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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

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. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Government have announced 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 LS-1.

2

2-11-1978 for 1979 are the following:—

(1) In keeping with the Government's policy for providing maximum encouragement to the handlooms, the quota policy provides that in such cases where handloom and millmade items are clubbed together 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 garments 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 earn-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 per cent 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. CHANDRAPPA: 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 DHARIA): 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 up to 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. CHANDRAPPA: 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 fear are true. To what extent you are satisfied by the answer given by Mrs. Kreps.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: 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 any 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 निर्यात 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."

घोषणा हुई है उसमें इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है कि जिन्होंने पहले माल-प्रीक्लिसेज की थी या गलत कार्य किए थे उनको फिर से कोटा नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान इसमें नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा 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 कौंसिल में वही पुराने लोग हैं, यहां तक कि चेयरमैन भी वही हैं जिन्होंने कोटा सरेंडर किया था। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कोटा वितरण के बारे में आपने बम्बई को ही सेंटर 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. Pandeya, in the Question Hour you can't go on quoting.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादातर निर्यात 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 30 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 श्रीमन् प्रकाश त्वाणी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी महोदय से एक छोटा-सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सच है कि क्वालिटी के बारे में, जो बात-बात में विवाद करते हैं—उसके

बारे में बापके पाच विकारों काई हैं? क्या यह भी सच है कि क्वालिटी इन्स्पेक्शन की व्यवस्था की हुई है, उसे कड़ापट्ट करके के बारे में सोच रहे हैं? यदि यह सच है तो क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल के बिना मास किस तरह की व्यवस्था बनाने जा रहे हैं, ठाक जो मास ग्राहों के पास, यह भारतवर्ष की प्रतिष्ठा को खराब करने वाला न हो—इस सम्बन्ध में बाप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री मोहन धारिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वालिटी इन्स्पेक्शन को खत्म करने की कोई बात नहीं है, बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो भी मास बाहर जाये, वह अच्छी क्वालिटी का हो जाये। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हमारी इन्स्टीट्यूट अगर अच्छी रीति से क्वालिटी पैदा करती है और अच्छा माल बेचने की कोशिश करती है तो उनको इसमें जो तकलीफ होती है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। क्वालिटी इन्स्पेक्शन के नाम पर सर्टिफिकेट ईसू करने का काम जो किसी दूसरे तरीके से होता है, वह भी नहीं होना चाहिये और इसके साथ-साथ हमारी क्वालिटी भी अच्छी जानी चाहिये। हम सबको साथ लेकर अच्छी क्वालिटी का मास बेचने का प्रयास करना चाहते हैं, रसीलिये जो थोड़ा-प्राइस रखी है, वह भी बढ़ा कर रखी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं रखते हैं तो काफी प्रपबल-इन्वाइसिंग हो जाती है, अच्छी क्वालिटी भी नहीं जाती है। लेकिन मैं यकीन दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि क्वालिटी के बारे में हम बहुत सतर्क हैं और मेरे दिल में कोई भी संदेह नहीं है कि हमारी क्वालिटी अच्छी होगी। यदि फिर भी ऐसा होता है तो इससे हमारे एक्सपोर्ट पर काफी खतरा आ 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 USA, 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.

जीवन्ती मुचाल गोरे : हस्तम गारमेंट्स की एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले साल में जो धापने कोशिश की है उसके लिए मैं धापको बढ़ाई देती हूँ। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यहाँ एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कपड़े तैयार करने वाली जो कम्पनियाँ हैं उनमें कोट को डिवाइड करने के बारे में धापकी नीति क्या है? क्या कोपोपरेटिव को धाप बढ़ावा देते हैं और उनको बढ़ावा दे कर ही उसके बाद इस—कोट को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं? जो कम्पनियाँ परमानेंट बेसिस पर एम्प्लायीज रखती हैं क्या उनको धाप कोट के मामले में प्रायोरिटी देने ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : माननीय सदस्या ने यह बात मेरे साथ भी डिस्कस की है। गारमेंट्स तैयार करने वाली कोई कोपोपरेटिव होगी जो खुद बनाती होगी तो उसको प्रायोरिटी देने का विचार मेरा मंत्रालय जरूर करेगा।

दूसरी जो कम्पनियाँ हैं जो परमानेंट एम्प्लायीज रखती हैं उनके बारे में हमें सेक्टर कमिशनर के साथ मिल कर पता सवाला होगा कि कहाँ कहाँ परमानेंट एम्प्लायीज हैं और कहाँ नहीं हैं और उनको इस सब का सर्टिफिकेट देना होगा—

जीवन्ती मुचाल गोरे : वह मिल जाएगा।

श्री मोहन धारिया : उसके बारे में कोई ज्यादा धक्का एक तह देना करना होगा। लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं हो जाता है तब तक एक्सपोर्ट को मैं रोक नहीं सकता हूँ। जिन्होंने परमानेंट एम्प्लायीज रखे हुए हैं, वेजिज कहाँ धक्की हैं, प्रासिडेंट फंड के लिए जिन्होंने धक्का प्रवाह किया है, उनके यहाँ एम्प्लायमेंट धक्की तरह से चालू रहे और इसके लिए उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन देने की हमसे समता होगी तो जरूर हम कोशिश 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 freight 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 State 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. RACHHAIAH: 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 given 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.

श्री रायचवरी : मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जल्दबाजी में यह कदम उठाया है। वास्तव में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति के अनुसार यह कदम उठाया है और उनकी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये की कि मध्य प्रदेश ने इस मामले में झुम्बाई की है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य

राज्य सरकारों की इसकी समझ कर इसकी किसे बोला है? किसे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की क्या आप अनुमान है? और जब से उन्होंने इसकी समझ किता है तब से 80 प्रतिशत के हिसाब के किता समझ है और कब तक है? इस बात का यदि आप धारणा है तो और राज्य सरकारों की इसकी समझ कर सकती है।

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.

श्रीजी नृपाल कोरे : क्या यह सही है कि एम्पलायड पायलट्स ने यह एयरनेमेट कर के देखा है और उन्होंने इस प्रकार के नान-सिड्युलर ऑपरेशन के लिए एयरनेमेट से कुछ कनसेन्स मांगे हैं, जो उन्हें नहीं मिले हैं और इसी लिए उन्होंने यह फेर बढ़ाया है ?

श्री पुष्पकोत्तम कौशिक : वे यह कनसेन्स मांगते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट उन्हें सन्निवाह करे। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उन्हें सन्निवाह नहीं करती है। वे कहते हैं कि इससे कम फेर पर हम नहीं चला सकते हैं। और इसलिए उन्होंने यह फेर निश्चित किया है। करीब 200 एम्पलायड पायलट्स थे। वे लगातार एम्पलायमेंट के लिए आते थे, लेकिन सब को एम्पलायमेंट देना संभव नहीं है। इन लोगों ने कौशिक की कि तीन चार मोंग मिल कर नान-सिड्युलर फ्लाइट्स ऑपरेट करे, नाकि उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर हो। इस दृष्टि से उनको पर्मिट दिया गया था और वे ऑपरेट 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:

(a) whether we are exporting rice from our country;

(b) if so, to which countries; and

(c) the varieties of rice exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (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 क ठ लाल पटेल : इस समय सरकार जितना भी निर्यात कर रही है वह दो एजेंसियों

क माफ़त कर रही है। एक तो सरकार खुद निर्यात करती है, दूसरे, प्राइवेट पार्टियों के भी निर्यात करवा रही है। इस समय बाग और बाबल के गिरेले दानों से भारी मुक़द़ान हो रहा है। यिनो दिन बाब गिर रहे हैं। तो क्या बाबों को गिरने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ग़्वाबा से ग़्वाबा निर्यात करेगी जिस से किसानों को ग़्वाबा बाब मिल सके ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : बासमती राइस तो भी जो एल पर है कोई भी निर्यात कर सकता है। दूसरे बाबल के बारे में एक सी ग़्राइ और एल टी सी के माध्यम से हम यह निर्यात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे मुल्क के लिए बाबल एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि जहाँ हमें कहीं न कहीं सरकार का नियंत्रण रखना होगा और इसीलिए कौन्सलरिज एजेंसी के माफ़त ही यह निर्यात होता है। लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक तरफ़ मुल्क की जो ज़रूरत है वह भी ग़्वाल में रखें और दूसरी तरफ़ जितना ग़्वादा से ग़्वादा भेज सकते हैं वह भेजने की कोशिश करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क के इटरेस्ट की दृष्टि से यही एक अच्छा तरीका रहेगा।

श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : किसानों को सही कीमत नहीं मिल रही है... (ब्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : आप की दृष्टि ठीक है लेकिन भाव की बात स्पष्ट करें...

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

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? इतना हम को मुयन दरज़ार न बनाएँ।

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 : बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : बुनकर घाता हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की तरह से और 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 बालाघाट जिले में वहाँ के खाद्य राज्य मंत्री ने बड़े पैमाने पर बासमती की जगह एक नकली चावल पकड़ा। बालाघाट में बासमती चावल पैदा नहीं होता है लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर हजारों क्वींटल चावल का बासमती 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 जूँ तक 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।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कोआपरेटिवज हैं 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 बासमती के साथ एरिमल चावल मिस्र किया गया था और उसके बारे में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गई है। हमारे देश में डिमोनेटिक तन्त्र है, यहाँ पर कार्यवाही का मतलब यह होता है कि ऐसी कोई बात हमारे सामने आती है तो उसको हम सी० बी० आई० या पुलिस के पास जांच कराने के लिए भेजते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : अफसर पैसा खा गए हैं।

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

जहाँ तक कोआपरेटिवज की बात है, जैसा मैं ने बताया मुझे मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश की कोआपरेटिवज ने गए साल, ग्रीवर्स 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 शुरू की गई है। एस० टी० सी० के साथ माध्यम से हम कुछ कट्रीज से पूछ ताछ कर रहे हैं। एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से भी बातचीत चलाई है कि यदि निर्यात 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 मंहगाई 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 मंहगाई 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 मंहगाई भत्ता देने का क्या औचित्य है जब कि देश में करोड़ों लोग निर्धनता से भी नीचे स्तर का जीवन बिता 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 (Bhoothalingam 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.

डा० रामजी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय है माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें थोड़ी अस्पष्टता है। यहाँ बताया गया है कि ऊँचे वेतन पान वाले अधिकारियों के मंहगा-भत्ते को सामान्य दर पर बढ़ाने के लिए भूतलिंगम 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 मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है ? इस तरह से जो सेक्रेटरी लेवल के लोग होंगे जिन 3500 रुपया मिलता है उन्हें 363 रुपया और मिलेगा यानी 3863 मिलेगा। ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरीज को 2725 पर 933 रुपया और मिलेगा, इस तरह से 31113 रुपया मिलेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से खास तौर पर जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भूतलिंगम कमेटी ने बताया है कि वास्तव में लोगों की न्यूनतम ग्रामदानी और वेतन 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

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.

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.

विदेशी सहायता

* 187. श्री रामलाल तिलारी : क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धरायणी-संतुलन के संबंध में भारत की स्थिति में काफी सुधार होने और विलत कुछ वर्षों से विदेशी मुद्रा प्रचण्ड में निरंतर वृद्धि होते रहने के बावजूद विदेशी सहायता पर इतना जोर दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यह देखते हुए कि भारत स्वावलम्बी बनना चाहता है विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर करना कहाँ तक वांछनीय है ?

विल मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : भारत की धरायणी संतुलन (बैलेंस ऑफ पेमेंट्स) संबंधी स्थिति में 1976 से काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन मौसम की अनिश्चितताओं और प्रभाव के उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले उनके प्रभाव को निवारण की जाने वाली कृषि वस्तुओं की कीमतों में होने वाले उतार-चढ़ाव को, विकसित देशों में संरक्षण की प्रवृत्तियों को और विकसित देशों की स्थिति के विपरीत अपने यहां धनपूरक प्रारक्षित निधियों के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपना विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रचण्ड इतना अधिक नहीं है।

अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1978-83 की पंच-वर्षीय धारायोजना की अवधि में कुल पूँजी निवेश के केवल 3.4 प्रतिशत की निवल सहायता मिलेगी जबकि पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय धारायोजना में यह राशि 8.5 प्रतिशत थी। अतः धारायोजना में लगाई जाने वाली कुल पूँजी में विदेशी सहायता का योग बहुत ही कम है। लेकिन यह थोड़ा-सा योग बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इससे साधनों के अभावबन्धक कार्यों की पूर्ति होती है। भारत-निर्भरता हटारी विकास नीति का प्राय भी एक बुनियादी आधार है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से विदेशी सहायता

* 189. श्री जयवीर बल्लभ : क्या विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की वर्ष 1979 से 1984 के बीच प्रायः एक-एक करोड़ डॉलर की सहायता देने की योजना है; और

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा सरकार की यह मसौदा-योजना का स्वयं क्या है ?

विल मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यू० एन० डी० पी०) ने दूसरे पंचवर्षीय अवधि-वर्ष 1977-81 में भारत के लिए 970 लाख डॉलर की संकेतात्मक धारायोजना राशि (आई० पी० एफ०) का अनुमोदन किया है। संकेतात्मक धारायोजना राशि के पहले अवधि-वर्ष 1972-76 में वर्ष न की गई 110 लाख डॉलर की लेव राशि को आगे लाकर दूसरे वर्ष की राशि में जोड़ दिया गया है। इसलिए 1977-81 के दूसरे अवधि-वर्ष के लिए उपलब्ध संकेतात्मक धारायोजना राशि (आई० पी० एफ०) 1080 लाख डॉलर हो गई है।

पहला देशीय कार्यक्रम पहली अप्रैल, 1972 से 31 मार्च, 1979 की अवधि के लिए था। दूसरा देशीय कार्यक्रम पहली अप्रैल, 1979 से 31 मार्च, 1983 की अवधि के लिए होगा ताकि वह राष्ट्रीय धारायोजना के साथ, जो पहली अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि के लिए है, पूरा हो सके। तृतीय संकेतात्मक धारायोजना राशि का दूसरा अवधि-वर्ष 1981 के साथ समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए है और चूंकि दूसरा देशीय कार्यक्रम मार्च, 1983 के साथ समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए होगा इसलिए भारत सरकार ने माना है कि वर्ष 1982 और 1983 की पहली तिमाही के लिए 400 लाख डॉलर की अतिरिक्त राशि उपलब्ध होगी। इसलिए 1977-1983 की अवधि के लिए यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से कुल 1480 लाख डॉलर के साधन प्राप्त होंगे। 1480 लाख डॉलर की इस राशि में से, 671.3 लाख डॉलर की राशि बालू परियोजनाओं के लिए है, जो परियोजनाएं संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा अभी अनुमोदन की जानी हैं उन पर 144 लाख डॉलर खर्च होने का अनुमान है और आगे जिन नवी परियोजनाओं का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है उनके लिए कुल 664.7 लाख डॉलर की राशि रखी गई है।

(ख) पहली अप्रैल, 1979-31 मार्च, 1983 की अवधि के लिए भारत (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम) देशीय कार्यक्रम का मसौदा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के प्रस्ताव के पाम इस हेतु भेजा गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की बासी परियोजनाओं का अनुमोदन 1979 में ही होने पर अवधि-वर्ष में उस पर विचार किया जाए और उसे अनुमोदित किया जाए। देशीय कार्यक्रम में कई परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, जिनके अनुमोदन ऐसे प्रभाव विकास क्षेत्र या जाने हैं जैसे कि कृषि और सिंचाई, ऊर्जा, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, उद्योग, परिवहन और संचार, जिज्ञा और श्रम कल्याण।

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. Bharat Carpets Ltd., Faridabad and M/s.

