स्थीकार्य सतीयों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त करना संभव ही संकेत। पूर्वी भी मांग की कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए अच्छी स्थीकृत करना संभव ही संकेत। राज्य सरकार के सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि पर्यावरण वायु महत्व तथा काल्पनिक नवारों की भौतिकीय बायु सेवा द्वारा जांडे जाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार व्यापार देखती है।

और इस प्रश्न की ओर कि यह उच्च सरकारी को फीडर सेवाये परिवहन करने की धनुषांती ही जाए, तीसरी बायु सेवा के बारे में कोई निर्णय से लिये जाने के बाय ही की जाएगी ।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में परिवहन यूनिटों की स्थापना

1954. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण याचन्द्र : क्या पर्यटन और भारत विकास निगम यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का परिवहन सेवा हेतु मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों में परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ब) क्या जबलपुर-कान्हा, दिल्ली-बुजुराहो, इन्हौर-मन्दू, भोपाल, सांची, इन्हौर-बालपुर (मन्दसीर) जैसे द्रिप्रस्तावित यूनिटों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या बुजुराहो को भी सीधी विमान सेवा से अन्वर्द्ध के साथ जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और भारत विकास निगम (जो पुष्टोत्तम कालिक) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (आईटीडीआई) 26-10-1976 से इन्हौर में एक परिवहन यूनिट का प्रस्ताव कर रहा है। उठी योजना अवधि के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का मध्य प्रदेश में दो और परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। जबलपुर और बुजुराहो में परिवहन यूनिटों की स्थापना करने की संभावना भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के विचाराधीन है।

(ब) सप्ताह में पांच दिन इन्हौर से मण्डू तक और सप्ताह में दो बार इन्हौर से उज्जैन तक के एक विकासी संचालित द्वारे भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रभावित किये जा रहे हैं। इस समय, ज्ञान संचालित द्वारे भवांत जबलपुर-कान्हा, दिल्ली-बुजुराहो, भोपाल-सांची, इन्हौर-बालपुर (मन्दसीर) प्रभावित करने का भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय इंवियन एवर लाइस की बुजुराहो को अन्वर्द्ध से विमान सेवा द्वारा सीधे जोड़े की कोई योजनाएँ नहीं हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Central Assistance for Development of Tourism in Garhwal Division

1955. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the detail of Central assistance proposed to be provided during the next year for the development of tourism in the Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The system of Central assistance to State Governments for developing tourist centres has been discontinued since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Hence no funds have been provided in the Central Plan of Tourism for giving financial assistance for the development of tourism in the Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh. However, the Central Department of Tourism is encouraging trekking in the Garhwal Division which possesses many interesting trekking areas.

#### Indian Firms who secured business in International Fairs during 1978

1956. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the particulars of Indian firms who have secured business and the volume of business secured during International Fairs held during the year 1977-78, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 2952/78).

**Chain Disruption of I.A. Flights during Second Quarter**

1957. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chain disruption of Indian Airlines flights caused by frequent delays and sudden cancellation of flights at various points comes to as much as 38 per cent of the total take-offs in the second quarter of this year; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps do Government contemplate to improve this disastrous situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) During the period April, 1978 to June, 1978 out of a total of 22776 take-offs, 1468 were delayed/cancelled due to operational, commercial, engineering and other causes in respect of which remedial action is possible. This works out to an on-time performance of 93.55 per cent. In addition, there were 7175 delays and cancellations due to weather and consequential delays which are beyond the control of the Corporation. Consequential delays result because a number of services are to be operated by the same aircraft and any delay in one of the earlier services results in delays to all remaining services operated by the same aircraft. Including such delays, the on-time performance of the Corporation works out to 62.05 per cent. However, in judging the performance of the Corporation, only the first category of delays should be taken into account, although passengers are inconvenienced by the second categories of delays as well.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of Indian Airlines to minimise delays and cancellations while ensuring the highest standards of flight safety. All controllable/avoidable delays and

cancellations are reviewed regularly for immediate action. Each region has a Delay Committee comprising representatives from the concerned Departments which meets daily with a view to investigating the causes of delays and also suggest remedial action for preventing/minimising recurrence of such delays. Separate teams comprising the regional engineering authorities and representatives of the Director General of Civil Aviation in each region investigate in detail all mechanical delays exceeding 80 minutes.

Besides, delays on all the routes of the Corporation's net-work are scrutinised by the Regional and Headquarters' authorities, and directives, as necessary are given.

A high-level committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has also been constituted to examine the delays taking place in the arrival and departure of scheduled services operated by Indian Airlines and Air India. The Committee in its meeting held on the 28th September, 1978, examined in detail the recommendations of the Working Group set up for collection and analysis of delays in the operation of scheduled services and took decisions thereon. These decisions of the Committee have been communicated to all concerned for implementation.

**Paid up Capital and Total Investment of Multi-National Corporations Before and After Dilution**

1958. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of Indian branches/subsidiaries of foreign multi-national corporations who have brought down their equity shareholding to 40 per cent under the provisions of FERA;

(b) total paid up capital and total investment of each company in India before dilution and after dilution;

(c) whether in many cases foreign shareholding has been reduced not on the basis of existing capital base, but on the basis of expanded base, through capitalisation of reserves and issue of bonus shares; and

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Attention is invited to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1892 dated 1st December, 1978 which gives the desired information.

(b) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The capitalisation of reserves and issue of bonus shares is essentially a book-keeping transaction for the purpose of bringing the nominal value of the share capital more in line with the members' capital employed in the business. It does not, therefore, lead to any change in the net worth of the business nor does this process of capitalisation involve issue of any additional capital. Because of this being an accounting transaction, many companies have not capitalised their reserves for long periods, and in fact, in several cases it may be the first bonus issue. Further, the formulation of a sound scheme of Indianisation necessitates a reasonable capital base being fixed for the company. This also enables a sufficiently large number of shares being placed on the market and the fixation of a lower premium. In is taken to ensure that the capital base has reasonable relationship to the turnover and profitability and that it can be serviced adequately. The capitalisation of reserves is however, permitted only according to the bonus guidelines.

#### Large and Small Scale Sick Industrial Units

1959. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of large-scale and small-scale industrial units declared 'sick' to date;

(b) total amount of investment in these units, large-scale and small-scale separately;

(c) total loans and advances made by banks and term financing institutions to these units, large and small separately;

(d) industry-wise number of large-scale and small-scale units declared 'sick'; and

(e) policy of the Government in regard to sick units?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India collects information in respect of advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying aggregate credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above. The State-wise break up of such industrial units is given in Statement-I and the industry-wise break up is at Statement-II. The outstanding advances of commercial banks to sick industrial units having aggregate bank credit of Rs. one crore and above stood at Rs. 882.87 crores as at the end of March 1978. Assistance sanctioned by financial institutions as also data relating to amount invested in these sick units are not maintained.

No statistical data in respect of bank credit to sick small scale units are collected. Roughly, it is estimated that about 8000 small scale units locking up bank funds to the tune of Rs. 200 crores have been affected by sickness.

(e) The banks have been advised to set up special Cells at their Head Offices and other regional offices to

deal with various problems associated with sick industrial undertakings. Besides, it has been enjoined upon the banks to quickly examine the potential viability of the sick units and come to an early decision about the desirability of rehabilitating them. In view of the large number of sick units in the small sector, banks have further been advised to strengthen their organisational arrangements to deal with the problems of sick small scale units. As in the case of large scale industries, banks have also been advised to detect sickness in small scale units at the incipient stage and to provide timely assistance in deserving cases.

**Statement—I**

*State-wise break up of sick units as at the end of March 1978*

State/Union Territories	No. of Units
1. West Bengal	77
2. Maharashtra	62
3. Karnataka	12
4. Gujarat	36
5. Tamil Nadu	36
6. Andhra Pradesh	9
7. Bihar	11
8. Haryana	4
9. Rajasthan	6
10. Madhya Pradesh	8
11. Orissa	3
12. Uttar Pradesh	92
13. Kerala	5
14. Punjab	1
15. Assam	1
16. Delhi	1
17. Pondicherry	1
18. Goa	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306</b>

**Statement-II**

*Industry-wise break up of sick units as at the end of March, 1978*

Name of Industry	No. of Units
1. Engineering	80
2. Iron and Steel	27
3. Textiles	74
4. Jute	31
5. Chemicals	19
6. Cement	4
7. Rubber	5
8. Sugar	28
9. Miscellaneous	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306</b>

**Loans and claims written off as bad debt by S.B.I. to reduce tax liability**

**1960. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has written off large amounts of loans and claims as bad debt in I.T. proceedings to reduce the tax liability;

(b) if so, the amount of bad debts claimed in income tax proceedings and allowed by the income tax department from the calendar year 1970 to date; and

(c) what is the income tax outstanding against the S.B.I. and why it is outstanding?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The position regarding the bad debts claimed and allowed in the case of

State Bank of India from the calendar year 1970 onwards is as under:—

Cal. Year	Assessment Year	Amount of bad debt claimed	Amount of bad debts allowed
1970	1971-72	30,980	20,980
1971	1972-73	1,50,36,174	13,60,643
1972	1973-74	1,65,02,062	1,65,12,162
1973	1974-75	2,75,86,936	2,75,86,936
1974	1975-76	2,49,86,998	2,49,86,998
1975	1976-77	3,89,26,734	Assessment pending.
1976	1977-78	21,84,22,996	Do.
1977	1978-79	14,52,79,486	Do.

(c) The amount of tax arrears outstanding and the reasons thereof are as under:—

Assessment Year		Amount	Reasons
1959-60	I. T.	Rs. 4,84,000	Kept in abeyance pending the settlement of assessee's claim for D.I.T. Relief.
1960-61	I. T.	Rs. 86,000	Do.
1972-73	I. T.	Rs. 77,10,000	The demand is wholly disputed in appeal and has been kept in abeyance till 31-12-78 or the disposal of the appeal whichever is earlier.
1975-76	I. T. Int. u/s 217(A)	Rs. 10,95,78,000 Rs. 22,84,000	Do.
TOTAL		Rs. 12,01,42,000	

In addition to the above, surtax demand for 1976-77 amounting to Rs. 2,61,98,000 is also outstanding because the assessee filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and obtained an interim injunction.

**Inspection of First National City Bank's Record by Reserve Bank Inspectors**

1961. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 967 on 21st July, 1978 regarding inspection of

First National City Bank's record by Reserve Bank Inspectors and state:  
(a) whether investigations have been completed since then; and  
(b) if so, the findings thereof and action taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). After investigation into allegations, Inspectors of the Reserve Bank have submitted their report to the Central Office of the Bank. Their report is under examination and such action as deemed necessary will be taken by the Reserve Bank.

**Frustration among Class I Officers of L.I.C.**

**1962. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frustration among Class I Officers of the L.I.C. as they are drawing lesser emoluments than their subordinates to the extent of Rs.100/- to Rs. 300/- a month and also as they have not received bonus during the last three years;

(b) whether the new business of L.I.C. has shot up over Rs. 5000 crores and increased by 22 per cent this year; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this less than fair treatment of Class I Officers of that Corporation?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Government is aware of the demand of Class I Officers to remove anomalies in their emoluments *vis-a-vis* that of Class III employees at common pay ranges and also for the payment of bonus.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The anomalies have come up mainly because of different pattern of D.A. payments applicable to Class III and Class I employees. The matter is now under consideration of the Government.

**Export of Tea**

**1963. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of exports of tea for each of the last three years ending in October, 1978;

(b) whether the export duty of Rs. 5/- per kg. has adversely effected our export earnings in this commodity; and

(c) if so, what measures do Government contemplate in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :**

(a) The total quantity of exports of tea for each of the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (In m. Kgs.)
1976-77 (April—October)	125.48 242.42*
1977-78 (April—October)	130.88 219.94*
1978-79 (April—October)	78.95 ..

\*Denotes exports for the entire financial year.

(b) and (c). In view of the rising tea prices early last year, Government levied an export duty on bulk tea at the rate of Rs. 5/- per kg. with effect from April 8, 1977. It was also decided to limit the total tea exports to 225 m. kgs. for the year 1977-78, against the actual exports of 242.42 m. kgs. in 1976-77 in order to ensure adequate availability of tea at a reasonable price for domestic consumers. These measures resulted in a stabilizing effect in the tea prices locally. Export earnings, however, moved up to Rs. 556.30 crores in 1977-78 as against Rs. 242.25 crores in the previous year. After a careful consideration of all aspects of the issue, it was decided to reduce the export duty to Rs. 2/- per kg. w.e.f. September, 7, 1978. It has also been since decided not to have any set ceiling for tea exports for 1978-79.

**Reaction of Government to News-item Captioned 'Rural Banks yet to make a Headway'**

**1964. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Rural Banks yet to make a headway" published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 11th September, 1978; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Government have seen the news item referred to in the question.

(b) Majority of a total of 48 Regional Rural Banks, including those in the Northern and Central Regions, have been in operation for about 2 years. An assessment of the overall performance of the Regional Rural Banks was made by the Banatwala Committee on Regional Rural Banks. The Committee has observed that within a short span of time, these banks have demonstrated their capability to serve the purpose for which they were established. After taking into consideration the potentiality of these banks to serve the rural community, the Government have decided to accelerate the programme for the establishment of Regional Rural Banks.

**Improvement in Santacruz Airport at Bombay**

**1965. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Santacruz airport at Bombay is over crowded in every respect;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to remedy and improve the said situation;

(c) when will the said situation be eased and how; and

(d) what are the concrete results achieved so far in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To meet the increasing traffic demand, additions and alterations have been made from time to time to the existing building at Santa Cruz airport. These resulted in an increase of 5,710 sq. metrs. at Santa Cruz airport over the area of 17,896 sq. metrs. in 1972. During the current year the transit lounge at Santa Cruz airport was extended. Since the existing terminal building at Santa Cruz has reached the saturation point, it is proposed to construct a separate International complex at Bombay on the basis that when completed the present building would be used exclusively for domestic traffic. The first phase of International complex at Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores is under construction.

(c) and (d). In order to ease the increased passenger traffic, the I.A.A.I. took up the construction of a new passenger and cargo complex in 1976 which is expected to be commissioned in 1980 and will have a passenger handling capacity of 2100 passengers per peak hour.

In order to handle the high growth of passenger traffic, especially from and to Gulf countries, the I.A.A.I. propose to construct a second module of terminal complex which will have a passenger handling capacity of 4300 passengers per peak hour. The feasibility report for the construction of this module submitted by I.A.A.I. is under active consideration of Government.

**Working and Strengthening of Kandla Free Trade Zone.**

1968. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committees recently set up by Government to go into the question of the working and strengthening of the Kandla Free Trade Zone have held sittings and reported their decisions and recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, what are they, and when and how are Government implementing the said recommendations; and

(c) if not, when are the said findings or reports expected to reach Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (c). Only one Committee has been set up for looking into the problems hindering the progress of the Kandla Free Trade Zone. This Committee has held five sittings and has submitted its interim report. The findings and recommendations in the interim report are subject to confirmation in the final report of the Committee, which is expected to be formally submitted to the Government shortly.

**Loans and Advances to Agriculture and Rural Sector**

1967. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked or directed the nationalised banks and other financial institutions to step up their loans and advances to agricultural and rural sectors and agencies engaged in rural development programmes;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereto; and

(c) concrete facts and figures of such assistance in the year 1978?

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**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The public sector banks have been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of the funds mobilised in rural and semi-urban areas are deployed in these areas and their advances to the priority sectors which includes agricultural sector are stepped up to 33-1/3 per cent to their total advances by March 1979. Besides, public sector banks have also been asked to participate actively in the implementation of:

(i) the programmes of special agencies such as SFDA, DPAP etc. set up to assist the weaker sections of rural sector,

(ii) differential rate of interest scheme under which they have to lend at least one per cent of their advances at the rate of 4 per cent to cover small loans in the priority sector including agriculture,

(iii) villages adoption scheme for integrated development of the village economy in all its aspects,

(iv) intensive development of community blocks under the programme of integrated rural development.

(c) As on June 1978 the share of agriculture in total bank credit was Rs. 1694 crores which was 10.6 per cent of the total (gross) bank credit. The percentage of priority sectors advances of the public sector banks to their total advances was 30.2 per cent. As at March 1978 the total amount outstanding under DRI scheme was Rs. 71.56 crores.

**Enquiry Report into Crash of Air India Jumbo at Bombay in January, 1978**

1968. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of Enquiry into the

crash of Air-India's Jumbo at Bombay in early January this year;

(b) if so, its findings;

(c) the steps taken to replace this jumbo and the financial loss suffered by the Air-India by the short-fall in their fleet thus caused; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to prevent such mishaps in future?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir. It was received on 26-9-1978.

(b) The Report of the Court of Inquiry is under examination.

(c) An order has been placed with the Boeing Company for one Boeing 747 aircraft to replace the one lost on 1st January 1978. This aircraft is due for delivery in August 1979. The total cost of the replacement aircraft has been estimated at US \$ 50.317 million (equivalent to Rs. 41.77 crores). The loss of the aircraft resulted in cancellation of a number of services and adjustment in the schedules of operation. While such cancellation of services has resulted in loss of revenue, the non-operation of such services also resulted in savings in cash costs. While a part of the traffic has been/will be accommodated on other flights, it is difficult to estimate the impact of such traffic retained and the traffic actually lost. According to Air India's estimates for the period from January 1978 to August 1979, e.g. till the anticipated delivery of the replacement of aircraft, the estimated financial loss is placed in the range of rupees nine to ten crores.

(d) The cause(s) of accident as may be brought out in the report of the Court of Inquiry, would be gone into in detail, and necessary remedial measures would be taken.

#### Import of Rubber by S.T.C.

**1969. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been an increase in the price of imported rubber, if so, how much;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of rubber imported by the State Trading Corporation during the current year; the quantity sold to the Industry and that lying in the STC's warehouses;

(d) the reasons for the manufacturers not lifting the imported stocks;

(e) the steps Corporation propose to take to prevent the rubber from deterioration and thus sustaining financial loss?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) to (e). STC have imported 14,750 tonnes of natural rubber and allocations of this commodity have been made to the rubber-using industry. Depending on the grade, the issue price of imported rubber fixed by the Government ranges between Rs. 9,500/- and Rs. 10,000/- per tonne ex-godown Madras. This price was fixed towards the close of September, 1978 and no change has been effected in this since. As on 28th November, 1978, a quantity of 9805 tonnes has been lifted by the allottees.

To prevent imported rubber from deterioration it is stored by the STC in its godowns far away from the port area to lessen the impact of humidity.

#### Plan for Branch Expansion Policy of R. B. I.

**1970. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a comprehensive plan for

Branch expansion policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the next three years (1979-1981) in the light of James Raj Committee's recommendations;

- (b) the nature of the plan; and
- (c) the number of rural banks proposed to be opened during the next three years district-wise of the States?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have re-oriented their branch licensing policy, to ensure that the branch expansion effort of the banks during the next three years would be devoted to the task of improving banking coverage in the districts having population per bank office in excess of the national average through the opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres. The Reserve Bank of India propose to examine the branch banking needs of the deficit districts on a district by district basis and draw up a three-year plan in consultation with the banks and the State Governments concerned.

**Import of Raw Material by Indian Oxygen Limited**

**1971. SHRI KISHORE LAL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how much raw material import licence has been given to M/s Indian Oxygen Limited during the last three years;
- (b) have Government fixed some prices for the finished goods or not;
- (c) when Government are allowing them to import raw material, has this multinational been asked to fix reasonable prices of finished goods; and
- (d) if not, what action Government propose to take?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) Import licences for raw materials given to M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Total Value
1975-76	Rs. 59,55,244/-
1976-77	Rs. 32,87,356/-
1977-78	Rs. 36,51,540/-

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Disposal of claims regarding ex-gratia Compensation for enemy properties**

**1972. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken expeditious steps for disposal of the applications for grant of ex-gratia compensation on properties declared as 'enemy properties' left in former East Pakistan;
- (b) if so, facts thereabout; and
- (c) number of claims disposed of during the last one year and the number of cases still pending with the Government and the time by which Government expects to complete the disposal of the claims regarding ex-gratia compensation to enemy properties left in former East Pakistan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To ensure expeditious disposal of the claims, the procedure for verification of claims has been streamlined, which *inter-alia*, includes exemption of personal appearance of claimants unless any point or points needs clarification.

Additional staff has also been provided to assist in the handling of claims.

(c) 21,001 claims were disposed of during the year 1977-78. As on 31-10-78, 29,327 claims are still pending verification. It is difficult to indicate precisely the time by which the remaining claims will be settled. However, all out efforts are being made to settle the claims as expeditiously, as possible.

**Applications for ex-gratia compensation for properties left in Pakistan pending with Government**

1973. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for ex-gratia compensation for properties left in Pakistan are still pending with the Government; and

(b) if so, number of claims thereabout and the cases disposed of during the last two years and the amount paid for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31-10-1978, 29,327 are still pending verification. Cases disposed of and ex-gratia payment made during the financial year 1977-78 and 1978-79 (up to October, 1978) are given below:—

Year	No. of cases disposed of	Ex-gratia payment made	
		Rs. in lakhs	
1977-78	21,001	234	
1978-79 (upto Oct. 78)	8,327	217	

**Fall in Imports of Raw Cashewnuts**

1974. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in imports of raw cashewnuts and for the "dismal" export performance; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) The fall in imports is mainly because of the increase in local cashew-nut processing capacity in the producing countries e.g. Tanzania, Kenya, increase in imports of raw cashewnuts by China from the producing countries, and lower crop/collection due to adverse weather and other local factors in those countries.

The fall in exports is mainly due to decline in the availability of imported raw cashewnuts and the fall in the unit value realisation on exports. In addition exporters are facing difficulties due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts and restriction on movement of raw cashew-nuts.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase cashew production within the country and also to procure raw cashewnuts in larger quantities through imports.

**Cases of gold smuggling detected**

1975. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of gold smuggling were detected and quantity of gold seized during the year 1976-77; and

(b) the break-up of figures month-wise and place-wise with comparative statement for 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) According to reports received by Government 473 cases involving a total quantity of about 165 kgs. of smuggled gold were detected during 1976-77.

(b) The information is furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2953/78].

C.B.I. investigation into seizure of Diamond at Palam in 1976

1976. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigations into the sensure of Diamond at Palam worth Rs. 58 lakhs on 19th August, 1976;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to hand over the case to the C.B.I. for investigation and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken so far against the concerned guilty and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Investigations in the case relating to seizure on 19-8-76 of Rs. 58 lakhs worth of diamonds, have been completed in so far as the offending goods and the persons concerned with smuggling are concerned. The offending goods have been confiscated and show cause notices for imposition of penalties under section 114 of the Customs Act, 1962, have been issued to 10 persons. Prosecution proceedings have been initiated against 10 persons and one Customs officer and these cases are pending in Court. In so far as investigation regarding suspected collusion of departmental officers is concerned, the question of handing it over to C.B.I. is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

News-item captioned 'Kerala's Gulf-Money Puzzle'

1977. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 16th October, 1978 wherein it has been stated that millions of rupees come into Kerala State each year from the Gulf but no one seems to know how much comes or where it goes; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose for which the remittances received from abroad are being utilized, has been indicated in the news-item itself. The Government do not feel the need of conducting an inquiry in this regard.

Alleged violation of F.E.R.A. by Chairman, Shaw Wallace and Company

1978. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations have been completed in regard to the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Chairman of the Shaw Wallace and Company;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the investigations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Acting on certain information, the premises of M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd., Calcutta and other connected premises were searched by the

Directorate of Enforcement in November/December, 1972 and some documents were seized. On the basis of subsequent enquiries made, three show cause notices were issued by the Directorate of Enforcement to the company and its 18 directors including Shri A. W. B. Hayward and a fourth show Cause Notice was issued to the company and its Director Shri G. Crasemann for violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. In one case a penalty of Rs. 6,000/- has been imposed on the company and in other two cases the charges have been dropped. The fourth case is pending adjudication and has been fixed for hearing this month.

Scrutiny of the seized documents also indicated that M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd., sold 1,22,869 shares of 1 £ each held by them in M/s. R. G. Shaw and Company, London with the permission of Reserve Bank of India for £ 6,61,062 including commission, in 1971.

After the sale, the price of the shares of R. G. Shaw and Company went up in London market. Subsequently in May, 1977 the company repatriated £ 8,50,000 by settlement from the purchasers of the shares. The matter as to whether statements made by the company to the Reserve Bank of India in their application for permission for sales of shares was in order and whether there is any case for action against the Company and the Directors for violation of Section 22 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, has been considered. On careful consideration of the submissions of Shaw Wallace and Company and its Chairman Shri Hayward and in consultation with the Ministry of Law, it was considered that there was no case for prosecution of the company and its Chairman Shri Hayward under Section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 for contravention of Section 22 of the Act along with Section 120B FPCA.

Working of Industrial Finance Corporation of India

1979. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Industrial Finance Corporation of India particularly against its Chairman during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government have found corruption, procedural irregularities and misuse of public money and resources; and

(c) if so, whether any action has since been taken and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government had received a number of letters/representations containing allegations of nepotism against the Chairman and about the prevalence of procedural irregularities and improper appraisal of proposals for assistance in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. Government requested the IDBI to look into the matter. The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that the allegations have been examined by them in detail, and it is their considered view that allegations are not well-founded.

Submission of report by Seventh Finance Commission

1980. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission has since submitted its report;

(b) in what manner the recommendations are different from those of the Sixth Finance Commission in respect of approach and contents in regard to the sharing of revenues between the States and Centre; and

(c) whether any decision has since been taken there on the report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approach of the Seventh Finance Commission, broadly, has been to ensure that their fiscal transfer scheme leaves as many of the States as possible with surpluses on non-Plan revenue account, which could be ploughed back for fresh development, and that the grant-in-aid element in the transfer scheme should as far as possible be a residual item, the bulk of the fiscal transfers being made through tax shares. The Commission has recommended States' shares of income-tax at 85 per cent of the divisible pool and of Union excise duties at 40 per cent of the net proceeds, against the Sixth Commission's recommendations of 80 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The fiscal transfer scheme of the Sixth Finance Commission left 14 States with deficit on non-Plan revenue account for which the Commission recommended grant-in-aid to cover the deficits; under the scheme recommended by the

Seventh Finance Commission, however, only 8 States are expected to have deficits which are to be covered by grant-in-aid recommended by the Commission.

(c) The Report of the Seventh Finance Commission, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on its recommendations, was laid on the Table of the House, as required under article 281 of the Constitution, on the 24th November, 1978.

#### Balance of Trade with Foreign Countries

1981. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the Balance of Trade between Bangladesh and India, India and Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan and India and Afghanistan; and

(b) steps taken to narrow the gap, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The relevant statistics for the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Country	Year	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1. Bangladesh	1975-76	465.16	624.45	(+) 5746.49
	1976-77	607.00	547.00	(+) 4050.00
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	75.60	471.00	(+) 4706.00
2. Sri Lanka	1975-76	29.27	2310.00	(+) 2280.73
	1976-77	114.74	392.72	(+) 3777.98
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	120.00	4150.00	(+) 4570.00
3. Pakistan	1975-76	78.00	2212.00	(+) 2134.00
	1976-77	2.00	187.00	(+) 885.00
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	2258.00	1261.00	(-) 997.00
4. Afghanistan	1975-76	1254.00	3896.00	(+) 2142.00
	1976-77	2684.00	2160.00	(-) 524.00
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	2005.00	2781.00	(+) 776.00

(b) Efforts are continuously being made through periodical trade reviews on a bilateral basis to achieve greater balance in the two way trade flows between India and its neighbouring countries in South Asia. In the case of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh tariff preferences have been exchanged under the Bangkok Agreement in items of their export interest to India. These preferences are likely to provide greater content to their trade with India. With Pakistan discussions are ongoing to determine new areas of interest to their trade with India with the objective of the trade exchanges being of mutual benefit to the two countries. With Afghanistan we have now placed trade on a normal footing having done away with the modified barter system of trading which had existed till September, 1978. With the introduction of free trade in freely convertible currencies we expect that there shall be increases in two way trade flows particularly as Indian goods would now be more competitive in the Afghan market.

#### काल तेलों का आयात और निर्यात

1982. श्री अमरीक प्रसाद नायार : प्राचीन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता नंदी यह बताने की हुया करें कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा आयातित और निर्यातित काल तेल की प्रत्येक किसी की मात्रा क्या है; और

(ख) काल तेलों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कामयाही की गई है?

प्राचीन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता नंदी ने राज्य नंदी (जो प्रारिक बंग) : (क) अप्रैल-मग्नस्त, 1978 के दौरान राज्य आयात निगम ने काल तेलों का जो आयात किया है उस का अधिक निम्नांकत प्रकार है :—

(मात्रा : मे० टन)

1. सोयालीन तेल	1,66,900
2. ताइक तेल	32,253
3. रेसीव तेल	20,250
4. पामोलीन	11,332
योग	2,30,735

1978-79 के दौरान मूँगफली के तेल की 14,277 मे० टन की मात्रा का निर्यात भी किया गया।

(ख) जो उत्तर किये गये हैं, उनमें ये शामिल हैं: येर्टी के बहेतर तरीके द्वारा कर तिलहनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, तिलहनों के अन्तर्गत सिलाई-दीव को बढ़ाना, सूर्यमुदी तथा सोयालीन जैसे अपरस्यराम तिलहनों के अन्तर्गत जीव का विस्तार, मूँगफली, मरवा, सूर्यमुदी तथा सोयालीन को समर्थन कीमतों का निवारण और तिलहनों के गवेषणा कार्यक्रम को सुवृद्ध करना।

#### Indian Garments embargoed by U.S. Customs authorities for misdeclaration

1983. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. customs authorities embargoed Indian garments for misdeclaration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the exporters and the Officials involved in this racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Some consignments of goods exported from India had earlier been held up by the U.S. customs due to the exports of the particular category reaching the restraint levels. However, additional quantities have been subsequently made available after consultations held with the U.S. authorities which would facilitate clearance of such consignments to the extent possible.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARF BEG) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(1) The Export of Steel Tubes (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2603 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1978.