Modi Carpets Ltd., Kathwara (Rae 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 RAGAVALLU MOHANARANGAM: 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. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the field workers of the L.I.C. 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 undertaking 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.I.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 वाता

*198. श्री राम सेवक हजारी :

श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक दुर्गति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ; और

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

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुर्गति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाणिक सेवक) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्धों को नियंत्रित करने की गुंजाइश तथा पड़नियों के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की गई । बातचीत में प्रगति हुई और यह निष्पत्ति किया गया कि बीच मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए आगामी बातचीत का दौर नई दिल्ली में होगा । जब तक व्यापार करार को अंतिम रूप नहीं दे दिया जाता तब तक के लिए पाकिस्तान में बताया कि वह अपनी तरफ से सरकारी लेव के अधिकरणों की माफ़त भारत के साथ व्यापार करता रहूँगा, भारत की तरफ से ऐसे व्यापार में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी दोनों लेव भाग ले सकेंगे ।

(ग) निकट भविष्य में परस्पर सुविधाजनक तारीख पर फिर से व्यापार वाता शुरू करने के लिए सम्बन्धित पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों को नियन्त्रण भेजा गया 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, 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 kind 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 Governments' 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 CO-OPERATION (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 CO-OPERATION (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.

I.D.A. 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 दी गई धनराशि को प्रायकर छूट देने का प्रस्ताव

1789. **श्री सुबराज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन व्यक्तियों को प्रायकर में छूट देने का है, जो बाढ़ राहत कोष के लिए धनराशि देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लालकिशोर उल्लाह) : (क) जो व्यक्ति बाढ़ नष्टावस्था कोष में रकमें दान करते हैं उनके लिए प्रायकर में छूट देने से प्रत्यक्ष कोई विशेष छूट नहीं है। बाढ़ नष्टावस्था कोष प्रत्यक्ष किसी अन्य धनार्थ प्रयोजन के लिये की जाने वाली दान की रकमें, जैसा कि प्रायकर अधिनियम में परिभाषा की गई है, प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 80-छ(2)

(क) (iv) के अधीन उस स्थिति में छूट पाने की हकदार हैं जब वह कोष जिसमें वे दान दिए जाते हैं वह सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1860 (1860 का 21) के अधीन पंजीकृत न्याय धर्मशास्त्र संस्था के रूप में गठित किया गया हो और वह इस धारा में बिनिदिक्ट अन्य शर्तें पूरी करता हो। राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित विभिन्न महायन्त्रा कोष, जो इस धारा की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप हैं, पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त हैं। धारा 80-ए के उपबन्धों के अधीन दानकर्ता को कुल धाय की संगणना करने में, मान्यता प्राप्त कोषों अथवा धर्मार्थ संस्थानों को दान की जाने वाली रकम की 50 प्रतिशत तक की रकम पर 4 टोनी दी जाती है।

(ख) : उपर (क) के उभर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उत्पन्न है।

एसोसियेटेड पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बारला (पश्चिम बंगाल) द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा धाय कर की प्रभावणी

1790. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एसोसियेटेड पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बारला (पश्चिम बंगाल) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा धायकर के रूप में कितनी राशि भ्रदा की गई तथा इस मद में उस की और अब कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस कर्म की स्थापना के प्रारम्भ से अब तक प्रति वर्ष इस में कितना पूंजी-निवेश किया गया, इस में कितने भागीदार तथा उन्होंने ने अब तक कितनी राशि धायकर के रूप में दी है, और उन धन्य उद्योगों तथा व्यापारिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में इनकी भी भागीदारी है; उन में से प्रत्येक में इन्होंने कितना पूंजी निवेश किया हुआ है तथा उन की और गत तीन वर्षों से धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. 0. एस. 0. पटेल) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; उसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और यथा संभव शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि दि एसोसियेटेड पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड बारला, एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी

है और कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार, इस के किसी भी भागीदार के होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकृत की तारीख 31-1-1962 है और इस में सातवीं पुंजी का बंधवार अधीन निम्नानुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित की समाप्त होने वाली प्रदत्त पूंजी धर्वाध के लिए न्यूनतम-यत्न के अनुसार (रु)

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

नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रम

1791. श्री मयूञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन के प्रधान कार्यालय कहाँ कहाँ हैं और उन के चेयरमैन/प्रेसीडेंट/प्रबंध निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं (यदि पदाधिकारी दो व्यक्ति हैं, तो उन का पूरा व्योरा), तथा उन के मुख्यालय कहाँ कहाँ हैं और उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के मुख्यालय उन के प्रधान कार्यालयों के स्थानों से भिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित हैं तथा कब से स्थित हैं, और इस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) इन उपक्रमों की क्या-क्या कार्य सीमा क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन को उा मन्त्रियों क्या ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. आर. जय) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

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

विबरन

क्षेत्र के उपक्रम का नाम	मुख्यालय का स्थान	चेयरमैन/प्रेसीडेंट का नाम	प्रबन्ध निदेशक का नाम
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	नई दिल्ली	डा० एस० पी० भट्टाचार्य	—
मिगरस्त एण्ड मेटल्स ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इंडिया नई दिल्ली	नई दिल्ली	श्री सी० एस० स्वामीनाथन	—
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन	पटना	श्री एस० के० मजूमदार	चेयरमैन-सह-प्रबन्ध निदेशक
आपट्स एण्ड हंडलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन इंडिया लि०	नई दिल्ली	श्री जी० बी० नेवास्कर (धनकालिक)	पद रिक्त है, श्री जी० बी० नेवास्कर ने घन्तरिम प्रबन्ध के रूप में प्रबन्ध निदेशक का प्रतिरिक्त कार्यभार संभाला हुआ है।
स्पॉट क्रेडिट एण्ड गारंटी कारपोरेशन लि०	बम्बई	श्री डी० डी० साठे	चेयरमैन-सह-प्रबन्ध निदेशक
केन्द्रीय परियोजना तथा उपकरण निगम	नई दिल्ली	श्री एस० एस० सुथर	—
कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	कोचीन	श्री बी० एस० ठाकुर (धनकालिक)	पद खाली है।
ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	कलकत्ता	श्री पी० के० दास गुप्ता	चेयरमैन-सह-प्रबन्ध निदेशक
बरेलू उद्योग निगम	नई दिल्ली	पद खाली है	पद खाली है।
कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स कार्पो० लि०	नई दिल्ली	डा० एस० डी० भट्टाचार्य	श्री बी० एस० ठाकुर
केन्द्रीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	नई दिल्ली	श्री सी० आर० कुण्ठास्वामी राव माहिब	श्री एन० के० भरद्वाज
केन्द्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम	नई दिल्ली	श्री मोहन धारिया	श्री बी० डी० एस० माधुर

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.

अनुसूचित और गैर-अनुसूचित वर्गों में डाका डालने की वटनाएँ

1793. श्री सुरेश झा चुनन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाले गत 10 महीनों के दौरान अनुसूचित और गैर-अनुसूचित वर्गों में डाका डाले जाने की कितनी वटनाएँ हुई हैं और उन में कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) इन वटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

चित्त नंजी (बी एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक के दौरान बीहड़ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और इस के 7 अनुबंधी बैंकों में 10 इकतियां पड़ीं बिन में लगभग 11.7 लाख रुपये की राशि कन्फिस्केट थी। अन्य वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के बारे में इकतियों से संबंधित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। इन इकतियों में कन्फिस्केट राशि आवश्यक रूप से बैंकों की हुई हानि नहीं कही जा सकती क्योंकि इस तथ्य के अलावा कि पुलिस ने अपराधियों का पता लगा लिया है और कुछ मामलों में काफी राशि बरामद कर ली है, बैंक अपनी हानि के काफी बड़े जाल की बीमा कम्पनियों से भी क्लेम कर सकते हैं।

(ख) हालांकि, भारत सरकार बैंकों में हुई इकतियों की बटनाओं को बहुत गम्भीर मानती है, फिर भी वह राज्य सरकारों से आशा करती है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये समुचित उपाय करें कि ऐसी इकतियां न पड़ सकें अथवा जब वे पड़ ही जायें तो वे सुनिश्चित करें कि अपराधियों को सजा दिलाने के प्रभावी प्रयास किये जायें। सभी बैंकों के अपने अपने वारंटिक सुरक्षा प्रबंध हैं, बिन को अपने अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो स्थानीय पुलिस से परामर्श कर के बैंकों द्वारा समय समय पर नवीनीकरण 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. Metallic & Brilliant 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 quotas and on the usual terms and conditions.
4. Watches.	to be handed over to the H.M.T.

1	2
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.
3. 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 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. . . .	<p>Arms and ammunition of other than .33 and .32 bore revolver/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:—</p> <p>(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).</p> <p>(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum.</p> <p>(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.</p> <p>(e) Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.</p>
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 last 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 6th 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 ~~costs~~ 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, Sonapat

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, Sonapat (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 Sonapat by two sale deeds namely (sale-deed No. 3413 dated 30th March, 1973 registered before Sub-registrar Sonapat and sale-deed No. 12339 dated 7th March, 1977 registered before the Sub-Registrar, Sonapat) (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, Sonapat

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, Sonapat 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, Sonapat. 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.

घड़ियों के फालतू पुर्जों का आयात

1800. श्री बबराय शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1. IF (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक देश से कितने मूल्य के घड़ियों के पुर्जों का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) घड़ियों के भारत में बने फालतू पुर्जों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार विदेशी फर्मों के साथ सम्यक ग्यापिन करने में कहाँ तक सफल हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दूति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1977-78 (जनवरी 1978 तक) में ऐसे निर्यातों का मूल्य 14.68 लाख रु० था जब कि 1976-77 में 85,000 रु० के निर्यात हुए थे ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (जनवरी 78 तक) के दौरान घड़ियों के पुर्जों के आयातों का मूल्य (मूल्य लाख रु०)

आयात की गई भेंटें तथा जिन देशों से आयात की गई
(1) बाग मुवमेंटम एसेम्बलर्ड

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (जनवरी 78 तक)
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	3.17	0.83	6.93
इटली	0.56	—	—
जापान	0.33	171.23	232.02
कोरिया गणराज्य	—	—	15.66
स्विटजरलैंड	1.90	9.56	43.89
अन्य	—	0.41	55.46
योग :	5.96	182.03	353.96

(मूल्य लाख ६०)

आयात की गईं मर्चे तथा जिन देशों से आयात की गईं (1) बाघ मूवमेंट्स एसेम्बली	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (जनवरी 78 तक)
(2) बट्टियों के कोत तथा उनके पुर्जे			
फॉस	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
अन्य	0.99	18.65	4.14
योग :	26.47	162.57	339.49
(3) बट्टियों के पुर्जे अन्यत्र निरिष्ट नहीं			
फॉस	24.09	51.08	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	--	--
अन्य	0.23	0.21	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) have 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 SHA-RIEF : 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 Bidj Leaves

1806 SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of annual revenue that the Central Government are getting from the Bidj 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 QURE-SHI: 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 rate 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	4131.8 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	6227.0 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	313	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 lakhs 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 ऑफ इंडिया, नरौरा, मुलन्दगढ़ के शाखा प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों पर की गई कार्यवाही

1816. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बरोदिया क्या बिना भंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, नरौरा, मुलन्दगढ़ के शाखा प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध कितने आरोप लगाये गये हैं जो इस बीच सिद्ध हो गये हैं;

(ख) बैंक के उपरोक्त प्रबन्धक के खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

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

बिना भंजी (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) (क) से (ग) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इसके शाखा निरीक्षक द्वारा किये गये इस शाखा के एक निरीक्षक से पता चला है कि इस शाखा में कुछ क्लर्कों की स्वीकृति में कुछ गड़बड़ी है, क्योंकि निरीक्षक रिपोर्ट से इस शाखा के कुछ कर्मचारियों की ईमानदारी में भी संदेह प्रतीत होता है, इसलिए बैंक ने केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो में अनुरोध किया है कि वह इस की जांच करे। जांच पड़ताल पूरी होने तक, शाखा प्रबन्धक के एक सामान्य अधिकारी के रूप में एक अन्य शाखा 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 provision 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 to 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 60:40 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 13th 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, output 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 output 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 output 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 procedure 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- January	
	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
C. Raw Materials and Intermediates		
1. Crude materials inedible 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 manufactured. . .	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
Sub-total of specified groups . . .	2209	3204
Grand total of imports . . .	4236*	5016 %

*Revised

% 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 unwarranted 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 CHATTERJEE: 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 proposals for assistance to all these countries.

Import of Explosives

1826. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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.

निर्यात बढ़ाने के उपाय

1832 श्री यमुना प्रसादशर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक उद्योग और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 30 सितम्बर, 1978 के दौरान देश में किन किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया

गया और प्रत्येक वस्तु के लिये कितनी भ्राम्यगी की गई तथा यह भ्राम्यगी किन-किन देशों की गई और इस भ्राम्यगी में कितने-कितने मूल्य की, किन-किन वस्तुओं का, किन-किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या यह मंच है कि भ्रायातों का मूल्य निर्यात वस्तुओं के मूल्य से अधिक था और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और हम भ्राम्यगुण के समाप्त करने और निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) : (क) और (ख). बालू बिलीय बर्ष के सम्बन्ध में भ्रायातों तथा निर्यातों के वस्तुवार तथा देशवार सरकारी आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

तथापि, 1978-79 की प्रथम छमाही के दौरान सप्ताह भ्रायात निर्यातों से अधिक हो गए हैं, जो निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं:—

कराड़ रु०

अप्रैल-सितम्बर,
1978

(घनमितय)

निर्यात	2497.36*
भ्रायात	3085.48*
व्यापार शेष	—588.12*

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

एक और हमारी निर्यात नीति में उबारोकरण किया जाना तथा दूसरी ओर विकसित देशों द्वारा अपनाए गए संरक्षणात्मक उपाय और इसके साथ-साथ हमारी कुछ प्रमुख निर्यात वस्तुओं में तेजी से गिरावट तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की प्रयोज्यता मांग में बढ़ि होने से, प्रतिकूल व्यापार शेष की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है।

सरकार ने हमारे निर्यातों की प्रवृत्ति पर बराबर निगरानी रखी है और हमारे विभिन्न व्यापार में समुचित संरक्षणात्मक परिवर्तन आने के लिए कई निर्णय लिए हैं तथा कई अन्य पर कार्यवाही शुरू की है ताकि निर्यातों की स्थिर तथा निरंतर बढ़ि के लिए नींव रखी जा सके। इस प्रकार के उपाय करने समय घरेलू उप-भोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर खपत की अनिवार्य वस्तुएं उपलब्ध करने के बल में डील नहीं दी गई है।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) निर्यात संगठनों की भूमिका

एस०टी०सी०, एम०एम०टी०सी०, एच०एच०ई०सी०, ई०सी०जी०सी०, टी०बी०ए० और टी०एफ०ए० जैसे निर्यात संगठनों की भूमिका की किए से परिभाषा की गई है ताकि ये केवल कार्य अभिमुख ही नहीं बल्कि वास्तव में लघु और कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्रों में अर्थ-व्यवस्था के निर्यात क्षेत्रों के विकास के साधन के रूप में भी कार्य कर सकें। उन्हें आवश्यक अंतर्निष्ठ साधनों की उपलब्धि सुचारु बनाने, बाजार संबंधी जानकारी और विपणन सहायता प्रदान करने, जिसमें इन क्षेत्रों को ऋण संबंधी गारंटी भी शामिल है, का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है।

(2) निर्यात संबंधित परिषदों और वस्तु क्षेत्रों की भूमिका

निर्यात संबंधित परिषदों और वस्तु क्षेत्रों को भी सक्रिय किया जा रहा है ताकि वे निर्यातक समुदाय को सेवा प्रदान करने में अधिक गतिशील भूमिका निभा सकें। उनकी प्रक्रियाएं भी सरल की जा रही हैं जिससे उनके कार्य करने के ढंग में अधिक लोचनीयता प्राप्त आए।