(2) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2745 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1978.

(3) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2865 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978.

(4) The Export of Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2866 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978.

(5) The Export of Enamel wares (Inspection) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2910 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978.

(6) The Export of Valves (Inspection) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 3094 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2940/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT RESCINDING REFINED GROUNDNUT OIL (REGULATION OF REFINING AND PRICE) CONTROL ORDER, 1977

SHRI ARIF BEG : On behalf of Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 669(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1978 rescinding the Refined Groundnut Oil (Regulation of Refining and Price) Control Order, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 602(E) dated the 1st August, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2941/78].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, BOMBAY FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1978, LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1978 AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : On behalf of Shri Zulfiqarulla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay for the year ended the 30th June, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2942/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2943/78].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with the Audited Accounts of the General Fund and the Development Assistance Fund for the year ended the 30th June, 1978 under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2944/78].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, FIN-  
ANCE (NO. 2) ACT, AND INCOME-TAX  
ACT**

SHRI H. M. PATEL: On behalf of Shri Zulfiqarulla, I beg also to lay on the Table:—

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 509(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring copper, zinc and lead as deemed to be imported materials for the purpose of granting drawback under section 75.

(ii) G.S.R. 521(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Danish Kroners into Indian Currency or vice-versa.

(iii) G.S.R. 523(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(iv) G.S.R. 524(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st

November, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversions of Austrian Schillings into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(v) G.S.R. 553(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Malaysian Dollars, Norwegian Kroners and Swedish Kroners into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(vi) G.S.R. 555(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting calcium Ammonium Nitrate, imported for use as manure from whole of the basic customs duty.

(vii) G.S.R. 558(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Angora Rabbits and Ducklings imported for breeding purposes from whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of Customs.

(viii) G.S.R. 559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2945/78].

(5) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1358 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1978, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2946/78].

(6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 472(E) (Hindi and English

versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding issue of certificate to Artists by the Ministry of External Affairs for exemption of Foreign Travel Tax, under section 51 of the Finance (No 2) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2947/78].

(7) A copy each of Notification Nos. S.O. 3191 to S.O. 3203 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978 exempting under section 10(23C)(iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 certain Trusts/Societies, under section 296 of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2948/78].

**12.03 hrs.**

#### **ASSENT TO BILL**

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I lay on the Table the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1978 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 20th November, 1978.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** (Tumkur): I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the large-scale rigging in the Samastipur by-election....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It came very late. It will be dealt with by the Speaker.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED** (Lakshadweep): A serious situation has arisen. Some 30 countries have shown Jammu and Kashmir....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You please give notice.

**Shri Ravindra Varma.**

12.05 hrs.

#### **BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** On behalf of Shri Ravindra Varma....

**SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE** (Sangli): Is Mr. Advani authorised by Mr. Ravindra Varma, Sir?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is also a Minister in the Cabinet. He has every right to act on behalf of another Minister. I have allowed him.

**SHRI L. K. ADVANI:** With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Shri Ravindra Varma, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 4th December, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on recent communal riots in different parts of the country.

(2) Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Constitution (Forty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978, on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1978.

(3) Discussion on Motions relating to Third Report of the Committee of Privileges on Thursday, the 7th December, 1978.

(4) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** (Cannanore): I would like to suggest two things.

One is that a very important thing has taken place soon after the election in Samastipur. For the last two days we were hearing statements from various sides of the House. Mr. Paswan has said that he was not arrested. Then the other day Mr.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Stephen told this House about the involvement of a Minister, MPs and MLAs with fire-arms and everything in that election. To-day, the defeated candidate, Shrimati Sinha came out with a statement alleging rigging and then also malpractice at the counting stations.

The Communist Party of India, Bihar, State Council came out with a statement saying that rigging was there from both sides. In view of all these things, I would like to have a discussion on this matter because this by-election and this kind of practices raise the very question of our democracy and the successful functioning here in our country. People's faith and confidence in the democratic system will be eroded if this matter is not taken up seriously by this House. Therefore, my request is that next week there should be a discussion in this House, a full-fledged discussion on this matter, so that it will help the country.

The next point is that the Minister for Agriculture introduced the Coconut Development Bill in the last session. It was told that the Bill will be soon passed. It has so many discrepancies. Members from Kerala and others pointed them out. So, I think it is an important Bill and it should be discussed if possible in the next week itself.

These are the two submissions I would like to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Faleiro. He is not here. Dr. Pandey.

श्री. लक्ष्मी नारायण पंडित : (मंदसीर) : उपायक भरोदय, देश में राजनीतिक उर्वरक की भ्रष्टाचारी ही और इसी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कहीं स्थानों पर उर्वरक संघर लगाये जा रहे हैं। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश के कोरका में लगाया जाने वाला संघर जिस कंपनी के कोरका लगायग 40 करोड़ रुपये कर्ज हो चके हैं। और जिस के लिए जमीन भी भी जा चकी है, कुछ मालिनी -भी बड़ी पर आ गयी है, उस के बारे में पाली सरकार का इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण का कि उस पर काम भी रहे थे।

चलाया जाए तो उकिन प्रब सरकार का इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण हुआ है कि उस संघर का नियंत्रण दोक दिया जाए, इस से मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों में काफी चिंता है। हम एक ऐसी स्थिति से तुलना रखे हैं कि देश में राजनीतिक उर्वरक को काफी कठी है, उस स्थिति में इस प्रकार के संघर के नियंत्रण कार्य को रोका जाना भ्रष्टाचार के विषय है क्योंकि इस से हमारे उर्वरक के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। साथ ही मध्य प्रदेश वैसे पिछले हूए राज्य के बदले जहाँ कि मध्य कार्काना स्थापित होना है देश के कृषि उत्पादन पर और विदेशकर मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि उत्पादन पर भी विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर ध्यान सप्ताह बहस हो।

उपायक भरोदय, मेरा दूसरा विषय है कि देश में सहक यातायात की दृष्टि से, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को जिस प्रकार से सहायता दी जाती है उस में काफी असमानता और असंतुलन है। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछले हूए राज्यों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सहक यातायात के लिए जो सहायता या नियंत्रणीय होती है वह बहुत कम है। यही कारण है कि दोस्रे राज्यों में तड़का मार्फत तथा राज्यों राज्यों का लोक से विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ले जाए जानी कई सहक विलो और बम्बई को जोड़ने वाली है, उन के बीच में भ्रष्ट रुपले सीमित प्रतिक्रियान है और ये महत्वपूर्ण सीमित प्रतिक्रियान हैं। साथ ही कई और जीर्णोंकी प्रतिक्रियान ही हैं। लेकिन सहक यातायात के और नेतृत्व हार्दिक लेज के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त धनराजि का उपलब्ध न कराना चिंता का विषय है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सहक यातायात की दृष्टि से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को जिसी कितीरी धनराजि दी जाने वाली है, इस पर ध्यान सप्ताह पूरी बहस की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Varma, do you want to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The statement that I have made was about the Government business for the coming week. The hon. Members have availed of the opportunity to make certain points that agitate their minds. These are matters which can be brought up in different forms which are open to the hon. Members, either here or through the Business Advisory Committee. There is nothing more that I have to add as far as Government business for the next week is concerned.

12.10 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1978-79.

12.11 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED ATTEMPT OF A MULTI-NATIONAL COMPANY TO WIPE OUT A MEDIUM SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY IN KARNATAKA.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an attempt is made by the Multi-national Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace to kill the Indian Enterprise, Messrs. Kasturi Papers, Food and Chemicals, a medium small scale industry at Bangalore. I would like to make a statement under 377 and I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the House to certain blatant acts of omission and Commission of a multi-national company. M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company is a multi-national company who have established and perpetuated monopoly of the production of Bakers' Yeast in the country. In 1974, they had commanded more than 90 per cent of the share of the total Yeast manufactured in the country. Thanks to the progressive efforts of the Government of Karnataka, in spite of various hurdles that the Multi-national placed, the Government succeeded in intervening to get an industrial licence to M/s. Kasturi Papers, Foods and Chemicals Ltd., a medium scale industry in one of the most backward districts of Karnataka. I learn even at the time of the licence being issued, M/s. Shaw

Wallace Co. threatened the Indian entrepreneur of severe consequences if they established this factory without their involvement. The Indian Yeast Co., a subsidiary of M/s. Shaw Wallace are continuing to resort to various unethical and unfair activities to kill the Indian enterprise.

The Indian Company after overcoming the initial handicaps have now come into production. The Multi-national, have started their second and crucial phase of assault on this Indian Company by resorting to price war. Any business-minded man would understand the machinations of the multi-national in resorting to this price war with the sole intention of wiping out this Indian Company so that they can re-establish their total monopoly.

Government of India speaks of encouraging village small scale and medium industries in preference to giant industries and multi-nationals.

Now, may I ask this government what is the protection they are willing to give to prevent the annihilation of the Indian company. Are we to sit as silent spectators watching this. My esteemed friend the hon'ble Minister of Industry has been shouting from house tops to clip the wings of the monopolists. Now, I would like to pose this single question and I am sure he will not fail me to come out with an honest answer. We have a Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. It is about time that this commission wakes up from deep slumber to take notice of what is going on so that their machinery can be pressed into action to bring the multi-nationals to behave properly. I am sure that the conviction of the hon'ble Industries Minister is much too strong in favour of smaller industries and I am sure he will do everything possible to prevent the bigger fish swallowing smaller ones.

**(ii) REPORTED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG CONSUMERS DUE TO INCREASE IN PRICE OF WHEAT SOLD BY FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN VARIOUS STATES.**

**दा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पोदेंप : (मंदसीर) :** मैं केन्द्र द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में केंद्र प्राइस वाप्स पर गेहूं के दाम पर इयं प्राइस 1-12-78 न वर्ताये जाने के समाचार से आम उपभोक्ताओं में यों अनुरोध व्यवह है उम्मी और नियम 377 के प्रयोग सरकार का ध्यान छोड़ना चाहता है।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ज्ञात ही में यह निर्णय निया गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों नया केन्द्र शासित लोकों में सरकार द्वारा केंद्र प्राइस वाप्स पर विवरित किये जाने वाले गेहूं का दाम प्रति विकल्प पांच पैसे वाला दिया जाए। इस समाचार से आम उपभोक्ताओं में काफी अमन्तर्योग है। वैसे भी केंद्र प्राइस वाप्स पर भिलने वाले गेहूं व चुंबे बाजार में भिलने वाले गेहूं के बाजारों में विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। यदि इस प्रकार से दाम बढ़ाये गए तो आम उपभोक्ताओं की विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। साथ ही केंद्र प्राइस वाप्स में विकल्प में भी कोई विशेष रुचि नहीं होगी। सरकार द्वारा धूपित नीति के परिणाम के भी विरोधी इस प्रकार का कदम होगा क्योंकि नीति के अनुसार बाजार भाव से कम दाम पर कोई बद्दल नहीं यह आपाय विकल्प में इसमें विस्तृत सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा। अब: सरकार धूपित इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करें जिस में कि आम उपभोक्ता संतुष्ट हों। उसे सर्तते दामों पर या बाजार से कम दाम पर गेहूं उपलब्ध हो सके। यह भी सरकार की नीति का भी सही रूप में परिवर्तन हो ही सके। किसानों के लिए भी गेहूं के दाम बढ़ाने को काफी दूरी नहीं है। यैसा मैंने कहा है किसानों के लिए केवल दूरी लाप्ते प्रति विकल्प बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं और आम उपभोक्ता के लिए पांच लाप्ते बढ़ा दिये जाएंगे, यह दीक नहीं है। सरकार इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करें।

**(iii) BLOCKAGE OF ROADS DUE TO HEAVY SNOWFALL IN LADAKH AND NEED TO RUSH SUPPLIES TO THAT AREA.**

**बीमारी पार्वती देवी (लाला) :** उपायक महोदय, इस वर्ष सहायता में प्रत्याविकारावं अनुसन्धान दृष्टि हिमपात तृप्ता है। कोषीनां में इसनी पार्वती वर्षे निरी है कि लदाख में आगे जाने के सब मार्ग घबरह हो गए हैं और इस लोक का सेप बाजार से सम्बन्ध टूट गया है। आवागमन के साधन समाप्त हो गए हैं। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि लदाख में सभी आवागमन बस्तुएं आम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बीजली की कमी है; जाने दीजन की कीजें, दानाज, दीन, प्लाज, बक्सन आदि का नितान अप्राप्त है। बिजली की सप्लाई शोड़ ही दिनों में बद्द हो

जाएगी। जिस से लोगों के रोजमर्रा के ओवन में उपलब्ध नहीं जाएगी। जाने जाने के लिए बस समाचारक बद्द दिनों में विकल्प ही बद्द हो जाएगा। प्राप्त: वर्षे निरने में पहले इन सब लोगों की पर्यावरण सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए थी। आय राज्यों में प्राकृतिक विपदा, बाढ़, चक्रवात, समुद्री तृकात के बाने और इन सब से धूप जाने की दृष्टि होने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गम्भीर समर्पणहस्तायता प्रदान की है। इसी प्रकार लदाख में विपदा के वर्षे प्राकृतिक विपदा के कारण लोगों को जिन भारतीय काठिन्यों का सामना करना पह रहा है, केन्द्र सरकार उन गवर्नर का ध्यायन तांव्रेने का जागा तैयार कर रखायी योजना बनाता है। लदाख हमारी सीमा परिवर्तन महत्वपूर्ण लेवर है। वह अत्यधिक प्रियोनियम, गंधीजी और बीरोजगारी है। इस वर्षे के अमन्तर्याम हिमपाता से उन की कठिनाइयां बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। अब: मैं केन्द्र सरकार से प्रायोगिक भारतीय विपदा से सेना की सहायता से उपलब्ध बाह्य व्यवस्था करना चाहता हूँ। यह वर्षे भी अविष्यक वस्तुएं नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराने के लिये स्थायी एवं नियमित योजना बनाई जाए। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रायोगिक करती हूँ कि इस संबंध में सरकार जारी करें जाने वाले काफी के बारे में लोक सभा में वह व्यवस्था देने की कृपा करें।

**(iv) REPORTED TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY POLICE COMMISSIONER, DELHI ON THE OCCASION OF KISAN RALLY TO BE HELD ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1978.**

**श्री मनोराम बागी (मधुरा) :** उपायक महोदय, म आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप पहली बापा—

उपायक भरोदय: आप स्टेंड्रों पहिये।

**श्री मनोराम बागी :** दा० लोहिंया और महात्मा गांधी के स्वतंत्र साकार हो रहे हैं।

**उपायक भरोदय :** स्टेंड्रोंट में यह नहीं है।

**श्री मनोराम बागी :** मैं जरा बता दूँ कि भारत के किसान इष्टाटा हुए और आज किसान सौभाग्यी होनी इष्टा है।

नियम 370 के अन्तर्गत हायन की जो आपत्ति, अनुसन्धान दी है उसको पढ़ रहा हूँ। जलवी लकड़ इसलिये पढ़ रहा है कि 23 विसम्बर की होने वाली जो किसान सम्मेलन की दैसी है उससे नीकरणही घबरायी है और कुछ पावनी के संकुलस जारी हुए हैं।

23 विसम्बर को किसान सम्मेलन की उपलब्ध से सम्बंधी भारत के किसानों को बीजाई वर्षे इसके बारे विचार से इष्टाटा होने का अनुभव दिया है ताकि भारतवर्ष के किसान वैष्णवीताके

उक्त वाक्य में इकट्ठे हो कर [प्राप्ति अधिकारी] का हत निकाले। ऐसे किसान की पदावार का भोवण था वह द्वारा होता है और उसे जो वैदा करते वह कोर्ट की जकरत ह वह महंगी लेने पड़ती है किसे वह किसान सुन रहा है। प्राप्तको मालूम है कि प्राप्त भारत का किसान धन्यवाद का पात्र है तो उसे पीछा 480 से यह को मुक्त कराया। मुझे यह कहने में कठिन नहीं है कि प्राप्तको के पहले खेती पर निर्माण करने वालों की आमदानी एक यो और ये खेती करने वालों की आमदानी 2 थी। प्राप्त खेती करने वालों की आमदानी गटी है और ये खेती करने वालों की बहुत बढ़ी है। यानी यह वह मात्र 1 और 2 का छोड़ कर 1 और 4 की मात्रा हो गई। यानी ये खेती पर रहने वालों की आमदानी 4\*\*\*\*

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** प्राप्त स्टेटमेंट को पढ़िये। समसाने नी जनरल नहीं है।

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी:** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विस्तृत राह की सीधे में न चलाइये। मैं प्राप्तका बहुत विलाज करना चाहूँ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** नेहिं कुछ मर्यादा का तो ल्यान रखना पड़ा।

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी:** दिल्ली में हर बर्ग के लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं। दिल्ली में जलते और जलने हर कलाक के लोग और अधिक अपनी जापज मांगों की से कर रिकवर करते हैं।

तो ये आपसे भर्ज कर रहा था कि दिल्ली में हर बर्ग के लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं। प्राप्ती मांगों के लिये जलते और जलने भी होते हैं। परन्तु कोई पावडी बाहनों पर नहीं लगती। याहाँ कोई पावडी की तारी में नीचरहो और ये कमिशनर पुलिस ने रखे उसमें प्रश्न नहीं का भी ज़िक्र किया है, यह चित्त नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** यह वृत्तिकर्मिनर का उत्तर ह, यह पत्र तो मैं भेज पर हो रख दूँगा।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** बागड़ी जी, पत्र को बुद्ध रख लीजिये और स्टेटमेंट को पढ़िये। (बचवाना)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Please let us know what it is.

\*\*Not recorded.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** बागड़ी जी, पत्र को बुद्ध रख लीजिये और वाद में दिया लीजिये घपने दोस्तों का।

**श्री मनो राम बागड़ी:** इसमें ऐसी कुछ आती ह कि नीकरणह प्रदानमेंबो को जिसी तरह बीच में घटीटकर लिखानों से तोड़ा चाहते हैं। अब यहाँ हो, गदन में लोग इस बात पर चिलाकर करें और यहाँ भरने जो कि किसानों की जली हुई है कि किसानों की आमदानी पर, किसानों के आने पर उनका न्याय करें और कमिशनर पुलिस दिनों को इस कार्य के लिये ताज़ा है।

12.21 hrs.

**MOTION RE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY FOR AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now take up further consideration of the Motion on the report of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan. Mr. Balbir Singh is not here. Shri Nanasaheb Bonde.

**SHRI NANASAHEB BONDE (Amritavati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: Yesterday we had enough of discussion on the report of the Verghese Committee. At the very outset of my speech, I would like to....(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order now, Mr. Bagri.

(Interruptions) \*\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have called upon Mr. Bonde; and nothing else will go on record.

**SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI (Bhawani):** On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Bonde is speaking.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: I offer my sincere appreciation of the report that has been produced in the august House by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I have already called upon Mr. Bonde.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: The sincere efforts that have been made to present this report to Parliament, and to invite this discussion is a thing which speaks highly of the Minister. This point has been gone into thoroughly as early as 10 years ago, when a committee had given its full report regarding all the aspects of this question. Subsequently the Verghese Committee was appointed; and the committee has come out with the present report. But the point in this particular case is that when we think of an autonomous corporation or body, what exactly is the idea which is to be displayed or exhibited? When one speaks of independence and freedom, he is to be guided by some limitations. We are under some limitations; and those limitations are to be observed. There are some unwritten laws. Everything cannot be reduced to writing. There are some unwritten laws. Here, all that we expect is that when the formation of the Board, Corporation or Trust—whatever it may be—comes to the final stage, we have to see what will be the spirit of working, among the Members of the Board, Trust or Corporation. We are coming to our norms of democracy. This is a very powerful media. There is no controversy about it. 80 per cent of our people are illiterate and they are to be given definite information pertaining to political policies, social progress and the state of affairs prevailing in the nation. All these important things are to be done. That has to be done by an independent body, as claimed by virtue of this report.

The Minister has come to this House saying that he wants to evolve an independent corporation with an independent Board of Directors or Trustees. I am at a loss to understand this because everything is going to be financed by the Government in this regard. When the financing capacity is entrusted to the Government, my doubts are whether this Board of Trustees will be able to assume an independent character, as it is claimed. These are my apprehensions. This report of the Working Committee is not everything for us. They have given some guidelines to us. We have to evolve some concrete proposals as to how this Board of Trustees would be formulated.

One of the provisions in this report is that the Chief Justice of India, the Lokpal and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission should nominate the members of the Board. Why do you want every time to drag in the big office of the Chief Justice of India? Can you not keep him apart? What has it to do with the Lokpal or with the Chairman of the Public Service Commission? Can we Members of Parliament, not assume this nomination power to ourselves? Members of Parliament are the direct representatives of people, elected from all over India. We have come by the front door, not back door. We have got the verdict of the people behind us. Is there any harm in our nominating the members of the Board ourselves? Why don't you give more power to Parliament which is the elected body consisting of representatives from all over India? Do you think we will act in a partisan way? Do you think we are not competent to do it? That would be too much to say against us. Leaving aside the financing, if this Board of Trustees is to be made an independent body, all these powers should be assumed by ourselves, Members of Parliament. We will nominate in the beginning the panel of 12 or 13 Trustees. There is no harm in it.

There is no doubt that up to this time this powerful media was under

the control of the Government. When the hon. Minister says, "up to this time my Ministry had control over it. Now I want to part with it and I want to make it an independent body", it is something to be spoken of highly about the Minister. I give my compliments to him for that. I cannot touch all the aspects of the report for want of time, but from what I understand. I think it suffers in many ways.

You say that you want to educate 80 per cent of the population of India through these media, but do you think that by enhancing the licence fees of radio and T.V. people would be in a position to get them for themselves? It is impossible. They would not be able to do so. So, don't think of enhancing them.

Secondly, Government should take the whole responsibility for financing these media for the next five to ten years, and having done that, they should see that the Board functions independently, without interference in any way. Interested persons in the past wanted to propagate some principles of their own, to achieve their own aims, through these media. We want to avoid that abuse, and it should be the responsibility of the Government to keep itself away, so that the develop an objective outlook. No political objective should creep into the independent working of this block as a whole. We have the universities and the judiciary which are independent. Money is spent on them by Government, and still they have got their own independent character. Their independent character is not spoiled or damaged though Government spends everything on them. So, my submission is that after spending everything on these media, Government should keep itself away from them without interference.

We should not go only by theories. We have got enough of them. We should be practical enough to see that they function independently, so that the most important work of educating the masses, bringing about socio-econo-

mic reforms, exhibiting the best of the arts, having the best programmes etc., are undertaken by them, with Government keeping itself away. We must learn to see that this body works independently. That is the precaution that is required to be taken, and that precaution will have to be taken by all of us.

My last submission is that instead of entrusting this matter to anybody else, Members of Parliament of this august House themselves should assume the responsibility of dominating the panel of Members of this Board and see that this independent body progresses in such a way that it is able to fulfil the ends of democracy, and that it works in the interests of all.

जी उपरेक्ष (देवरिया) : उपायम महोदय, सर्वश्रेष्ठ मे माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यायाद देना चाहुंगा कि उहोने, जिस को मान हम बहुत दिनों से कर रहे थे कि यह रेडियो और दूरदर्शन एक स्वतंत्र स्वायत्तसामीनियम बन जाय उस के बारे में कर्मज कमेटी को राष्ट्र पेश की है। इस के बारे में सभवारों में बहुत से मुझां प्राए हैं। मैं दो तीन सभवारों में से दो-दो तीन तीन लाख पंक्ति आहुंगा हूं। तीन चार बारे उम में बहुत प्रमुख हैं। यह [स्वायत्तसामीनियम, जो भी भिन्न बारे रहे हैं, जिस मारा में किम हर नक स्वतंत्र हो।] सारी बात यह है कि इसके बालक हैं, जो प्रवृत्तक हैं, दोहरा प्राप्त इस्टीज है वे कैसे जायें। तीसरी बात यह है कि इसकी आर्थिक अभाव ही ही हो। चौथी बात यह है कि इसमें जो कर्मज काम करते हैं वह उनका भी इनमें कोई हिस्सा होगा? क्या उनका भी कोई एकिट पार्टिशन होगा? क्या यह नहीं है। इसके अन्तिरिक्ष जो हमारी जिल्ला संस्थायें हैं उनको इससे क्या लाभ होगा जैसे कि विदेशों में लाभ मिलता है। इन चार पाँच बातों पर वर्णन कमेटी ने अपनी राय दी है।

पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि आकाश-बाणी और दूरदर्शन मे सब की बात रखी गई है लेकिन जो लोग आकाशबाणी और दूरदर्शन को आकर्षक बताते हैं, उनकी कोई बात नहीं रखी गई है। इसमें जो कलाकार हैं, जो संगीतक हैं जो हर तरह की कला जानते हैं, जिनके द्वारा कार्यक्रम रखते हैं, जिनके समाचार या प्रसारित करते हैं, जिनकी फिल्मों को प्राप्त कियाते हैं उनका कोई प्रतिनिधित्व इसीक कमेटी मे नहीं छा। नीतिका यह दृष्टा कि इस लोर्डों के हितों पर कोई व्याप्त नहीं दिया गया।

## [ शी उड्ड सेन ]

इसमें दो कमियाँ हैं। एक तो आप जो समाचार प्रसारित करते हैं उसके बारे में एको-नामिक टाइम्स ने बहुत सही लिखा है कि जो न्यूज रिपोर्टर है, समाचार बिभाग है उसको दूसरे लिखाग से भलग कर दिया जाये। जो जर्नलिस्ट लोग हैं, विशेषकर जो प्रमुख प्रकार हैं उनके जिम्मे इस काम को कर दिया जाये, उन्होंकी सेवाओं से इस काम को लगाया जाये तो वहाँ अच्छा रहेगा। एकोनामिक टाइम्स लिखता है :

"If the News Service Division can be separated and put under the charge of professional newsmen, the news bulletins will automatically improve in standard and objectivity."

अगर इसको आप करना चाहते हैं तो करें।

दूसरा एक सुझाव यह आया है कि हम अपने आकाशवाली के कैफ लिखण संस्थाओं में भी कर दें जैसा कि विदेशों में भी होता है। हाँ, यह बात महोनी लिखी गई है कि उनको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय या सरकारी समाचार प्रसारित करने का कोई विविकार नहीं होना चाहिए। सैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम जो आकाशवाली लिखती है वह विशिष्ट विविधियां अपने अपने लोगों में लिखा सकते हैं। जिस प्रकार से यहाँ पर ईडियन कॉस्टल आफ एपीकल्टरल लिस्ट है उसके पास प्रश्न ईस्टीडेट में एक प्रतारण कोड ही जाये तो वहाँ से वे बात सकते हैं कि कौन ना कौन बोया जाये, कैसे जीती की जाये, कैसे जीते रहे जाये। इनके द्वारा तमाम प्राप्त पान चालाक, हरयाणा, पंजाबी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों को लाभ पहुँच सकता है। तो इस प्रकार प्रसारण अवस्था जरूर की जानी चाहिए।

आप ही साथ म मन्त्री जी का व्याप्त इस ओर भी आहूठ करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर पूर्वी भारत के जो भाग राज्य हैं—परिषाल प्रदेश, बिहार, नागार्जुण द्वारादि—वहाँ पर दूरदर्शन का कॉम्पनी नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब नियम बनाया जा रहा है तब मन्त्री जी का व्याप्त इस तरफ भी जाना चाहिए कि जब आप पिछड़े इलाकों के दूसरे इलाकों के करीब लाना चाहते हैं तब आपका यह परम कठबंध हो जाता है। इस जनता पार्टी की सरकार में, कि उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की सेवा पहले की जाये। इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रोग्राम लेने के लिए वहाँ पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये ताकि वहाँ के गोरक्ष लोग उसका लाभ उठा सकें। मैं इस सिवासिले में साल भर से मन्त्री जी से लिखा-दी ही कर रहा हूँ कि दूरदर्शन के केन्द्र से प्रेसल उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरक्षपुर में एक केन्द्र बना दिया जाये और मार्गशीर्ष ब्रजांशी के मार्गशीर्ष एक केन्द्र लगाया जाये। इस प्रकार और बिहार की सीमा पर लगा दिया जाये। इस प्रकार से गोरक्षपुर, पारामगढ़ और बिल्या जी कि जी

बनावेशकर का लिखा है—सी जगह प्रसारण हो सकेगा और वहाँ के लोग उससे सामाजिक ही जागी तथा इसमें जबाबी भी कर सकेगा। लेकिन यह नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि जो रिपोर्ट भारती है वह उसी प्रकार से भारती है जैसे कि पुरानी रिपोर्ट भारती करती भी। एक समाजशाली नियम हम इसलिए चाहते हैं कि हमारा उसमें एविटर परिसिरपेशन हो। जब तक इसमें नोकरानी की जू रहेगी तब तक उसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट भारती रहेगी। सन् 1967 की बात है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमने एक मन्त्री जी से एक बात के लिए कहा तो उन्होंने सेकेटरी से पूछा और सेकेटरी ने कह दिया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। मन्त्री जी कहने लगे कि सेकेटरी कहता है कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। हमने मंत्री जी से कहा कि आप कूद देखिये हो सकता है या नहीं तो वह ही सकता है। तो समाजशाली नियम में भक्षकर नहीं रहने चाहिये, उन के इस नियम में रहने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। ब्राह्म०श०ए०००० कॉम्पन्टर हो गये—सभा के बाहे डाक्टर बन गये—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। प्रसलिये आकाशवाली में उन लोगों को रखा जाय, जैसे इस विषय में जिक्का पाये हुए हों, जिन का कोई टेस्ट दूसरा हो, जिन की उस विषय में जब हो—ऐसे लोगों को ज्ञान बन कर इसमें रखिये। बरना सह कुछ कानून पर ही लिखा रखा और परिणाम कहुँ नहीं किनकरण। आप देखिये—फिरीज कारपोरेशन, जो हावड़ा में था, बाह्य-पर्याप्त हो गया, इसी तरह से दूसरे कारपोरेशन-ज बाटे में जब रहे हैं या वाहाय-पर्याप्त हो रहे हैं। हमारे पहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में एक शुरूर कारपोरेशन है—33 लाख 3 हजार के घटे में चल रहा है—पर्याप्त कॉम्पन्टर लोग उस के मालिक बने हुए हैं। इन अकसरों के द्वारा संचालित कारपोरेशन्स की यह हालत है—कंपनी दुकान, कीमी पकवान।

आप अपनी किताब आकाश-भारती की पढ़िये—बड़ी बुनदर लाती है। मालूम होता है कि बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें इस में हैं। मैं भी यह कर बुनाता हूँ—“सचार का जनतंत्रोकरण”—मूले मालूम नहीं इस का प्रयोगी क्या होगा, क्योंकि मैं बहुत प्रयोगी पड़ा नहीं हूँ। इस में जो लिखा है—पर्याप्त उस को ज्ञान-बन-बनाव बनाव, विराम-पूर्ण-विराम तब को मान कर बचाव, तो मूले कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। आप इस में लिखते हैं—

“न्यतनता के तीस वर्ष बाद भारत में प्रसारण तंत्र को स्वायत्ता दी जानी है। राजनीतिक हक्कि द्वारा अब तक अपने अधिकार में रखे गये और काम में लाये गये इतने जातिशाली वायाम-विसर्जनकृतक प्रका वायाम अपने आप में अनूठी है।” यह किताबी उच्ची बात है—हम जब की जूही की मिटा हैं। लेकिन जो लोग सामने आते हैं, बम्पर एस्टी मेंसेस कॉम्पनी के लोग सामने आते हैं और वे जूता हैं कि जिन्हें ऐसे हैं जो इस जूही को मिटा रहे हैं? यहाँ तो लिखा है—“भाष्य-विसर्जन की प्रका वायाम अपने आप में अनूठी है।” लेकिन किताब लिखने वाला होगा—पहल तम बतलायेगा।

आगे लिखा है—“रेडियो और दूरदर्शन का स्वरूप ही ऐसा है कि वे जनता के “ही प्रधिकार में रहें और यह आवश्यक है कि वे जनता के हिंसा को पूरा करें।” यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस का मतलब है कि रेडियो और दूरदर्शन आपने आप में स्वतंत्र रहेंगे। इंलैंड में लो ०६००००० है—वहाँ रेलवे की दृग्दाल होती है तो वह सरकार के लियाफ़ बोलता है। मगर आप कहेंगे कि दृग्दाल सरकार का भी उम पर प्रधिकार होना चाहिये, जोकि हम उम को देंगा देंगे। यह बात ठीक है—सरकार की नीति का भी नहीं प्रबाल होना चाहिये, इस में मुझे कोई ऐंतराल नहीं है, लेकिन इस का जनताकारण होना चाहिये, विकेंडकरण होना चाहिये और जो कार्यक्रम कला, नाटक, नाच, संगीत के प्रयासित हों, संगीत भारतीय हो, जान्मदीय पद्धति का हो या आज कल का संगीत हो—इन सब का चुनाव आप के प्राइवेट ००००० के अफसर नहीं करेंगे, वहाँ के कलाकार और विदेशी करेंगे।

बाक में जब आकाशवाणी का गठन हुआ—उस में बड़े-बड़े नामित्वानां को रखा गया, मृमें याद ई हारी प्रवाद और दिवेदी जैसे सोग, हमारे नवानुङ्क के वर्षी जी जैसे सोगों को रखा गया, येलिन यस दृष्टि के सलाहकार नामित्वानों के बोर्ड लीग है—जिन का सारिय से चोरी वाला नहीं है, जो कलानी नहीं लिख सकता। 1938 में कलकाता में शाट-वेव ट्रांसमीटर के उद्घाटन के प्रबाद पर कर्वीन्ड रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने “आकाशवाणी” शीर्षक कविता लिखी थी—“उस को पढ़ कर मुनाना चालना है—यह बंगला में है, मैं जैल में बंगला का स्पृहास किया था, साथ उतना बड़िया न पढ़ सकूँ—

परराध प्रगिना होते थोई थोनो

उत्तीलो आकाशवाणी,

मगर लोकेर महिमा दियो जे  
मरत लोकेर आनी ।

सरस्वतीर आसन पारीलो

नील गगनेर मांझे,

आलोक-भीनार सभा पट्टले

मानुपर बीना बाजे ।

सुरेर प्रबाह धाय मुरलोके  
दूर के से नेव चीनी ।

कवि कल्पना बहिया चलियो  
प्रलङ्घ सौदामिनी ।

माचा-रथ धाये पूरे पश्चिमे

सूर्य रपेर धाये,

उद्धाड हीलो नानब चित्त

स्वर्गेर सीमानाते ।

आप देखिये—इस कविता में क्या जबाबात है। इस कविता को उन्होंने 1938 में लिखा था।

क्या भव तक उन जबाबातों पर कोई कार्यवाही की गयी? ठीक है आपने बोई बनाया है। एक स्टाफ कालेज की अवस्था की गयी है, यह भी ठीक है। लेकिन कहाँ हैं इन की देखिये होगी, कहाँ सब कुछ होगा, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया।

मन्त्र में मैं एक बात का सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। प्रारंभिक अवस्था के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया की भी ऐसा देख नहीं है जो जैसैप्रिय संस्थानों से रेडियो और टेलीविजन की फैस लेता हो। जब कोई नाटक भेड़ती युनिवर्सिटी या कालेज में नाटक खेलने के लिए जाता है तो क्या यह एनीमेट उस से टेक लेती है? नहीं लेती भी है तो दरवाज़ा देने पर वह माफ कर दिया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे पिछड़े देश में यह सब कुछ हो रहा है जहाँ कि टेलीविजन और आकाशवाणी अभी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। यहाँ इन में ठीक से काम शुरू हो नहीं हुआ है। ममते हिन्दुस्तान के नकारा आप देख लेजिए कि प्रसार और प्रसारण कैसा है। फिर भी आप रेडियो लायब्रेरी फीस बढ़ाने की बात कहते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस को बिल्कुल बात कीजिए। एक बार मैं ने पहले भी कहा था जब मेरा भाषण उपरी ही नहीं था। उसी बार उपरी या जिस में कहा गया था कि उपर से न नें मांझ की है कि लायब्रेरी फीस हटा दी जाए। आप जानते हैं कि लायब्रेरी फीस की, दस सप्ते की कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मगर इस के लिए 25 बार पोस्ट अफिस जाना पड़ता है और न देने पर जो जुर्माना देना पड़ता है उस से दिवाना भ्राताजी है कि यह समय अर्थे जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दीजिए। आप इस में आठ करोड़ सप्ते, 18 करोड़ सप्ते, 23 करोड़ सप्ते कमाते हैं। आपको जकड़त है 75 करोड़ सप्ते की। पहले आप सब पैसा दीजिए, और आपे जल कर के कमेटी दिलायें जो यह सोचे कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की आमदानी के कौन-से लोत हो सकते हैं जिस से कि वह आपने पैरों पर बड़ा हो सके। जब तक वह स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने पैरों पर बड़ा हो जाए तब तक आप उसी की सवाल करते रहिये और इस बात को बेचते रहिये कि जनता पार्टी का जी खोजायापत है, उस में जो बायदे जनता पार्टी ने लिये हैं कहाँ उन के विपरीत तो हाँ नहीं जा रहे हैं और कहाँ जो लोग जनता पार्टी के बिल्ड प्रसार में तो नहीं लग रहे हैं। यह सब आपको देखना पड़ेगा। आकाशवाणी और आकाश भारती पर इतना नियंत्रण तो सरकार का रखना ही पड़ेगा।

बर्गीज साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस में बोझी कमी है। उन्होंने इस के बोई में या ट्रस्टी बोई में कलाकार या साहित्यकार को नहीं रखा है। मैं आहुता हूँ कि इस के बोई आफ ट्राईटीज में साहित्यकार और विरचु भारताज जैसे नारंग सोगों को रखा जाए ताकि यह बहुती तरफ से जले। कहाँ ऐसा न हो कि हम कहें कि कल्पक की जाये, वह भरत नाट्यम बृूप कराये जाये। इस तरह से तो यह सब नहीं बचेगा। इसलिए आनंद काल लोग इस में रहने चाहिए जिससे उम सोगों की विलासस्ती इन संस्थाओं में हो। आपको ऐसे बहुत

[ श्री उद्घासेन ]

से लोग मिल जाएंगे और कम बैठों में मिल जाएंगे । उन की सेवाएं आप इनमें उपलब्ध करें ।

आपकी भाकाशनाओं और दूसरों के जो कार्यपाली हैं, उनकी वृत्तियां और फैब्रेशन के नुसाहदों को भी भी बंदी जो इन में जबर रखियेगा नहीं तो दूसरे दिन हड्डताल हो जाएगी । ऐसे मिल मूदाराजन की बनावत कर रहे हैं । कहते हैं कि हड्डताल मांग नहीं भासी जा रही है । प्रगर आप बाहर हैं कि आप बस कर कोई वर्षं संघर्ष न हो तो कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इस में रखा जाए ।

इन बाब्तों के साथ मैं बर्ती करनेटों की रिसोर्ट का स्वावल करता हूँ और मरी जी से आशा करता हूँ कि इस के बावजूद, इस सत्र में नहीं तो प्रगल्प सत्र में एक विद्येयक लायेंगे जिससे कि इन के निए कानून बने और इस अपार्टमेंट में आकाश भारती के नीचे हों । बंदी जो इस में सेवन आप पालियामेंट को भी भोका दीजिए, उनको भी प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिए, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL**  
(Mathurapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali on this motion. I am surprised my Party has got the chance just at the conclusion of the debate.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Another one hour is there in the afternoon.

**SHRI MUKUND MANDAL:** In that one hour we are getting the chance, but no speaker was allowed in the normal time.

\*Sir, I welcome this Verghese Committee report that has been presented for granting autonomy to Akashvani and Doordarshan. I welcome this because here in stress has been given on autonomy for these mass media. But the difficulty is that this report does not spell out clearly what will be the extent of that autonomy and whose interest will be protected through that autonomy. It is our experience that in our class-ridden society, the problems of the poor and the working classes do not find any place on our radio and TV. When these hard-working labour classes enter upon some struggle for their survival, then

the actions of the Government thereon and the view points of the Government get due publicity but the demands and grievances of these working people are never projected properly.

Many a times it has been stated that the poor farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce or that the farm labourers are not getting their wages. But the struggle entered upon by them for redress of these problems hardly gets any publicity. Similarly in the case of factory and mill workers also, their just and legitimate demands and grievances are never properly projected. I will not elaborate on this but I want to say that the problems and agitations of our poor masses who constitute 70 per cent or 80 per cent of our total population do not get due coverage on our radio and Doordarshan. Only a small minority of rich and upper middle classes get all the importance on these mass media. This report speaks about autonomy. But it is quite clear to us in whose interest this autonomy will be utilised and whose interests will be projected. Sir, during the last emergency we have seen how this media was extensively used for furthering the political interests of one individual and one party. We have also seen how these mass media was used for throttling all democratic rights and democratic movements. Although the Akashvani and Doordarshan do not project the life of the masses. Yet people are attracted towards them because of the programmes which have a sort of 'Charisma' for them. I will also like to say that the attitude prevalent in chalking out the programme is not quite correct.

I have seen many times that the problems of farming and farmers are discussed on the T.V. But they appear like acting of plays. There is no authenticity about them. It has been seen that persons who do not know what is a paddy plant, are discussing

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

about paddy plants and how to effect improvements in them. This is a strange thing. Therefore it is necessary for such persons to go to the root-level and gain intimate knowledge and intimate contact with the tiller.

Sir, this report says that training arrangements will be provided for the workers. Here I will like to point out that those responsible for telecasting agricultural problems and agro-based activities and for educating farmers should go to the root level, to the fields and actual spots whose problems they are going to discuss or project. They must develop intimate contacts with those who work in the fields and farms. Only if they are properly trained in this fashion, then the programmes can be meaningful and beneficial.

Now, I will say something about the proposed increase in the radio licence fee. Many earlier speakers have also spoken about it. Sir, in our country the radio has not yet reached many remote villages. The people are extremely poor. In these circumstances the proposed increase in the licence fee to Rs. 25 is absolutely unreasonable. I will rather prefer that the radio licence fee is abolished altogether. TV is of course a different proposition. I think that the affluent people own TV sets who have a capacity to pay higher fees. It may be enhanced in the case of television to which I have no objection. Sir, the village people already find it difficult to work a radio set because of the prohibitive cost of battery-cells. There is no electricity in villages only battery sets are used. On top of it if the licence fee is also increased then it will be a big burden on them. We are saying that the radio and TV will be used for mass education purposes. Therefore to impose a tax on mass education in the form of enhanced licence fee will not be proper and it will also impair the good objective of the Janata Government.

Another thing Sir, today many such things are shown on the TV which is

a total negation of our culture. Indecent sex, nudity etc. are frequently shown which corrupts the morals of our youth. Those adolescent boys who are on the threshold of youth get misguided and misled towards baser things. Their spirits and energy are directed towards harmful activities. This is very wrong. Often dacoits are glorified prominently and the methods of dacoity are projected in details. What can the young boys learn from them except harmful things. Their thinking and spirits should be channalised towards constructive activities through these media. Educative songs, patriotic songs should be broadcast. There is need for light music nobody denies that but vulgar songs must not be broadcast. Therefore, the question arises who will be in charge of this autonomy of Akashvani and Doordarshan. If only a handful of bureaucrats control this autonomy then it will not serve any purpose. The same situation will prevail i.e. whatever they think proper will be done. Such persons have no relation and contact with the poor masses. They are totally ignorant about their conditions. The problems and demands of the common people will again not be reflected through these mass media. Therefore, in the name of autonomy it will not be desirable to hand over all control and authority in the hands of a few bureaucrats. In this report it has of course been stated, although it appears contradictory to me, it clearly says "As autonomous broadcast organisation nationally owned and responsible to Parliament and yet under the Centre legislative list and for purpose of its internal relation through external broadcast and frequency allocation and post and telegraph and support that is logical and desirable." Sir, yesterday Samar Babu was saying in his speech that full autonomy or absolute autonomy should not be given to this corporation. He said that if absolute autonomy is given then its functioning will not be proper. In this connection it is to be noted that just as absolute autonomy is not desirable, it is not possible also. In this report

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

it has been clearly laid down that the autonomous corporation shall remain answerable to Parliament.

Sir, before I conclude, I will reiterate that proper watch should be kept to see that these mass media are used for protecting the interests of the common people. It is necessary to take special care in the matter of selection and appointment of artistes. Lot of malpractices are in vogue in the field of appointment of artists. There are several complaints and grievances in this regard. Proper attention must be paid to this. With these words, Sir, I extend my support to the Varghes Committee report and conclude my speech.

13.00 hrs.

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

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MOTION RE. REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY FOR AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN—Contd.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I congratulate the Government and the Minister on having taken the first step to redeem its pledge to free radio and TV from the Government control. While doing so, I would like to make a few suggestions to the Minister for his consideration. Before that, I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to one fact, so that such instances may not be repeated. On the tenth anniversary of the Bombay TV sometime in October, a play was shown in the name of "Phularo". I do not know whether it has been brought to the

notice of the Minister. There was a very severe criticism in all Marathi papers because that play was highly indecent and not benefiting the taste of the Indian people, more so Maharashtrian people. I am told the Government spent about Rs. 80,000 over that play. I am also informed that the writer that was selected by the TV people was not a man of repute. The artistes, also were not men of repute. There is very great displeasure among the people in Bombay and Maharashtra. I would, therefore, request the Minister to enquire into this matter so that such types of incidents may not be repeated and also consider if a check can be had over the programmes even after autonomy has been conferred.

Coming to my suggestions, the report has sought to ensure safeguards to autonomy by making three recommendations, namely, (a) that the Corporation be set up by an Act of Parliament, (b) there be a constitutional amendment to make the Corporation a constitutional organisation like UPSC and (c) a decentralised system be set up. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Government to make the necessary changes in law as early as possible with a view to making the new media independent and efficient latest by 26th January, 1979. I think that would be a good day to start our media autonomy.

The euphoria in evidence these days in favour of reconstituting Radio and TV as an autonomous corporation is due mainly to the extremes to which the Government of the day enslaved the media during 20 months of emergency. But if we assume that all the problems of these media will be resolved the moment they are made autonomous bodies, I think we are destined for disillusionment. Public sector organisations, as we all know, also turn out to be dead horses. There are so many around us. They can be inefficient. They can be corrupt and I feel an autonomous body is no guarantee that these media will be

absolutely free from Government control. I have my own doubts about this autonomous corporation, because of certain recommendations made by the Verghese Panel. I feel that there is a clog on this autonomy. I invite attention to a few lines on page 42:

"A restricted power, however, can legitimately be given to Government to require the Trust to refrain from broadcasting any matter which has a clear relation to national security, the preservation of public order and other matters of grave public importance. Broadcasts in cases of emergency—(1) in the case of any national, regional or local emergency, any Corporation shall, if directed to do so by the Minister and in accordance with the directions, broadcast any announcement that he requires to be broadcast. (2) In broadcasting the announcement, the corporation shall announce that such a requirement has been made... The latter is restricted to cases when in the opinion of the Minister "an emergency has arisen or countries."

I believe that at least during the Emergency a right is there not only with the Government but with the Minister, and the Corporation or autonomous body will have to act at the dictates and commands of the Minister. I feel there is a great danger if these particular recommendations are accepted and I will request all my hon. colleagues not to accept those recommendations and that too with reference to the Emergency.

Coming to the next recommendation about the role of the Chief Justice, in the Verghese Report it has been recommended that the Chief Justice of India be entrusted with the responsibility of selecting persons for complaints board and that he should also be a Member of the nominating panel for recommending appointment of trustees along with Lokpal and Chairman of the U.P.S.C. We find this recommendation on page 50 of this particular report. To my mind it is very difficult for me

to envisage how the Chief Justice can be requested to perform these duties when it is not unlikely that he may be called upon to give a judgment in a case connected with Akash Bharati or the President might like to consult the Chief Justice on Akash Bharati under Article 143 of the Constitution. The judiciary being independent, I suggest that no judge, much less the Chief Justice, should be made a party to a decision-making process as has been recommended by the Verghese Committee.

The third suggestion which I would like to make is with reference to the franchise radio. We find in the report that a recommendation has been setting up franchise radio stations which could be leased by the universities for educational programmes. In my opinion, if the universities can run stations, the question which I would like to pose is: Why not the State Governments? It is my suggestion that let there be (1) national stations run by Akash Bharati, (2) State-wise stations run by State Government, for social programmes; and (3) independent commercial stations run by private organisations. Their spheres can be defined and code drawn for them. The competition amongst the stations will considerably improve the programmes which are the main reason for the slow growth of radio in India.

Lastly, I would like to repeat the suggestions made by many of my friends and that is with reference to the enhancement of the fees of the TV and the radio. We are probably one of the very few countries in the world where owning a radio without a licence is a crime and I find that there is no other country where this is made penal. The founding fathers of our Constitution guaranteed total and unfettered freedom of expression. I submit that after a setback during the Emergency it has been restored and that can be fully restored only when the right to information is equally matched with the peoples'

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

right to be informed. Now, when we are prescribing the licence fees, I feel that there are many people in our country who are below poverty line, they are not in a position to get the information and therefore they are not entitled to get the information. And that, in my respectful submission, is a discrimination. The latter should be as alienable a right as the former.

The Verghese Committee recommended enhancement of the licence fee. By implication it means the denial of the right of information to the public at large. I would, therefore, request you not only to reject the recommendation, but to abolish all the licence fees so that all the persons including those who are below the poverty line would be entitled to get the benefit of the information which we intend to give through this mass media of radio and television.

With these, suggestions I would request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestions which I have made and, in the reply, explain as to what the Government's stand is. Thank you, Madam.

\*SHRI GOVIND MUNDA (Keonjhar): Madam Chairman, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting for the motion moved by him on the Verghese Committee report for making AIR and Doordarshan autonomous. I am very happy at what our Government is going to do to fulfil election promise made to our people through our manifesto. After the implementation of this motion, there will be no interference by the Government and the political parties in AIR and Doordarshan. In other words I would like to say that a black chapter will come to an end.

Madam, people of different States speak different languages. Our culture varies from place to place. You are aware of the problem of the Adivasi and Harijan population in our country. Their culture is different. Importance should be given to disseminate their culture through the AIR and Doordarshan.

Madam, there are TV Centres at different places in our country. But all such TV centres are not full-fledged. Only in a few places like Lucknow in U.P., Calcutta in West Bengal, Bombay in Maharashtra, Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Srinagar in J and K fullfledged TV Centres. Orissa is a backward State. There are very few TV Centres in Orissa. Those are not fullfledged. I would like to request the hon. Minister to open atleast one fullfledged one TV Centre each at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.

I am happy that our Minister for Information and Broadcasting has inaugurated a TV Centre at Sambalpur but that is also a fullfledged one. In this context, I would like to urge upon the Government to open new TV Centre in each and every district Headquarters. This facility should also be given in the Adivasi belt of Orissa.

Some of our friends have said about the inadequate representation of Adivasi and Harijan in the AIR and Doordarshan I request the Minister to eliminate this disparity. Adivasis and Harijans are very poor. The enhanced licence fees will affect them very much. Therefore I would like to suggest to the Government to exempt them from the licence fees on radio and TV. Then only the Adivasis and Harijans can use radio and TV and they can atleast know about facilities given to them by the Government.

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

While speaking about the autonomy, I would like to quote from the text of the motion:

"Though there should be autonomy, autonomy should not be to that extent that officials become bosses of the show and show little respect to Parliament."

This will be the ultimate result of the autonomy. The AIR and Doordarshan may misutilise the media. They may not care for the Parliament, our country and its culture. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government to restrict the autonomy. Then only AIR and Doordarshan will show proper regard to our country and its culture.

My hon. colleague Mr. Parulekar said about the obscene film which was shown in Bombay. This sort of obscene scenes will not suit our people and our country. It may suit the people of America and other foreign countries.

A Board is going to be constituted for the autonomy of AIR and Doordarshan. Due representation should be given to the Adivasis and Harijans on this Board.

The hon. Minister should have brought this motion in the Budget session so that we could have allocated more funds under this head. This motion should not have been brought haphazardly because it is a very important motion. Perhaps the hon. Minister has introduced this motion in order to fulfil the assurances given in our election manifesto. I support this motion and thank the hon. Minister.

With these words I conclude.

**SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB** (Palanpur): Madam Chairman, I am very happy to participate in this purposeful discussion on the Resolution sponsored by our persuasive hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting seeking to give autonomous status to All India Radio and Television. Our hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, who will become only Minister of Information when this Resolution is implemented, deserves accolades from all sides of the House. I hope that the word 'autonomy' of A.I.R. and TV would not be in the strict sense of the dictionary meaning of this word. We in this country cannot afford to have a restrictionless mass media. Autonomy should bring in vitality and not vitiate the present set-up. Autonomy should supplement what is being done now and not supplant it. In a democratic set-up, the word 'autonomy' is anachronistic. Even when the Parliament is subservient to the needs of the people, the mass media cannot be absolutely autonomous.

The All India Radio should be so free as to reflect the views and vicissitudes of the people of our country. These two mass media organisations should be responsible and accountable to the highest representative forum of this country, i.e. the Parliament. If these are independent of our Parliament, then there is definite possibility of their becoming autocratic. In English there is the adage which means that 'conception has taken place but nothing has been brought forth'. Such a fate should not be meted out to these mass media units.

I am sorry to say that at the moment the All India Radio is the haven of all urban interests. If you hear the programmes, you will find that the superfluous urban problems are taken up effectively, but the serious rural issues are treated superciliously. I need not repeat that 80 per cent of our population lives in rural areas of our country. Naturally we expect that 80 per cent of the time of AIR is devoted to the rural problems. I do not know whether the autonomous

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

All India Radio would advocate the rural cause much more vigorously. The All India Radio should not only entertain the farmers but also educate them in the matter of effective utilisation of fertilisers, high-yielding variety of seeds, Variation in sowing pattern, scientific methods of agriculture etc.

If the farmers are to derive maximum advantage from AIR, I suggest that they should be spared from the licence fee for the broadcasting set. A lumpsum can be collected from them at the time of purchase of radio set. Even we the so-called elites forget the renewal of licences. How can we expect the illiterate farmers to remember the renewal etc. regularly? Here it is necessary to bring to the notice of this House how many times the names of even the Members of Parliament are pronounced wrongly. For example, the name of hon. Member, Kumari Ananthan, who hails from Kanyakumari and who has taken the name of 'Kumari' from his place of birth, has been pronounced wrongly as 'Kumaari Ananthan'. I need not say what 'Kumaari' means. If this is the situation obtaining in the AIR equipped with educated staff, you can imagine the plight of poor people in the rural areas.

Similarly, I would point out how internationally acclaimed artists like Shri Lalgudi Jayaraman do not get a chance in the National Programme of Music. For the past nine years, Shri Lalgudi Jayaraman has not taken up assignment in the National Music Programme because his equally-competent son has not been permitted to sing with him on the violin. I wonder why such a discrimination should be there, especially when such a thing was permitted in the case of late Bade Ghulam Ali Khan and now Bismillah Khan. I suggest that the hon. Minister should look into this matter and do the needful. I refer to this because I do not know whether an in-

dependent and autonomous AIR will be rid of such discrimination.

Coming now to the question of Franchise Station, I wonder whether this proposed pet-child will be of any use to the listeners in the country. When you talk of autonomous AIR, is it not a contradiction in terms to talk about Franchise Station? I would like to know the rationale behind this suggestion.

We are talking about autonomous AIR. But can an autonomous AIR function in a vacuum without adequate financial resources? The Verghese Committee has not given thought to this financial implication of autonomous and independent AIR. This Government may last for five years and provide for the running of AIR. How can we ensure the same thing from a future Government? Autonomy without financial self-sufficiency will adversely affect the institution itself. Financial independence from the Executive will give real autonomy to such an institution. This issue has been left hanging in the air by the Verghese Committee. This should also be looked into by the hon. Minister in great depth.

We are having autonomous Universities. The Vice-Chancellors are independent and autonomous. What do we see in the Universities? All sorts of unruly things are taking place to the detriment of the educationists and the educated. Should the AIR also suffer such indigencies in the name of autonomy? Let the AIR have freedom to function effectively but not autonomy to act autocratically. Let the AIR talk about grammar of politics, grammar of literature and grammar of culture. I wish that the AIR, whether it is autonomous or subservient to the interests of the people, speaks also the grammar of agriculture for the benefit of farmers in the country.

In conclusion, I would say that the sacrifice of the hon. Minister should

yield beneficial results in the long run. I personally feel that the AIR and Television with independence and freedom to function would be conducive to the growth of national unity and integrity and I am afraid whether the autonomy of AIR and TV in a democratic set-up would service the cause of people.

With these few words, I thank you heartily for giving me an opportunity to say a few words.

I may be kindly be permitted to refer to the panel of Board to be nominated with the Chief Justice, yet-to-be born Lok Pal and the Chairman of U.P.S.C. I wonder whether they will be able to select real representatives of people as Trustees, because they are themselves sitting in ivory tower, far removed from the people of the country. I think that some re-thinking is required in the constitution of this panel.

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN** (Deogarh): The matter is very delicate and is a serious one. It is delicate because a decision has been taken in the party that the Radio and Television should be an autonomous organisation. But it is serious in the sense that the Government will have to depend, for the propagation of its activities, ideas and notions on an organisation which is autonomous and independent. An autonomous body may listen to the Government's desires, its likes and dislikes, but it may not also, so here the danger lies. Therefore, it is very, very serious. In any Government, there are three organisations in which no outsider should intervene or interfere with or have control over. These are the Legislature, the Executive which includes the Secretariat, and the mass media which publishes for the entire nation on behalf of the Administration and on behalf of individuals also. So, it is very delicate and very serious. The hon. Minister will have to take into consideration these matters. No Government hands over its propaganda ma-

chinery to any organisation even if that organisation is constituted of persons nominated by the Government. If there is to be any autonomous body, in my opinion, let that autonomous body be formed of individuals with their own money. If Government money is there, the Government should, and must, have control over it. Just now I heard one hon. Member saying that Government should not have so much of control. In my opinion and with my experience I would say that Government should, and must have adequate control over that organisation whether it is autonomous or semi-autonomous; if Government money is there, Government should have full control.