(3) मुख्य निबंधक भ्रायात व निर्यात के कार्यालय की भूमिका में परिवर्तन

भ्रायात व निर्यात के मुख्य निबंधक के संगठन को फिर से नया रूप दिया जा रहा है और निर्यात क्षेत्र से उसे संबर्धनात्मक भूमिका दी जा रही है।

(4) कार्यबल

निम्नलिखित गतिशील निर्यात क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए कार्यबल गठित किए गए हैं:—

- (1) वमडा तथा वमडे के उत्पाद
- (2) रत्न तथा ग्रामुषण
- (3) हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं
- (4) इलेक्ट्रानिकस
- (5) परियोजना निर्यात
- (6) कर्नावर
- (7) कृषि उत्पाद
- (8) निर्यात मेवार्, और
- (9) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र से निर्यात

इन में से चार क्षेत्रों अर्थात् वमडा व वमडे के उत्पाद, रत्न और ग्रामुषण, इलेक्ट्रानिकस और परियोजना निर्यातों के संबंध में रिपोर्ट मिल गई हैं और कार्य आरंभ कर दिया गया है।

(5) मूल्य बर्धित मंड

प्राथमिक शक्ल में मंडों के निर्यात करने के बजाय उनको मूल्य बर्धित रूप में निर्यात करने पर जोर

दिया जा रहा है। इससे रोजगार में वृद्धि होगी और साथ ही निर्यात आय भी बढ़ेगी।

(6) अन्तर्निष्ठ साधनों की उपलब्धि

निर्यात उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आवश्यक अन्तर्निष्ठ साधन उचित कीमत पर उपलब्ध हों। इसको कुछ समय के अंदर स्थिर आयात निर्यात नीति अपना कर सुनिश्चित करने का इरादा है।

(7) आयात नीति का उद्धार बनाया जाना

आयातित अन्तर्निष्ठ साधनों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों पर उपलब्धि सुकर बनाने के लिए आयात नीति उद्धार बनाई गई है। आयात लाइसेंस प्रक्रियाएँ भी काफी मरुत बनाई गई हैं और कुछ मामलों में उन्हें पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया गया है ताकि आवश्यक अन्तर्निष्ठ साधन प्राप्त करने में कम समय लगे।

(8) प्रतिपूरक सहायता

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में घपने निर्यातों को स्वाधित्व प्रदान करने और प्रतियोगी क्षमता बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से तीव्र वर्ष की अवधि के लिए चुनिन्दा मदों पर नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता देने की नीति घोषित की गई है। नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता निश्चित करने और मदों का चुनाव करने का मारा दंग प्रलेक्जेंडर समिति द्वारा मिफारिज किये गये सामान्य निष्ठान्तों को देखते हुए फिर से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(9) उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बनाना

औद्योगिक और कृषि दोनों क्षेत्रों में चुनिन्दा मदों के लिए उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बना कर और उसका विस्तार करके निर्यात योग्य अवशेष सुचित किया जायेगा। निर्यात उत्पादन के रास्ते में आने वाली कठिनाइयाँ दूर की जा रही हैं। निर्यात अभिमुख एकल खासतौर से जल प्रतिशत निर्यात के लिए स्थापित की जाने वाली एककों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

(10) दीर्घावधि उपाय

दीर्घावधि उपाय के रूप में योजना आयोग अगली वार्षिक/पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने हेतु चुनिन्दा निर्यात क्षेत्रों के लिए धन निवत करने की प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में विचार कर रहा है। कृषि क्षेत्र में निर्यात के लिए बागान फसलों (चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची), ताजे फलों और सब्जियों, प्याज, धान, मसालों, गन्धर सीड, तिलहन, समुद्री उत्पाद आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर बल दिया जायेगा।

(11) राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग

निर्यात प्रयास में राज्य सरकारों के और अधिक सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने और उसे प्राप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है। उनके साथ अलग-अलग ब

साप्ताहिक रूप से विस्तार में विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा। मुख्य मंत्रियों और प्रमुख संबंधित मंत्रियों के साथ सीधे ही बैठकें की जायेंगी।

(12) विविधीकरण

निर्यात की देशवार संभाव्यता का अध्ययन आरंभ किया गया है और बाजारों व साथ ही वस्तुओं के विविधीकरण पर बल दिया जा रहा है।

(13) विदेशों में कार्यालयों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण

निर्यात संबंधन संगठनों और वस्तु बोर्डों के विदेश स्थित कार्यालयों को यथासंभव एक छत के नीचे लाया जा रहा है ताकि उनके कार्यों में बेहतर तालमेल हो सके। न्यूयार्क और पेरिस में ऐसा किया भी जा चुका है।

(14) वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों की भूमिका

विदेशों में हमारे वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों के कार्यालयों को भी इस योग्य बनाया जा रहा है जिससे वे बाजार जानकारी, निर्यातकों को सहायता प्रनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की व्यवस्था करने और परिशोधन आदि से अधिक गतिशील भूमिका निभा सकें।

(15) विदेशों में वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों के काम करने के ढंग को विनियमित करने वाला मनुष्य भी पूरी तरह से संशोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि वे निर्यात प्रयास में अधिक बेहतर सक्षम सहायता प्रदान कर सकें।

(16) क्वालिटी नियंत्रण

क्वालिटी नियंत्रण विनियमों तथा सदान पुर्ब निरीक्षण प्रक्रियाओं का पुनरीक्षण तथा नियमों का संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि

(i) वस्तुओं में तकनीकी तथा हमारे निर्यात बाजारों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रक्रियाओं को कम बोझिल बनाया जा सके और उनमें लचीलापन लाया जा सके;

(ii) क्वालिटी नियंत्रण आवश्यकताओं को परीक्षण तथा प्रक्रियाओं की जांच की प्रणाली अनुकूल बनायी जा सके; तथा

(iii) गलती करने वाले निर्यातकों को, जिन्होंने घटिया उत्पादों के निर्यात किये हों, निवारण रेंड की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

(17) संयुक्त उद्यम

विदेशों में भारतीय संगठन उद्यमों की स्थापना को नियंत्रित करने वाले संशोधित मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत जारी किए गए हैं। अब न केवल औद्योगिक संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए बल्कि परामर्शी सेवा;

व्यापारिक, धीरे तथा खूबरा विपणन, खनिजों का पता लगाने तथा होटल, भवपानमह आदि जैसे सेवा उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भी प्रस्थापनाओं पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(18) परिवहन सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावना

नियोजित समुदाय को उपलब्ध परिवहन संबंधी प्रस्थापना वी। सुधारने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन स्थानों के पास के स्थानों पर एयर कारो कमलकेसेज स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। इससे भी वर्तमान निकासी प्वाइंटों पर से कुछ दबाव भी कम होगा। समुद्री कारों के लिए प्रतिक्रियाओं को सुकर बनाने डिब्बा बन्दी लागू करने, जहाजों के चक्कर जल्दी-जल्दी बढ़ाने तथा भाड़ा दर स्थिर तथा उचित रखने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। विपरीत परिस्थितियों का भी सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है ताकि वे सोदा करने की अपनी क्षमताओं को सुधार सकें।

(19) संबंधित परिवहन संबंधी समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने तथा उनका झट्टी तरह से मूल्यांकन करने के लिए स्कॉप-सिप्पिंग, स्कॉप-एयर तथा स्कॉप-रेल जैसे परामर्शी समितियाँ बनाकर संस्थागत मंच तैयार किए गए हैं।

(20) मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र

सांताक्रूज़ धीरे कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों से संबंधित प्रक्रियाएं सरल कर दी गई हैं ताकि बीजतता से सभी प्रस्थापनाओं पर विचार किया जा सके। मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों में एककों के लिए पंजीगत माल, कच्चे माल, गंधकों आदि के आयात को खुले सामान्य साइसेल सूची पर रखा गया है। जिन समस्याओं धीरे नीतियों, इन मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों की वृद्धि तथा विकास रूका, उन पर विचार करने के लिए समिति गठित की गई। प्रांत प्रत्यक्ष प्रतिवेदन पर पहले ही कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

(21) वस्तुकीय मंचों में प्रवास

विकासमार्ग देवों के लिए प्रस्थापित व्यापार वातावरण प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न वस्तुकीय मंचों जैसे थंफटाइ धीरे भाट में हमारे प्रयास पूरी तरह चलते रहे।

(22) द्विपक्षीय स्तरों पर प्रवास

द्विपक्षीय स्तर पर, पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए दोनों दिशाओं में व्यापार बढ़ाने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था अधिकारी धीरे माय ही सही दोनों स्तरों पर, बैठकों करके की जा रही है। आयातों धीरे निर्यातों दोनों के लिए देशवार नीति बनाई जा रही है।

हमारे देश में अर्थनिरहित क्षमता के होने, हमारी नीतियों में स्थिरता लाने, प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने धीरे रचनात्मक एवं संवर्धनमय रूढ़ धनमाने से सरकार की यह विश्वास है कि हमारे देश के लिए

वर्तमान स्थिति पर काबू पाने तथा दिशाओं में सतत वृद्धि बनाये रखना संभव हो सकेगा, जिनसे न केवल हमारी आयात आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेंगी अपितु विकास के लिए भी हमारी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेंगी।

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 (SHR 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 SAMPATI 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 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 293 (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.

बजुराहो पर्यटक काम्यलैक्स में होटल आवास

1836. श्री सन्दीपनारायण भावक : क्या पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बजुराहो पर्यटक काम्यलैक्स में स्थित बजुराहो होटल में केवल 48 कमरे हैं जो अपर्याप्त हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार और कमरों के निर्माण के लिये व्यवस्था करेगी, यदि हाँ तो कितने कमरे बनाये जा प्रस्ताव है और इसमें कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के पर्यटक कार्यालय की इमारत और पर्यटक कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी आवास बजुराहो में स्थित नहीं है और इन इमारतों का निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए रात्रि में "फ्लिप्स सो" की व्यवस्था की जायेगी, क्योंकि वे केवल दिन के समय ही इन पर्यटक स्थलों में आते हैं और रात्रि के समय वे खाली होते हैं ?

पर्यटक और नागर विमानन, [मंत्री (बी (बी) पुष्पोत्तम : श्रीलोक) : (क) बजुराहो पर्यटक काम्यलैक्स में निम्नलिखित होटल हैं :—

होटल का नाम	कमरों की संख्या
1. सरकारी सेंक्टर 'बजुराहो होटल' (भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम)	48 कमरे
2. गैर-सरकारी 'बन्नेला होटल' सेंक्टर	70 कमरे

इसके अतिरिक्त, एक पर्यटक बंगला है जिसमें 6 (4 बीड वाले) कमरे हैं और एक टूरिस्ट होटल है जिसमें 100 बीड वाला भवनागार है, इन दोनों का संचालन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

[(ख) भारत पर्यटक विकास निगम की छठी योजना (1978-83) में 20-30 कमरों की पूर्ति द्वारा 'बजुराहो होटल' के विस्तार के लिए 30 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था है ।

सरकार द्वारा एक प्राइवेट पार्टी को भी बजुराहो में 48 कमरे वाले एक होटल के निर्माण के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है ।

(ग) इस समय भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालय बजुराहो के लिए प्राकृतिक विभिन्न षडभा उस पर्यटक कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी आवास के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है ।

(घ) भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालय, बजुराहो को 16 एम०एम० प्रोजेक्टर और पर्यटक प्रचार फिल्मों उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । यह कार्यालय, जब यह आवश्यकता होती है, पर्यटकों के आगमन के लिये खोलने का प्रबंध 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
Arhar . . .	266.3	293.3
Moong . . .	255.0	282.0
Masoor . . .	299.6	329.8
Urad . . .	243.0	243.2
Potatoes . . .	136.9	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	188.3
Sugar . . .	149.9	142.4
Gur . . .	156.3	177.5
Khandsari . . .	156.8	117.4
Vanaspathi . . .	162.0	162.0
Groundnut oil . . .	143.9	139.7
Mustard oil . . .	129.8	120.8

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 powerloom cloth . . .	169.8	167.1
Khadi cloth . . .	160.0	160.0
Hurricane lanterns . .	166.8	168.8
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 . . .	183.9	183.9
Tooth Paste . . .	130.8	130.8
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.

(e) 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 CHITTA 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.

ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियाँ

1840. श्री जयदीप प्रसाद माथुर: क्या प्राथमिक तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियों को प्राथमिक बनाने और उन्हें निहित स्थापनों से मुक्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मकली सवस्वता को रोकने और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाने का है कि एक परिवार के सदस्य एक समिति के पदाधिकारी न हों; और

(ग) नई धर्ती के समय वर्तमान सदस्यों द्वारा पेश की जाने वाली विषयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्तर पर सहकारिता संस्थाएँ में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) कृषकों को अधिक मात्रा में ऋण प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से 1.5 लाख प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को प्राथमिक दृष्टि से प्राथमिक, व्यावसायिक रूप से सक्षम और कार्यकुशल 90,000 संस्थाओं, जिनमें कृषक सेवा समितियाँ और साथ ही प्राथिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए बड़े पैमाने की बहु-उद्देशीय समितियाँ भी शामिल हैं, में पुनर्गठित करने के कार्यक्रम का बहुत अधिक महत्व है। यह कार्यक्रम आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिल-नाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में म्युनाधिक पूरा हो गया है। पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में इसे अभी पूरा किया जाना है। गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और महाराष्ट्र में यह कार्यक्रम अभी शुरू किया जाना है।

मुख्य मंत्रियों और राज्यों के सहकारिता मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने सहकारों और बिजोलियों को प्रलग रखने, प्राथमिक समितियों में खूली सदस्यता की व्यवस्था करने, परधारण करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने, प्रबन्ध मंडल में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए स्थान प्रारक्षित करने, पदाधिकारियों को ऋण देने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और स्वतंत्र प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमित चुनाव कराने की सिफारिशों की थी। बहुत से राज्यों ने इनमें से कुछ प्रबन्ध सभी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया है।

जहाँ तक प्राथमिक कृषि समितियों का सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे निहित स्थावकों को हटाने की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित उपाय धपनाने पर विचार करें:—

- (i) समितियों की सदस्यता की समितिबार समीक्षा करना, सदस्यता बढ़ाने के लिए धर्म-नाथिक लक्ष्य रखना और साथ ही थोड़े थोड़े अन्तराल पर इसके परीक्षण के लिए कारगर उपाय करना;
- (ii) राज्य सहकारी संघों के शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ सदस्यता अभियान चलाना;
- (iii) जहाँ आवश्यक हो, खूली सदस्यता के लिए उपयुक्त विज्ञान बनाना;
- (iv) समितियों के प्रबंध मंडल में कमजोर वर्गों, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियाँ तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ भी शामिल हैं, के लिये पर्याप्त स्थानों का आरक्षण करना;
- (v) कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण देना, ताकि वे सहकारी समितियों का सदस्य बनने के लिये बाधित प्रसंपूर्णो दे सकें;
- (vi) प्रत्येक समिति में कमजोर वर्ग की सदस्य संख्या तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये उनके लिये कुछ ऋण का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत निर्धारित करना।

(ख) राज्यों में लागू सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में उन व्यवस्थितों का उल्लेख है जो सहकारी समिति के सदस्य बनने के पात्र हैं। आमतौर पर, यह व्यक्ति जो 18 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने पर बाणिग हो गया है या जो संबिदा करने में सक्षम है और स्वस्थचित है तथा उस क्षेत्र का निवासी है, सदस्यता के लिये पात्र घोषित किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार, सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों/नियमों में समिति की प्रबंध समिति का सदस्य बूने जाने के बारे से प्रयोग्यतायें भी दी गई हैं।

(ग) प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों जिनमें कृषक सेवा समितियाँ तथा बड़े पैमाने की बहुउद्देशीय समितियाँ भी शामिल हैं, की सदस्यता सभी के लिए खुली करने में धाने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने जो कदम उठाए हैं उनमें से कुछ ये हैं:—

(i) खूली तथा स्वतः सदस्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपयुक्त कानून बनाना; (ii) सहकारी संस्थाओं के प्रबंध मंडल में कमजोर वर्गों के लिये पर्याप्त आरक्षण करना; (iii) पदाधिकारियों व कार्यक्रम की सीमा निर्धारित करना तथा (iv) पदाधिकारियों के लिए प्रायोग्यतायें निर्धारित करना। प्राथमिक कृषि समितियों की उप विधियों में सबसे लिए खूली सदस्यता, छोटे किसानों के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व प्रावि संबंधी आवश्यक बातें शामिल करने के बारे में एकस्पता साने की दृष्टि में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी राज्य सरकारों की प्राथमिक कृषि समितियों की धादमें उप-विधियाँ परिचालित की हैं।

Arrears and collection of Income-Tax

1841. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD 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 Munda.
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.

1

2

- 16 Shri Hujji Mastan Mirza.
- 17 M/s Kamani Engg. Comp. Ltd.
- 18 M/s Madan Motors.
- 19 Shri Nennal P. Shah.
- 20 M/s Nennal Champahal 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 Corpn.
- 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 Tej.
- 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. Gackwad.
- 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 Narsinghdas (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 Rajahadur 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 धोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय और विदेशी 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 शिकायतों की गई है कि वर्तमान सुविधायें सामान्य भारतीय पर्यटकों के हित में नहीं हैं और उन्हें लाभान्वित नहीं करती हैं;

(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 हाँ, 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 कमजोर वर्गों के लाभार्थ पर्यटक के विकास पर केन्द्रीय सक्टर में समान रूप से जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्यम आय वाले व बजट पर्यटकों के वास्ते 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 जसे आवास, जिस का प्रयोग मुख्यतः 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 सोसाइटी की स्थापना की गई है जो उपरोक्त किस्म के आवास की व्यवस्था करने में रुचि रखने वाले संस्थानों/न्यासों/व्यक्तियों को अनुदान/ऋण प्रदान करेगी। इस के अलावा, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने यूथ-ट्रेवल को प्रोत्साहित करने और साथ ही मध्यम आय वर्ग के पर्यटकों की सस्ता आवास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यूथ होस्टलों और पर्यटक बंगलों की एक श्रृंखला का निर्माण किया है।

(ख) 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, 1937;

(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 6-4-76 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 against 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, Baramulla 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 No. of rooms/beds	Date of completion/ commissioning.
1	2	3	4	5
A. Youth Hostels				
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	46 beds	20-7-75
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	46 beds	18-1-76
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	46 beds	26-6-75
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.	Patnitop	Jammu & Kashmir	44 beds	1-3-76

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	} Under construction/To be commissioned shortly.	
16. Mysore	Karnataka	46 beds		
17. Pondicherry	Pondicherry	46 beds		
B. Tourist Bungalows				
1. Porbander	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. Jaipur	Rajasthan	48 beds	December, 74	
6. Dharamsala	Himachal Pradesh	64 beds	24-4-77	
7. Mantralayam	Andhra Pradesh	64 beds	} Under construction/To be commissioned shortly.	
8. Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	64 beds		
9. Sewagram	Maharashtra			

सम्बन्धों का निर्यात

1848. श्री गंगा बसत सिंह :

श्री बी० एच० बनसाला :

श्री हरी शंकर गहलौ :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों और सह-कारिता संघों यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बार-बार नीतियों संबंधी यह घोषणायें की हैं कि प्राप्त आयातों के उपयोग की सम्भावना का निर्यात नहीं किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1976-77 की शुरुआत में वर्ष 1977-78 में हीराज फिल्टरी माला में और फिल्टरी मुख्य की ताजा सम्भावना का निर्यात किया गया

और किन-किन देशों की किया गया तथा 1978-79 में आलू और प्याज के निर्यात के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और आयातक देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) अपनी स्वयं की नीतियों की उपेक्षा करके सरकार द्वारा सम्भावना का निर्यात करने की प्रवृत्ति देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों और सहकारिता संस्थानों में राज्य संबंधी (और वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्र) : (क) सरकार की नीति यह है कि सम्भावना का निर्यात लक्ष्य करने दिया जाएगा जब बरेलू उत्पादन बरेलू मांग से अधिक हो ।

(ब) निर्यात आंकड़े नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

1976-77		अप्रैल, 1977 -		जनवरी, 1978	
माता	मूल्य	माता	मूल्य	माता	मूल्य
मे० टन	लाख ₹०	मे० टन	लाख ₹०	मे० टन	लाख ₹०
अर्ध					
मालू	44670	585.14	104	1.37	
प्याज	163533	1885.11	52222	812.66	
सहस्र	2866	54.17	1519	48.62	
अन्य					
ताजी	4300	127.16	3045	115.91	
संश्लेषण					

मुद्दत: इन देशों को निर्यात किए गए : आर्जेंटीना, ब्राजील, क्यूबा, इटली, जर्मनी, स्पेन, बहरीन, कोस, इटली, ओमान, नीदरलैंड्स, पुर्तगाल, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, ईराक, ईरान, हांगकांग, मालदीव, मारीशस, सऊदी अरब, सोवियत संघ आदि । नवम्बर, 78 से मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि में 25,000 मे. टन मालू व 75,000 मि. टन प्याज के निर्यात का लक्ष्य है । मालू तथा प्याज का निर्यात मुख्यतः उपर्युक्त देशों को ही किया जाएगा ।

(ग) मालू व प्याज के निर्यात की प्रगति इसलिये दी गई है ताकि उपजकर्ताओं को अपने उत्पाद पर पर्याप्त लाभ मिल सके । अन्य मण्डियों का निर्यात जुलाई, 1977 में बन्द कर दिया गया, केवल मल पड़ोसी देशों को अव्यावश्यक त्रहरी और प्रतिबन्ध से पूर्व की बचनबद्धताओं का पूरा करने के लिए छोड़ी सी मात्राओं में निर्यात की प्रगति दी 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 pro- fessionals	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 1978 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. 332.80 crores as given below:

	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
(1) Lower Wardha	39.15
(2) Lower Wunna	24.83
(3) Arunavati	19.13
(4) Bawanthadi	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 Draught 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.

भापात काल के दौरान प्रायकर सम्बन्धी मारे गये छापे

1853. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भापात काल के दौरान प्रायकर विभाग द्वारा कितने स्थानों पर छापे मारे गए थे, और क्या उन सभी मामलों में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिए गए हैं;

(ख) कितने मामलों में मान जमा किया गया था और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियों को अब तक मजा न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन सभी मामलों को कब तक निपटा दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (घ). प्रायकर अधिकारियों ने जुलाई, 1975 से मार्च 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान 5903 छापे मारे। अधिवृत्तों के अंदर और उन मामलों में से प्रत्येक मामले में लिए गए अन्तिम निर्णयों को एकत्र करने में पर्याप्त समय और धन लगेंगे। तथापि, निम्नलिखित 4, बना पहले ही एकत्र कर ली गई है और सरकाल उपस्थित है :—

(1) वित्तीय वर्ष, 1975-76 और 1976-77, के दौरान ली गई तलाशियों के 158 मामलों में, पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य प्रत्येक मामले में 5 लाख २० से अधिक है।

(2) 1 जुलाई, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 31-3-1977 से पूर्व ली गई तलाशियों से संबंधित 5093 मामलों में कर निर्धारण की कार्यवाही की जानी थी। इन कार्यवाहियों में से कुछ कार्यवाहियाँ भापातकाल की घोषणा से पूर्व ली गई तलाशियों से संबंधित हो सकती हैं परन्तु ऐसे मामलों की सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(3) प्राय और धन का स्वेच्छा प्रकटन अधिनियम 1976 की धारा 14(1) के अन्तर्गत, उन व्यक्तियों द्वारा कुल 4491 घोषणाएँ की गई थी जिन के परिसरों की तलाशियाँ 31-12-75 से पूर्व ली गई थी। इन में कुछ वे व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, जिन के परिसरों की तलाशी जुलाई, 1975 से दिसम्बर, 1975 के अंत तक ली गई थी। इन घोषणा करने वालों पर अब दण्ड लगाए जाने और मुकदमा चलाए जाने से प्राय और धन का स्वेच्छा प्रकटन अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत छूट मिली हुई है।

घाय-कर घायुक्तों को सलाह दी गई है कि जिन मामलों में 31-3-1977 से पूर्व तलाशियां ली गई थीं उन सभी में, 31-3-1979 तक कर-निर्धारण पूरा कर लिया जाय।

उन राज्यों के नाम जिनसे अधिकतम कर वसूल किया जाता है

1854 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि देश में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में लोगों से कितना कितना कर वसूल किया जाता है; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां कर की अधिकतम राशि वसूल की जाती है और क्या यह नगरीय क्षेत्रों से है या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० परेल) :

(क) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने इन बात का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है कि क्रमशः ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के ऊपर कौन कितना कितना भार है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय 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।

(ख) राज्यों में से, अधिकतम कर राजस्व की वसूली क्रमानुसार महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में हुई। किन्तु इस बारे में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि इन राज्यों से सम्बद्ध शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का कर राजस्व में कितना-कितना सपेक्ष 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 there of 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 over-time. 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.

पर्यटन स्थलों पर हिप्पि

1859. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री के० बालसा :

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

(क) क्या देश के लगभग सभी पर्यटन स्थलों पर विदेशी पर्यटकों में हिप्पियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार ग्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन अश्रमगत हिप्पियों की उपस्थिति को भारतीय संस्कृति में उनका योगदान देने में सहायक मानती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कहाँ तक सहायक है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम जोशी) : (क) और (ख). भारत आने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के आकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं और राज्य-वार/स्थान-वार आधार पर तैयार नहीं किये जाते। इसके अतिरिक्त डिसएम्बार्केशन कार्डों में, जिनसे पर्यटक आकड़े एकत्रित किये जाते हैं, हिप्पियों के लिए अलग से वर्गीकरण की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसलिए यह बताना संभव नहीं

है कि देश में आने वाले हिप्पियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न 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 COOPERA-
TION 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 COOPERA-
TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (e).
Yes, Sir. The Association had repre-
sented 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 बिन्की के परिणामस्वरूप अर्थव्यवस्था
कायम और हुई है।

1864. श्री रामचन्द्र जी :

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1977 के काल कितनी मात्रा में सोना बेचा गया और उसका प्रति 10 ग्राम औसत विजय मूल्य क्या रहा; और

(ख) सोने के मुद्दे में वृद्धि के कारण उपरोक्त बिन्की में सरकार ने कितना लाभ अर्जित किया और उसे कितनी हानि हुई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) : (क) सरकार के पास जमा खजाना से सोने की बिन्की 3 मई 1978 को आरम्भ की गयी थी, जब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा पहली नीलामी की गयी थी। यह बिन्की 26 अक्टूबर 1978 से स्वयंसेवक की गयी है। अब तक की गयी 14 नीलामियों में, भारत सरकार की ओर से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कुल 12.9 मीटोटन सोना 86.5 करोड़ रुपये के लिए बेचा गया है। इस प्रकार इन नीलामियों में प्राप्त औसत कीमत प्रति दस ग्राम 668 रुपये के लगभग बैठती है।

(ख) क्योंकि बेचा गया सोना वह सोना था, जो तस्करी से देश में लाये गये सोने को जब्त करके सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था, अतः सोने की बिन्की से प्राप्त समस्त रकम को लाभ समझा जाना चाहिए। परन्तु वास्तविक लाभ यह रहा कि इससे तस्करी 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 Pins (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.

**बैतलो (बिहार) में चलत्तारकुम हवाई-
क्षेत्र का विकास**

1868. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या सर्वजन और मानव विकास में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार स्थित बैतलो एक वैज्ञानिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र है;

(ब) क्या यह जैन, बौद्ध, हिन्दू और मुस्लिम धर्मों के लोगों के लिये तीर्थ यात्रा का एक सामान्य स्थल है;

(ग) बैशाली का विकास करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या इसकी पर्यटक महत्ता को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा बिहार में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा 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 विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ब) जी हाँ ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को बैशाली में एक अत्याधुनिक-गृह स्थापित करने की सलाह दी गई है । केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का अभियेक पुष्करणी टैंक के पास पास के क्षेत्र को भूदुर्लभता करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(घ) काठमांडू के लिए संचालित वायु सेवाओं को देखते हुए पटना हवाई अड्डा जल्द से ही एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा है ।

(ङ) बिहार में, बौद्ध तीर्थ से संबंधित स्थानों, यथा, बौद्धगया, राजगीर और नालन्दा, का विकास किया जा रहा है । प्रारम्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों के मास्टर प्लान (भूमि प्रयोग प्लान) तैयार किए जा चुके हैं, जिनके आधार पर आवास, सागत क्षेत्र और शॉपिंग क्षेत्र विकसित करने का विचार है, और साथ ही साथ पर्यावरण आयोजना संबंधी कार्य भी किया जाएगा ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इस स्थान की प्राकृतिक विशेषताएँ बनी रहें ।

Study regarding 'Asian Capital Market'

1889. 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.

छुट्टी के बनेले बेतन देने की योजना

1872. श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : क्या बिज संजी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये छुट्टी के बनेले बेतन देने की योजना को लागू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक लागू किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजनापे सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि व्यय करनी पड़ेगी ?

बिज संजी (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधन 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 co-operatives 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 co-operatives is attached.

Statement

State	Total number of Fair Price Shops	Number of Fair Price Shops being run by Co-operatives	As on
(1)	(2)	(3)	(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	27,533	8,509	30-9-78
Manipur	435	28	31-10-78
Meghalaya	1,398	80	30-9-78
Nagaland	38	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
Total (States)	2,38,835	66,857	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Union Territories:</i>			
A & N Islands	181	35	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	

(£)—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 वृद्धि रोकने के लिए उठाये गये कदम

1876. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री सचिवजी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने के लिये उठाये गये कदमों का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या तत्काल कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिल सके ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच.एम. पटेल) : (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं । उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक संकेत से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं, जैसे कि चावल, गेहूँ, ज्वार, बाजरा तेल (जैसे मूँगफली का तेल, जिनगी का तेल और सरसों का तेल) प्याज, फालू, बीनी, गूड़ तथा चाय पत्ती की कीमतें इस वर्ष, पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष के मुकाबले में कम रही हैं ।

Performance of public sector enterprises

1877. SHRI CHATURBHUI:

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 Corpn.;
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

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

(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:—

Year (as on 31st Dec.)	Quantity of gold in metric tonnes.	Average market price of gold in Bombay (Rs. per 10 grammes)
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 prevailing 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 धायकर की बकाया राशि

1880. श्री राज नारायण. क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई क किन-किन फिल्म कलाकारों पर धायकर की राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकि-कारडस्ताह) : (क) और (ख). जिन फिल्मों कलाकारों की धोर 30-9-78 को प्रत्येक मास में धायकर की 10,000 रुपये से अधिक की बकाया थी,

3227 LS—6

ध में धरेणित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव सीमा 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.