Radio and Television are very powerful mass media to propagate any matter or material. The masses desire to get things very cheap; the masses desire that their wants should be fulfilled overnight. If any propaganda is made to that effect, the masses are bound to be influenced by that and there may be a revolution. In that case, Government will have to take every care; the entire energy of the Government will have to be devoted to undo the influence—that the mass media may create over the masses by their propaganda. Some may say that I am saying something reactionary. Let them say so. But whatever experience I have, from out of that, I am saying this.

Nowadays everywhere the demand is for nationalisation, that means, every thing should be owned by the Government. Then why should this, which is already a nationalised one, be made an autonomous body which has no money, no finance, no organisation of its own. I think, if this sort of idea is executed into action, it will be very bad for the nation. This was one thing that I wanted to point out.

When the question of mass media, that is radio and television is discussed, care should be taken to see that

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

obscene, vulgar and bad pictures are not shown and bad songs are not sung. What is happening now in the screens and even in the television is that very obscene and vulgar pictures are shown and ugly songs are sung. The youngsters are greatly influenced by that. The youngsters, the youth, in their adolescent period, which is an impulsive period for them, which is a mimicking period for them, are apt to do things which are bad. These pictures will naturally influence them to the great extent. Naked pictures with topless dress, with naked breasts, are shown; there is only a very thin cloth; the entire belly upto the root of the breast is shown fully. Such pictures should not be shown. Ugly and vulgar songs are sung to attract the mind of the people and to get money and I think my friend over there from Bengal who spoke in Bengali has exposed this thoroughly and some of the hon. Members also objected to it and they expressed their opinion that the government should take care that such things are not shown or exhibited or such vulgar songs sung.

Regarding the increase in licence fee, I think if a man is able to get a radio at an expense of say Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, he can pay Rs. 10 or 15 or 20. I will give one example to you. Nowadays each and every youngman keeps one radio and whenever he goes to the tank or river to bathe or goes to the field to pass stools, he is taking the radio with him and it is all the time working and he is doing his unproductive duty throughout day and night. These young boys do not go to the fields. The old parents are going to the fields and there they are working but these boys who studied upto Matriculation or sometimes BA failed or Inter failed never go to the field in order to help their parents in the family work.

Another friend who spoke just before me said that the Adivasis are

there for enjoying facilities and I think hemeant that these things may also be sold to them at a concessional lesser price. I think the Adivasis are working well and if such things are given free to them, they may not work also in their fields. So, there must be some restrictions. How many radios have been sold, who are the owners of the radios—nobody knows. There is one difficulty which had been represented there. They say. Why should anybody go and spend time and energy to get licence or get it renewed? What is the difficulty?

The post office is there. Now every village has a post office. Anybody can go there and get his licence or get his existing licence renewed. Now 50 per cent of the radios that are in the mofussil are without a licence and if there is a search, I think so many people will be penalised for that. My point is that if a man can purchase a radio at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 or Rs. 100, he can very well pay Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 10. The licence fee may be even Rs. 25 or 20 or 15 but licence must be there. Without the licence the government will put to difficulty....

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN  
(Shimoga): It is allready Rs. 15.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-  
DHAN: If it is Rs. 15, it may be Rs.  
20. I have no objection.

Now, I think after hearing the House the hon. Minister will consider whether the Radio and the television should be fully autonomous organisations or only semi-autonomous. If it is semi-autonomous, then what will be the service conditions of the officers who are working in these organisations—these things he will have to consider. The officers will in no way lose their interests. They will enjoy the same interests, amenities, benefits and facilities as if they are serving in Government and finally they would get the same benefits as if they retire from Government service. Unless that is done,

we will not do justice to the department that exists now. I think the non. Minister will in no way have to forego his Government's claim or right or authority over the radio and television.

With these words, madam, I resume my seat.

श्री भावन्त इवे (कच्छ) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बीजूच कमटी रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी है मैं उसे हम साम्यम पर सद. 1923 से लेतार डायरेक्टरी या इनडायरेक्टरी कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल रहा है। 1966 में जो चन्दा कमटी बीठी उसने यह रिपोर्ट ही कि इस साम्यम को स्वतंत्र साम्यम बनाना चाहिए। उसी प्रकार से तबाह वह वर्षों से हमारी पहली मांग रही है कि इस साम्यम को स्वतंत्र कर दिया जाये। जब वह कमटी बीठी श्री और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट ही भी तब कई अलग अलग दोसों में अलग अलग टंग से यह साम्यम बन रहा था। बास्टेलियम में दूटीयर सिस्टम बल रहा है। वहां पर बांधा ता गवर्नमेंट के पास भी कंट्रोल है, कुछ कामिगियल एजेंसीज के पास भी है और कुछ प्राविक बाड़कालिंग भी है। बेलियम में दूटीयर सिस्टम बल रहा है। बांजील में गवर्नमेंट के पास यह साम्यम नहीं है, वहां पर स्वतंत्र संस्था इसको बना रही है। जिन में यह साम्यम गवर्नमेंट के पास है।

हम मांग पर नेशनल बाड़कालिंग ट्रस्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं। बीजूच कमटी ने जो बाट्टर दिया है उसमें कमटी की रिपोर्ट में से आर तक कई बातें सामिल हैं। सारी बातें जो कमटी नहीं हैं उसमें दूटीयर के साम्यम से, ट्रस्टीयर जो नामिनेट किये जायेंगे, उनके द्वारा काम ले लगा। देश मुकाबल है कि नामिनेशन की बात से हम दूर रहें। बीजूच को पालेकर जी कहा, सुप्रीम कांग के लोक जस्टिस को इसमें आप मत दालिए, जुरियाली को इससे दूर ही रखिए। नामिनेशन की जो बात है उसमें दूर रहना चाहिए। जब 14 या 21 ट्रस्टीयर को नामिनेट करेंगे तो उसमें मैं मानता हूं कि मैंको लोग जायें, एकसप्ट लोग भी जायेंगे लेकिन कुछ न कुछ लोगों को नामिनेट किया जायेगा और कुछ लोग जो साइ, भीरियम तक वहे जैसे हैं हैं, बाटिट्रस्ट के सामनाईजेशन हैं या अधिक भी सुपरी संस्थायें हैं उनमें से बनकर जायें। इस तरह से यह संस्था बनें। इसमें कुछ हाई अधिकारिकल, चेयरमन बरीह ह नामिनेट होंगे और साथ ही कामवार बरीह होंगे जो उनके रिपोर्टेजिंग भी इसमें बाने चाहिए ताकि हमारे सामने कोई भी कठियाई बाकी न रहे।

कई सदस्यों में वहां पर यह बात कही है कि हमारा उस बर का कंट्रोल रहेगा। हमारा

कुछ कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पार्लियमेंट का पूरा कंट्रोल उस पर होना चाहिए। जैसा कि भाज-दूनिवार्सी टीज में हम देखते हैं कि कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, कई बार वहां से जबाब भी पूरा नहीं आता है तो उसी तरह देखते हैं कि हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। बर्पिल कमटी ने जो बायर बनाया है उसमें ए से आर तक को बातें बताई हैं वह अच्छा बनागा जिकर्म निकाल कर बताई है। स्वतंत्र आयोग बनाया हो तो अच्छी बात रहेगी लेकिन अग्र गवर्नमेंट का या पार्लियमेंट का कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह आयोग पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं होगा। या मैं इस को इस तरह देखता हूं कि एक मिनिस्टरिंग कंट्रोल मत रखिये, लेकिन इस तरह का कंट्रोल अवश्य रखिये जिस से वह साम्यको जबाब दे सके। एकाउन्टर कंट्रोल के मायले में तो कंट्रोल है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा उन्को उन पर अवश्य होना चाहिये जिस से से यह कापरिनेट अच्छी तरह से काम कर सके।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं—मंत्री महोदय को इसी तरह से जब आयोग का विल इस सदन के सामने लायेंगे। उम्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने चिचार करने के लिये रखा—इस के लिये मैं उन का हृदयपूर्वक सकार करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : श्री एल० के० आडवाणी।

तूक्ता और प्रतारकमंत्री (श्री लाल कुण्ड आदवाणी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का बहुत आदवाणी हूं।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: (Tezpur): Madam Chairman only two members are left. The time may be extended to accommodate them so that the subject may be thoroughly discussed.

सभापति महोदय : दिन्दी स्पीकर साहब ने यहां पर हंस्कृष्णन छोड़ी है कि 3 बजे प्राइवेट में स्पैल का काम प्रारम्भ होने से बहुत, एक मिनट पहले मिनिस्टर साहब आपना आपना आरम्भ कर दें, जिस से कि आपले द्वारा वही बोलेंगे और दूसरे कोई असर नहीं बोलेंगे और यह बहस महीं समाप्त हो जायगी।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Is it the idea that the Minister should start at 3 p.m. in order to shut out those members who are left out to speak. It is not fair.

श्री लाल कुण्ड आदवाणी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कल और मात्र जो बहस मेरे प्रतारक पर रुद्ध है, उस से इतनी बात स्पष्ट है कि जहां तक बीजूच कमटी के मूल मूहे का सवाल है कि माकालवाली और दूरवाली को स्वायत्त-संस्थाओं के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाय और जो देशी सकार की एक नियन्त्रित योजना है, इतन-संस्करण है, उस का प्रभाव : तभी बातों से संबंधित होता है। प्राप्त : लाल का उपयोग मैंने इस लिये किया है—मंत्रीको दो-तीन सवालों में इस से बारे में काली गहरी रूपक प्रकट की है। श्री लाल की कहाँस में भावीय ब्राजन की बीच रुद्ध हो जाए।

## [भी साल कृष्ण भवानी]

कल मेरे गिर भी समर तुह बोले हैं—दोनों ने इस बात पर बल दिया कि हम कहीं अपनी भारतीयत्वस्तिक कल्पना और योरेटिक कल्पना में ऐसी अल्पी न कर बैठें कि जिस के कारण आकाशवाणी और और और इररेन्स जैसे जनितवाली संचार साधनों पर किसी बेट्टेन-इन्टरेट का प्रभाव हो जाय या इस की इस प्रकार की रखना बन जाय कि जिस के कारण देख का भवित्व हो। लेकिन मैं उन की भाषा मूलते के बाद और उन का भाषण मूलते ही इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि जहाँ तक मूल मूल मूल पर कोई बहुत ज्यादा मतभेद नहीं है, तब तभेद उस के वियान्वयन के तरीके पर है।

सत्त्वात्परी भवोवत्पत्ति : यद्य प्राप्त अपगते दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखते।

प्रब्र प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स विज्ञेन शुरु होता है।

श्री पवित्र मोहन प्रधान, भाषा अपना मोहन मूल करें।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN FRA-DHAN (Deogarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th November, 1978".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th November, 1978".

The motion was adopted.

15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RECLAMATION OF BARREN AND FALLOW LAND FOR DISTRIBUTION TO LANDLESS PERSONS—Contd.

MR. CHARMAN: Now, we take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Laxmi Nairain Nayak on the 4th August 1978:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment to about 7 crore unemployed persons, reclaiming barren and fallow land and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should provide neces-

sary financial assistance to State Governments and Union territories Administration to form a Land Army which may reclaim about 5 crore acres of barren and fallow land within one year and distribute it among the landless persons after providing irrigation facilities and other inputs."

भी समूह प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : माननीय समापति महोदया, मैं कह रहा था कि भगवर भूमि-हीनों को उनकी जीविता का साधन, उनको जीती बरने के लिए जर्मीन नहीं दी जायी तो इस को परिणाम बड़ा भयावह हो सकता है। उस दिन मैंने बोलते हुए इस बात का विवाह किया था कि मात्रायां भावे ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रयास किया था कि इस दृष्टि के भूमि-हीनों को जर्मीन मिल जाए लेकिन उनका प्रयास सफल नहीं रहा। मात्र भी हमारे देश में 4,74,940 लॉन्ड हैं जो खेती का काम करते हैं और और जिन के पास जर्मीन नहीं है। ये ऐसे लोग हैं जो खेती का काम करते हैं, घनाज विदा करते हैं लेकिन उन के पास एक इच भी जर्मीन नहीं है। यह स्थिति भाग देश में है। यह स्थिति भाग इस भोजपुर भी जर्मीन नहीं है। उन को जीविता का साधन नहीं मिलता है तो इस का परिणाम इनका भयावहक भी सकता कि उस की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती।

हमें दुनिया का इतिहास लिखता है कि जहाँ देश हुए लोगों को, भूम्याय दोहित लोगों को उन की जीविताका के साधन नहीं दिये जाते बहाँ वे निराम हो कर, हनाम हो कर ग़ज़ानक कानिं पर उनर पारे हैं। इस के लिए कोई बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव इनके की प्राव-ध्यकरना नहीं है। हमारे देश में भी यह में, 1954 में ऐसा हुआ और जीन तथा रस तो इस के प्रभाव हैं ही। बहुत दिनों तक इन को ऐसे ही दबाया नहीं रखा जा सकता है और आज देश का बातावरण ऐसा ही है कि इन को जीवितीकौश जर्मीन मिलनी आहंए इन सब को जर्मीन देना कोई भ्रमन्वय बात नहीं है लेकिन इस के लिए इसका जानिं और संकल्प होना चाहिए। भगवर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि ये लोग विद्या हो जाएंगे, जिस दिन इस देश में न्याय पाने के लिए बहुत की नीदिया वहै, क्रांति हो। बहुत दिन दुर्भाग्य का दिन होता। उस में लोकतंत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा। एक युद्ध आवधी हताह हो कर कुछ भी करने को लैयार हो जाता है।

भूमितः कि न करोति पापम्

भूमा आवधी क्या नहीं करता। अभी हम योही देर पहले आकाशवाणी और आकाश भारती पर बर्दा कर रहे हैं जो और कह रहे हैं कि लोकतंत्र जी नीद को भजबूत रखने के लिए संचार माध्यमों का पूर्जतः स्वतंत्र होना आवश्यक है, संचार माध्यमों पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं होना चाहिए ताकि जनता की आवाजाएं अपार्टमेंट देख के देश के साथें था वहै। किसी मात्रायां में कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल संचार माध्यमों को स्वतंत्र रखने से ही लोकतंत्र जीवित नहीं होता।

लोकतंत्र को प्राण देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि लोगों को जीविका मिले, लोगों को जीवन मिले भूमि को रोटी मिले। अपनी आवाज अपन करने की स्वतंत्रता देने से ही लोकतंत्र जीवित ही रहेगा लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए, इसका प्राण देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि लोगों को रोटी मिले, जीविका मिले।

एक बार 15 ग्रामत का उत्तम मनाया जा रहा था। उस समय चारों तरफ बड़ी उम्बर धोर उत्तम था। जब लोग इस पर्वे को मना रहे थे तो एक आदमी को हमने कहते थुगा—

रोटी को जो तरस रहा है, 15 ग्रामत को वह क्या जाने ?

जो रोटी को तरस रहा है, जिस के लिए जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है, उस के लिए इस आजादी का कोई मर्याद नहीं है। इसलिए जनता पार्टी ने अपने खानपान पर एक कहा था कि हम आजादी के नाम रोटी भी देंगे। लेकिन वह रोटी भरी तक नहीं मिल पायी है। वह रोटी भरी तक हम नहीं दे पाये हैं। अगर हम भूमिहीनों को जमीन नहीं दें मर्के तो जाहे हाथ आकाशमणि और द्रुतगति को स्वतंत्रता दें दें, आकाश भारतीय बना दें, यह सब उत्तमता का बाहर रहेगी। देश के गांवों में बसने वालों के लिए इस का कोई मूल्य या कीमत नहीं है। उन करोड़ों लोगों के लिए इस की कोई कीमत नहीं है कि जनता भूमिहीनों में विराग नहीं जलता, जिनको दोनों बक्त रोटी नहीं मिलती। उन के लिए इस का कोई मर्याद नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी सरकार इस बात को धौंधलात-पूर्वक सोचें। यह समय आ गया है कि इस में देर न की जाए। इन भूमिहीनों को इनका विवाह न किया जाए तो वे इस देश के लोकतंत्र के लिए आतक बन जाएं। ये लोकतंत्र के समाज करने के लिए तुल जारी धर्माचार ऐसी शक्तियों के माध्यमाने पर तुल जारी जो देश में लोकतंत्र को मिटाना चाहती है तो कोई उनको रोक नहीं सकता है। इस समय हम बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रायि में दूसरे रहे हैं कि हारिजनों और आदिवासी को आत्माचार हो रहे हैं, उनको जिवा जलाया जा रहा है, गांव के गांव जलाए जाते हैं। इन सब का मूल कारण एक ही है और वह जमीन है। कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है। उनके पास जीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, जमीन नहीं है। वे जमीन बाहर हैं। जो बड़े बड़े भूमिहीन हैं वे बाहर हैं कि उनको जमीन मिले, वे बाहर नहीं हैं कि वे लोग स्वतंत्रता करने से जीविका बचा सकें, जीवन असीत कर सकें, अपने पैरों पर ज़ब ज़हर हो सकें। इसीलिए यह सारा संघर्ष है। इसी कारण से देश में उत्पात है, जमानित है और हमारी देश कलकित होता है, अपना मृदू विकास के लाभक नहीं रहता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जमीन नहीं है देश में। जमीन है जो इन लोगों को जो जा सकती है।

बेरे पाल हाथि नेहालय की सलाहकार समिति की एक दिव्यांशु है। मैं इस सलाहकार समिति का सदस्य हूँ। 3 जूलाई 78 को मैंने इस सलाहकार समिति में एक प्रश्न किया था। मैंने दूला था कि देश में बंजर जमीन, हाथि योग्य भूमि जमीन और दूसरे प्रकार की पहुँची जमीन

कितनी है। वहाँ पर युक्त इसका जबाब भी दिया गया था। मैं अपनी स्मरण ताकिं से आपको बताना चाहूँगा इस सब के बाबत है। हर ज्ञान का उसमें उल्लेख है, विवरण है। लेकिन हाँ ज्ञान की बात न कह कर मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो बंजर जमीन है और जिस पर खेती की जा सकती है वह उसका आकिंडा ही देना चाहूँगा। जो बंजर जमीन जमीन 2 करोड़ 35 लाख 59 हजार हैट्टर है। जो हाथि योग्य पहुँची जमीन है जिस में खेती की जा सकती है, जिसमें कमी खेती हुई भी है वह है 1 करोड़ 68 लाख 63 हजार हैट्टर। इसके अलावा कुछ देसी जमीन हैं जो फालत पही हुई है और वह है 91 लाख 39 हजार हैट्टर। यहोंतीन तरह की जमीन है जिस पर आज खेती की जा सकती है लेकिन ही नहीं रही है। अपनी अगर आप जोड़े तो यह कुल 4 करोड़ 85 लाख 61 हजार हैट्टर जमीन बन जाती है। यह कम जमीन नहीं है। कुल जमीन जिस पर हमारे देश में खेती होती है उसका रकम 16 करोड़ 95 लाख 35 हजार हैट्टर है। अब 4 करोड़ 95 लाख 61 हजार हैट्टर ऐसी जमीन है जो खेती योग्य है लेकिन जो पहुँची पही हुई है और क्या इस पर खेती हम नहीं कर सकते हैं? अगर इस पर खेती हो तो न केवल देश से हम भूमिहीनों को दूर कर सकते हैं बल्कि देश के भूमिहीनों के जीवन में हम आपात का संचार भी कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश में 4 करोड़ 74 लाख 94 हजार भूमिहीन खेतीहार मजदूर हैं। हमारे पास 4 करोड़ 59 लाख 61 हजार हैट्टर जमीन है। इस पहुँची जमीन को अगर इस बार करोड़ 74 लाख लोगों के बीच में बांट दिया जाए तो एक अविकल्प के एक हैट्टर से अधिक जमीन मिल सकती है। एक हैट्टर जमीन कम नहीं होती है। ये खेत में पर्सीना बहाने वाले लोग ह, यही अनान देसी करने वाले लोग हैं, ये तो एक हैट्टर जमीन में सोना निकालते हैं। लेकिन इस जमीन को अपी खेती करने साथक बनाने हैं। इसको खेती करने के साथक बनाने के लिए यी नायक का यह प्रतारब है कि भूमि सेता का जगन किया जाए। 4 करोड़ 74 लाख लोग जो भूमिहीन हैं उनको वित्त का सुनुपयोग किया जाए। ये लोग ही इसको भूमि को खेती योग्य बना सकते हैं। क्या एक आदमी एक हैट्टर जमीन की खेती योग्य नहीं बना सकता है? बना सकता है। लेकिन भेनहत करने की ज़रूरत है, काम में उनको लगानी की ज़रूरत है, उस और आपन देश की आवश्यकता है, जो इसी बड़ी सम्पदा बेकार पही हुई है उसका सुनुपयोग करने की ज़रूरत है।

जनता पार्टी ने एक आधिक नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य स्वीकार किया था। यह 12, 13 और 14 नवम्बर, 1977 को स्वीकार किया गया था। नवम्बर, 1978 अप्प ही गया है। इसमें वृक्ष ही रहे हैं। एक साल और पहल हिन्दू दिवंग से अधिक हो गए हैं। आज किर में आपका आप इस और विवाहाना बाहर हैं। पृष्ठ 27 पर स्वप्न क्षम से इसका उल्लेख किया गया है कि साथर

[श्री यशूना प्रभाद जास्ती]

सेना के माध्यम से जिलित बेरोजगारों की बेकारी की समस्या का समाजान किया जा सकता है। तथा भूमि सेना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण बेकारों को काम दिया जा सकता है। यह भारिक नीति सम्बन्धी वकाल द्वारा सामने है जिसको स्वीकार किया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी पूर्ति की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाया गया है? समय आ गया है कि इसकी पूर्ति की जाय। जो नीति रही है उसको कामयात्रित करें। भूमि सेना भगवर बनाये तो यह बेकारी ही दूँग नहीं करेगी, गांवों में 4 करोड़ 74 लाख 94 हजार लोगों का काम लो देंगे ही, साथ ही जब यह जमीन खेती साधक हो जायगी, सिर्फ़ इसके लाभकारी नहीं रहेंगे तो उस पर खेती होगी और उसके अनाव उत्पादन में करोड़ 4 करोड़ टन की बढ़ि भी होगी। आज जिनके पास एक इंच जमीन नहीं है उनको 1, 1 हेक्टर जमीन दिलेगी और उसके कारण इस जमीन में अग्राज पैदा होगा। पिछले साल काफी अग्राज पैदा हुआ जिसको हम पढ़ोनी देते हैं को भेज रहे हैं। सेकिन भगवर 4 करोड़ टन अग्राज और बहु बहु गया ही हमारा देश प्रायः निर्भर हो जाएगा ही, साथ ही साधानहीं लोगों को जीविका का साधान मिल जायगा। इजरायल ने रेलीली जमीन पर खेती की है, वहाँ के नवकार कोर यूनियनों ने मिल कर के भूमि सेना के क्षय में संगठित होकर के रेल में गेहूँ के खेत बनाये। कम में अधिकर टहक में खेती की जाती है। हाईट में जहाँ बिलो पांडी पांडी टेप्पेचर होता है वहाँ पाल और गेहूँ उतारते हैं। गुरुद के देशों में टंडा लोंग में खेती की जाती है। तो क्या हम अपने देश के पवंडी लोंगों में लोंगों नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमालिये हमारा संकल्प केवल प्रस्ताव के क्षय में न रहे, हम चाहते हैं कि देश की संसद इसको स्वीकार कर मरकार को निवार दें कि संकल्प के माध्यम से भूमि सेना का बढ़न किया जाय ताकि इस भूमि पर खेती की जा सके जिसमें बेकारी दूर हो और भूमिहोनों से न्याय भिल मके तथा अग्राज की धैदावार बढ़े। मैं किसे शोहराना का चाहता हूँ

“जितिज सास होता बसा जा रहा है, प्रहृति की तृहंस यह लटा जंब रही है, वहे दीन बाहों की जाला अधिक कर लहिर जान्ति की यह घटा बन रही है।”

इसालये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लघिर जान्ति के लिये विवाह न कीजिये और इस संकल्प की सरकार स्वीकार करे और तहोवल से इसे कायांनिवत करे, भूमि सेना बनाये और करोड़ों भूमिहोनों के बीच में आशा का संचार करे।

इसी बाब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आगम अपने नीति वस्तव्य में विद्ये गये बदल की पूर्य करे।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NALDU (Chitter): Mr. Chairman, I support

this resolution because it serves two purposes. One is to create employment. The other one is to help the poor people to get land. Here it is said that barren and fallow land has to be reclaimed. But what I say is that crores and crores acres of land have already been assigned and that land also must be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The land which has been given is lying fallow in many areas; and it has become impossible to provide irrigation facilities there unless that land is levelled and reclaimed. Therefore, not only the fallow land, barren land and assigned land but also the land that has been given under ceiling must also be brought under cultivation.

With regard to assignment, I have to tell one or two things. Assignment to this banjar and fallow land is not completed in many States. Assignment is a State subject because it pertains to land. Land is a State subject. Therefore, the Centre is not having control over it. We want the Central Government to constitute an Implementation Committee, a panel to implement land reforms and also to assign lands. With regard to this assigned of land, through 'D' forms are given, they are not included in accounts, and therefore, they are not accounted for and 'kist' is not collected from the poor people who are given land.

The second thing is—that though 'D' forms are given to the poor people, land is not shown to them because it is under the landlord's possession and the landlords are not evicted. Therefore, Government should take interest and instruct the State Governments to see that the landlords are evicted and the land is assigned to the poor people.

Where lands are given to the poor people and where lands were under the possession of the poor people, the landlords are not taking them away and harassing them. Vishrampur and other villages mentioned yesterday or day before yesterday, near Samas-

tipur, are examples of it. Not only in Northern India, but in Southern India also harassment against these poor people whether they are harijans, girijans, belonging to backward communities or economically backward people, is being carried on. That must be put an end to.

In many States land reforms are not being properly conducted or implemented. In many States land reforms have not been brought.

जी कल्पनात हेवरत लेन (वालावाट) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक अवस्था का प्रसन्न है। मैं कोरम बाहता हूँ। यहाँ जनता के 7 करोड़ केरोजगारों के भाग में पर विवाह लेन रहा है और आप यहाँ सदून की उपस्थिति देख लीजिये। एक आमदारी सदून की पार्टी का बैठा है और आप इन सदस्य जनता पार्टी के बैठे हैं। यह मसला बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिये मैं कोरम की मांग करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय: आप कोरम की बात तो उठा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस पर अवस्था का प्रसन्न नहीं उठता है। आगर आप कहता बाहते हैं कि कोरम नहीं है तो यह बात उठा सकते हैं और कोरम की बटी बजाई जा सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Maldo): But he is not pressing his demand for quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When he raised the question, I asked the bell to be rung. The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: On March 11 this year, the Minister has given the figures of land taken over under the Ceiling Act in the country—10,62,654 acres. It is very meagre. We must get not less than 50 lakh acres by now. It is not even one-fifth. Therefore, if necessary, the Act must be amended so that they may not go to courts. Though assignment has been given to a large extent no financial assistance has been given to the poor people to reclaim the land, buy seeds, develop

the land or provide irrigation facilities. Financial assistance is necessary and the Government has not thought over the matter. When Shri Sanjivayya was Chief Minister of Andhra, he moved the Central Government to give at least Rs. 200 crores for this purpose. It is not an ordinary issue. Therefore, the Government should think over the matter and set apart a large sum for reclamation of the land.

In some States joint farming societies are being constituted and they are working very well. Unfortunately they are constituted only for the sake of Harijans and Girijans but not for others. My plea is that such societies have to be constituted wherever there are lands available. There are vast tracts of land which are not assigned even today. Unless they are reclaimed and other facilities are given, the people will not go there and settle down. Therefore, reclamation has to be taken up. Where reclamation is done, that land has to be distributed to the poor people. Seeds have to be supplied to them. To do all these things, man-power is required. Are we going to create a land army or not? Lakhs and lakhs of people are required in every State. If we give financial assistance to the States, it is quite possible for them to do all these things. In the sixth plan nothing is mentioned regarding this. Therefore, I request the Minister to see that a large sum or money is allocated for this. If our Government is not capable of doing it, they must get money from World Bank or other international organisations. Unless we take it up now itself, it will not be possible for us to complete within 10 to 15 years. This is the proper time because we are going to launch a plan. Because the hon. Minister is very much particular about the development of agriculture he must take it up in the Cabinet and also with the Planning Commission and see that a sizeable amount is allocated for this purpose.

बी दलपत तिह परत्ते (बाह्योन) : सभापाल महोदया, मैं आपूर्व के माम्प्रम से भूमि सेना के बारे में बोलता चाहता हूँ। आज देश ऐसी बद्धिमत्ताओं में जहाँहा हुआ है कि एक तरफ जहा लोगों लोगों बोरोजारी से तहक रहे हैं तो दूसरी तरफ लोग सुख की नींव सी रहे हैं। कलिसी हक्केम से जो तात्पर नाक नकाया गया उस का बर्बाद नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे मध्य प्रवेश में शारिवाहिकों और हरिजनों की जमीन तो दी गई लेकिन वह जमीन बहाली नहीं गई। आब पक्ष बोलता है कि किसी को नदी में जमीन दी गई, किसी को ऊद्धवाक्ष जमीन दी गई और किसी को मरघट में जमीन दी गई। इस तरह से यह जमीन बिना देखे बिल्लित को गई। बालव में सिंक जमीन बोलने का ढोग रखा गया था। मैं आब लोगों जलत से वह मान करता जाता हूँ, और कहना चाहता हूँ, कि जमीन किसां का पेट है। अब इस पेट को नहीं भरते तो एक इन देश जाता कि इस देश में जुनी काति हो सकती है। आज भारिदारी और हरिजन तहक रहे हैं जलियन के लिए और वहे वहें पूजीयता सेकों हैरियर जमीन कपनी फैसिलियों के नाम पर उड़ाते हुए हैं। मैं इस नवा के मध्यम से आग करता हूँ, कि वहाँ से जमीन निकाल कर गरीबों को दी जाय और एक गरीबों की भूमि सेना बैंधार की जाय। उस भूमि सेना के माम्प्रम से उस उत्तर भूमि को भ्रमता और उपयोगी बना कर उसे उन्हीं लोगों को वितरित किया जाय जो भूमि सेना में भली हैं और सरकार उस में सहायता है। उन को आना और कपड़ा दे और इस में बाद जब जमीन उन को प्राप्त हो जाय तो उन को चिल्ही सहायता दी जाय जिस से वे अपने को बहिर्भव से उस जमीन में बैठी कर सकें, बूद, अपना उस में पैट भर सके और राष्ट्र को भी भरण पीछा कर सकें।

बोरोजारी का जो नवात है उस के बारे में मैं कहाँ चाहता हूँ, कि जहा 80 प्रतिशत लोग जैसी पर निर्भर हैं और 20 प्रतिशत अन्य उल्लंघनों पर निर्भर हैं वहाँ सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि वह देहातों में बसने वाले लोग जो बहों में बानाक पहुँचते हैं अपर उन को जही डंग से जमीन नहीं बेंडे तो वह लेती कैसे करेंगे, उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ायेंगे। इस के साथ याद उन के लिए काल्कीज और यानी की अवधार सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। तभी तबह अपनी जैती अच्छे डंग से कर सकते हैं और अच्छे डंग से उस जमीन को उपजाक बना कर उस में बैंधार कर सकते हैं।

मैं नावक भी के ब्रह्माचर का तहे विन से सम्बंध करता हूँ और मैं इसना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

\*SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN (Nagapattinam): Madam Chairman, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I support this Resolution under discussion.

In 1977 the number of unemployed in the country is of the order of 1.08 crores. As compared to 1976, the unemployment in the country has gone up by 12 per cent. Besides this, we must bear in mind that 14 crores of agricultural labourers are employed for only 170 days in a year. All of us are aware that the entire rural population in the country is employed only for six months in a year. This Resolution speaks about the creation of a land army with the objective of reclaiming 5 crores hectares of land with the financial assistance from Government and through this to solve unemployment problem in the country. I am personally of the view that this programme completely will not help us in eradicating unemployment from the country.

It is acknowledged all over the world that our country is an agricultural country and 80 per cent of people live in rural areas depending on agriculture. In the present capitalistic structure of our society, it will not be possible even to reduce the rigours of unemployment, leave alone the question of elimination of unemployment without introducing land reforms effectively throughout the country. We cannot do anything worthwhile without effective land ceiling laws. Mahatma Gandhi, as early as 1934 in Karachi Congress, gave us the clarion call of 'Land to the Tiller' through which he foresaw that all the other avenues for full employment will flow throughout the country. No Government so far, except the Kerala Government has implemented this basic concept for the nation's welfare. Whether it is the former Congress Government at the Centre and the Governments of the Congress Party in the

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

States or the present Janata Party Government, land reform has been getting the lowest priority. The former Government of Congress Party accepted land reforms as one of its objective policies but never cared to implement it. But the Janata Government has not only been frowning at it but in fact it favours the land-lords.

Our hon. Prime Minister has been repeatedly saying that unemployment would be removed within 10 years. I do not know the basis for this claim. Is he going to achieve this with a magic wand or by tantric method? Unemployment has been growing day by day, by leaps and bounds. Land reform will be the only effective starting point to curb this vicious growth of unemployment.

The Mirasdars and Kulaks occupy poronboke lands and later get them assigned in their favour by with the help of government machinery. The same Government suddenly jumps into violent action and demolish the huts of Harijans on the ground of unauthorised occupation. Even after 32 years of independence, the poor agricultural labour cannot have 2 cents of land for his habitation, though he is engaged in the job of feeding the entire nation. If he shows some resistance, he is attacked with all kinds of lethal weapons. For example, in Kanjewala in the neighbourhood of Capital, the grazing land was re-classified and allotted to the poor Harijans and other backward class people after long and arduous efforts. But the kulaks and Mirasdars displaced them from such lands and they were bold enough to do such encroachments because of their certainty to get support from the Janata Government. How do we expect unemployment to be eliminated in this kind of atmosphere?

Madam, 48 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. Land reforms including effective implementation of land ceiling laws alone will be able to provide them basic minimum standards of living in this country, especially when right to employment has not

yet become a fundamental right in this country. This Resolution, if implemented, may give some temporary relief in the form of some job opportunities. But can the 14 crores of people, who are half-employed and under-employed, get full-time jobs with this kind of a programme? My answer is negative. The land ceiling laws and land reforms should be vigorously implemented. The surplus land that becomes available from implementation of land ceiling laws should be allotted to the landless agricultural labourers, who should also get statutory support from being displaced by vested interests and necessary help for cultivation. Then only unemployment will become a thing of the past in our country.

In this background, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I support this Resolution.

बी राजकी लाल तुमन (फीरोजाहाबाद) :  
तमांदारी जी, भी लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक जी ने  
जो प्रस्ताव तदन के समझे रखा है, मैं उसका  
समर्वन करता हूँ, क्योंकि भूमि का सवाल एक  
इक्षुलक्षण है और जब तक इस देश में सुविधित  
रूप से भूमि का वितरण नहीं होता, तब तक  
हिन्दूस्तान की हालत दबायी नहीं जा सकती—  
देश में मानवां हूँ।

दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि हम भी इस दोष से  
रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी भी समस्या को बुलबुलावित  
और कमबढ़ लंग से सुलझाने का हमें प्रयत्न  
नहीं किया है। फीरोजाहाबादी की भी जात इस तरह  
में बहुत कही गई है—लेकिन फीरोजाहाबादी की  
जात करने का काम स्वरूप होगा, किस तरह  
से उस को दूर करें—इस पर सरकार भी जो  
तक स्वीकृत नहीं है। देहाती धांचल में यह समस्या  
बहुत विचाल कर्प में फैली हुई है और उस का  
सम्बन्ध भूमि से है—इस लिये जब तक इस के  
विवरणरूप के लिये औरकार श्रवण नहीं करें—  
मैं ऐसी महसूस करता हूँ कि यह अच्छा काम  
जो आप के मायथम में होने वाला है, वह ही नहीं  
पायेगा। फीरोजाहाबादी की समस्या को हल करने  
के लिये बहुत जल्दी है कि हिन्दूस्तान की वह  
बहुविधक जनता जो देहात बासी है उस जनता  
में विवाहास आशु करने के लिये और उस जनता  
को रोजी-रोटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये आवश्यक  
है कि वहे लोगों के पास जो भूमि है, सरकार  
उस को आत करे और जो भूमि पहले से उस  
में वितरित करे।

जब तक हमा यह है कि या तो सरका र  
जल्दी ही ही नहीं और जही पर ही हैसे य

## [श्री रामचंद्र लाल सुमन]

तक उस पर कहजा नहीं हो सकता है। मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं—ये आंकड़े यी भानु ब्रताप सिंह जी, कृष्ण राजन मंडो, ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये थे। उस समय देश में 44,69,834 एकड़ भूमि कालत है, सरकार है, जिस में से 23,28,17 एकड़ भूमि सरकार ने टेक-घोर की है, जिस में से 14,84,946 एकड़ कर्म विटिंग्स्टॉट की गई है। यह दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में युक्त जानकारी है। वहाँ की सरकार तो यसकान राम के नाम पर बल रही है। बहाँ पर कहीं कोई जमीन बटी है—मूसे तो ऐसी कोई यूकान नहीं है। यह कहीं पर कुछ बटी भी है तो निवित रूप से उन लोगों को कहजा नहीं मिल पाया जाएगा और जब तक कहजा नहीं मिले—याप अपने जागों में बांटे रखिये, लेकिन उस कोई यापने नहीं है। यह जीवनी में भी यही हुआ। यसका कहीं कोई भूमि बटी—हिन्दुस्तान के शेष्युद्ध कान्दम और ईड्युन्ड दृष्टम के लोगों का, तो याक का नामकान उस आदमी के यामने का बड़ा हो जाना या यह तो परिवर्त नियोजन करायांगों पर भी थांड दूं। यही प्रक्रिया आज भी विद्यमान है और आज भी उस के दिमाग में वही भय बैठा हुआ है। वह आज भी यही यसकान है कि जमीन जूना हो सुने उसी तरह का यूप्य चूकाना पड़ेगा।

बानीय सभानेत्री जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि यी यसीनारायण नायक जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका समर्थन भी करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की बेरोजगारी दूर करने लिए जब तक परती और जालत हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे लोगों को नहीं भी जाएंगे तब तक यह दूर नहीं हो सकती है और देश का कामाकर्त्ता नहीं हो सकता है। उचांग यह है कि राजीव सरकार ने बार बार इसको ने युक्त यसकी भवित्वों की बहुत बहुत लेकिन उसके बायक भूमिसुधार के काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। याज भी देश के अधिकारों में—कागजों में बाहे कुछ भी हो—बड़े बड़े नियानों के पास तीन-चौं, चार-चार हजार एकड़ जमीन बकरार है। मैं याक जो करने वाला हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ इन लोगों ने अपने लहजे के नाम, नड़ी के नाम, दिस्तेवारों के नाम जमीन कर रखी है और ऐसे लोगों के नाम जमीन कर रखी है जिनको नाम ही नहीं है कि उनके नाम जमीन है। जो उनके बीत में हुए जाता है लेकिन ऐसा वह आदमी कमा रहा है जो वह कहता है कि हमारे यहाँ वह भज्जीर करता है, काल करता है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में भवि बुद्धार के काम में तोड़ी लाली बांग और यूप्य भवित्वों को नकल आवेद दिये जाएं जब तक याप भूमि बुद्धार नहीं करें तब तक कोई भी काम जाने वाला नहीं है। इस लिए यहीं भवि जी, यी यसीनारायण जी-

नायक ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस पर भी फरमायें।

एक बात युक्त भीर कहनी है। श्री मंगलदेव जी विशारद जो इस समय लोक सभा के सदस्य है, वे कोपेस पार्टी में से भीर संबिद सरकार में भवि भी हैं। कोपेस पार्टी के लोगों में भी यसकान विशारद कमेटी जानी भी है। उसके जिसमें वह काम था कि इस प्रदेश में जिन लोगों के पास जालत जमीन है, नेहराजानी करके उनके आंकड़े बता किये जाएं। भी कमलापति जी सिफारिश एक कमलानी जो कोपेस पार्टी में से भीर पार्टी भी है उन्हीं के पास बदले जाया जमीन है। वह बात उन्हीं पर लालू नहीं होती। किसी भी दल के सबसे हों प्रगत उत्तर कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर विवाहारात्रे यसकान हुआ होता तो भी बहुत जीवन जीवित्वों के पास पहुँच जाती। जब यसकान जी का यान्दोलन उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ और भूमि के वितरण का सबल आया तो तभी लोगों ने यह कहा कि विशारद कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर तत्काल असर हो। याहै यह सरकार नेकनियांती से विशारद कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर प्रगत भवन कर दें तो निवित रूप से उसके अच्छे परिणाम सायने आयेंगे।

मूसे बह इनना ही कहना है कि हुपि भवि जी नायक जी के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर और कमानें भीर हिन्दुस्तान के बहुसंक्षयक सोग जो लोगों में रहते हैं, उनको रोजी-रोटी का एक जरिया हैं। निवित रूप से एक अच्छा काम यह सरकार कर सकती। बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया।

भी कामलाल हेमराज जीन (बालाबांट) : सभानेत्री जी, आपने युक्त समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। नायक जी का प्रस्ताव एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रनाला है। जब से हम जून कर इस सदन में आये हैं तब से देश की जनता की नियानी नयी सरकार की तरफ, नये बातावरण की तरफ लाई है। हमारी सरकार ने हमारे प्रधान भवि जी ने संकल्प भी लिया है और नायक जी का जो प्रस्ताव है और भानीय सदस्यों ने जो युक्त दिये हैं, ध्यार हमने इस समय देश के बेकारों को काम दे दिया और बेकारी के जालों को अच्छे ढंग से हम कर लिया तो हम भी यसकी जनता के लिए जा कर कुछ कह सकेंगे और उससे बदलना हो सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदया, मैं एक बात बतलाता हूँ कि तीस दिन यह गये हैं विज्ञान वह लोगों की पूरा होने में। मैं इस साल 1969 से 1978 तक के हूँ। इन इस सालों में विज्ञान सरकार आयी, विज्ञान नेताजी सालान में बैठे बहुतने देश की जनता के साथसे बहुत जी लाएं जाएं। 1971 में और 1972 में जी विज्ञान सरकार

मैं आये उन्होंने बड़े बड़े नारे दिये कि गरीबी हटा नी आयेगी । 1877 में नारा लगा, जिसमें हम लोग भी सम्मिलित थे कि देश से बेरोजगारी मिट जाएगी । इस नवी सरकार के बासन के दो बर्ष पुरे होने को आये, तीन बर्ष तक वह वह है इसलिए मैं बाहाता हूँ कि हमारे मानवीय हृषि मंडी जो इस ओर विशेष व्याप देना चाहिये । हमारी सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं लेकिन वे इतने पर्याप्त नहीं हैं कि विस्तरे जनता को संतोष हो सके । भूमि के वितरण की ओर सरकार का सबसे पहले व्याप होना चाहिये । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमारी सरकार इस ओर विशेष व्याप देती ।

मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ । हमारे प्रदेश में, य० पी०, राजस्वान के बारे पर अस्तवान आयी है । बहाने को भूमि के बारे में हमें देखना चाहिये कि हम उसका किस तरह से उत्पोग कर सकते हैं । हमको मुझने में चिला था कि विश्व बैंक से कुछ भूमि का वितरण की ओर वितरण बाटी की भूमि को हृषि योग्य बनाया जा रहा है । आखं गंव गंव में भूमि पही हुई है । कुछक बगं घोर भजदूर लोग दोजारा के लिए तड़प रहे हैं । इस भूमि को आप उनको दें और जो आपकी नीति है उसको आप कार्यान्वित करें । जो भूमिहीन हैं उनको आप भूमि दें ।

भूमि वितरण हुई है, यह ठीक ज्ञान है । मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि भूमि का वितरण नहीं हमा है । लेकिन सारी भूमि अपनी तक जीतों के नीचे नहीं लाई जा सकती है । हमारे हृषि मंडी महोदय प्राप्ति के वितरणों तथा मुक्ति मरियों को लिखे रखे जो भूमि दी गई है वे यह भी देखें कि उनमें जीतों हो रही हैं या नहीं हो रही है । और अगर नहीं हो रही है तो तउ भूमि में जीतों करताएँ, और अगर वह भूमि इस बास्ते जीतों के नीचे नहीं लाई जा रही है तो उसको जीतों से योग्य बना कर उस भूमि में उन लोगों से जीतों करताएँ । जो भूमि वितरण की गई है उसमें से 20-25 प्रतिशत भूमि ही ऐसी है जिस द्वारा योग्य जीतों बहुत जीतों का पा रहे हैं और वह भी चार-चार और चार-चार लाख लोगों द्वारा बेहत रक्खे जाए । अभी भी 75 प्रतिशत ऐसी भूमि है जिसको पटे तो उनको मिल गए हैं लेकिन उस भूमि को जो योग्य जीतों योग्य नहीं बना गए हैं । मैं पटटे भूमिपूर्व लोगों ने केवल अपना स्वामित्व कराने के लिए, अपने गले में हार और बालाएँ पहनवाने के लिए दिए थे । वह भूमि जीतों करने योग्य हो तो उसको जीतों करने योग्य बनाया जाना चाहिये । उस भूमि को बासन द्वारा बुझते करता कर जीतों योग्य बना कर उनको दिया जाना चाहिये । यह आगं मैंने आपसे पहले भी कही थी । इसके बेल की उचित बड़ी ओर उन लोगों को जीतों का वितरण दियेगा । यह आप बेल के हिंडों का तकनीका है कि उसमें जीतों हो ताकि बेल का उत्पादन बढ़े ।

यह जो तर बहर की यत्त बात है अब इसको आप ममात रहे । अब तो 1978 सालाप ही रहा है और 1979 लग रहा है । इस 1979 से हृषि मंडी महोदय एक नई युक्तिमात रहे । तर बहर के नारे को उत्पाद करे । करोड़ों लोगों की जिविती की ओर विशेष व्याप दें । अन्यथा नामक जी जो जो कहा है कि वह देना जट फूंफी हो न हम और न आप वह पाएं और दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमको बढ़ा नहीं लकड़ी । वह देना का नारा है कि भूमिहीनों को हृषि योग्य भूमि बना कर दी जाए । इस पर आप समाज वानाता से व्याप दें । यह तर बहर की सामाजिक का हम स्वागत करेंगे क्योंकि इन्हें देने को बड़ा बांसोरा है । यथा साल 30 दिन के बाद यूक होगा । नए साल को हृषि मंडी महोदय की ओर दूसरे ही स्वप्न सारां घोर उत्पादी युक्तिमात करें । नायक जी के प्रस्ताव का सदन में जारी घोर से, हर दर्शन तथा हर पार्टी की ओर से स्वागत किया जाया है और इसका युक्तिमात वह नए नाल के करे । इस प्रस्ताव का या पाप भी स्वागत करेंगे, ऐसी में आगा करता है । मैं आगा करता और कामना करता हूँ कि दर्शन में एक नया बातावरण देखार करने में आप हमारी बदल करेंगे ।

जी हृकम बेल नामावल वावल (सम्पूर्णी) : नायक जी के प्रस्ताव की ओर विचारारा है यह किसी नामावल यादगी की ओर हुई नहीं है । जिस आदीने ने समाजवादी की नई व्याप्ता की ओर जीत जाना देखा था और उस की नव से फले कलना की ओर वह दाओ राम भनोर लोहिया वे और उन के ही दिवान में यह पढ़ रहा था कि रितुलाम में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं और उनको काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिये और इनको इस तरह से ही लगाया जा सकता है जो सुखाव इस प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है । हितुलाम में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं । साथ ही करोड़ों एक जमीन देखार ही पूरी हुई है । गोंद में जो बदलने वाले किसान हैं और उनके बेटे हैं वे पह लिख कर बेकार हो जाते हैं और उनकी तरफ कोई व्याप नहीं दिया जाता है । गहरों के बदल जो पह लिखे बेकार हैं और जो रोजावार दस्तारों में विपन नाम दर्ज करता लेते हैं वाली उन्हीं के लिए हिंगामा दिया जाता है । जो बड़े आप के इस तरह के बेटे होते हैं उनके लिए ही तब वार्ते की जीती हैं, हिंगामा दिया जाता है । लेकिन जो किसान का बेटा है, जो मैट्रिक पास कर सकता है अब या आपकी या नवी कक्षा तक वह लेता है और बेकार जीता रहा है उसकी तरफ यह नहीं दिया जाता है, उसके लिए कोई हिंगामा नहीं किया जाता है । इन बेटों की जीती काम में लगाया जा सकता है जब इस तमाम बंजार पही हुई भूमि को लोड कर उपचाल बना कर उनको देखा जाए । इससे बेल का उत्पादन भी वह सकता है और उन नीजवानों को जो गांवों में बेकार हैं काम भी मिल सकता है ।

भूमि नमस्या के बारे में सब से बड़ी बात यह है बेल बजीन की लोड बर बेल भूमि सेना की काम भी

[वी बुकम देव नारायण ताल्लु]

मही देना है बाल्क पूर्व देना को काम यह भी देना है कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों को यह कठोरता के साथ लागू भी करेंगे। याज भी मेरे प्रहर के दबावर ऐसे परिवार हैं जिनके पास 18-18 हेक्टर एकड़ जमीन है। बाल्क रुपरेखा नारायण सिंह कुरुक्षेत्रा और पूर्विया के भागों बाल्क के पास 18, 20 हेक्टर जीवा जमीन है, इसका नारायण के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है। तो एक तरफ जायजो हाल जीवा जमीन में बैकर है, उन्हें काम नहीं मिल रहा है, और दूसरी तरफ जिनके पास ज्यादा जमीन है वह अपनी जमीन पर समस्ता के साथ जेती नहीं कर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से उनका श्रीमत उत्तरावन नहीं होता है। एक एकड़ जमीन में जहाँ सालों में 100 बजूद लगने आहिये और प्रतिकूल जीवों ने उसे 20,25 बजूद से ही काम लाना लेते हैं इसलिए कि औड़ा बहुत भी उपज ही जाय तो उनके दबावे जमीन का ढेर लग जाता है। और जहाँ 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन जीवों वाले परिवार हैं उनके काम अब जायदा है। एक एकड़ जमीन में सालों में 10 बजूद लगने आहिये और उस परिवार में 10 जाती हैं और जायदा एकड़ जमीन है तो उनमें ही 10 जाती हैं काम लगता है। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन में दूरा जितना काम लगना आहिए उससे अधिक काम का उपयोग होने के कारण अनावधिक हो जाता है और 25 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखने वाला जो है वह उनमें बजूद नहीं लगा सकता जितने कि लगाने आहिये हो वह भी अनावधिक हो जाता है। इसलिये यह काम लगना पड़ेगा कि 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन विही परिवार के पास न रहे। इस बारे में आपको नये सिरे से जोचना होगा। आप देखें 2 एकड़ और 1 एकड़ से कम जमीन जो जो होती जाती है वह काम पूर्विकी हीन बजूद बनता जाता है। हर साल देश में लगभग 2, 3 प्रतिशत किसान दृष्ट का बजूद बनता जाता यह ही अर्थात् प्रतिकूल उत्तरावन नहीं होता है। इसलिये भूमि सुधार कानून को सही तरफ से लालू कले के लिये बहुत ही गम्भीरात्मक विचार करना पड़ेगा। हम जोग हमेसा नारा समाज-शरेष्ट हैं कि जो जमीन को जोते जायें, वही जमीन का लालूक होता है। जमीन कोई जोता है, कसल कोई जोता है और काटता बड़ा जमीन मालिक है। भूदान के बारी सितानी जमीन जाटी नहीं जब तकमाल जमीन वाले जमीन को लेने चुप्पे हैं, उस जमीन पर जेती नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मानवीय जाती के प्रस्ताव को सरकार को साल देना आहिये और करोड़ों जमीनों के हाथ में काम देने के लिये अविद्या देना और साक र देना का गलन हो। यह अब करने तभी कोई कालार कवर उठा सकते हैं और देन के सामने एक नई अवस्था स्थापित कर सकते हैं, जायदा नहीं। मैं आहुता कि नये जाल में बनता पार्टी की सरकार नये जातावरण में इक्को लालू कर दे और दूसरे जातावरण लालू भास्ताप सिंह जी कमीन और जेती के बाघे जानकार हैं वह इस पर गहराई से विचार करें, नहीं तो कोई जातावरण जावां और नवाहाई से विचार कर के नवे देखे से इस काम को सालू करें। तब देख में एक नया जातावरण जमीन।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak. I think, this is the most appropriate Resolution at the moment to really tackle the problem of rural unemployment and build a new life for the millions of our country.

I want to reveal certain figures to the House with the hope that the hon. Minister, who is accepted as one of the experts in land-relations and land-tenure, will not try to shy away from replying to this question.

My first point is that statistics show that the number of agricultural labour or our country is fast increasing. I think, he cannot deny this fact, particularly when I quote certain figures.

The landless who were only 18 per cent of the rural population according to the 1961 census had risen to 30 per cent by the time of the 1971 census. But in the same period, you will be surprised to know that the percentage of owner-cultivators has declined from 60 per cent in 1961 to 50 per cent in 1971. This means that more and more poor peasants are being alienated from the land, more and more people are becoming landless and more and more people are joining the army of the rural unemployed. This is the lesson the hon. Minister should take from the figures I have just quoted. This is an average figure but I know it for myself and for certainty also that this varies from State to State and even from region to region in the same State. It is widely known that in States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra the landless agricultural labour really constitute anywhere between 40 and 50 per cent of the total rural population. Now if we have this very basic problem before us, I think Mr. Naik's proposal is the only panacea to tackle the problem.

Now the question of land reforms has been raised. I also know that that is also an important matter which the government cannot ignore. I have

got complaints against this government as well as the previous government. So far as the previous government is concerned, it is better to ignore than to remember it. Even after two full decades the available surplus after the implementation of the land ceiling laws is disappointing—I say in the mildest form. It is disappointing because, according to the government and the Agriculture Ministry there is only 38 lakhs acres of land which are surplus. It is incredible, I feel. This is the single fact which really determines the very attitude of the government towards the basic question of land reforms. As I have mentioned it earlier also and I say that with all responsibility. Dr. Mahalanobis, an eminent economic of our country....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a statistician.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He is not only a statistician but a renowned economist also.

According to Dr. Mahalanobis, in the late fifties he estimated that if the standard 18 acres of land is the basic ceiling, then a total of 600 million acres of land will be made available as surplus to be distributed among the landless. This is the statement made by Dr. Mahalanobis. Leave it aside. Let us have Government's committee. The Dandekar Committee in the late fifties suggested that there will be 400 million acres of land available as surplus to be distributed among the landless.

16. ~~ques.~~

Madam, now, we come to what the Government says. According to them, it is only 38 lakhs acres which are available as surplus. If the revised Land Ceilings Act is implemented, it will come to 5.8 million, i.e., 58 lakhs acres that are to be found surplus. But, where have the surplus lands gone? Where have they been buried? My hon. friend from Bihar said that they have gone to Maharaja of Darbhanga. I do not mention anybody's name. There are maharajas and

rajas, X, Y, or Z, I do not mean anybody. They have swallowed the lands. Unless the Government is serious to really implement the Land Ceilings Act properly, the question of land reforms is not going to be solved.

Now I want to mention one thing. According to the Planning Commission, even to-day, based on the records of the 1971 Census, the surplus land, even now, is more than 200 lakhs acres. According to this particular Minister it is only 58 lakhs whereas the Planning Commission says that even to-day, it is 200 lakhs.

Madam, I again say that, according to the Census Report of 1971, a mere five per cent of the top landlords who possess more than twenty-five acres each own around one hundred million acres of agricultural land. If genuine land ceiling laws are enacted, and implemented determinedly with the aid of the popular committees at the village levels, minimum surplus available would be 300 lakhs acres. Then, Sir, I must remind you that according to the National Sample Survey, potential surplus is 58.54 million acres or ten times the officially estimated surplus is—Times of India, September, 23.

Now, I would ask the Government of India when the available surplus is 500 lakhs acres, they are estimating it at only 58 lakhs acres, one-tenth of the total available surplus—what does the Government propose to do and change for the better—for releasing the land and distributing it among the landless?

In this connection, I would only say with a sense of anguish that Government is not serious; even the Prime Minister is not serious because he is on record having said that even by the implementation of the land ceiling Acts, very little will be made available for the distribution among the landless.

Is it the way the Prime Minister should tackle the matter? Is it the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

way that we should scuttle the very proposal of land reforms? Is it the way that the land reforms can be implemented? And is it the way to request the Andhra Pradesh Government to give 2,000 acres of land to the Raja of Chellapalli?