बिड़ला बंधुओं और गोयंका बंधुओं पर बकाया राशि

1882. श्री हुसैन बेब नारायण दासब: क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बड़े व्यापार गृहों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर सरकारी कर बकाया है और किन-किन बंधुओं के लिये कर की राशि बकाया है और कर की बकाया राशि क्या है और इसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) बिड़ला बंधुओं और गोयंका बंधुओं पर कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बिजल मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) धरेणित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । सभी बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों के बारे में पूरी सूचना एकत्र करना संभव नहीं होगा । बोटी के जिन 10 औद्योगिक घरानों ने सामूहीकरण के लिए आधार के रूप में एकाधिकारी तथा निर्बंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 के

अधीन पंजीकरण कराया है उनके व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में, 30-6-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। यह सूचना यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) अधेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

कर्मों पर धाय कर की बकाया राशि

1883. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद शायब : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी 10 कर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जो अधिकतम धायकर देती हैं और जिन पर धायकर की अधिक राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) धायकर की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या सरकार इस राशि को वसूल करने में असफल रही है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) सभी धायकर आयुक्तों से, 31-12-1977 की स्थिति के आधार पर, हाल में एकत्रित की गयी सूचना के अनुसार, उन पहली दस कम्पनियों और कर्मों (भागीदारी की कम्पनियों) के नाम संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिए गए हैं जिनकी 31-12-1977 को, प्रत्येक की कर-निर्धारित धाय और प्रत्येक की तरफ बकाया पड़ी धायकर की सकल मांग, सबसे अधिक थी।

(ख) विभाग ने, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कर की बकाया की वसूली/कटौती को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी है। सूची में वर्णित कुछ मामलों में मांग प्रदायगी योग्य नहीं बनी थी जबकि कुछ अन्य मामलों में मांग विवादास्पद है। इन मामलों में अनिर्णीत पड़ी प्रतीतियों का शीघ्र निपटारा करने के लिए उपाय कर लिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तु-स्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए बकाया करों की वसूली/उगाही के लिए सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा धाय कर अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समय-समय पर उपयुक्त उपाय किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

I. कम्पनियां

क्रम सं०	कम्पनी का नाम	31-12-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार धायकर की सकल बकाया मांग (लाखों रुपये में)
1.	मिनरल एण्ड मैटल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (ग्राइबेट) लि० दिल्ली	कुछ नहीं
2.	मैसर्स इंडियन ग्रायल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
3.	जीवन बीमा निगम, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
4.	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, कलकत्ता	5.69
5.	सैंचुरी स्पिनग एण्ड मैयूकैचरिंग लि०, दिल्ली	34.10
6.	स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ग्रॉफ इंडिया लि०, दिल्ली	63.15
7.	दि प्रोरियन्टल फायर एण्ड नररल इन्फोरेन्स लि०, दिल्ली	301.73
8.	मैसर्स ग्रायल इंडिया लि०, कलकत्ता	कुछ नहीं
9.	ग्राई० वी० एम० बहई ट्रेड कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	186.69
10.	नेशनल इन्फोरेन्स कम्पनी, पश्चिम बंगाल	कुछ नहीं

II. कर्म (अर्थात् आजीविका की कम्पनियाँ)

क्रम सं०	कर्म का नाम	31-12-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार आरक्षण की श्रेणी (लाख रुपये में)
1.	मंगलूर एग्रेस बीडी वर्ल्स, कर्नाटक	कुछ नहीं
2.	तुलसीदास बी० पाटिल, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
3.	मैसर्स देसाई ब्रदर्स, गुजरात	कुछ नहीं
4.	अय्यनदास सोभासाह, भोपाल	0.24
5.	आनन्द टांखेपट्टे एण्ड प्रिंटेर्स, कर्नाटक	कुछ नहीं
6.	कालेखा मोहम्मद हनीफ, भोपाल	5.56
7.	ए० एफ० कर्मसन एण्ड कम्पनी, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
8.	बाम्बे फाइन ब्रैण्डेड मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
9.	जानकीदास एण्ड कम्पनी, बम्बई	कुछ नहीं
10.	हिमाचल ड्रग कम्पनी, मेरठ	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.

दासों की खपत

1886. श्री प्रमत्त राम जावसागल : कृपे वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुर्गति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दासों की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 1975-76 में 51.2 ग्राम से घटकर 1976-77 में 43.3 ग्राम रह गई है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रौद्योगिक तत्व की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक उपाय किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या 1977-78 के दौरान सरकार ने गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे के स्तर पर जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को उचित मूल्य पर दाल उपहार करने के लिये कार्यवाही की थी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार 1978-79 में दाल व्यक्तियों को उचित मूल्य पर दाल उपहार करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ब) क्या दालों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1978-79 में इसका आयात करने का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो कितने टन से तथा उस पर किसकी वसूली करवाई होगी ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक उद्योग और सहकारिता

संसाधन और राज्य मंत्री (जी. आरिफ बेग) :

(क) दालों की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 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 40.8 ग्राम की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता से कम थी। 1977 की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता से कम थी। दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा रहे विभिन्न दीर्घकालीन तथा मध्यकालीन उपायों के प्रतिरिक्त, दूध, मोहन, मछली, घण्टे जैसी प्रोटीन से भरपूर वस्तुओं और मूँगफली तथा सोयाबीन जैसे तिलहनो का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से राशन कार्डों पर नियमित आधार पर दालों का वितरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है।

(घ) पहली अप्रैल, 1978 से दालों का आयात कुल 10 लाख टन (10 लाख टन) के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है। अब तक दालों के प्रतिकार आयात के प्रबंध सिरिया तथा तुर्की 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.O.s 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.	
(1) 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>	5 0% 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 पूंजी निवेश

1894. श्री डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा कुल कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है ;

(ख) कितनी कम्पनियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनका राष्ट्रीकरण नहीं किया गया है और इनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में उनका राष्ट्रीकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) जनता सरकार के गठन के बाद जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा किए गए प्राचीन और सहरी पूंजी निवेश की पुष्टि-पुष्टि प्रतिबलता कितनी है और प्राचीन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (घ) : संलग्न व्योरे के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1978 को भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की देश में कुल 4071.42 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी लगी थी। जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा किए गए धन का किस प्रकार से इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा, इसका निर्णय स्वयं जूझ लेने वाले विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है इसलिए इन रकमों का प्राचीन तथा सहरी क्षेत्रों के अनुसार व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम अधिवेशन के अन्तर्गत, भारत में कारोबार कर रहे सभी बीमाकर्तवियों का (बाहेर के भारतीय हो या गैर-भारतीय) जीवन बीमा कारबार भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम में निहित है। अधिवेशन का अयबाव एक तो वे कम्पनियाँ थीं जो पहले से परिसमापना-धोन थी और दूसरे वे कम्पनियाँ थीं जिन्होंने बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 के लागू होने के समय 1-7-1939 से पहले नया कारबार करना बन्द कर दिया था।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

विबरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

निवेश का वर्ग	रकम
मेयर बाजार प्रतिभूतियाँ :	
1. भारत सरकार की राज्य सरकारों की और अन्य स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतियाँ	2124.58
2. नगरपालिकाओं की प्रतिभूतियाँ जो उपर्युक्त में शामिल नहीं हैं	3.54
3. विदेशी सरकारों, नगरपालिकाओं आदि की प्रतिभूतियाँ	—
4. कंपनियों तथा सहकारी समितियों के मेयर तथा नृण पत्र	288.83
जोड़	2416.95
नृण	
5. अधिकार के लिए गा. निर्गन्तित व्यवसाय के संबंध, में राज्य सरकारों से मिलने वाली रकम	0.08
6. राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को नृण	556.24
7. राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	1.40
8. आवास योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को नृण	213.97
9. औपम्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समितियों तथा अन्य प्राधिकरणों को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	243.48
10. राज्य आवास बोर्डों को सरकारी द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	5.43
11. राज्य आवास बोर्डों को नृण	1.87
12. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों की आवास सहकारी समितियों के वित्तपोषण के लिए एक राज्य सरकार को नृण	1.65
13. आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम लि० को नृण	40.00
14. नगरपालिकाओं की सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	179.47
15. राज्य सरकारों को जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए नृण	2.30
16. श्रिता परिषदों को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	28.23
17. बीनी सहकारी समितियों को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	20.81
18. बीनी सहकारी समितियों को नृण	2.59
19. सहकारी बनाई एकक को नृण	0.22
20. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	3.56
21. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए सांघिक निगम को नृण	3.94
22. एक मुधार ट्रस्ट को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	0.04
23. कम्पनियों को नृण	97.42
24. कम्पनियों को सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	5.51
25. एक औद्योगिक सहकारी समिति की सरकार द्वारा गारंटीमुदा नृण	10.35
26. विदेशों में भारत सरकार को नृण	—
27. राज्य बिजली बोर्डों तथा कम्पनियों या सहकारी समितियों के नृणों के अन्तर्गत उपर शामिल की गई संपत्तियों से भिन्न संपत्तियों को बंधक रखने पर नृण	76.98
28. बैंकों के साथ कम्पनियों को नृण	99.87
29. भारतीय युनिट ट्रस्ट की प्रारम्भिक पूंजी में अंशदान	1595.41
	0.75
मेयर बाजार की प्रतिभूतियों, नृणों तथा भारतीय युनिट ट्रस्ट की पूंजी में निवेश	4013.11
30. मकान सम्पत्ति तथा भूमि	58.71
कुल जोड़	4071.43

चौकसी समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

1895. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कर लगाने के बारे में चौकसी समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो कहां तक ;

(ख) क्या भारत में विदेशियों के रोजगार पर तथा भारतीयों द्वारा विदेशों में प्रेषित लाभ पर कर लगाने से बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ;

(ग) इन दो क्षेत्रों से सरकार को कितनी आय होगी ; और

(घ) धायकर से छूट के बारे में चौकसी समिति की सिफारिशों को सरकार का कहां तक स्वीकार करने का विचार है ?

बिस् मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ) : चौकसी समिति की प्रतिम रिपोर्ट में निहित सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अभी विचार किया जाना है ।

पारिख वेपर मिल्स, गोंदल (सीराष्ट्र) द्वारा उत्पादन मुक्त, सीमा-मुक्त और धायकर का भुगतान

1896. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाव : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पारिख वेपर मिल्स, गोंदल (सीराष्ट्र) द्वारा उत्पादन मुक्त, सीमा-मुक्त और धायकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और इसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म के बुर होने से लेकर अब तक वर्षवार इसने कुल कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश किया है और इसके कितने भागीदार हैं और इन भागीदारों द्वारा अब तक धाय कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और अन्य उद्योग तथा व्यापार संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भी भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन पर धाय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस् मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : प्रेषित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और प्रकाशमय सीमा सवन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

वेपर एण्ड पल्प कन्वर्जन लि०, पूना द्वारा उत्पाद-मुक्त, सीमा-मुक्त और धायकर का भुगतान

1897. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाव : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वेपर एण्ड पल्प कन्वर्जन लि० 1183, शिवाजी नगर, फर्ग्युसन कालेज रोड, पूना द्वारा उत्पाद-मुक्त सीमा-मुक्त और धायकर के लिए कितनी धनराशि भरा की और उस पर धायकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से आज तक इस फर्म में वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और इन भागीदारों द्वारा अब तक कितने धायकर का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापार संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उनके द्वारा कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके विरुद्ध धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस् मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है, और यथा सम्भव सीमा सवन-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) यह पता चलता है कि वेपर एण्ड पल्प कन्वर्जन लि०, 1183, शिवाजी नगर, फर्ग्युसन कालेज रोड, पूना एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम, के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है, और इस प्रकार इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । बिधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 9-2-1942 है ; और इसमें निवेश की गयी पूंजी के वर्ष-वार व्योरे नीचे विवे धनुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित तारीख को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुल्य पत्र के अनुसार

चुक्ता पूंजी
(लाभ
स्वयं 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

लिमिटेड शरीर को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुलन पर क प्रसार	शुद्धता पूंजी (लाख रुपयों 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	34.96
31-7-1974	41.95
31-7-1975	41.97

एक. पुद्गुमजी एण्ड कम्पनी, प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
बम्बई द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और
आयकर का भुगतान

1898. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छावः : क्या बिस्
मंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एक 0 पुद्गुमजी एण्ड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, फोर्ब्स स्ट्रीट, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उनकी धन इस हिसाब में कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक, वर्षवार, फर्म में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई, उसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और इन भागीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया है और ऐसे अन्य उद्योगों तथा व्यापारिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार भी हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उन्होंने कितनी पूंजी लगाई है और गत तीन वर्षों से उनकी धनराशि कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ?

बिस् मंजी (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) :
(क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथामुक्त धीरे-धीरे सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि एक 0 पुद्गुमजी कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लि. फोर्ब्स स्ट्रीट, बम्बई एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है, और इस तरह उसके किसी

भागीदार के होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। विधि न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना 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 शुद्धता पूंजी 10,000 रु की।

डेक्कन वेयर लिमिटेड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पूना द्वारा
उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क और आयकर
का भुगतान

1899. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छावः : क्या बि
मंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में डेक्कन वेयर लिमिटेड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कामनवैल्व बिडिंग, पूना द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनकी धन इस हिसाब में कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक वर्षवार, फर्म में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उनमें कितने भागीदार हैं और उनके द्वारा अब तक आयकर की कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और ऐसे अन्य उद्योगों तथा व्यापारिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार भी हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उनके द्वारा कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों से उनकी धनराशि कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ?

बिस् मंजी (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, उसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा यथामुक्त धीरे-धीरे सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि डेक्कन वेयर लिमिटेड कम्पनी लि., कामनवैल्व बिडिंग, पूना, एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और, इस प्रकार इसके किसी भागीदार के होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 5-7-1885 है तथा 31-3-1949 से 31-3-1976 की अवधि

के दौरान इसकी कुलता पूंजी 11.94 लाख 80 रुपियाँ ।

सरकारी उपक्रमों के स्थापनास्थल तथा कृत्य

1900. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं, उनको क्या मुख्य कार्य सौंपा गया है, गत तीन वर्षों में उनकी उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं, उनको कितनी हानि घबरा लाभ हुआ, उनके मुख्य कार्यालय कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं, उनके वैयरमैनो/प्रेजीडेंटो/प्रबन्धक निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं (यदि यह पद दो व्यक्तियों के पास है तो पूरा ब्योरा क्या है) उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख तथा उनकी कालावधि की समाप्ति की तारीख और उनके मुख्यालय कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं तथा उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मुख्यालय उन स्थानों से अन्य-अन्य स्थानों पर हैं, जहाँ कि उनके मुख्य कार्यालय हैं और ऐसा कब से है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कीर्तिक) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मधानटन पर रज दी जाएगी ।

बिल मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रम

1901. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या बिल मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम तथा मुख्य कृत्य क्या हैं तथा उनके मुख्यालय कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं, उनके वैयरमैनो/प्रेजीडेंटो तथा प्रबन्धक निदेशकों के नाम, नियुक्ति की तारीख तथा कालावधि की समाप्ति की तारीख क्या है (यदि ये पद दो व्यक्तियों के पास हैं तो उनका स्थान क्या है), मुख्यालय कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं तथा उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मुख्यालय उन नगरों से पृथक् नगरों में हैं जिनमें उनके मुख्य कार्यालय हैं और ये कब से हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उपक्रमों की उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं और इन उपक्रमों का गत तीन वर्षों का लाभ हानि का विवरण क्या है ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण 1 से 7 में दी जा रही है ।

[मंत्रालय में रखे गए/देखिए संख्या LT 2951/78]

Amount spent on Employees of R.B.I. Bombay under Bank Medicine Scheme

1902. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: 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*	9,073.00*

*represents amounts paid to the hospital and does not include expenditure incurred before hospitalisation.

(e)

Name of the employees (since expired)	Office/Deptt. to which attached,	Name/s of the Doctor who recommended the bills
1975-76		
Shri A. K. Sinharay (Liver trouble)	Jr. Analyst A.B. & D.G Bombay.	Dr. V. P. Bhatt, B.M.O. Main Office Dispensary.
1976-77		
Shri S. N. Harhe. (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 PARULE-KAR: 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. Surve, 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 PARULE-KAR: 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, 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 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 13th 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:—

(Rs. Crores)	
Year	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 by 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

Notes: 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, Sonapat

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, Sonapat and payment of Estate Duty by his heirs and state:

(a) the reasons why wealth-tax was not recovered from Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonapat 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, Sonapat, 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 ceasing on his death	60,000
(b) Share of legal descendants included for tax purposes	1,27,716
(c) Household goods	2,500
(d) Value of Gun	2,000
(e) Value of fiat Car	9,000
(f) Value of agricultural lands	10,000
(g) Share & deposits for which details are available (out of the total of Rs. 61,636)	56,732
	<hr/>
	74,952 74,952
(h) Advance for purchase of plots to New Friends Co-operative House Building Society	20,000

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/observations 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.

बीजी से मिलित मिठाइयों, चाय खाद्य के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1913. श्री हजाराब साहब : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बीजी के मूल्यों में कमी होने के बावजूद चाय, मिठाइयों, बीजी मिलित खिलौनों और बच्चों की टाफियों के मूल्य पहले के समान हैं; और

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

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख) बीजी में बने पदार्थों तथा तैयार चाय पर कोई कानूनी मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है। नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग ने 20 नवम्बर, 1978 को राज्य सरकारों को तैयार चाय तथा मिठाइयों के मूल्य कम करने के बारे में कदम उठाने के लिए लिखा था। वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री ने 9 दिसम्बर, 1978 को सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा था कि काम्पेन्शनरी के पदार्थ, मिठाई, तली वस्तुएँ, तैयार चाय या काफी, माफ्ट डिब्बे आदि, उनके दामों पर घेरे जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने उनसे इन वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने के लिए उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया था। प्रत्येक राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने/मिठाई बिजनेसर्स, होटल मालिकों तथा उपवास गृहों के मालिकों को इन वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने हेतु राजी करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं/ उठा रहे हैं।

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 PURU-SHOTTAM 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 PURU-SHOTTAM 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 on 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	138	191
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

S.No.	Name of the Hotel	Normal Tariff		Group Tariff on Euro- pean Plan	
		Single Room	Double Room	Single Room	Double Room
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 Construction, Panjim	Bahrain	In operation from June, 1977
2	Shri Anurinder 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 L. L. 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. Gurnan India Ltd., Bombay	U.A.E.	Under implementation
12	M/s. Eswar Construction Ltd., Madras	U.A.E.	Under implementation
13	M/s. S. H. Mualier, Quilon	U.A.E.	Under implementation
14	Shri Shashi Kumar Janardhan Banatkar, 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 (Wire Ropes) 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. Gaha, 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. Osnar 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 CO-OPERATION (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 Unstarred 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 spindleage 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 वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने नियंत्रण लिया है कि विकसित देशों की अपनी धन्य का 0.7 प्रतिशत भाग सहायता के रूप में विकासशील देशों की देना चाहिए;

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक के प्रेजिडेंट, रोबर्ट मैकनमारा ने स्वयं यह बात मानी है कि विकसित देश अपने धन धरे नहीं कर सकते हैं; और

(ग) क्या विकासशील देश कभी की आवश्यकता रहते हुये विकास नहीं कर सकते हु और यदि हाँ, 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 इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० फेल): (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने 1970 में संकल्प संख्या 2626, (XXV) द्वारा दूसरे विकास दशक के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास रणनीति अपनाई थी जिनमें आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नत प्रत्येक देश ने उस के द्वारा विकासशील देशों को दी जाने वाली सरकारी विकास सहायता की राशि को न्यूनतम रूप से बढ़ाना स्वीकार कर लिया था और साथ ही दशक के मध्य तक इस राशि को बाजार मूल्यों पर अपने सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद के 0.7 प्रतिशत के न्यूनतम स्तर तक पहुँचाने की दिशा में भर-सक प्रयत्न करना भी मान लिया था।

(ख) जो हाँ। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और विश्व बैंक के बोर्ड के वर्षभरों की 25 सितम्बर, 1978 की वारिगटन डी० सी० में हुई बैठक में विश्व बैंक के प्रेजिडेंट श्री राबर्ट मैकनमारा ने कहा था कि विकास सहायता समिति के देशों से मिलने वाली सरकारी विकास सहायता के सम्बंध में हाल की प्रवृत्तियाँ चिन्ता की विषय है। इन देशों की सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन की तुलना में सहायता की राशि 1960 में 0.52 प्रतिशत से घटकर 1977 में 0.31 प्रतिशत रह गई। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जब से संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने रियायती सहायता के सम्बंध में 0.7 प्रतिशत सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद का लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया है, तब से यह राशि उस स्तर के घाटे से कभी नहीं बढ़ी और इस लक्ष्य की अपेक्षा इस में लगातार कमी हो होती गई है।

(ग) यद्यपि विकासशील देशों द्वारा आत्म-निर्भरता और आन्तरिक साधन जुटाने पर अधिकतम जोर दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इन प्रयत्नों की कुछ कठोर सीमाएँ हैं। विकासशील देशों की जिन बड़ी-बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है उनमें से कुछ हैं: कम धन्य के कारण जबत की सीमित समता, नियति-योग्य वस्तुओं की विशेषकर कृषि क्षेत्र की वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव, निर्यात-आधार पर संरक्षणमय प्रतिबंध, कृषि उत्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाली प्राकृतिक विपदाएँ और अनुपूरक प्रारंभित निधियों का अभाव। अतः विकासशील देशों की अन्तरित किए जाने वाले साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्यवाई करना आवश्यक है।

जहाँ तक भारत का संबंध है आत्मनिर्भरता हमारी विकास-नीति का एक प्रमुख आधार है और हमारी योजना के लिए जो पूँजी लगाई जाती है उसका अधिकतर भाग आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा जुटाया जाता है। कृषि उत्पादन, विद्युत उत्पादन, औद्योगिक उत्पादन में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं आदि जैसे अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों की क्रियों को दूर करना

के लिए भी हमने कई कदम उठाए हैं। ऐसे प्रयासों के अन्तर्गत के उत्पादन में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और जहाँ जहाँ आवश्यक हुआ है वेम में उत्पादन के काम वाले बायो वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता की समय-समय पर आयात की अनुमति देकर बढ़ाया गया है। बिजली के उत्पादन में बड़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि करने का कार्यक्रम भी तयार किया गया है।

**M/s. Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd.
Calcutta**

1926. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** 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. CHANDRAPPA:** 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 Whitefields, Ramkrishna Math, Belur; Buddha Vihar Temple, Delhi; and Krishna Temple, Vrindaban. This film will be shown on the T.V. network 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. CHANDRAPPA: 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. CHANDRAPPA: 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. Aminchand 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 Bank, 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.

बाढ़ की क्षतिपूर्ति

1935. श्री राजलाल तिवारी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाढ़ की क्षतिपूर्ति की वृद्धि भारत के विकासशील देशों के लिए हाथिकारक है क्योंकि इससे मूल्य वृद्धि होती है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 (वित्तवर्ष तक) के वर्षों में बाढ़ की राशि की सीमा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच.एम. पटेल) : (क) सीमा के अंदर बाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था विकास सम्बन्धी वित्त व्यवस्था का एक मायमा प्राप्त साधन है। किन्तु यदि बाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था व्यापार हो और वास्तविक उत्पादन कम रहे तो धर्म व्यवस्था में मुद्रा स्थिति के बचान पैदा होने की प्रवृत्ति शुरू हो जाती है।

(ख) 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा भागू वित्तीय वर्ष में 28 सितम्बर, 1978 तक बाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

(करोड़ रुपए)

बाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था

वर्ष	केन्द्र	राज्य	जोड़
1976-77	337	3	340
1977-78 (-)	321	83	(-) 238
1978-79	486	(-) 608	(-) 122
(29 सितम्बर तक)			

टिप्पणी : (-) से ऋणमय प्रकट होता है।

प्रतिवार्य बर्मा के आधार पर, 1976-77 में उधारों के 480 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1977-78 में 130 करोड़ रुपए इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

डिबीजन स्तर के नगर को विमान सेवा

1936. डा० रावजी सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और वायव विमानय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विमान सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सिद्धान्त अपनाये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या डिबीजन स्तर के नगरों को विमान सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि डिबीजन मुक्यालय होने के साथ भागलपुर विमानविद्यालय का मुक्यालय है तथा रेलान के बने बनाये कपड़ों के निर्यात का केन्द्र भी है; और

(घ) भागलपुर को विमान सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और वायव विमानय मंत्री (श्री पुष्पकोत्तम जीतिविक) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस के मार्ग-संकेत पर अनुसूचित विमान सेवाओं का परिचालन मुख्यतः डी-डी नगरों (city-pairs) के बीच चलने वाले आवादात के स्वरूप (pattern) तथा उचित मार्ग पर परिचालन के आर्थिक परिणामों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) क्योंकि इंडियन एयरलाइंस का विमान सेवा इसके मार्ग-संकेत पर परिचालकों की वर्तमान अनुसूची के अनुसार पूर्ण रूप से परिवर्तन-व्यस्त है, इसलिए इस मार्ग-संकेत का विस्तार करके इसमें भागलपुर जैसे 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 28 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 RAGAVAJU MOHANARANGAM: 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%
(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- ks	Sub- Staff
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	19.85

Rejection of supplies of Sugar by Sri Lanka

1940. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: 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	898.28
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 लैक हजारी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए 3-स्टार होटल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की योजना क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे होटल निजी क्षेत्र में भी खोले जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (जी पुष्पोत्तम कीर्तिक) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास नियम का, जो कि एक सार्वजनिक सेक्टर उपक्रम है, 1310 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर अम्बेडकर इंग से 790 कमरों की व्यवस्था करते हुए 3-स्टार वाली श्रेणी के 9 होटलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है, बमर्ले घनराशि उपलब्ध हो । इनमें से एक होटल का निर्माण कार्य नई दिल्ली में पहले ही प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है । इसके अतिरिक्त मुम्बैनगर के यासी गृह में 24 प्रतिरिक्त कमरों का निर्माण करते हुए उसे 2/3 स्टार की श्रेणी में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है, तथा जयपुर स्थित होटल प्रद्योत दिसम्बर, 1978 में बाबू किए जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाएगा । 24 प्रतिरिक्त कमरों की वृद्धि करके इसका विस्तार भी किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर में 3-स्टार श्रेणी की 30 होटल परियोजनाएँ 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.

Scrapping 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. SHAFI 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 LIC. 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 कारेस्ट लॉज

1951. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या पर्यटन और मागर विभाग में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटकों के ठहरने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क में कारेस्ट लाज बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के लिए कुछ कार्य किया गया है अथवा धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी गई है ;

(ब) क्या राज्य सरकार ने सहायता देने का प्रावधान दिया है; और

(ङ) क्या इस योजना के प्रतीय स्थानों के चयन करने प्राप्ति का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पबोत्तल श्रीलक्ष्मी) : (क) और (ङ) : यद्यपि यह सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में एक बन्द-गुह का निर्माण किया जाए, तथापि स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन निधियों के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर रहेगा। बन्द-गुह के लिए स्थल का चुनाव कर लिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ) : जी, हाँ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोले जाने के परिणामस्वरूप सहकारी बैंकों के कार्यकरण पर बिपरीत प्रभाव

1952. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या बल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक तथा उन के सम्बद्ध बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र में अपनी शाखाएँ खोले जाने और ऋण सुविधाएँ दिये जाने का सहकारी बैंकों के कार्यकरण पर बिपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या दोहरी बैंकिंग प्रणाली प्रथवा दोनों प्रकार के बैंकों के एक ही क्षेत्र में काम करने के कारण सहकारी बैंकों के काम को घटका पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं। सहकारी ऋण प्रणाली पिछले दशक में बहुत बढ़ी 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 दिये गये ऋण इसी अवधि में 504 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1210 करोड़ रुपये हो गये। ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के मामले में भी दिये गये कुल ऋण 140 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 249 करोड़ रुपये हो गये। बाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं की संख्या जून 1969 के 1832 से बढ़ कर जून 1977 में 9536 हो गई जिस में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक भी शामिल हैं। बाणिज्यिक बैंकों की प्रत्यक्ष कृषि ऋणों की बढ़ावा राशि जून 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार 990 करोड़ रुपये की थी।

(ग) : कृषि ऋण की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है और सहकारी समितियों तथा बाणिज्यिक बैंकों दोनों की ही शाखाओं के माध्यम से कृषि ऋण प्रसार की काफी संभावना है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार द्वारा ऐसे प्रयत्न किये गये हैं कि विभिन्न अधिकरणों में समन्वय हो सके और कृषि की ऋण आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने में एक दूसरे के परिचालन में पूरक हो सकें।

मध्य प्रदेश में तृतीय श्रेणी विमान सेवा का संचालन

1953. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय श्रेणी विमान सेवा सम्बन्धी गिडवानी समिति के प्रतिवेदन में मध्य प्रदेश के केवल तीन स्थानों को शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कान्हा, माण्डू, सांची, उज्जैन बसपुर (मन्वसौर) जैसे प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इन स्थानों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव था;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में तृतीय श्रेणी विमान सेवा का संचालन करने के बारे 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 ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पबोत्तल श्रीलक्ष्मी) : (क) गिडवानी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट में प्रथम चरण में तीसरी वायु सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 50 नये केन्द्रों की सूची में मध्य प्रदेश में कान्हा तथा जबलपुर को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

(ख) समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि मुक्त में, रिपोर्ट में विनिर्दिष्ट घनी आबादी वाले केवल 50 नये केन्द्रों को ही प्रथम चरण में विमान सेवा से जोड़ा जाय। इन घनी आबादी वाले 50 नये केन्द्रों का चयन करने में, समिति ने प्राथमिक दृष्टि में प्रत्यक्ष-निर्भरता की कड़ी कमीटी की धारणा है तथा कुछ मायोंद्वारा सिद्धान्तों की सिफारिश की है, जिनसे तीसरी वायु सेवा की एक मजबूत और व्यवहार्य प्रणाली स्थापित की जा सके ताकि यातायात मांग की पर्याप्त रूप से पूर्ति की जा सके और सम्बन्धित आधार पर विमान यात्रा मार्केट को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और परिचालनों की लाभप्रदता को भी सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। प्रथम चरण एक "साधारण" प्रयास है। अन्य स्थानों को दूसरे चरण में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा। तीसरी वायु सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने वाले स्थानों का निर्णय करते समय, पर्यटकों के लिए स्थान विशेष के महत्व तथा कस्बों/नगरों के औद्योगिक और बाणिज्यिक महत्व को दृष्टि में रखा जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ) : जनवरी, 1978 में, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के प्रयोजन के लिए 18-20 सीटों की क्षमता वाले एक विमान की उपयुक्तता उस के मूल्य तथा बिजली की आवश्यकता और स्वीकार्य शर्तों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की और इस बात की पुष्टि की भी मांग की कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत करना संभव हो सकेगा। राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया कि पर्यटन तथा अन्य महत्व के छोटे कस्बों तथा नगरों की तीसरी वायु सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

घोर इस प्रश्न की जांच कि क्या राज्य सरकारों को फीडर सेवाएँ प्रचालित करने की क्षमता हो जाए, तीसरी बापु सेवा के बारे में कोई निर्णय ले लिये जाने के साथ ही की जाएगी।

(ग) इस समय इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की खजुराहो को बम्बई से विमान सेवा द्वारा सीधे जोड़ने की कोई योजनाएँ नहीं हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central Assistance for Development of Tourism in Garhwal Division

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में परिवहन यूनिटों की स्थापना

1954. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते 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;

(ख) क्या जबलपुर-कान्हा, दिल्ली-खजुराहो, इन्दौर-मन्डू, भोपाल, सांची, इन्दौर-दासपुर (मन्डसौर) जैसे ट्रिप प्रस्तावित यूनिटों द्वारा आयोजित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या खजुराहो की भी सीधी विमान सेवा से बम्बई के साथ जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (आई०टी०डी०सी० 26-10-1976 से इन्दौर में एक परिवहन यूनिट का प्रस्ताव कर रहा है। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का मध्य प्रदेश में दो घोर परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। जबलपुर और खजुराहो में परिवहन यूनिटों की स्थापना करने की संभाव्यता भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के विचारार्थी है।

(ख) सप्ताह में पांच दिन इन्दौर से मण्डू तक और सप्ताह में दो बार इन्दौर से उज्जैन तक के एक विद्युतीय संचालित दोरे भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रचालित किये जा रहे हैं। इस समय, अन्य संचालित दोरे अर्थात् जबलपुर-कान्हा, दिल्ली-खजुराहो, भोपाल-सांची, इन्दौर-दासपुर (मन्डसौर) प्रचालित करने का भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

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

Sick-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	32
13. Kerala	5
14. Punjab	1
15. Assam	1
16. Delhi	1
17. Pondicherry	1
18. Goa	1
TOTAL	306

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
TOTAL	306

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	1,65,22,662
1973	1974-75	2,75,86,236	2,75,86,236
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.	Rs. 10,95,78,000	Do.
	Int. u/f 217(A)	Rs. 22,84,000	
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.