Would the Government revise its stand really and take the land reforms measures seriously and distribute the land and liquidate the rural unemployment and usher in a new era in the countryside of ours?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call Mr. Ugrasen, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the discussion? Those in favour of it may please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time does the Minister need? Because, after him, the Member has the right to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I won't take more than 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let Shri Ugrasen continue.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया): नामापति महोदय, जैसा कि हमारे धर्म मिथोंने कहा है, मैं जी नायक को उत्तराधार देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सत्र का व्यापक सत्र का ही नहीं, बल्कि इन सत्र के हारा पूरे देश की अन्तर्गत—इस संसद्या की ओर शास्त्र दिया है। मैं एक वायप में कहूँ कि हमारे गृह लोहिया जी को यह संघीय अदानालिंग हारी यह नायक जी का प्रस्ताव यह सदन स्वीकृत रह जेता है, और सरकार भाग लेती है। हम तो उन लोगों में हैं जिन्होंने यह से होम संसद्या है तियांत में बराबर भारा लगाते हैं और यह नारा भाज भी कारबर है, भगवर इस नारे को हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार और भागलीय कुपि मंडी जी, की सरकार भाग में तो जितना भी कितन बहुत सारब चिल्ला कर दह रहे थे उन सब का इसाज ही आज, सब रोंगों की बाक ही जावीरी और यह भावं समाज ही जापेगा। अक्षेत्र की जात है, सकारें आई और बची रही। हम भी आर्द्धे और बचे आएंगे, भगवर यही जात है, मजे बहुत बड़ी ही जात है। क्या हासिल है, अर्थ भूलहिया करनावें। हमारा नारा वा कि बह-

बीचा जो सदा छः एकड़ के बराबर होता है, वह बीचा से धर्मिक जनीन बहत करें और बाटें।

16.07 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair)

पांच अविधियों के परिवार में भवर सत्र 6 एकड़ से धर्मिक जनीन है तो वित्तनाम की तरह, जापेत की तरह, कम्पोडिया की तरह, जीन की तरह और बर्न की तरह उस को बहत कर के बाटें। जैसे बर्न में योग्यता का वितरण 1953 में जा कर देता... (व्यक्तिगत) विहार के बहुत बड़े राजा हैं ऐसे नारायण सिंह, हम लोगों के बहुत नवजीवी हैं, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ उन के पास 22 हजार एकड़ जनीन हैं। बहराइच के एक सरकार साहब है, जाप या जूँ, जीनी भी यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं, कापेत के बहुत बड़े-बड़े जेता है, उन के पास हम सभ्य कुछ नहीं तो 2 हजार एकड़ जनीन हैं। गोरखपुर के सदाचार मुरेन्द्र तिह जनीनिया के पास महज 1800 एकड़ जनीन हैं। जापा, जाचा, ताज, नाना, दादा, दादी आदि के नाम और कुत्ते विलियों के नाम पर वह जनीन बढ़ती है। कापेती राज वह दृश्य? कापाज पर जनीन बाट दी गई और वह जनीन बर्न लोग हम लोगों से बड़े गोद के नाम कहते हैं कि प्रदे साहब, आप जनीन गर जा कर जनीन बाट रहे हैं, हम तो कापाज जोत रहे हैं। तो कापाज बंदा है। इन तीन बर्नों में कापाज के पढ़े जेते हैं। दिन बहलाने को नारियल अन्नाया बच्चा है। जनीन जनीनों को नहीं दी गई है और वैसे कहाना चाहता हूँ, भगवर जनीन जनीनों को भाज नहीं देंगे तो मैं जेतावनी देता हूँ, मेरे युव लोहिया जी का बह कर भर गए, बचे गए हैं, आज नहीं, सारा संस्कृत इस जनीन से है और यामी जैसे जातियां इस देश में होने वाली हैं वह ही कर रहीं और वह इसी जनीन पर होगी।

इसलिए मैं उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनीन बर्नों के भी और अपनी सरकार के कि जो बह जनीन बर्न जनीन है, जो बंबर और हृषि योग जनीन है विजय का कुम टोटम जनीनी जी ने बहता है, वह जाप बहते हैं। जैसे जी बहत देता हूँ 236 लाख एकड़ किंवि जूँवि है, जैसे एक इस के प्रसादा परसी है और 191 लाख एकड़ एक विसेन तरह की परसी है। 597 लाख एकड़ बंबर यह जनीन है और लीलिंग की जी जनीन बह तक बढ़ती है, उस के बारे में 21 लाख 1973 की जनीन जी ने सदन में जबाब दिया है, हर सब में जी बढ़ती है, विजय कुम जी अपनी राज का यो युव में, वह कुम बढ़ती है 2945863 एकड़, हैंटर नहीं, एकड़। याप कहते हैं कि 38 लाख जनीन हैं, इसी जी बढ़ती है। इस का बर्च यह दृश्य जि जहा 2 लाख लोग बेकार हैं, जनीनी हैं जिन के पास काम ही नहीं, उन में काम से कम 8 लाख एकड़ जनीन बढ़ती हैं। लीज साल में नहीं बढ़ती। हम उस उत्तर भारत की जाति जो आज यही जापेगा। अक्षेत्र की जात है, सकारें आई और बची रही। हम उत्तर भारत की जात जोकरा, और बम्बई का विकास करा रहिए हैं। इसलिए यह तब जीनीन है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनीन की बातिए जाप-जाच-भाज-

मान के बाम और गठियों के बाम। बाप जीवन बाटिय और 5 फरोड़ और बेकारों की भीज है, उस को बाट बीजिए। (बक्साल) तो बाप बड़ीन को बाटे। और और भी भविष्यान बरीबों के बच्चे हैं उन की भाष पीछे बना दीजिए। । कवक्षाल जी कह रहे थे कि सेना बनायें। उत्तर प्रवेश में हम जोग भवि सेना बनाने की बात करते थे तो भीजी जोग भड़कते थे। कहते थे कि ये तो सेना बना रहे हैं, इन को बढ़व करो। सेना इस लिए नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान या बंगलादेश पर हमना करें। इसलिए सेना बनाना चाहते हैं कि उन के पास टैक्टर, हर तरह के हल, कूदाल और फाषड़े हुमें, जो पहरी बड़ीन पर चिह्न लगायें और उस को जोत लें। अगर जीवन में हवांचाही है तो बाह को जो चीन के लोग प्रबद्धान में बढ़व कर सकते हैं तो वह नहीं बढ़व नहीं है कि यहाँ की पहरी बड़ीन को हम जोग टैक्टर, हल और कूदाल से काट कर लें। योग्य क्षमां नहीं बना सकते हैं तो और जब यह हो जायेगा तो हमारे देख में प्रचुर मात्रा में आदान हो। और जानेनीजो के मामले में हमारे नामने नहीं की फसल सहजहाती है उन लोगों के नाम से जिनके बाप याद करनी चाहे में यह नहीं। हम कहते हैं— जो जोते बोये वही किसान। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ—

दिल में आता है नगा दें आग कोहे तूर पर  
किर बदाल आता है मूमा नाबनत रह जायेगा ।

महात्मा गांधी और डा० लोहिंदा की विद्या से हम आत्मप्रोत्त प्रीत बहीभूत हैं बहना होना चाहा है। इस देश में स्था होना होना चाहिए। हाजारों एक बड़ीन की हमारे नामने नहीं की फसल सहजहाती है उन लोगों के नाम से जिनके बाप याद करनी चाहे में यह नहीं। हम कहते हैं—

महात्मा द्वारा महात्मार में बल एक बार  
ही चूकता ही जाये,

— तू सहिल सहिल बनाने का भ्रंजाय न  
जाने क्या होगा ।

इसलिए मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि बाप जीवीन का प्रश्न हम भीजिए। जी परिवार बीछे भाष सदा 6 एकड़ बड़ीन दीजिए। पूरी बड़ीन का नकाश बढ़व कर बाप बाट भीजिए। जो योग्य सकारे हैं उनका बदा हाल है? उत्तर प्रवेश की बदालार भारतीय का बाप भवाहिंदा फराराहै। उत्तर प्रवेश सकारे मैं दो लाल और कुछ एक बड़ीन सीरीज़ से जिकाली है। जब कि परिवर्षम बोगाल में 6 लाल 80 हजार एकड़ हो गई है। वहाँ पर बड़ाहिंदारों की समस्या है। तब जै जायदा जननत जीवीन हमारे प्रवेश में है लेकिन राष्ट्र सकारे कुछ नहीं करती हैं। यहाँ भीजी जी पर जायदा बार पड़ता है तो मैं एक लाल टैक्टर, प्रेम-उमा लिंग देते हैं कि राज नरेत जी, बाप जीवीन को बाट भीजिए लेकिन राज नरेत जी जाया जाएगे। जब तक ताकत के साथ

बड़ीन नहीं बाटी जायेगी तब तक बड़ीन बट नहीं सकती है। वै हिंसा की बात नहीं कहता है अर्थात् मैं तो उस दूर का बेला हूँ जो कहते थे कि हम मारेंगे नहीं किन्तु मारेंगे नहीं। इसलिए बद तक सकार चाहती है, बद और सीलिंग की बड़ीन बेकर पी परिवार के हिसाब से नहीं बाटी तब तक इस देश में कभी भी न तो भासित हो सकती है और न सुधार हो सकता है।

इन बाबों के साथ मैं नायक जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और आज्ञा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी, और प्रस्तावों को भार्ते न भावें लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव को जरूर मान ले जें।

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendra-nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that a Resolution like this has been introduced in this House. I also agree with the sentiments expressed therein and the problems posed before us, the problem being that there is a large number of people—about 7 crores of people—who are unemployed and they should be given employment. The second problem which is posed here in the Resolution is that about five crores acres of land are surplus land which can be brought under cultivation and which should be distributed among the people. Now, I would like to pose certain problems before you consider the prescription given therein. Is it a right prescription? I do not think the prescription given therein is a practical one and even in the interest of the country. Why do I maintain that? Although with the spirit I agree, I also agree with the objectives that this land must be utilised and should be brought under plough, I also agree that those who are unemployed should be given employment without any distinction whatsoever. But whether it should be done by this way or some other way and some other way more economically is to be decided. You will probably agree with me if I mention that some other way which is more economical which will fulfil both the objectives under consideration. I would like to pose a problem to those who are prescribing things in this

[Prof. K. K. Amin]

manner: in India to-day, 70 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. Our total labour force is about 30 crores, of which about 22 crores depend on land. Do you want that the number of people depending on agriculture should increase further in future—i.e. as your population and labour force increase? Or, would you like to find out some other avenue for them to get employment? Is it not possible to employ them in cottage industries, in building social capital and in small-scale industries? Is it necessary to employ them only on land? If you do so, in the next 10 years, 65 per cent of our people will depend on land. All other avenues will be closed.

If you look to the economic development of other countries placed in your situation, like China, Japan or Formosa, you will find that they kept the number of agricultural labour force the same. It means that in course of time, the relative labour force depending on agriculture decreases. To-day it is 72 per cent. After 10 years, it should be 62 per cent. You can achieve it, if you make it a point that the number of people depending on agriculture does not increase. It also means that the increase in the labour force in agriculture must be utilized in non-agricultural avenues. We will have to agree also that we put it to the maximum use—I mean whatever land we have in the sense of producing the maximum output from it. I agree that if the Ceiling Acts had been properly implemented, it would not have been impossible to deal with the situation, the moment we catch hold of such people. (Interruptions) I also agree that whatever ceilings you impose—10 or 20 acres, whichever you consider to be economically viable—you can impose and stick to it. Whatever lacunae are there in the law, can also be filled in. After having done it, you have to ask yourself whether you have a minimum-

sized holding, below which no economies of scale will be possible. If I have a land of 1 acre, I may not be able to utilize it, availing of the economies of scale. If the land is near the city, I may be able to do so, but in the rural areas even with 1½ acres, you cannot do so. So, why not make it of a certain minimum size, so that it can be utilized economically? That minimum is 2½ or 3 acres of land. Your economic size is 5 or 7 acres. At that level also, there will be a number of people who utilize it at a lower level. (Interruptions) I agree that those who are landless, Harijans and Adivasis should be provided with land. But is it not possible to evolve a system of giving employment to everybody? Why not have an employment-guarantee scheme as in Maharashtra? You can introduce it in the whole country. (Interruptions) Please see the practicality. Suppose you say that there is a land army. (Interruptions) Solving unemployment with the help of land army is not possible. But you can guarantee work to each and every one—who would like to work. They can come to the work-place. If somebody goes there at 9 o'clock and if you tell him that at the end of the day he will get Rs. 7/- or Rs. 9/- for doing some work, it will be good. Having made this arrangement, work should be provided to them. Such work may relate to forestry, building tanks, building roads or bringing uncultivated land under cultivation. Having got such land, it must be given to those who can utilize it to the utmost. Thereby you can give full employment; and at the same time you bring the land which is uncultivable under cultivation where you can ensure maximum return from land. Those who are unemployed should be employed. Unless and until, these two schemes are simultaneously brought in, these problems cannot be solved.

The better way of doing the job is not what is being put in the resolution but as I suggested that work may be guaranteed to each and every one;

and the surplus land should be utilized by giving it to those who can maximise the output.

**भी काल्पनिक हैं भरतव धैं : यह प्रभि धैं ना धैव  
बन कर रही हैं इस को दुनिया की कोई ताकत नहीं  
रोक सकती है ।**

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** Why don't you put your pressure to ensure that work must be guaranteed to every body. The moment you do it, all these problems will be automatically solved. In the rural areas, if people are having 11 acres of land and the ceiling is for 10 acres of land, you would like to take away one acre of land without paying compensation. But you are not imposing any ceiling on the urban property. You are allowing people to have 5 bungalows or 10 bungalows.

**भी उत्तरेन : इस का जबाब भौति भी देंगे, हम सोय  
क्या दे सकते हैं । यह बात तो हम लोग भी कहते हैं ।  
(अवधारणा)**

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** Those who are working in the factories, they can remain the owners of the factories. But this rule does not apply to the land. Land consists of two aspects. One is free and indestructable part of the soil which is a free gift of nature. But the capital is also invested on land to make it cultivable. Now this is a man-made thing. If you tinker with it, this aspect will be deterforated. That is why, the alternative suggested by me is easier and practicable and the one which is given in the resolution is not practicable in our country.

**भी हरिहरेश बहादुर (भीरवपुर) :** मैं आरंभ में ही इस बात को कह देना चाहता हूँ कि भी नायक भी के इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्वन करता हूँ । हमारे देश में अवैर वेरोकारी है, जो हम सभी लोग जानते हैं । यह वेरोकारी बहा वहें लिखे नीजवारों के लिख है, जहाँ वह देश लोगों के लोग भी है जो भी लिखे नहीं हैं तो वह वहें लिखे हैं और जो किसी के लेत में कार्य करती है, नीजवारों के लिये कार्य करते हैं । मैं ताकम जीन लोग वेरोकार हूँ और इन की रोकार देने की आवश्यकता है ।

**धैवत के पहुँचे हमारी पार्टी ने सभी का रोकार  
देने का धैवता किया था और इस का किया है कि हम देशी**

नीति अपनायेंगे जिस से कि सभी को रोकार निल  
सके । मैंनिज इस विद्या में भभी तरफ कोई प्रकाशकाली  
कार्य नहीं हुआ है । मैं उन्नीष करता हूँ कि आगे आये  
दिनों में हमारी सरकार इस बायवे को पूरा करेंगी ।

**भी नायक भी से पहले भी ममुना प्रसाद भास्ती  
की कलात्मक जाना था । उस के समर्वन में भी हम ने  
कुछ बातें इस सभन में कही थीं । उस प्रस्ताव में भी  
वही बात वही भौति भी कि जमीन लोगों को रोकार  
किया जाए, हमारी संविधान में राष्ट्र दू वक्त द्वारा । वह  
बात हम ने घमने धैवता पक्ष में भी कही है । अबर इस  
को इन्हींमें लिया जाए तो इस में कोई संबंध नहीं  
है कि प्रथेक अधिकत को रोकार निल जाएगा ।**

**धाज हमारे देश के सामने सब से बड़ा सकारा  
भूमि के वितरण का है । हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े प्रधानियों  
ने काफी बड़ी जमीन पर कम्बा कर रखा है और वे  
भाज भास्ती का बहुत धैवत करते हैं । सभी प्रधानियों  
में लैण्ड लिलिंग कानून बनाये गये । इस संलिंग  
कानून के बोध की जमीन निकली, उसे वरीव लोगों  
के बोध बांटने की प्रक्रिया बहुत हुई । लिलिंग यह प्रक्रिया  
कामयाद नहीं हुई जिस का हमें दुःख है । भाज भी  
भस्तीभी जमीन को बचाने का पठवायें कर रहे  
हैं । इस में उनके तात्पर सरकारी संघ जिला रिहाता है,  
व्होरोकारी लिलिंग करती है और सभ लोग जिला कर  
कार्य करते हैं । सरकार को इस विद्या में सभी से काम  
करना होगा और भास्ती धाए जाने वाले प्रथेक  
अधिकारी को अधिकत करने की प्रक्रिया को सभी के साम  
अवनामा होगा । यह तक इस तरह से कार्य नहीं होगा  
जमीन का वितरण ठीक नहीं हो सकता है ।**

**रोकार देने का भी सावल हमारे सामने है ।  
यह बहुत धैवत सावल है । यह भी धैवत है कि इस  
कार्य को हम किम तरह से बलाएं और किन किन का  
हम इस कार्य में सहयोग में । मैं सभामता हूँ कि जात  
तात्र से राजनीतिक दलों का कोई बेदर नहीं है उनको इस  
कार्य को करने की विद्या में जग्गावाई करनी होगी ।  
भीकरताही कभी भी इस कार्य में सरकार का समर्वन  
नहीं कर सकती है । आप वह जान कर जैसे कि वैष  
के सभी राजनीतिक दल जिन की भक्ती जमीनी धैवतार-  
धारावाली हैं जैसा कि वह महसूस करते हैं कि वेरोकारी को  
रोकार दिया जाए, वैष की भरीभी दूर की धाए उन  
सब का हमें सहीली लेना होगा । यह यह है कि उन  
सब विचाराधाराओं को से कर हम हमेशा लकड़े रहेंगे  
तो व्या किसी भक्तसंघ को दूर कर सकें । मैं नहीं सभामता  
हूँ कि हम कर सकें । तब वैष को इस सभामता  
की निपटाई नहीं कर सकें, वेरोकारी की सभामता  
की गिटा नहीं कर सकें । तभाम ऐसे लोगों के पास विद्या  
के दात संलिंग के ज्यादा जमीन है जैसे अधिकत भूमि  
के लिए । 18 एकड़ की संलिंग है और द्विसिंहत के  
लिए इसके कुछ धैवत है, उसको उन से जैसे विद्या  
जाए वह सावल है । कोई जमीन उन से निकली है वह  
तभाम वेरोकार लोगों में नहीं लोगी  
जो सभी है और उसके बदलारे का बहुत बड़ा बड़ा  
हमारे सामने है । इस काम में राज्य सरकारों की महत्व  
सक्ती करनी होगी, कठोर रूप अवनामा होगा । इस**

## [वी हरिकेश बहापुर]

काम में हूरेरे राजनीतिक दलों का भी सहयोग नेते की उनको कोरियां करने वाले हैं। नव के सहयोग से इस कार्य में देशी साई जारी बाहिये ।

वी यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 18 एकड़ की जीवितिं है उनको भी कम करके सारे बारह एकड़ पर आको लाना चाहिये । इसी भूमि में पांच सदस्यों का परिवार बहुत आराम के जीवन व्यक्तित रह सकता है, जोन यात्रन कर सकता है । उनका जीवन स्तर काफी बढ़ाया हो सकता है । इससे जो भूमि निकले उनका बटवारा भूमियोंने से समस्या का समावान नहीं होता है । वी माननीय जमीन की बात से बहुत हद तक समझत हूँ ।

जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं और जिन के पास जमीन के बालाका हूरेरे स्पष्ट में भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पूँजी है, उनकी पूँजी पर जो आको सीधे लगानी होगी और उन पूँजी को भी गरीबों में बांटना होगा । अगर आप सर्वे द्वारा जिला से देश से देशीजगारी की बलम करना चाहते हैं तो यह काम भी आपको करना ही होगा ।

गांवों में देशीजगारी बलम करने का भी सवाल है । उसके लिए तमाम राजनीतिक दलों के लिए यह हम उपर्योग करना चाहते हैं, समाज के भीर जो सोच है उनका भी उद्योग हम करना चाहते हों तो हम सब जो निकला कर एक लैंड बार्मी बाहिये और यह मान कर पहल करनी चाहिये कि हमें ऐसे आदर्शों बना कर इस कार्य को तैयारी के साथ इस्तेमाल करना है । लैंड बार्मी बाल निकाल को मान कर अगर यह कार्य करने से ऐसे ऐसे लोग जिला आएंगे तो हम बेतन देने की ज़रूरत नहीं होगी बल्कि वे स्वेच्छा से इस कार्य में यह आएंगे । इस प्रकार से इस कार्य में हम सफलता हासिल कर सकते हैं ।

इन दलों के साथ मैं नायक जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्वेष करता हूँ और बाहाता हूँ कि जो बंडर जमीन जो पूरी हुई है, और जीविति के बाद जो जमीन निकली है इस सब का वितरण जैसी आमों के जालवाले के जलवाले से जल्दी करने की दिया जाए ।

दा० रामलीला लिंग (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष देव का एक सूचा है :

## माता भूमि पुरः वह पूरिका :

हम पूरी के पुराहैं माता हमारी भूमि है । लैकिन इस देश में जमीन की बड़ी छोटी की तर्ह है । इसका कुछ भांडाजा हमारे माननीय उद्योग जी ने दिया है । यही कारण हम जलवाले जी के बायां हैं । यही कारण हम जलवाले के देश में बांधों में हिला आया है रही है, नक्सलबादी, लांडीजाही, हांडीधीसा जोई बस और कोई भीन जीने के बायां हुए रहा ही रहे हैं । यह कोई बद्यवान नहीं है, यह तो जानीय हिला का प्रकारितण है । बालान में जमीन

की भूमि सब को हीती है । जमीन से जीवित रखने का जो प्रबाल सामग्री परस्परा के कारण चल रहा है उसी के परिवामस्वस्पद वह जानीय हिला होती है । बाज देश में बेकारी का सबसे बड़ा सबल है । 1971 की सेंसस के प्रनुसार 18.7 मिलियन लोग बेकार हैं । भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्री बी बी० गिरि की पुस्तक है "जब आर दी मिलियन्स" में सन्दर्भ 11 करोड़ लोग बताये गये हैं और यह साथ 13 करोड़ जानीय बेकार हो गये होंगे । गांवों में जो जीवितहर भूमि हीन बन गयी है वह करोड़ 4 करोड़ 56 लाख है । इसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि उनको बायोजितों में लगाया जाय । इस बात से निकलको बिरोब हो सकता है । लैकिन जो गांवों में हाजी योक्ता भूमि जीने लेने लायी हैं । इमलियं सारी जो स्वरूप जायस की बात जनता पार्टी करती है वह एक प्रवक्तन होगी यदि हम भूमि सुधार को लोक द्वारा में काव्यावित नहीं करेंगे । एक राष्ट्रपति V.C. Ghosh कहते हैं :

"This rural bias of Janata Party is a farce without land reforms. All land reforms will be a farce without land distribution."

हमारे माननीय बी० ग्राम० बी० राज ने भी कहा है कि याज जमीन के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में हमें फिर से सोचना चाहिए । एक सर्वे के कार्यों को देख कर के जनता पार्टी के प्रबाल भी एक प्रकार का वितरण करता है और सोचा जाता है कि जीविति को उंचा किया जाय । वह प्रतिगामी विचार है, इनका उत्तरस्तु बिरोब करना चाहिए । युवा प्रवक्तन यह है कि जैसे छोटी छोटी योजनाके प्राप्ति की बच्ची की गई और उसमें कहा गया कि 6 करोड़ एक लैंड जमीन है । बस्तुतः हम इस प्रकार से अपनी देशीजगारी की समस्या को दूर करेंगे ? ये जमीनों की समस्या भी जनता जलवाले के लिए सबसे बड़ी जुनीती देशीजगारी है । 10 वर्ष तक ठूँड़े का भीरव जायद जीवों की नहीं होता । इसलिये जनता पार्टी के जुलाल बोलाया-जाय मैं कहा गया है कि जनता पार्टी भूमि सुधार के कानून पर ईयाजबादी के अवल करती । भूमि हस्तान्तरण और जिलानों की जोत जीवों में जो जालालाखियों की गई है उनकी जांच भी जायगी और इस प्रकार कानून की दृष्टियां सामने आयेंगी और उनको दूर किया जायगा । और जो नैनल बनाया जाया तो उनकी की सही योग या जीव यह सारा काम एक साल के अन्दर होना चाहिए । 10 वर्ष की जोत जीवों नहीं ही महती है । दा० लोहिलया का नाम लिया जाय कि उन्होंने भूमि सेना और साक्षर देशों की जारी बहुत धर्षण की थी । लैकिन हालारी जनता

पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, भी बन्दोबासर ने भी लैंड और इलेक्ट्रिसी इंडस्ट्रीज आर्मी की कल्पना की है :

Shri Chandrashekhar, President of Janata Party, constituted a five-member committee headed by the Union Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh with Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Raj Narain, Mrs. Mrinal Gore and Shri V. K. Malhotra as members to submit proposals to launch a land and illiteracy drive army.

मानवकर, जिन्होंने 30 माल तक जमीन के बारे में जालसाड़ियाँ भी आज वह हम लोगों से पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या हो रहा है ? बहुत जलीन के लालित इतिहास से पूछिए कि आज तक जमीन का वितरण क्यों नहीं हुआ ? इतिहास में समझता है कि हाँ जमीन को जो पार्टी का मैडेट और आर्मी-प्रद का भी प्रनदेश है जनता की आकांक्षा को स्वाक्षर करना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है उसमें हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि 5-2-77 को जो विनिट्स की काकरें हुई थी जिसमें संकल्प दिया गया था कि एक वर्ष में हम पुनर्वितरण के काम को पूरा करें, तो क्या वह हुआ ? भगवन् नहीं, तो यह किस के साथ दिग्वाली है ? यह देश के गरीबों के मात्र दिग्वाली है ? दूसरी ओर भूमि वितरण के सिलसिले में,

The time-lag between possession and distribution should be reduced.

अभी यहाँ हमारे जननीय लकड़ा साहब बीबिना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने नाम भी दिया था, लेकिन अनपरिचय है। ऐसी जगहों पर तो वह प्रभ-परिचय हो नहीं आयेंगे। लेकिन बिहार में उस समय जो तथाकथित प्रवर्तितावान था, जिसे हम आपातकालीन काला जामन कहते हैं, उसमें उस समय जिसमें लोगों को जमीन दी थी, उसमें से 70 प्रतिशत लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिली। यह केवल भूमि-वितरण का नाटक था। यह यह नहीं होगा चाहिए।

अब हम जीवन वितरण की बात करते हैं तो हमें सामनी आये विषयों को लेकर देखा चाहिए। इसी लिए आपातकी लैंडेटी की तिपोंटे में जमीन वितरण की बात को स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है —

"In view of the employment potential during the construction phase of the programmes of soil conservation and land reclamation, we recommend that programmes of soil conservation over an area of 15 million hectares, and land reclamation over 5 million hectares be undertaken during the Fifth Plan period."

समाप्ति महोदय, सदन का समय बहुत बहुत लंबा है, लेकिन हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जिस प्रकार जीवन ने लैंडिंग से ले कर लहाव तक जीवन की 6 महीने में बना डाली, उसका क्या कारण था ? उसका काम भूमि-विनान का एकाग्रत करना था। यहाँ भी 6 करोड़ लेटिहार किसान भूमि बजटूर है, एयरकल्कल लेटर्स है, भारत उनको विकास हो जाये कि जिस जीवन पर वह काम करें, वह उनका उनकी होगी, तो उनकी भूमि में ताकत आ जायेगी और हिन्दुस्तान का बड़ार हो जायेगा।

जायद बालू होगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय में भी जालसाड़ियाँ लैंड ने लेजिनस्टी के बालू लैंड लैंडिंग की कमेटी बनाई थी। लेजिनस्टी लैंड इस का नहीं था, वह भ्रमीका का, लैंडस्टो का था। उसने बनाया था वह में खेती का उत्पादन करने का होता है, इसलिए कि भूमि-सुधार पिछो का हुआ है। उसने लिंगारिया की भी जीवन में जाये वहाँ एक भूमिहीनों का रिट्रीवर्टेटिव रहे और एक भूमिकान का और एक सरकार का भी रासी बनायी जमीन बस्त कर दी जाये। रुचंग नारायण तिह को 27 हजार बीघा और उस परवता को 39 हजार बीघा वह सारी बैंड और बैलों के नाम से बनायी जमीन है।

इमण्डा, राजनीतिक संकल्प का भ्राम्य, सामनी वरपरा के साथ मांड-पाठ और लेतिहार मजदूरों के साथ विश्वासघात का परिणाम है कि भारतवर्ष की भूमि, भूमि-गुदों के पास नहीं आई है। घन्घवाद।

ओं डॉ औं जीव गवाई (बलडाना) : सम्भालीय समाप्ति महोदय, भी नाइक ने बंडर-भूमि वितरण के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं गिरिजिकन पाई है कि सदस्य की हितिहास से उसका समर्पण करता है और उन्हें क्षमाई देता कि आज सदन में वह ही इस तरीके का प्रस्ताव लाये है। देश में खेती योग्य बंजर भूमि ही है और जो लेतिहार, बजटूर और लिंगान है, वह किसान तो "भूमिन वह भूमि-साधी नहीं है। वह खेती में काम करते हैं, घरना खन-प्रसीना बहाते हैं, घरने क्षम की एक बंद जमीन पर न्योजनाएँ करते हैं और वही पर्सीने से भूमि की निकालते हैं और उसमें सीना उगाते हैं। लेकिन जो आदमी घरना करता है वहीना एक कर के क्षम की उपयोगी बैठता करता है, वह भूमि का भवा रहता है, उसको खाने को नहीं मिलता है। और जो आदमी काम नहीं करता है, आराम से बैठा रहता है, मोटर-गाड़ी में बैठता है, मेरी ओर आप की तरह गर्म करते हैं और दूर पहुंचता है। वह सब लीन लेता है और बैठ में उसका बड़ा एकांत होता है।

अभी यहाँ वहे भावनापूर्ण भावन दिये जाये हैं। डॉ. रामजी तिह का भावन सुनते हुए युवे महाभारत की एक बात यह था चाहती है — उन का भावन वह भ्रामी होता है ; इस वे भ्रामी

[ श्री डी० जी० गवई ]

वातें इस सदन में कहते हैं। बोलने वाले भी हम हैं, सुनने वाले भी हम हैं और करने वाले भी हम हैं। जिस समय इस देश का संविधान बन रहा था, उस समय बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी ने जो भाषण दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि इस देश में बड़ी तादाद में लोग रात-दिन मन्त्रदूरी करते हैं, करोड़ों लोग खन पसीना करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं, लेकिन उनको रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है, इस सदन में ऐसे लोग चन कर आय हैं जो तालकदार, मालगुजार, जगीरदार और जमीदार हैं; उन्होंने गरीबों में भूमि-वितरण के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बनाया और न उस तरफ कोई ख्याल दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को छोड़ कर कोई भी यह प्रस्ताव नहीं लाया कि इस देश की करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि गरीबों लोगों को दी जाये। हम देखते हैं कि जो आदमी अपने हाथ से काम करता है, बरसात, सर्दी और धूप में खेत में पहरा देता है और काम करता है, जिसके पैर में जता नहीं है और बदन हँकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, वह भूमि का मालिक नहीं है। किसी ने उसका ख्याल नहीं किया है।

श्री नाइक के द्वारा यह एक अच्छा प्रस्ताव लाया गया है कि इस देश में बजर भूमि का वितरण किया जाये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंजर भूमि का वितरण कर के उसमें उपज करने के लिए कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। सीलिंग से अतिरिक्त जमीन महाराष्ट्र और दूसरे राज्यों में बांटी गई। लेकिन उसमें क्या गढ़ारी की गई, इस की सारा सदन जानता है। जिस आदमी के पास सीलिंग से अतिरिक्त भूमि जमीन थी, उसको कहा गया कि वह भूमि का जो भी हिस्सा छोड़ना चाहता है, वह छोड़ दे। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जिस भूमि पर पथर है, जहां अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है, जहां धान भी नहीं उगती है, ऐसी जमीन छोड़ दी गई और उसे गरीबों के नाम पर बांट दिया गया। गरीब आदमी उस जमीन को क्या करेगा। क्या वह पथर पर अपना सिर फोड़ेगा? क्या वह उस पर अनाज पैदा कर सकता है? वह वहां पर फँकटी नहीं बना सकता है, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। यह जो गढ़ारी की गई, यह लांछनापद है।

इस देश में सीलिंग की मयादा कहीं 18 एकड़, कहीं 40 एकड़ और कहीं 52 एकड़ रखी गई। विभिन्न प्रदेशों ने इस बारे में अलग अलग कानून बनाये। मैं उसका भी समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। मैं उसके डिलाफ हूँ। यह सीलिंग बहुत ज्यादा रखी गई है। एक आदमी के लिए इतनी भूमि की ज़रूरत नहीं है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक आदमी के नाम पर दस एकड़ भूमि र नी चाहिए। कुत्ता ट्रिली को छोड़ कर, गधा, घोड़ा को छोड़ कर उस ऋधर म जो कुट्टम्ब है, उस का लहका है उस का एक ट्रकुट्टम्ब है, उस ऋनाम पर, उसका पिता ऋनाम पर दस दस एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि नहीं होनी चाहिए। (व्यबधान ) ।

मैं कुछ पहले के, पुराने बाक्यात बताना चाहता हूँ। यह जो भूमि का जगड़ा है यह बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने चालू किया। . . (व्यबधान) ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: जगड़ा ओनरशिप का है।

श्री डी० जी० गवई : ओनरशिप का नहीं है। मैं बताता हूँ।

देश में पहली बात यह होनी चाहिए कि देश की भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। कोई भूमि का मालिक नहीं है, जसे हमारे विनोद भावे जी बोलते हैं कि सारी भूमि गोपाल थी . . .