1982. 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

1983. 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 9, 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. metres. at Santa Cruz airport over the area of 17,896 sq. metres. 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 4900 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. MAVALAN-KAR: 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. MAVALAN-KAR: 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 PURU-SHOTTAM 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.O.

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; and

(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. 38,51,540/-

(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 thereof; 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)	3,450	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 cashewnut 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 cashewnuts.

(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 seizure 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 read with Section 193B I.P.A.

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 COOPERATION (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	62.16	(+) 5746.49
	1976-77	607.00	54.70	(+) 4850.00
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	75.00	471.00	(+) 4706.00
2. Sri Lanka	1975-76	29.27	2310.00	(+) 2280.73
	1976-77	114.74	3692.72	(+) 3777.98
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	120.00	460.00	(+) 4570.00
3. Pakistan	1975-76	78.00	2212.00	(+) 2134.00
	1976-77	2.00	187.00	(+) 185.00
	1977-78 (Apr.-Feb.)	2258.00	1.61.00	(-) 597.00
4. Afghanistan	1975-76	1254.00	3396.00	(+) 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.

बाछ तेलों का आयात और निर्यात

1982. श्री जगदीश प्रताप नाथूर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा आयातित और निर्यातित बाछ तेल की प्रत्येक किस्म की मात्रा क्या है; और

(ग) बाछ तेलों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) अंग्रेज-अगस्त, 1978 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम ने बाछ तेलों का जो आयात किया है उस का ब्योरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

	(मात्रा : मे० टन)
1. सोयाबीन तेल	1,66,900
2. ताड़का तेल	32,253
3. रेपसीड तेल	20,250
4. पामोलीन	11,332

योग 2,30,735

1978-79 के दौरान मूंगफली के तेल की 14,277 मे० टन की मात्रा का निर्यात भी किया गया।

(ख) जो उपाय किये गये हैं, उनमें से शामिल हैं : 'घेला' के बेहतर तरीके घपना कर तिलहनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, तिलहनों के प्रशस्त सिंचाई-क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना, सूर्यमुखी तथा सोयाबीन जैसे घपरम्परागत तिलहनों के प्रशस्त क्षेत्र का विस्तार, मूंगफली, मरसा, मूयमुखी तथा सोयाबीन की समर्थन कीमतों का निर्धारण और तिलहनों के गवेषणा कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ 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 ARIF 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 Zulfikarulla, 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, FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, AND INCOME-TAX ACT

SHRI H. M. PATEL: On behalf of Shri Zulfikarulla, 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 18th 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 ANNASAHAB 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. CHANDRAPPA (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. Chandrapan]

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. Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : (मंचवीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में रासायनिक उर्वरक की अत्याधिक कमी है और इसी की दृष्टि में रखते हुए कई स्थानों पर उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाये जा रहे हैं। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश के कोरबा में लगाया जाने वाला संयंत्र जिस के ऊपर लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं और जिस के लिए जमीन भी सीका चुकी है, कुछ मशीनरी भी वहाँ पर छा गयी है, उस के बारे में पहले सरकार का इस प्रकार का निर्णय था कि उस पर काम धीरे धीरे

चलाया जाए लेकिन अब सरकार का इस प्रकार का निर्णय हुआ है कि उस संयंत्र का निर्माण रोक दिया जाए, इस से मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों में काफी चिंता है। हम एक ऐसी स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं कि देश में रासायनिक उर्वरक की काफी कमी है, उस स्थिति में इस प्रकार के संयंत्र के निर्माण कार्य को रोकना जाना अत्याधिक चिंता का विषय है क्योंकि इस से हमारे उर्वरक के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रसर पड़ेगा। साथ ही मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े हुए राज्य के प्रचुर जहाँ कि यह कारखाना स्थापित होना है—देश के कृषि उत्पादन पर और विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि उत्पादन पर भी विपरीत प्रसर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर अगले सप्ताह बहस हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा विषय है कि देश में सड़क 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 पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सड़क विकास के लिए जो सहायता या निधि दी गयी है वह बहुत कम है। यही कारण है कि दोनों राज्यों में सड़क मार्ग तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का ठीक से विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में से गुजरने वाली कई सड़कें दिल्ली और बम्बई को जोड़ने वाली हैं, उन के बीच में प्रत्येक छोटे सैनिक प्रतिष्ठान है और ये महत्वपूर्ण सैनिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं। साथ ही कई औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान भी हैं। लेकिन सड़क यातायात के धीरे नेत्रगत हुई वेज के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त वनराशि का उपलब्ध न कराना चिंता का विषय है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सड़क यातायात की दृष्टि से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को कितनी कितनी वनराशि दी जाने वाली है, इस पर अगले 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.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पोद्देय : (संदर्भ) : मैं केन्द्र द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में फैयर प्राइस शॉप्स पर गेहूं के दाम या दृश्य प्राइस 1-1/2-78 न बढ़ाये जाने के समाचार से ग्राम उपभोक्ताओं में जो अनन्तोंप व्यक्त है उस की शोर नियम 377 के प्रयोग सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा फैयर प्राइस शॉप्स के माध्यम से वितरित किये जाने वाले गेहूं का दाम प्रति बिंदल पांच रुपये बढ़ा दिया जाए। इस समाचार से ग्राम उपभोक्ताओं में काफी असंतोष है। वैसे भी फैयर प्राइस शॉप्स पर मिलने वाले गेहूं ब खुले बाजार में मिलने वाले गेहूं के दामों में विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। यदि इस प्रकार से दाम बढ़ाये गए तो ग्राम उपभोक्ताओं की विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। साथ ही फैयर प्राइस शॉप्स में खरीदने में भी कोई विशेष रुचि नहीं होगी। सरकार द्वारा घोषित नीति के परिपालन की भी विपरीत इस प्रकार का कदम होगा क्योंकि नीति के अनुसार बाजार भाव से कम दाम पर कोई वस्तु हो, यह भाव्य है किन्तु हमसे वैसा सम्भव नहीं होगा। अतः सरकार अपने इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे जिन में कि ग्राम उपभोक्ता संतुष्ट हो, उसे सस्ते दामों पर या बाजार से कम दाम पर गेहूं उपलब्ध हो सके। साथ ही सरकार की नीति का भी सही रूप में परिपालन हो सके। किसानों के लिये भी गेहूं के दाम बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है और वह ठाई रुपये प्रति बिंदल है। वह भी आगामी फसल के लिए है। अतः इस दिशा में भी फैयर प्राइस शॉप्स के लिए गेहूं के दाम बढ़ाने का कोई भी विचार नहीं है। मैंना मैंने कहा है किसानों के लिए केवल ठाई रुपये प्रति बिंदल बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं और ग्राम उपभोक्ता के लिए पांच रुपये बढ़ा दिये जाएंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करे।

(iii) BLOCKAGE OF ROADS DUE TO HEAVY SNOWFALL IN LADAKH AND NEED TO RUSH SUPPLIES TO THAT AREA.

श्रीमती पार्ष्वती बेबी (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष लद्दाख में भूतार्थिक एवं प्रकृतपूर्ण हिमपात हुआ है। कीचीना में इतनी अधिक बर्फ गिरी है कि लद्दाख में दामे जाने के सब मार्ग बंद हो गए हैं और इस क्षेत्र का संपूर्ण भारत से सम्बन्ध टूट गया है। आवागमन के साधन समाप्त हो गए हैं। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि लद्दाख में सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं प्रायः उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जीवन की कमी है। जाने पीने की चीजें, घनाज, तेल, प्याज, सब्जियां आदि का निर्यात बंद हो गया है। बिजली की सप्लाई जोड़े ही दिनों में बन्द हो

जाएगी। जिससे लोगों के रोजमर्रा के जीवन में उलट पलट हो जाएगी। दामे जाने के लिए सब सामान्य वस्तु दिनों में बिजुल हो बन्द हो जाएगा। प्रायः बर्फ गिरने में पहले इन सब चीजों की पर्याप्त सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए थी। अन्य राज्यों में प्राकृतिक विपदा, बाढ़, चक्रवात, समुद्री सूकान के दामे और इन सब से घन जन की हानि होने पर केंद्रीय सरकार ने समय समय पर सहायता प्रदान की है। इसी प्रकार लद्दाख में हिमपात के मध्यक प्राकृतिक कोष के कारण लोगों को जिन भयावह कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, केन्द्र सरकार उन सब का अध्ययन एवं लेखा जांचा तैयार कर रणनीति योजना बनाए। लद्दाख हमारी गोमा पर स्थित महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। वहां अत्यधिक पिछड़पन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी है। इस वर्ष के प्रकृतपूर्ण हिमपात से उन की कठिनाइयां बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि भारतीय वायु सेना की सहायता से तुरन्त वहां आवश्यक वस्तुएं पहुंचाई जायें और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपदा में लोगों की रक्षा और इस क्षेत्र में आवश्यक वस्तुएं नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराने के लिये स्थायी एवं नियमित योजना बनाई जायें। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों के बारे में लोक सभा में वह वक्तव्य 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 मनोहराम बागड़ी (समूरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि प्रायः पहली बधा—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्टैंडिंग पड़िये।

श्री मनोहराम बागड़ी : हां तोहिया और महात्म गांधी के स्वन साकार हो रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टैंडिंग में यह नहीं है।

श्री मनोहराम बागड़ी : मैं जरा बता दूँ कि भारत के किसान इन्टरनल रूप और बाज किसानों की इतनी जबरदस्त बल गई।

नियम 370 के अन्तर्गत बयान की जो आवश्यकता होती है उसको पड़ रहा है। उसकी एक रकम इसलिये पड़ गई कि 23 दिसम्बर को होने वाली जो किसान सम्मेलन की बैठक है उससे नीकरवादी सरकारों की और कुछ पाबन्दी के सम्बन्ध जारी हुए हैं।

23 दिसम्बर को किसान सम्मेलन की सम्मति से सम्पूर्ण भारत के किसानों की बीबीसी चर्चक सिंह के अग्न विषय पर इकट्ठा होने का आश्वासन दिया है ताकि भारतवर्ष के किसान वैश्वजीविकी

Autonomy for Akashvani & Doordarshan (Mot.)

1955 में झूठे हो कर किसानों के पैसे का हिसाब निकालें। ऐसे किसान को पदावार का शोषण भाव द्वारा होता है और उसे जो पैदा करते वषण चोरी को जरूरत है वह मंहगी लेनी पड़ती है जिससे वह किसान घुट रहा है। आपकी माफ़ूस है कि आज भारत का किसान ध्वजवाद का पात्र है जिसने पी०एन० 480 से देश को मुक्त कराया। मुझे यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि आजारी के पहले खेती पर निर्भर करने वालों की आमदनी एक थोड़ी और गिर खेती करने वालों की आमदनी 2 थी। आज खेती करने वालों की आमदनी पड़ी है और गिर खेती करने वालों की बहुत बढ़ी है। याना अब यह मात्रा 1 और 2 को छोड़ कर 1 और 1 की मात्रा हो गई। यानी गिर खेती पर रहने वालों की आमदनी 4.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्टेटमेंट को पढ़िये। समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विभूत शक की सीध में न बताइये। मैं आपका बहुत विज्ञापन करना हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन कुछ मर्यादा का तो ध्यान रखना पड़गा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : दिल्ली में हर वर्ग के लोग झूठे होते हैं। दिल्ली में जलसे और जलुन हर प्रकार के लोग और व्यक्ति अपनी जायज मांगों को ले कर निकलते हैं।

श्री गी आपसे प्रश्न कर रहा था कि दिल्ली में हर वर्ग के लोग झूठे होते हैं। अपनी मांगों के लिये जलसे और जलुन भी होते हैं। परन्तु कभी कोई पाबन्दी बाहनों पर नहीं लगती। बाहनों पर पाबन्दी के बारे में गिर-जरूरी और गिर-मुनासिब जो पत्र कमिशनर पुलिस ने रखे उसमें प्रधान मंत्री का भी जिक्र किया है, वह उचित नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पुलिस कमिशनर का पत्र है, यह पत्र तो मैं मेज पर ही रख दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, पत्र को खुद रख लीजिये और स्टेटमेंट को पढ़िये। (स्वव्यवस्था)

AN HON. MEMBER : Please let us know what it is.