.... (व्यबधान) . . . वह ठीक है, कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन उन्होंने यह कहा है कि भूमि भगवान की देन है, यह कोई इंसान ने पैदा नहीं की है। पानी भी भगवान की देन है और जो चीज भगवान ने मानव के लिए दी है उस पर सारे मानव का अधिकार होना चाहिए। उस को कोई एक आदमी हड्डप नहीं सकता है।

आज सारे देश के अन्दर लोगों ने भूमि चुराने के लिए ट्रस्ट बनाए हैं। बेटा टस्टी बीबी इस्टी, बच्चों ट्रस्टी, सब का ट्रस्ट बना दिया और हजारों हजार एकड़ उस ट्रस्ट के नाम पर लेकर अपने काम में और अपने उपयोग में ला रहे हैं। दूसरा एक बाक्या बता रहा हूँ। मध्युरा में गोरक्षण सोसाइटी कोई है। उन्होंने एक ट्रस्ट बनाया और हजारों एकड़ जमीन उस गो-रक्षण ट्रस्ट की है लेकिन वहां गठ एक भी नहीं है। गठ एक भी नहीं और गो-रक्षण ट्रस्ट बना दिया। मोटर पम्प बैठा रखा है। गठ तो नहीं है लेकिन गोवर्धन खा रहे हैं। गोवर्धन नाम का आदमी खा रहा है। मोटर पम्प, एलेक्ट्रिक पस्प सब बैठा रखा है, अनाज पैदा कर रहे हैं, अनाज धर में भर रहे हैं, बेच रहे हैं और सरकार में बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव है। गो-रक्षण ट्रस्ट बना कर उन्होंने गठ के नाम पर खाना शरू कर दिया। मेरे अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक कदरिया ट्रस्ट बना हुआ है। सारी फैमिली के नाम से उन्होंने ट्रस्ट बना रखा है और सारा पैसा खा रहे हैं। जो टेनेंट होते हैं उन को एक साल या दो साल रखते हैं। तीसरे साल उसको हटा तेपे हैं ताकि वह परमानेट टेनेंट न बन जाय। तो ज्यादा आंकड़ों के जाल म तो मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कितने खेतिहार मजदूर हैं, कितने भूमिहीन हैं, सात करोड़ हैं या दस करोड़ हैं, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जितना ग्रामीण एरिया है उस में 70 प्रतिशत लोग मजदूरी कर रहे हैं और वह सारे भूमिहीन है। तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप इस बंजर भूमि के वितरण के बजाय यहां सदन में ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाइए कि यारे देश की भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाय। मैं भूमि के राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थक हूँ। भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर के आदेश से हम बोगोंने 1954 में भूमि सत्याग्रह महाराष्ट्र में किया और अकेले महाराष्ट्र में कम से कम तीन

लाल लोग जेलों में गए कि जो बंधर भय है, जो बंधर की भय है, दोनों तो एकह भय मांधर के लिए एक है और पर्यु एक भी नहीं है वह जमीन भूमिहीनों में वितारित ही जाव। दोनों तो और लोन-जीन सौ एकह जमीन का यथा करना है वह पर्यु उतने हैं नहीं? किंतु उन पशुओं के मालिक के पास भी यथा की जमीन का यथा करना है बंधर की भय है जीवी भी यथा की जमीन का यथा करना है जीवी भी यथा की जमीन का यथा करना है वह मारी बोर्डर फास्ट में यथा तमाज की जमीन में बोर्डर दी जाए। मारे देव के इसान एक है, हम हर जमान पर जातिनामि का सबान नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं, जो एक नामिकाली बकाली है उन में उस भय का वितार करना चाहिए। कुछ किया है और तुकड़ा भाको है। कार्फाई भी जो जमीन है, जो सोना पैदा करती है वह बहुत बच्ची जमीन है वह भी अनाव उत्तराव के लिए उपरोग में लाई जाए। वह भी बड़ा अच्छा काम होगा। कामी जागा में जमीन जमीन पकी हुई है। बहा के लोग तकड़ी चुरा कर ले जाने हैं और देव को उससे कुछ कायदा होना नहीं है। इसकिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूकि वितार के बारे में बंधर सरकार जलक नहीं रहेंगी और जो जीवीदार हैं उन्होंने अगर भय वितार का तमाज नहीं किया है इस देव का मारिय आगे कुछ और ही जायेगा।

भाज जैसा कि देव में बुकेना बनाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है उनका ऐं स्वामी करता है वह हीना चाहिए। जो लोग जेनेत करते हैं उनका संगठन बकर होना चाहिए, लेकिं उसके जितान भी इस देव में संघठन बन रहे हैं—मैं ताम नहीं जैसा चाहता, जीवी बकाली जी यहाँ पर बैठी हैं, वे नाराज ही जायेंगी। हम एक दूसरे के बीच में टकराय जितान तो नहीं करता रहता। एक तरफ जितान संघर लमिह और दूसरी तरफ मजबूर लमिह या भूमिहन मजबूर लमिह बने—इस प्रकार टकराय की स्थिति हम नहीं बाहर ह। हम जाहते हैं कि देव की भय का राज्यकरण हो। तरह जाहतों का यथा बंधर पर है वह बंधिकार उनको दिया जाए। बस, इतना ही कहकर मैं ध्यान जागात करता हूँ।

भी ध्यानस्थ (कटिहार) : समाप्ति महोदय, जो बहुत गौर से ध्याने कर्ता जिसी की बातों को तुम रहा था। भाज देव में लैंड रिकार्ड्स की विज्ञा में ईडिकल री-विकाग की जहरत है। सारे देव में, एक बाज राजों को छोड़ कर, जहा पर लैंड रिकार्ड्स के कानून बने हैं वहाँ पर धाप लेकिं और धाय स्वर्य जाते ही हैं कि लैंड रिकार्ड्स को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है जब तक कि कास्टोल्यूनर के लाईब लेब्लूल में इसको न डान दिया जाए। जाव भी 27-28 हजार नूकावन हाईकोर्ट में दोहरा है। जमीन की जीवा विविहार की वर्दी पर्यु जून बैठी भी रही। 13-13 लाल लैंड जैसान बैठी रही। यह जात विवाहस्थ है कि वास्तव में ऐसी जिसी जमीन है। वह दुर्ज की बात है कि इस देव की जागीर

भी है लेकिन कोई सरकार यह रिकार्ड नहीं बताती कि ऐसी किसी किस की जमीन है। लिस एक जाइनी की जमीन होती है से वह लैंड रिकार्ड्स के पर्यंत को लिपीट करने के लिए बैनायी कर देता है। अब उसको स्टेट की तरफ से बलब दिया जा सकता है लेकिन स्टेट में स्टेट को मेनटेन करने वाले सोन नीचे हैं और उसको बैनाय करने के वायदे बैनायी की कबूल कर देते हैं। यह लैंड जिसी एक राज्य की बात नहीं है, हर जगह बड़े-बड़े भूभूर किसानों ने अपने स्वार्य की रका की लिए बैनायी कर दी है। सबसे बड़े तुकड़े जीव की बात यही है कि जो कौनत बने हैं उनका इन्वेन्टेशन नहीं हो रहा है। इसके प्रत्यावाच जमीन सरकार है और 50 लाल लैंड जमीन का बैनायेरेन हुआ तो लैंड 12-13 लाल लैंड जमीन ही होती रही है। मैं पूछा चाहता हूँ क्यों? सरकारी मधीयरी काफी सक्षम है लेकिन एक बात इनकी इनियाई में है कि कौन भूमि वितारण की समस्या के बारे में एक रिकार्ड रीविविग करेगा? जो लेन्डेन्ट्रेटिएट में बैठे हैं ही भी जो बहारा नेतृत्व करने वाला बैठे हैं वे बहरतर हैं। आप वे बैठे कर यहाँ तक वायदे बच्चों के बंधर भयी नुकार के कानूनों को अमल में लावा जायेगा—लेकिन मैं ध्यापसे पूछता चाहता हूँ—स्था एक बुद्धा व्यक्ति तोत साल तक वायदे की इन्वार करेगा? हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यदि भी रिकार्ड्स नहीं हुए हो तो हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीराओं का निवास नहीं निकल सकता। यही हमारी धार्यक समस्याओं का तब से बाबा केन है। भीमी हाल में ब्रैफेसर रामकृष्ण, जो इन के जागिन कर्तीजन के देवर हैं, उन के नेतृत्व में एक कबैठी बैठी थी, उस कबैठी में विवाह इस के कि मुझ भवियों ने कुछ नहीं किया और कोई बात नहीं कही। हमारे प्रधान मधी जी ने जी बही कहा—जब तक मुझ बच्ची व्यक्तिगत रूप से इम जिम्मेदारी को नहीं करें—जो और इन कानूनों को इन्वीन नहीं करें—यह काम नहीं होगा। लेकिन दो बच्चे के नयामय सबय जीत चुका है, किसी बैठी बैठी रही नहीं? जिस गति से हम बल रहे हैं? देव व्यक्ति-वर्तन की विज्ञा में हम बले हैं? जीवी व्यक्ति-वर्तन की विज्ञा में हम बले हैं? जीवी पही हुई है, लेकिन कानून से उस जमीन का कोई निवास नहीं हो सकता, हमारे उन लोगों को जो जमीन को जीतते हैं, जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं, उन को संघर लित हो कर सरकार पर दबाव डालना होगा, सरकार को मजबूर कर देना होगा कि भूमिहीनों के बीच में जमीन का बटारा करी। जमीन और इसी हमारे देव की जता के धार्यक बाधार के देवदाव है, जब तक नैंड रिकार्ड नहीं होगा, जोर्ड लिलार-कन्सेप्शन मधी ध्यान बनाते चले जाएं। यही बहु है—कानून बनाता है, लेकिन इन्वीन में नहीं होता और हम नैंड रोटे रहते हैं। कुछ भवियों का सम्बोधन हुआ है, लिकिन

## [ श्री युवराज ]

वर्षे-बड़े लोग हैं, आइ १० एस० अफसर हैं, उन की बेकरेक में अक्सरों की बीटियज होती है—लेकिन क्या याप उच्चीद करते हैं कि पोनिं-टीकल-विल के बगीर आ बेज याप लाना चाहते हैं, वह या जायगा ? लैनेटेटेटिवट के एपर-कण्डीशन्ड कमरों में बैठ कर जमीन के वितरण की समस्या और भूमिहीनों की समस्या को हल करने की दिशा में कदम उठाना विल्कूल दिवास्व-बन के समान है। जहाँ पर कानून बना है, वहाँ उस में कोई दोष है, तो उस को बदल डाना, मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि इस को संविधान के उन सैद्धान्त में से आओ, जिस से कोई भी उस कानून को बैलेंज न कर सके। ताकि ऐसा न हो जिस तिरह से आज 27-28 हजार युक्तदेव जमीन के बटन के मार्ग में अब्रुद लड़े हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यह काम सब से बड़ा काम है, यह सब से बड़ी काम है, सब से पहला काम है। आज तीन बचों तक प्रशासन लगाने का काम सब से बड़ा काम नहीं है, प्रशासन ही बड़ा होता है—फलह-पुर में, और क्या परेशानियाँ हो रही हैं—फलह-पुर में। अगर वह वही लैंड रिकार्ड का काम कहाँ से कहा पांच जाता। लैंड रिकार्ड की समस्या से ला-ए-एच-पार्टन का प्रश्न है—भारत ने ईमानदारी से इस काम को किया होता तो आज यह स्थित वैवा न हुई हैली। मैं बड़े अबद से कहना चाहता हूँ—सभ्य आप का इतनाज कर रहा है, एक लैंडिंगसिक परिवर्तन के दौर से गुप्त रहा है, आज जहरत इस बात की है कि हम हित के साथ, जैसा जनता पार्टी के इलेक्शन मैनीफॉर्म्स में घोषित किया गया है, जिस से हम बंधे हुए हैं, उस को पुणा कर के दिखाये। हर राज्य में लैंड रिकार्ड का नया कानून बने तया नवे से खूब में लैंड रिकार्ड को ना कर यदि हम दस कीमती भूमिहीनों को भी जर्मन देने में सकल ही मक्के, तो मैं समझता कि इस दिन यह बहुत बड़ा कदम होगा।

श्री यशवन्नता शुभे (मंडल): माननीय सभापति महोदय, नायक जी द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्पण करता हूँ। यैसे कि सभी संसद सदस्यों ने अपने विचार अवल किये कि इस देश में जितनी कालतू जमीन है, उसका यदि तही तरीके से वितरण किया जाए तो सभी लोगों को बासन के जनता मिल सकती है। मैं सम्प्रवेश के मंडला जिले के सम्बन्ध में पारको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। मंडला जिला बचों में नरा हुआ है। वहाँ जंती योग्य भूमि है जिसका अभी तक वितरण नहीं किया गया है। बचों में आविषाक्त जनता जानती है। मंडला जिले में 150 बाल याच हैं। नूरे बड़ा दुख है कि भारत को आकाश हुए तीव्र साल हो गये लेकिन वहाँ की आविषाक्त जनता को आवाही का छोड़ लान नहीं किया है। गत वर्षाकार में तो कुछ नहीं

किया, लेकिन बर्दमान सरकार पर जारी जनता की नियाह है कि जनता सरकार हमारी सरकार है और हमारे लिए कानून करेंगे। यह आज वहाँ की जनता सोच रही है।

17 hrs.

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 20-20 साल तक उन लोगों के नाम पर पट्टे नहीं दिये जाते। हर लोग जो लोगों के नामों को बन रखकर लटा करते हैं। बन गांवों से जो भूमि है, उस को जैसा कि हमारे नायक जी ने मुकाबल दिया है कि भूमि जोना बन कर भूमिहीनों को जमीन दी जाए, उसी तरह से वहाँ की जमीन भी जनता सरकार द्वारा बहाँ के नामों को दी जाए। यह जमीन उनको देना कोई कठिन बात नहीं है। अपने देश में अपने-अपने जिलों में भूमिहीनों को हम जनता देकर सके, उसे बुलाहान बना सकें, इस से अक्सरी बात जनता सरकार के लिए कोई नहीं हो मजबूती और यह कठिन कायं भी नहीं है।

मेरे आपनी सरकार से, खान कर के हाविं बंदी जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि बन गांवों की राजस्व गांवों में परिवर्तित कर के तरकाल आविषाक्त जनता को पट्टे दिये जाएं। जिस से कि उनको भी आजादी का लाभ मिल सके। आपने जिले के उन बन गांवों की हालत देख कर आज मैं बन दुख होता हूँ कि आज उनको हालत अधिकों के बासन काल में भी बदलत हो गयी है। बन विभाग के कमंचारी वहाँ के आविषाक्तियों की बहु-बेटियों के साथ उनके भातापिता के साथी बलात्कार करते हैं। इस तरह से हमारे आविषाक्ती आइजल स्टी जाते हैं। जब से मैं लोक सभा में आया हूँ किसी ने इस जीव का जिक्र यहाँ नहीं किया कि इस तरह से उन के साथ अत्याचार किया जाता है। जूँ से बड़े दुख के साथ बहाँ है कि आविषाक्ती किसी के सामने आयी जान रखना नहीं जानते, किसी के सम्में आयी जान रखना नहीं जानते। इसलिए लोग उनका नाजाज काला डाढ़ रहे हैं। मैं आपके साथ्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की जमीन को राजस्व भूमि में परिवर्तित कर के बहाँ के लोगों को स्वाधी रूप से वटे पर दी जाए।

बन गांवों से ऐसी भूमि होती है जो पर्वीनी, पहाड़ी और एक फलसी होती है। इसलिए वहाँ की जनता को बीस या चौं एक है ते कम जमीन जी जाए। ऐसे जावता जिले में वहाँी हालाका है। वहाँ जंती के प्रभाव में और सल बोधी जाती है वह तूब जाती है। लिखते जाते की फलसी जी जावता नहीं हो पाती है। और हालाँकी संभाल में आविषाक्ती जी जी लैटे रोटी-रोटी खोलते खिर रहे हैं। नूरे कुछ जी साथ कहता यह रहा है कि जिले जान लोगों की जबह में फलसी की जाति जूही और तूबी जिले की जिक्र रही है कि हावाई बलात्कार जनता के बारे

के लिए बुझ कार्य करती है। जोही बहुत मध्य उन की की गयी है लेकिन अभी भी पूरे जिले में स्थित रहती है। मैं ने घरने प्रदेश के कृषि अभी को बकाल स्थिति के बारे में लिख कर दिया है अभी भी कोई कारबार कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। दीवाली तक बढ़ दो हुआर भाग भूक्ति के। अभी भी सिंकड़ों की संख्या में हांग बांध के जाग भाग भाग कर दूसरे जिलों में जा रहे हैं। मैं बाहता हूं कि हुआर कृषि अभी महोदय बह विभाग के अधिकारियों को प्राप्त हो दें कि पांच लाख हुआर रखना और उन के पास स्थिति को लिए उन लोगों में पक्ष हुआ है उनको को वितरित करें। वह वैसा कहा पर जोगों को मजदूरी का आज तक नहीं दिया गया है। मांडला जिले की दिवारी रेज में नियोरी भानपुर गांव में जो लोगों द्वारा जिले की दिया गया है। मैं यह काम का पांच लाख हुआर रखना जोगों को अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। मैं बह बन विभाग के पास पक्ष हुआ है। मैं बाहता हूं कि मैं यह रखना आग उन को लितायूँ। जहां पर अकाल पक्ष हुआ है वहां पर राहत कार्य धार्य ने कर भूमि समाज का बाहर कर अभियन्तों को दी जानी जारी है। मैं यह नहीं बाहता हूं कि केवल आविवासी जनता को ही यह जमीन दी जाए। जो आविवासी जिले हैं वहां पर जो लोग रहते हैं वे सभी गरीब होते हैं, ज्ञानादिवासी भी गरीब होते हैं। इस बासे से सब को समाज का स मदद पहुंचाइ जानी चाहिए।

भरता जिला पाहाई जिता है । यहां की जमीन पर्यावरणीय है । महा सिवाई के साथ बिल्कुल नहीं है । नदी, तालाब मार्द नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां जो नाले बहते हैं उन पर बांध बांध कर के सिवाई की अवस्था बहुत भी बदल दें । यहां पर निवारण की विधियाँ कर दें ताकि ये नदी और पर निवारण किया जा सकता है ।

बहु पर आज जो भक्ति की स्थिति है, उस को वेष्टे हुए लोगों को कहाँ में भी राहत दी जानी चाहिये। उस की जानीन फिरी भी दशा में कुटुक नहीं की जानी चाहिये। मेरे लिए मैं कई लोगों की जर्मन कुटुक की नहीं हूँ और उन को मुझिन बना दिया भया है। कौ-आमेड़ीन बैस्ट द्वारा जो कहे जाते हैं या यातकान भी जाती है उस पर कृष्ण आवाज लगाता है। एक हृषीकर स्थान मूल धन होता है तो उस पर दो हृषीकर आज का बढ़ जाता है। इस तरह से भगवान ललता रहा ही कहीं भी उन को हम कहे सुट्टायाएँ नहीं मिल सकते हैं। उन का लडार नहीं ही सकता है। मेरा निषेद्धन है कि इस आज्ञा से उन को मूल किया जाना चाहिये। और मूल जन जो उन का ताकीदी के पर मूल दिया जाता है वही यह से बहु किया जाना चाहिये।

पहाड़ों में भालूबाजार, जमीदार, सामन्त भावि है जिन के पास हजारों एकड़ भर्ती है। भेरा सुखान है कि भालूबाजार वर वर भाजों की ओर जलीन है जो जंगलों में बर्ती है, भालून समिति बना कर उस का सर्वे करताया जाता रात्रिये भीर औ जानकारी वह समिति दे उस के भालूबाजार पर भाजों की जानकारी बर्ती समिति देती है औ उसकी ओर भालूबाजी की जानकारी भी दी जाती है। जलीन भालूबाजार की समितियां अपने बहुत लालू भाजों जानकारी देती हैं जो भालू को बहुत

भविष्य जीवन मिल सकती है और जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस से ज्यादा जीवनी और दूसरी जीवन निकल सकती है। मैं आप को विवाद दिलाता हूँ कि यह जो जीवनी की निकलेगी है उतनी ही होगी कि प्रत्येक जीवनों को धारा है किटर्पर से ज्यादा जीवन वे सर्वे और इस प्रकार से देखा जा उदाहर कर सकेंगे। हमारा देश कृषि प्रबल देश है। इस वास्ते भारा को कृषि पर भविष्य इशार देना होगा। ऐसा आपने किया तभी आप देश को बुझाहल बना सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री नायक के प्रस्ताव को आप को भवशय मान लेना चाहिये। और प्राप्तिकाता दे कर इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the time left is only 20 minutes at our disposal. There is another resolution which is also to be moved today. Thereafter we have the half-an-hour discussion at 5.30. Now, it is for the House to decide. I learn that the hon. Minister is also going to take some 15 minutes and the mover also would like to speak for about 10 minutes.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-  
DHAN: You may extend the time by  
fifteen minutes.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): The discussion may continue and meanwhile Mr. Dinesh Joarder may move his resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can it be done? That cannot be done.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think this House has precedents. He may be allowed just to move the resolution for one or two minutes and it may be taken up on the next day. There is a precedent of this nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot do that. There is no such precedence.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Kindly extend the time of the Private Members' Business to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Half-an-Hour Discussion also.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** You give twenty or thirty minutes more to the Private Members' Business.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Another difficulty is that Half-an-Hour Discussion is to start at 5-30 P.M.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Many times on previous occasions time of Private Members' Business has been extended till half-an-hour or one hour more. Sometimes half-an-hour discussion has been taken up at 6-30 P.M. or so. So, the precedence is there.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I propose that although there are few hon. Members who propose to speak, I would request them that they should co-operate. And the hon. Mover should forego his right to speak. I would now ask the hon. Minister to give his reply and he will just try to finish it.

Now, the Minister.

**कृषि और विद्यार्थी नेतृत्व सम्बन्ध में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमृत ग्रतात्र लिह):** मध्यांति नहोदय, मैं यह प्रबन्ध तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है या उम की सीमा से बाहर जा कर इसका विषय अग्रिम सुधार का ओर लाया गया है वह दोनों ही ऐसे विषय हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के धर्मकार सीमा के बाहर हैं। अपने संविधान के प्रतिग्राम और भवित्व की प्रबन्ध यह राज्य सरकार की विमेदारी है। इससंबंध में हम उनका मार्ग दर्शन कर सकते हैं। कुछ बातें आप सकते हैं, कुछ उन को आधिकार सुधारा दे सकते हैं। परन्तु जो काम उन का है उम को कर नहीं सकते हैं संविधान के अनुसार।

जहाँ तक आग्रिम सुधार की बर्चा हुई, यद्यपि इन सुधर्य प्रस्ताव से उम का कोई बहुत सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है फिरी मैं काम कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनन्त सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बारबार अपने दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट कर से रखा है, मैनेजिमेंट में है, इन्ड्रानिक पालिसी ट्रिकोमिक में है कि हम ईमानदारी के साथ आहों हैं कि जो काम अने हैं उन पर अमल हो। हाँ यह तुम कर आवश्यक और अफसोस बढ़ा होता है कि बहुत से राज्यों में भारी जमीन के ग्रामिक हैं जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि हार्डिंग एक जमीन उन के पास है, जिन को बुरा, खिली, घोड़ा, यादा के नाम रख किए दूर हैं। अतएव वास्तव में ऐसी विषय है तो उम राज्य सरकार के लिये बहुत जर्न की बात है। और वहाँ के राजनीतिक कार्यकालिंगों विवरणों और संसद मदरसों के लिये भी यह जर्न की बात है।

**श्री श्री ० श्री ० लल्लै:** इया केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई विमेदारी नहीं है।

**श्री अमृत ग्रतात्र लिह:** केन्द्रीय सरकार की विमेदारी है उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाय बप्पे ही लोग भूमि मरी बन कर रहे हैं। जिन का नाम लिया गया वाँ ० राम भगवान् लोहिया, उन के ही खेदे भूमि मरी हैं। तो वह दोनों नहीं करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस नामों में बना कर सकती है?

**लैंड व्हारी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।** इस की बाबत से तो मैं दृष्टिः सहमत हूँ कि इस देश में व्हारी और बेरोजगारी बहुत बढ़ गई है, बहुती जा रही है और इस पर जबर रोक नहीं जारी रख रही है तो हमारे सामने विनाश के सिवा और कोई दूसरी तस्वीर नहीं आयगी।

**मैं स्वयं कहता हूँ:**

**"Destitution and democracy cannot, for long, go together".**

प्रधार देश में गरीबी दूर नहीं होती और गरीबी और बेकारी एक ही विषय के बो पहल है, बाहर वह समस्या दूर नहीं होती तो देनेदेसी विषय से लिये हम कहते हैं कि उस को हम ने बचा लिया है, वह बहुत विलो तक बढ़ी नहीं एवं सकती। बेकार इतना करने के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव की व्याप्ति-हारिकात पर भी आगाम देश जाहिये। इस में कहा जाए है कि २ करोड़ सोनों को रोजगार दे कर एक दास के बाहर ५ करोड़ एकड़ जलीव तोकी जाए। जली दो वह विवादास्थ दे कि क्या ५ करोड़ एकड़ जलीव तोकों के लिये है तो?

**भी अमृत ग्रतात्र लालदी (रीवा):** यह कृषि संविधान में लिया कर दिया है कि इतनी जरूरी है। इन संविधान की सलाहकार समिति में भी वह दिया हो रही थी कि ५ करोड़ ९५ लाख ६१ हजार हिंदूर जलीन है, जिस में दो करोड़ ३५ लाख, ५९ हजार हंडर ५ करोड़ एकड़ जलीव तोकी जाए। जली दो वह परसी जलीन है और ९१ लाख ३९ हजार हिंदूर जलान्त जलीन है। यह हमारे पास आपकी ही है दिया हो।

**श्री अमृत ग्रतात्र लिह:** कामसी भी, कृषि वैयं पूर्वक गुणिये, मैं उम जोनों में दें हूँ जो इस बात की विवादात करते हैं कि कोई जलीन ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस एवं जली नहीं हो सकती। प्राय इस का नहीं है कि जिलाई जलीन है, प्राय इस का है कि आप के पास जिलाई जली है और जिलाई प्राय हिंदूर जला कर आप उस जलीन को दौड़ तकते हैं?

**श्री अमृत ग्रतात्र लालदी:** वही दो करता है।

**श्री अमृत ग्रतात्र लिह:** आप को बात दी दें दैत्योंकु जुनी, बाप पूरी बात तो तुमें।

आप इस देश में बेरोजगारी दूर करती हैं, इसके साथ भी रही है। इस देश की राजनीति संसद करोड़ ६० हजार करोड़ जलीव है, उस में दो जली ४५ हजार करोड़ सालाना की बजत होती है। एकड़ जलीव की

रोजगार देने के लिये कुछ औंती जाती है, हमारे पास भी औंतित पूंछी है, जल्दी जाहा जाहाकर हम अधिक जोंती को रोजगार दे सकते हैं, जल्द यह है। हमारे विवेचनों और ऐसी निवीं राय है कि जिस जमीन की बड़ी जात कर रहे हैं, उस जमीन को लोकपाल, तिथाई का साकान दूष्याकार के द्वारा जो जिली जाहावकरताएँ हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिये कम भूमि का 15 हजार रुपये भर्ति हैट्टर आहिए। 15 हजार रुपया जब करने में बाद हम 1 हैट्टर जमीन लोड पायेंगे और अबर 1 ही हैट्टर हम एक व्यक्ति को देते हैं तो एक आधी का रोजगार जाहा सकते हैं।

भूमि देना के लिये जाननीय जाती की का ही प्रस्ताव है कि प्रत्येक स ईनिक को 250 रुपये प्रतिवास दिया जाए, यांती 3 हैट्टर करने साकान, और यह भी जोड़ा है कि यथ के साथ कुछ प्रबन्ध इस काम को करना है तो 21 हजार एरोड़ रुपया जाहिये। यथ प्रबन्ध यह है कि बाजार कउस रुपये के जमीन लोकों पर जाहाकर भर्ति न हम रुपये कर सकते हैं? अगर जमीन लोकों पर बड़ीजे ह स्थाने को लगाकर अच्छे नहीं हासि त किमेही उसे हैं तो इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं, इसका करनावे जाहा तक।

भी उत्तरेन : सभापति महोदय, भंडी महोदय आपकों से हमें दरा रहे हैं।

भी जानु प्रताप तिह : इराने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। आप उसे हैं। जनवार जापको इन बातों को सुनना चाहिए। आप क्यों उसे हैं?

अबर इस देने में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को बोहे रखने में हम करता है, तो एक करोड़ व्यक्तियों को अन्य-वासिक रोजगार देना पड़ेगा। जैता कि नै वहाँ कह कुछ है, वहाँ देने में साड़े सात, बाठ हजार, करोड़ रुपये की ही साकान बचत हाती है। इस लियावत में एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने के लिए हमारे पास ताहे सात, बाठ हजार रुपये से भाविक नहीं है, वहकि जमीन के लोकों के लिए एंड हजार रुपये रखने हैं, जिससे एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार मिलता है।

भी भी० भी० जहई : यह कैसा कैलकुलेशन है?

भी भासू प्रताप तिह : यहीं तो मिथ्या आरणा है, भी इस कालाही की जड़ में है। समाज वह जाता है कि बैंक खूब और बद को एकल कर दिया जाये, तो फिरावत निकल जायेगा। लेकिन नहीं निकलता है। वैसे लियेवाले करता है कि इस राज में आज जो भूमि बाजारावरी की जाती नहीं है। पूर्व उत्तर राज में कम है कम 15 लोकों वाले ऐसे ही हैं, जिसमें दूरे जाहों में स्थानी के पास ताहे बाठ एकल है जाया जाता नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी जाहावकरता ज्यों लिये जाए है? अबर बद और जूनि से जाहावकर बहुत कम, तो इस देने में दूरी हैट्टर उत्तराव बहुत

भाविक होता। जमीकरण के तीसरे पहले भी आप यह जाते हैं। आप पूछ सकते हैं कि आपकी क्या योजना है।

भी उत्तरेन : पहले कुएं बोद कर सिचाई कर लेते थे।

भी जानु प्रताप तिह : यह कुएं से कोई सिचाई नहीं करता है। आपने गांव में जाना बंद कर दिया है। क्या आपने किसी को कुम्भा बलाते देखा है?

भी जानु वारावण नाथक (जनुराहा०) : दीकमगङ लिये में पचास हजार कुएं हैं।

एक जाननीय सबस्य : पंजाब में कुंदों से ही उत्पादन बढ़ गया है।

भी जानु प्रताप तिह : पंजाब में जो सफलता प्राप्त है, उसके दो मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो मैं वहाँ के लोगों की काम-जमता की सराहना करता हूँ। लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा कारण है भावहा-नंगल बांध, जिससे बिजली और पानी बड़ी जाता में मिलता है।

बीबीरो बलबीर तिह (होमियापुर) : होमियापुर लिये में भावहा की एक बड़ी पानी नहीं मिलता है। इसके बावजूद वहाँ एक इच्छी जमीन ऐसी नहीं है, जहाँ जैती न होती हो।

भी जानु प्रताप तिह : जिजली भिजती है।

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के दूसरे राते उससे सरल है, जिस का सुझाव इस प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है, और हम उन पर अमल भी कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सबस्य ने भूमि देना की बात कही है। अबर हम यह जैता बना भी दें, तो, जैता कि मैं ने वहाँ लिया है, वह किस की जमीन को लोड़ी—राज्य सरकार की, जोकि भारत सरकार के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। मैं न इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और अबर न समर्पण करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव का भारत सरकार के सम्बन्ध नहीं है। (वारावण) मैं कहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव हमारे लिए दैरेलिंगेंट है। इस देने में परिवर्तियों बहुत लिया जाए है। संभव है कि जिसी राज्य में बैठ जार्मी सफल भी हो, लेकिन बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहाँ उसकी कोई उद्योगिता नहीं होती। इस लिए अबर कोई राज्य सरकार इस बारे में प्रस्ताव ले कर आयेगा, तो उसे जो भाविक जाहावकरता लिया जायेगा। उसकी जूनी है। लेकिन हमारे जावान लीमित हैं। जो राज्य सरकार को जिसने जाता है, उसमें बाहे वह लैट जार्मी बनाये, ताहे दूसरे जाव करे।

श्री जप्तसेन : उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हम भूमि देना बनायेंगे ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अगर वह बनाये, तो आप उसका स्वागत करें—मैं भी उसका स्वागत करूँगा । यह उनके विविकार में है । केवल राज्य सरकार इस काम को कर सकती है । अगर कोई राज्य सरकार कर सकती है, तो उसका स्वागत है । हमारे विविकार में कूट कार बक्की की योजना भी भीर हमने उसको बनाया । आदेश देने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । हम बारे वाया की जो बात थी वह भी लैंड आर्मी का दूसरा स्वरूप है । हम योजना के बदल काम को एक योजना बना रखे हैं । उस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष 400 मिलियन में देव जा का काम विस्तृत । अगर इसको बदल दिया जाये तो 20 लाख लोगों के लिए सात भार का काम होता है । यो जो हमारे बह का था वह हम ने किया । . . .

श्री जप्तसेन : मेरे जिते में 45 प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर हैं और चार हो रहे हैं । मैं ने बूद चार किलोमीटर सड़क बनायी है और सब बी०टी०प्पो०इस योजना का भोजन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप की कमजोरी पर तरस आता है ।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I move that the half-hour discussion may be taken up at 5.45 P.M. today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be done.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : दूसरी बात में सिंचाई की करना चाहता हूँ । सिंचाई बड़ाने से रोजगार की समता बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है । हम ने पिछों वर्ष 2.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर यानी 2.8 लाख हेक्टेयर में अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की योजना बालू की है । और इस वर्ष 30 लाख हेक्टेयर में होगी । रोजगार देने की समता, जमीन की ज्यांगी ही सिंचाई का साम्राज्य विलमता है, तुम्हीं हो जाती है । यहाँ माना जाता है, बहुत से मानोंपीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि ये तीन एकड़ तो बहुत अमरेको-नामांक द्वारा दिया गया राज्य का साधन मिल जाये तो एक एकड़ भी एकोनामिक हो सकता है । इसलिये हम उस दिला में चल रहे हैं । आप को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि आज अपने देश में सिंचाई का काम जिताने लेनी से बड़ाया जा रहा है उतना चंसार के किसी भी देश में किसी भी किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं किया । . . . (अवधारणा) . . . वही तो आप लोगों ने नहीं किया । वही हम लोगों को करता है ।

इस के अतिरिक्त फैटिल शीर्षिंग से बहुत संभावना है । बहुत उत्तराखण्ड और हूसरे फैटिल की शीर्षिंग का

काम है, और जामीन उद्योग है, इन सारी जीवों पर व्यापार लाया जाये तो मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि तीव्रे लैंड आर्मी की योजना ज्यादा लालड़े निकलेंगे । पहलु किर भी, इस के बाबजूद भी भी मान नहीं करता है । मैं ने कहा कि जो राज्य सरकार करता चाहती है वह करें । लेकिंग एक पहल और इसका है । एक बात भीर भी आप को व्यापार में रखनी पड़ेगी कि किसी देश में पूरी जमीन का कान सा भाग बहे के बंदर है । आब अपने देश में लिंक 22 प्रतिशत जमीन पर जन नाम लिला हुआ है व्यापिं बालूब में वह भी बह नहीं है वह कि विविकारों की राय है कि 33 प्रतिशत से कम बन नहीं होना चाहिए । अब प्रबन्ध यह है कि अगर हम का एफटे हो करता है तो हम कहा करें? यह भान सकते हैं कि लैंड आर्मी की विविक उपयोगिता ही सकती है अगर हम रहे बनाएं, अगर हम पानी को निकाली के रास्ते बनाएं, बन लगाएं इस की अपेक्षा कि जो आप दोचते हैं कि जो विश्वासुल बराबर जमीन है, बंदर है, उस का ठीक करे । आखिर याज तक वह बंदर कहों पड़ी रही? वह बहुत निम्न कोटि की जमीन होती, तभी पड़ी रही ।

इसलिये आपने सीमित साधनों को व्यापार उपयोग कारों में लगाने की दृष्टि से भेदी अपनी निजी राय है कि हमें इन कारों को अधिक बड़ा देना चाहिए ।

धन्त में मैं केवल एक बात भीर जकर कहना चाहता हूँ । भूमि-सुधार के विषय में यह कहा यदि कि सारी भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये । यह इस पाय को किसान की दृसियत जमीन की जमीन से है । अगर उस मिलियनत को समाप्त कर के उन लोगों की एक ऐसी व्यवस्था का मन्दिर बना दिया जाये तो पिछे वह अपना सब कुछ की छींगे । सीलिंग का कानून लगाना चाहिए । उस पर इमानदारी में अमल होना चाहिए । किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहा है वह किसानों के हित की बात नहीं है । . . . (अवधारणा) . . . संसार में ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जहाँ भूमि का अधिकार करने और बाहु लेनी की दिवार बड़ी हो जा किसानों में चुनाहाली पाई हो ।

इन जीवों के सामान में पूर्ण स्थानांतरी है कि ज्ञान कोई राज्य सरकार लैंड आर्मी की योजना बनाएँ तो हम उसका स्वागत करें और उसमें सहयोग होंगे । बहुत तक भूमि सुधार का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा निरवरद अपने है कि हम उनसे कहें कि आप इसको लैंड के लाभ करें । जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, यह एक दरकारी का काम है जैसिन हम लोग जो राजनीतिक लैंड में हैं उनका भी तो कोई काम है? आखिर जानकारी लैंड में ऐसी जाली क्यों होती है? इस जाली का उपयोग करते हैं जैसिन आप यहाँ जाना करें, वही यह लोगों का करता है कि राजनीतिक कामकालीन वे भी जाली कुछ करती हैं बरबार इस प्रकार की जाली नहीं है, जैसी

17.31 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### SUPPLY OF URANIUM FOR TARAPUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the half-hour discussion.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): This half-hour discussion has been necessitated by the incomplete, rather unsatisfactory, answers given by the hon. Prime Minister the other day.

We have been hearing day in and day out that this Tarapur plant has not been regularly supplied with enriched uranium from the USA. We all know that we have entered into a contract with the United State for 30 years ending in 1994 in his reply to the starred question, the hon. Prime Minister stated that so far the quantum of enriched uranium that we have received is 217 tonnes, or about 5,050 kg. of enriched uranium.

The question comes up why the supply of enriched uranium is frequently halted. Even when the American Government has given clearance, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, under the pretext of hearing the environmental groups, gets it postponed. A couple of days back, it was again mentioned in the *Indian Express* that the enriched uranium for which we have placed an order—16.8 tonnes and 19.8 tonnes—was scheduled to be shipped this month, but this has been deferred to the next year.

It is said that it is only in order to convince the U.S. administration that the Indian nuclear installations are to be subjected to full scope safeguards inspection by the agencies of the U.S. According to this contract, the International Atomic Energy Agency are regularly inspecting Tarapur, and they have never mentioned anything objectionable about the use of enriched uranium. Again, the U.S. has also gone on record that

India has never violated its contractual obligations in using this enriched uranium. President Carter's Special Adviser on Atomic Matters has also expressed satisfaction at the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. In spite of all these things, the U.S. supplies to Tarapur have been irregular.

Now, recently, the Government of India appointed an international committee of scientists to inspect the full-scope safeguards of the atomic installations of India. My fear is that this matter of atomic installations and scientific advancement is concerned with our security. Unilaterally, the United States is asking India alone to be subjected to such conditions.

For example, the other day, I found in the newspapers that the United States has given permission to France to sell a power plant to China. As you know, China has already occupied a considerable chunk of our land and our relations have not been normal. On the other hand, the United States itself is building up fast-breeder reactor. Once upon a time, Mr. Carter was opposed to it. Now, he himself has sanctioned to develop it. Also, he has given permission impliedly to the West European countries and they are also going towards advancement in the field of atomic energy and nuclear weapons.

On the other side, Pakistan is doing it. Sometime back, in the *Hindu*, it was reported that in the occupied Kashmir there is going to be some atomic plant. The President of Pakistan, a week back, said, 'The lasting friendship with India depends on the settlement of the Kashmir question.'

The appointment of an international committee of scientists to go into full-scope safeguards of India's nuclear installations alone is, therefore, discriminatory and against us. Not only that. It will be blackmailing us.

According to the contractual obligations, the United States is bound to

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

supply enriched uranium for 30 years. They have now made a law, the nuclear non-proliferation Act, according to which, by September 10, 1979, all the applications pending for atomic material will be processed and, unless and until the full-scope inspection of all our atomic installations is permitted, this contract is not going to be honoured.

My question is simple. Is the committee appointed by the Government of India a bilateral committee consisting of our scientists also in which case it is not only the responsibility of the committee to see the full-scope safeguards of the atomic installations of India but it is also permitted to see the installations of the United States also. Secondly, if this committee is not a bilateral committee, is it a committee consisting of scientists from nuclear weapon countries, like, France, United States, U. K., Western Europe and other countries, so that all the nuclear weapon countries will be inspected for full-scope safeguards by this committee? If so, then I have no grudge, otherwise, if it is only in the case of India, to insist upon this Committee is nothing but blackmailing. Therefore, my question is this if the international contractual obligations are violated unilaterally by any country then, as the case of any ordinary contractual obligation, there must be a penal clause in the case of the countries involved and, therefore, my suggestion would be to see that the Indian Government takes this matter to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

Therefore, in this matter, my charge against this Government is that, by the very acceptance of this Committee to go into the full-scope safeguards of the installations—by yielding to this extent—the Government has surrendered our sovereignty and security. That is my charge because China is also not completely friendly with us; Pakistan is also not totally or a hun-

dred per cent friendly with us. If this Committee is going to go into the details of our installations, America is likely to leak them out and they will be known to these countries and our security and scientific advancement will be leaked out there. Therefore, even if this Committee consists of our scientists also, they must be allowed to inspect the United States installations. In the case of France, America has not insisted upon such safeguards, and in the case of other countries also it has not insisted. In the case of Israel, America has fully equipped the atomic installations. There also, our interest is there, as we have already seen. In the Arab world and the Gulf countries, our interest is there. Under these circumstances, accepting the appointment of this Committee to inspect our installations is nothing but surrendering our sovereignty and security. Therefore, these two things....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating it again and again. You have made your point already.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): He is emphatic on the 'surrender' question this is his vital point.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to go into the appointment of this Committee afresh and, secondly, in case the Government of the United States violates the obligation of supplying enriched uranium after 1979, whether the Government of India is prepared to go to the world Court at the Hague.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I can understand the anxiety of my hon. friend Shri Sayeed, about the whole question of the rights of this country in this matter. But all this criticism, if I may say so, is due to a misunderstanding of the whole situation owing

to a failure to grasp all the facts as they are.

In the first place, the Committee that is going to consider what safeguards should be is not going to inspect any of our installations. They have no right to do that: it is not appointed for that purpose. But there should be non-proliferation in the world. In that, we are all interested. And it will go into what safeguards can be applicable to all countries, not merely to this country. I will never agree to any Committee for having safeguards only for this country, anywhere, at any time. There is no question of agreeing to it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: But you are opening up the installations for inspection.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not at all. They would not inspect. Only if the safeguards are acceptable and are applicable to all countries then only we will agree it. Then it will be inspection for all, not only for us, it cannot be only for us. And this Committee is not only of American scientists: one American scientist, another Indian, another of a third country nominated by India, and another of a third country nominated by the USA. In addition to the four scientists the fifth would be the Chairman, that Chairman will be the Chairman of the IAEA, that is, the International Atomic Energy Agency. That is how this Committee will be formed. It is not of one country. Therefore, there need be no anxiety about this. Nobody is going to barter away any rights of our country; at least; this Government will be the last to do so. Therefore, there need be no anxiety about it. But we cannot say that we will not examine what safeguards are necessary which will be applicable to all for the purpose of seeing that there is non-proliferation. There is no question about that. The question is whether the safeguards will be applicable to all, and the inspection also applies to all,

not to this country alone which can never be agreed to.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including China and Pakistan?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Those who agree, those who are party to the agreement, will all be involved in it. But this has to be considered by that Committee as to what the safe guards will be. That has first to be considered. And the International Agency applies to the whole world, not only to the one country.

Then it was said that the USA asked France, or permitted France, to give plants to China. I know nothing about it. This is only some information in papers. That does not mean anything; I cannot base anything on that. But all this will be considered also by the Committee, if it is so, then they have no qualification to talk about anything else. That is all I would say. But before that I cannot go on asking for explanation of other countries why they have done this. I have no authority to do that. I have no right to do so. Therefore, all this need not be considered at all from that point of view.

The supply of enriched uranium to us, according to the contract, has not been regulated by any schedule made in the Agreement. There is unfortunately no schedule made in the Agreement. But it was to be given according to requirements for a particular year and should not exceed the requirement—that has also been agreed to. Therefore, we cannot make more indents, that is, larger indents, than what are required immediately. That is also in the Agreement. But if they go on delaying which started after 1975 then, we will have to ask for more, and if they refuse to do it, we are free then to utilise our own resources and also use the spent fuel there for our own purposes. Then we are not bound by any Agreement after that, and we are, at any rate, confident that we can find

[Shri Morarji Desai]

our own ways and means to see that we are not handicapped in future. Beyond that I cannot specify anything more....

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** It should be scrapped immediately. They have delayed it enough.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Then the scrapping will be ours. It is very easy for people who are not responsible to say that. I will have to foot the bill. Therefore, I cannot talk in the same language....

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** What about the penal clause, if there is any?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** There is no such clause, but so far we have been supplied with what has been indented for. They have not lessened it. I cannot say that there is a breach. It is delayed but we are not therefore short of it just now. But if that happens then we will ask for more. If they say 'No', then we are free. But to go to a court will be absolutely futile for us because then everything will be held up. Even the power plant will be held up afterwards.

**SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur):** Ask for a special court.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** We have to find our own remedies for it and I think we have capacity enough to find alternatives. I have no doubt about it. Therefore, I would only request my hon. friend not to worry too much, let him worry a little, but not much, cannot say he should be free of worry because that is easier said than done.

**बोधरी बलदीर सिंह (होमियापुर):** जिस कमेटी में हिन्दूस्तान का नुसाइना होना उसको याकिस्तान बाल हम्पेट करने देते?

श्री श्रीराम श्री देसाई : वहां पर इनका कोई इन्स्पेक्शन नहीं करता है। हमारे वहां भी नहीं करता है, दूसरी जगह भी इनका इन्स्पेक्शन नहीं करता है।

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** What exactly is the purpose of this Committee?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** The purpose of the committee is to consider what safeguards can there be which may be applicable to all for seeing that all proliferation is stopped everywhere. That is the purpose of this committee and how can I say that that should not be done?

Therefore, there is no question of inspection by this committee of our installations and I have always said and I have told them that unless their installations are inspected, we cannot allow our installations to be inspected by anybody. That will never be possible. We have very definitely told them and there is no doubt about it.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Have you told them coldly and bluntly?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** I do not talk bluntly or coldly; but I said it warmly. Therefore, I hope my hon. friend will be satisfied with what I have said.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Ramoowalia —he is not there, Shri Badri Narayan.

**SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga):** It is a matter of supreme satisfaction and pardonable pride that our country has developed nuclear capabilities and for this reason the big powers are rather apprehensive and even suspicious of us. You have on more than one occasion said that our nuclear capabilities will be used only for peaceful purposes, I think that should satisfy them. You have also emphatically said that the safeguards could be only universal and not one-sided. It is all very right.

The question that I am putting to you is: when we have all these capabilities, why have we not anticipated

our own requirements? Why have we got to go and stretch our hand and ask somebody who is willing or unwilling to give? Why have we to stretch our hands to them and be at the mercy of these people? I am asking. What are the other alternatives? In the event of the foreign powers refusing to give us our requirements, what is the alternative solution on hand? I would like to know.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot disclose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): The hon. Prime Minister has very candidly admitted yesterday in the other House that though there may not be technical violation of the agreement by the United States Administration in supplying the uranium in time, definitely, the U.S. is not carrying out the agreement properly.

Apart from this, reference has already been made to the legislation which will come into effect on 30th September next year after which the U.S. will not, or, is not supposed to supply enriched uranium to any country including India.

Again, the Chairman of the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee has informed President Carter that the Committee will not approve of any further shipment of enriched uranium to India specifically after September, 1979. The agreement for the supply of enriched uranium by the U.S. is to operate upto 1993. The assumption that could then justifiably be made is that the U.S. Administration, as things are going on now, will not supply us or will not be able to supply to us the required uranium. The hon. Prime Minister has said that it is not in the public interest to disclose what alternatives are contemplated in such a case.

Sir, although I am definitely one of the least knowledgeable persons in

these matters in this House, I am as much concerned as anyone else particularly because this plant supplies energy, a large portion of the energy, required by the two States which neighbour my own territory, that is, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he can assure this House that in case of stoppage of supply of enriched uranium by the U.S. Administration to Tarapur, the Tarapur plant will not close down and will not also reduce its working capacity. This is the first part of my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can put one question only and not in parts. Please conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I know you are always very kind. The second part of my question is : the matter has been raised but it has been left unanswered here as far as my understanding went.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Faleiro, you put a direct question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My direct question will be that though the hon. Prime Minister is kind enough to tell us that this does not involve an admission of a full scope nuclear safeguards after the formation of this Committee, I want to draw attention to this report, A.P., which is published in the Economic Times dated 15th November last date-lined, Washington. It said:

"President Jimmy Carter is expected to decide on a proposal to determine whether safeguards against misuse of American Nuclear fuel would hinder India's peaceful development of nuclear energy. The U.S. State Department official, who asked that his name is not used, said that the proposal to appoint a committee of scientists from India, U.S. and other nations was on track".

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

So, this points out as per the report that this is a backdoor attempt. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still you are not putting your question. You have to put the question. There should be no speech like that. We have got just half-an-hour.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You have been always kind enough to me and other Members. Only today you are a little bit less kind, I am just wanting to be clarified in my own humble way. I am trying to make my point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not make a point. You put your question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My point is in the form of a question. What steps has the Government taken to see that through backdoor, through the Committee of panel of scientists the full scope nuclear safeguards are not introduced? In particular, I want to know whether Government is in a position to assure this House that the majority of the member Scientists of this Panel will be from non-nuclear powers and from the non-aligned countries. Secondly, whether this country will also inspect these installations in Israel and South Africa particularly. The third and the last point which is very relevant is this. The whole situation has been...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I have to call another Member. This is not the way.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is an important discussion that we are having. I would be very brief. I have not taken much time of the House.

The third point in which I myself and the country in general would like clarification is that it appears the Prime Minister who is always so firm in this House and in the country,

has created an impression that he is less firm when dealing particularly with the American administration.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a speech.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am asking a clarification

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry you are going beyond the scope. That is not the way.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will finish within half a minute. The hon'ble Prime Minister while speaking here on a similar matter on 25-4-1978 said: 'I have come to the conclusion after going through it carefully that there is no necessity for explosions for peaceful purposes. This is the conclusion I have come to. Experts may have a different view'. But yesterday in the other House the Prime Minister did say—this is very important and the crux of the whole thing—if any explosion can be made without any fall-out and which does not lead to atomic weapons and is only for peaceful purposes that explosion is never debarred. So, my question is what led the Prime Minister to change from his earlier stand in this House that there will be no explosion for peaceful purpose and now to say that there will be explosion for peaceful purposes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will not speak about it at all. It is not relevant. That is not germane to this debate.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is germane. You are bringing this statement to suit the American administration.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Mr. Chairman, how long do you want to go on? There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put it to the House. If this is the way that the

questions go on then the remaining members cannot be called. There should be some procedure. According to the rules, four persons are entitled. If others do not want to put the question then I will request.... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, is it the decision of the House to sit after six. The hon'ble members who have raised the question must remember this. (Interruptions).

The hon'ble members who raised the question and speak for twenty minutes to frame the question must remember that the House has not taken a decision to sit after six.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the hon'ble Members to put direct questions.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tepur): Mr. Chairman, has the House agreed that it will sit beyond six O'clock. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The House has not decided to sit beyond six O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are interested in disposing of the business properly. So, I will request every member to accommodate and cooperate. If questions like this are to be put then naturally we have to adjourn the House. We cannot sit indefinitely. Therefore, I will request the hon'ble Members of the House and the government also. The hon'ble members will put one line question so that we can hear the reply.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY (Kanakapura): The Uranium Corporation of India was established in 1969 to augment uranium resources in the country but so far nothing has been turned out. According to Dr. H. J. Bhabha, the known uranium and thorium reserves available in India....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not putting a direct question.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHA-RA MURTHY:....were enough to support an annual consumption equal to that of an industrially advanced country for over 300 years. I would like to put some specific questions to the hon'ble Prime Minister. Whether any investigation has been made to augment uranium resources in the country and in particular in Karnataka. If so, the details thereof. (b) Why don't the Government of India approach the other countries namely USSR who are ready to supply uranium to Tarapur plant, irrespective of political affiliations. (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Time has not been extended. Still if you are going to extend I do not think you have any authority of extending the time.... I cannot understand....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am in the hands of the House because from the Government side, the question is raised. I put it to the House; whether we want to sit for some more time or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, I would appeal to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Prime Minister that questions were put and you allowed the questions to be put. We are now at 6.05 p.m. At 6 O'clock it should have been put to the House. It was not put and the Government did not insist on putting it to the House. Therefore, we have agreed to sit for some time and it is a matter of cooperation.

(Interruptions)

It is only for answers to be given that the questions have been put. You permitted the questions. The answers must be forthcoming. Let the Government say that they do not

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

have an answer to give to this question:

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Chairman, since a reference has been made to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, you will permit me to make a statement. At 6 O'clock it was pointed out to you that the House has not taken any decision to extend the sitting in spite of that fact, we do not want to take protection under this plea. The hon. Prime Minister was willing to answer questions provided questions were short so that brief answers might be given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He was very kind to us but you are not very kind to us.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We wanted to cooperate with the opposition and we wanted to cooperate with the Chair, but if the Opposition thinks that this is an occasion to go on making long speeches under the plea of putting questions, then certainly we have a right to say that the House has not taken a decision to extend the sitting. Therefore, I hope the leader of the Opposition will not compel us to take this stand.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why is not the Government taking help from the U.S.S.R? (Interruptions).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, I was asked what are the alternatives. I cannot disclose the alternatives. If I disclose them, then again there will be impediments coming and we may not be able to find out a proper solution. Therefore, I cannot disclose that. But we are at it very seriously and, I hope, fruitfully. Then I was

asked to give an assurance that Tersper will not close down. In spite of all my best efforts, if that contingency arises, it arises, I cannot give such a blanket assurance as my hon. Member wants because today I am not in a position to say that I have got that knowledge and I have got everything that I want. If I had that, then I would have snapped my fingers immediately in the air. I would not have then waited for this at all. I would have myself said 'all right let the agreement go'. But I cannot do that. One cannot do so.

(Interruptions)

And then that is all that is asked. About uranium also, we are asked what are we doing. Well, I said we are at it and I hope that we will be able to meet the situation despite some difficulty. That is what we hope. I cannot say positively.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Are you going to negotiate with the USSR also?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend does not know that in this matter, the USSR and the USA are agreed. He does not know that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is why I am asking that question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member can ask any questions but I cannot go on making any irresponsible statement. I cannot do that. I do not want to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday the 4th December.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 4, 1976/Agrahayana 13, 1900 (Saka).