****Not recorded.**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, आप पत्र को खुद रख दीजिये और बाद में दिखा लीजिये अपने दोस्तों का।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसमें ऐसी बूझावटी है कि नीकरशाह प्रधानमंत्री को किसी न किसी तरह बीच में थलीटकर किसानों से तोड़ना चाहते हैं। यथार्थ हो, मदन में लोग इस बात पर विचार करें और गमस्त भवन जो कि किसानों की बुनी हुई है किसानों की आमदनी पर, किसानों के आने पर उनका स्वागत करें और कमिशनर पुलिस दिल्ली को इस कार्य के लिये लाइना दें।

12.21 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY FOR AKASHVANI AND DOOR-DARSHAN—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 NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati) : 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 (Bhilwani) : 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.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संक्षेप में माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने, जिस की मांग हम बहुत दिनों से कर रहे थे कि यह रेडियो और दूरदर्शन एक स्वतंत्र स्वायत्त-भासी नियम बन जाए उस के बारे में बर्गोज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश की है। इस के बारे में प्रश्नकारों में बहुत से मुद्दाएं आए हैं। मैं दो तीन प्रश्नकारों में से दो-दो तीन तीन साधन पढ़ना चाहता हूं। तीन बार बातें उन में बहुत प्रमुख हैं। यह स्वायत्त-भासी नियम, जैसा मेरे मित्र वांग रहे थे, कितना मात्रा में किम हद तक स्वतंत्र हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो इसके चालक है, जो प्रबंधक है, दोहरे प्राक इन्स्टीट है वे कैसे चुने जायें। तीसरी बात यह है कि इसकी आर्थिक क्षमता कैसी हो। चौथी बात यह है कि इसमें जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं क्या उनका भी इनमें कोई हिस्सा होगा? क्या उनका भी कोई एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन होगा या नहीं। इसके अतिरिक्त जो हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाएँ हैं उनको इससे क्या लाभ होगा जैसे कि विदेशों में लाभ मिलता है। इन चार पांच बातों पर बर्गोज कमेटी ने अपनी राय दी है।

पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि प्राकाश-वाणी और दूरदर्शन में सब की बात रखी गई है लेकिन जो लोग प्राकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को प्राथमिक बनाते हैं, उनकी कोई बात नहीं रखी गई है। इसमें जो कलाकार हैं, जो संगीतज्ञ हैं जो हर तरह की कला जानते हैं, जिनके प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम रखते हैं, जिनके समाचार प्राथमिक करते हैं, जिनकी फिल्मों को प्राथमिक करते हैं उनका कोई प्रतिनिधित्व बर्गोज कमेटी में नहीं था। महीना यह हुआ कि इन लोगों के हितों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

[श्री उद्योग]

इसमें दो कमियाँ हैं। एक तो आप जो समाचार प्रसारित करते हैं उसमें बारे में एकोनामिक टाइम्स ने बहुत सही लिखा है कि जो न्यूज रिपाटमेंट है, समाचार विभाग है, उसको दूसरे विभाग से चलाना ठीक है। जो जर्नेलिस्ट लोग हैं, विशेषकर जो प्रमुख पत्रकार हैं उनके बिम्बे इस काम को कर दिया जाये, उन्हीं की सेवाओं से इस काम को चलाया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। एकोनामिक टाइम्स लिखा 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 मुद्दा यह थाया है कि हम अपने आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र मिलान संस्थाओं में भी कर दें जैसा कि बिदेसों में भी होता है। हाँ, यह बात नहीं लिखी गई है कि उनको व्यापारिक या सरकारी समाचार प्रसारित करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम जो आकाशवाणी दिखाती है वह विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालय अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में दिखा सकते हैं। जिस प्रकार से यहाँ पर रॉडियन कॉमिल थाफ एग्रीकल्चरल लिसेज है उसके पास पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट में एक प्रसारण केन्द्र हो जाये तो वहाँ से वे बता सकते हैं कि कौन सा बीज बोया जाये, कौन से बीज की जाये, कौन से बीज मारे जायें। इसके द्वारा तमाम आस पास पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों को लाभ पहुँच सकता है। तो इस प्रकार प्रसारण व्यवस्था जरूर की जानी चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर पूर्वी भारत में जो आठ राज्य हैं—अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड इत्यादि—वहाँ पर दूरदर्शन का कोई केन्द्र नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब नियम बनया जा रहा है तब मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाना चाहिए कि जब आप पिछड़े इलाकों को दूसरे इलाकों के तरीब माना चाहते हैं तब आपका यह परम कर्तव्य हो जाता है इस जनता पार्टी की सरकार में, कि उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की सेवा पहले की जाये। इस पिछड़े इलाकों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए वहाँ पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये ताकि वहाँ के तरीब लोग उसका लाभ उठा सकें। मैं इस सिमिलिने में साहजिक से मंत्री जी से लिखा-पढ़ी कर रहा हूँ कि मुम्बईपुर के सेन्टर से पूर्वांचल उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर में एक केन्द्र बना दिया जाये और माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के माध्यम से एक केन्द्र छपरा में, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा पर लगा दिया जाये। इस प्रकार से गोरखपुर, आरुणाचल और बलिया जो कि की

अरुणाचल का बिना है—सभी जगह प्रसारण हो सकेगा और वहाँ के लोग उससे लाभान्वित हो जायेंगे तथा इसमें खर्च भी कम आयेगा। लेकिन यह नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि जो रिपोर्टें आती हैं वह उसी प्रकार से आती हैं जैसे कि पुरानी रिपोर्टें आया करती थी। एक स्वायत्ततासी नियम हम इसलिए चाहते हैं कि हमारा उसमें एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन हो। जब तक इसमें नौकरशाही की बू रहेगी तब तक उसी प्रकार की रिपोर्टें आती रहेंगी। सन् 1967 की बात है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमने एक मंत्री जी से एक बात के लिए कहा तो उन्होंने सेन्टरी से पूछा और सेन्टरी ने कह दिया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। मंत्री जी कहने लगे कि सेन्टरी कहता है कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। हमने मंत्री जी से कहा कि आप खुद देखिये हो सकता है या नहीं तो वह हो गया। तो स्वायत्ततासी नियम में अक्सर नहीं रहने चाहिये, उन के इस नियम में रहने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। प्राइंसीपल ०एम० कनेक्टर हो गये—सब यजों के वही डाक्टर बन गये—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। इसलिये आकाश-वाणी में उन लोगों को रखा जाय, जो इस विषय में शिक्षा पाये हुए हों, जिन का कोई टेस्ट हुआ हो, जिन की उस विषय में रुचि हो—ऐसे लोगों को चुन-चुन कर रखें में रखिये। वरना सब कुछ कागज पर ही लिखा रहेगा और परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। आप देखिये—फिशरीज कारपोरेशन, जो हावड़ा में था, बाइबल-अप हो गया, इसी तरह से दूसरे कारपोरेशनज बाटे में चल रहे हैं या बाइबल-अप हो रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में एक गुरर कारपोरेशन है—33 लाख 3 हजार के बाटे में चल रहा है—क्योंकि इन्टी कनेक्टर लोग उस के मासिक बने हुए हैं। इन व्यक्तियों के द्वारा संचालित कारपोरेशनज की यह हालत है—ऊँची दुकान, फीका पकवान।

आप अपनी किताब आकाश-वाणी को पढ़िये—बड़ी सुन्दर छठी है। मालूम होता है कि बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें इस में हैं। मैं भी पढ़ कर मुनता हूँ—“संचार का जनतंत्रीकरण”—मुझे मालूम नहीं इस का धरोही क्या होगा, क्योंकि मैं बहुत धरोही पढ़ा नहीं हूँ। इस में जो लिखा है—यदि आप उस को सम्बन्ध-सम्बन्ध मान कर, विराम-पूर्ण-विराम सब को मान कर बोलें, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। आप इस में लिखते हैं—

“स्वतन्त्रता के तीस वर्ष बाद भारत में प्रसारण संत को स्वायत्तता दी जानी है। राजनीतिक कर्तित द्वारा अब तक अपने अधिकार में रखे गये और काम में लाये गये इतने कर्तितवादी माध्यम पर से अपना नियंत्रण समाप्त करने की यह आत्म-विसर्जनमूलक प्रथा आयब अपने आप में अमूर्ति है।” यह कितनी ऊँची बात है—हम खुद की खुदी की मिटा दें। लेकिन जो लोग सामने बैठे हैं, अक्सर एस्टीमेट के सामने आते हैं और मैं बोलता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे हैं जो इस खुदी को मिटा रहे हैं? यहाँ तो लिखा है—“आत्म-विसर्जन की प्रथा आयब अपने आप में अमूर्ति है” लेकिन किताब विसर्जन होगा—यह समझ बतलावेगा।

घाने लिखा है—“रेडियो और दूरदर्शन का स्वरूप ही ऐसा है कि वे जनता के ही अधिकार में रहें और यह आवश्यक है कि वे जनता के हितों को पूरा करें।” यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस का मतलब है कि रेडियो और दूरदर्शन अपने आप में स्वायत्त रहेंगे। इंग्लैंड में बीबीसी 0 है—वहाँ रेडियो की हड़ताल होती है तो वह सरकार के खिलाफ होता है। मगर आप कहेंगे कि हमारी सरकार का भी उन पर अधिकार होना चाहिये, क्योंकि हम उस को पैसा देंगे। यह बात ठीक है—सरकार की नीति का भी सही प्रचार होना चाहिये, इस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इस का जनतंत्रीकरण होना चाहिये, विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिये और जो कार्यक्रम कला, नाटक, नाच, संगीत के प्रचारित हों, संगीत भारतीय हो, मातृवीय पद्धति का हो या प्राज कन का संगीत हो—इन सब का चुनाव आप के माइण्ड में के अफसर नहीं करेंगे, वहाँ के कलाकार और विज्ञेय करेंगे।

भूक में जब आकाशवाणी का गठन हुआ—तो उस में बड़े-बड़े साहित्यकारों को रखा गया, मुझे याद है हजारी प्रसाद जो द्विवेदी जैसे लोग, हमारे लखनऊ के बर्मा जी जैसे लोगों को रखा गया, लेकिन अब इन की सलाहकार समितियों में कौन लोग हैं—जिन का साहित्य से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, जो कहानी नहीं लिख सकते। 1938 में कलकत्ता में नाट-वेव ट्राममीटर के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर कवीन्द्र रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने “आकाशवाणी” शीर्षक कविता लिखी थी—मैं उस को पढ़ कर मुन्नाना चाहता हूँ—यह बंगला में है, मैं ने जेल में बंगला का अभ्यास किया था, सायब उलता बड़िया न पड़ सकूँ—

घरार धनिया होते धोई गोनों

उठीली आकाशवाणी,

धमर लोकेर महिमा दिनों जे

मर्त लोकेरे घानी ।

सरस्वतीर आसन पातीली

नील गगनेर माझे,

आलोक-बीनार मया मण्डले

मानुषेर बीना बाजे ।

सुरेर प्रवाह आप सुरलोके

दूर के से नेय बीनी ।

कबि कल्पना बहिया बलिलो

अलख सीधामिनी ।

भावा-रथ धावे पूवे पवित्रमे

सूर्य रबेर साथे,

उघाड होईनो मानव चित

स्वयंर सीधामाते ।

आप देखिये—इस कविता में क्या जजबात है। इस कविता को उन्होंने 1938 में लिखा था।

क्या अब तक उन जजबातों पर कोई कार्यवाही की गयी? ठीक है आपने बोर्ड बनाया है। एक स्टाफ कासेज की व्यवस्था की गयी है, यह भी ठीक है। लेकिन कहाँ इन की ट्रेनिंग होगी, कहाँ सब कुछ होगा, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया।

अन्त में मैं एक बात का सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। प्राथिक व्यवस्था के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया का कोई भी ऐसा देश नहीं है जो मौखिक संस्थाओं से रेडियो और टेलीविजन की फीस लेता हो। जब कोई नाटक मंडली यूनिवर्सिटी या कांजेज में नाटक खेलने के लिए जाता है तो क्या मबमेंट उस से टेकस लेती है? नहीं लेती है। अगर लेती भी है तो दरखास्त 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 ही नहीं हुआ है। मम्बे हिन्दुस्तान का नकशा आप देख लीजिए कि प्रसार और प्रसारण कैसे है। फिर भी आप रेडियो लायसेंस फीस बढ़ाने की बात कहते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस को बिल्कुल खत्म कीजिए। एक बार मैं ने पहले भी कहा था जब मेरा भाषण छपा हो नहीं था। दूसरी बार छपा था जिस में कहा गया था कि उस सेन ने मांग की है कि लायसेंस फीस हटा दी जाए। आप जानते हैं कि लायसेंस फीस की, दस रुपये की कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मगर इस के लिए 25 बार पोस्ट आफिस जाना पड़ता है और न देने पर जो जुर्माना देना पड़ता है उस से दिमाग भ्रमना है कि यह समय व्यर्थ जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ कि इस को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दीजिए। आप इस से घाट करोड़ रुपये, 18 करोड़ रुपये, 23 करोड़ रुपये कमाते हैं। आपकी जरूरत है 75 करोड़ रुपये की। पहले आप सब पैसा दीजिए और धाने बल कर के कमेटी बिठाइये जो यह सोचे कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की धामदानी के कौन-से खोत हो सकते हैं जिस से कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। जब तक वह स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने पैरों पर न खड़ा हो जाए तब तक आप उस की मदद करते रहिये और इस बात को देखते रहिये कि जनता पार्टी का जी बोधनापक्ष है, उस में जो बाये जनता पार्टी ने किये हैं कहीं उन के विपरीत तो हम नहीं जा रहे हैं और कहीं वे लोग जनता पार्टी के विरुद्ध प्रचार में तो नहीं लग रहे हैं। यह सब आपकी देखना पड़ेगा। आकाशवाणी और आकाश भारती पर इतना नियंत्रण तो सरकार का रखना ही पड़ेगा।

बर्गीज साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस में थोड़ी कमी है। उन्होंने इस के बोर्ड में या ट्रस्टी बोर्ड में कलाकार या साहित्यकार को नहीं रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बोर्ड प्राक ट्रस्टीज में साहित्यकार और विरज महाराज जैसे नर्तक लोगों को रखा जाए ताकि यह अच्छी तरह से चले। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम कहीं कि कल्पक कमी नाथो, वह धरन नाटयम नृत्य करने लगे। इस तरह से तो यह सब नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए जानकार लोग इस में रहने चाहिए जिससे उन लोगों की बिलबस्पी इन संस्थाओं में हो। आपकी ऐसे बहुत

[श्री उज्ज्वेल]

से लोग मिल जाएंगे और कम पैसों में मिल जाएंगे ।
उन की सेवाएं घाप इनमें उपलब्ध करें ।

घाफकी घाफाफाफाफाफा और दूरदर्शन के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी दूनियन और केडरेसन के नु-माहवों को भी मंत्री जी इन म जकर रखियेगा नहीं तो दूसरे दिन हड़ताल हो जाएगी । मेरे मित्र मुझ-राजम जी धनजन कर रहे हैं । ब कहते हैं कि हवारी मांग नहीं मानी जा रही है । अगर घाप चाहते हैं कि घाफे चल कर कोई बम संघर्ष न हो तो कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इस में रखा जाए ।

इन सब्बों के साथ मैं बर्गीज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से घाफा करता हूँ कि इस के बाद से, इस सब में नहीं तो घगले सब में एक विधेयक लायेंगे जिससे कि इन के लिए कानून बने और इस घगले सब में घाफाफा घारतो के नीचे हों । मंत्री जी इस में मेम्बर घाफ पार्लियामेंट को भी मौका 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 MUKUNDA 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 channelised towards constructive activities through these media. Educational 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.

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 benefitting the taste of the Indian people, more so Maharashtraian 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 Governments 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 out set, 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 Advaisis 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.

*SRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Pahar): Madam Chairman, I am very happy to participate in this purposeful discussion on the Resolution speak-

sored 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 superficially. 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 indignities 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. e

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 already Rs. 15.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: 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 धनन्त इवे (कच्छ) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वर्गीक कमेटी रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी है मैं उसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे देश में इस माध्यम पर सन् 1923 से लगातार डायरेक्टरी या इनडायरेक्टरी कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल रहा है। 1966 में जो चन्दा कमेटी बैठी उसने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि इस माध्यम को स्वतंत्र माध्यम बनाना चाहिए। उसी प्रकार से कई वर्षों से हमारी यह मांग रही है कि इस माध्यम को स्वतंत्र कर दिया जाये। जब वह कमेटी बैठी थी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी तब कई भ्रमण भ्रमण देशों में भ्रमण भ्रमण से यह माध्यम चल रहा था। फ्रांसिये में एच-टीवीर सिस्टम चल रहा है। वहाँ पर थोड़ा सा गवर्नमेंट के पास भी कंट्रोल है, कुछ कामगियम एजेंसीज के पास भी है और कुछ पब्लिक बाइकास्टिंग भी है। बेल्जियम में ट्यूटीयर सिस्टम चल रहा है। बाजील में गवर्नमेंट के पास यह माध्यम नहीं है, वहाँ पर स्वतंत्र संस्था इसको चला रही है। चीन में यह माध्यम गवर्नमेंट के पास है।

हम यहाँ पर नेशनल बाइकास्टिंग ट्रस्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं। वर्गीक कमेटी ने जो आर्टर दिया है उसमें कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में ए से धार तक कई बातें शामिल की गई हैं। सारी बातें जो बताई गई हैं उसमें ट्रस्टीज के माध्यम से, ट्रस्टीज जो नामिनेट किये जायेंगे, उनके द्वारा काम चलेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि नामिनेशन की बात से हम दूर रहें। जैसा कि पारलेकर जी कहु, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को इसमें आप मत शामिल, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को इससे दूर ही रहिए। नामिनेशन की जो बात है उसमें दूर रहना चाहिए। जब 14 या 21 ट्रस्टीज को नामिनेट करेगे तो उसमें मैं मानता हूँ कि अच्छे लोग आयेंगे, एक्सपर्ट लोग भी आयेंगे लेकिन कुछ न कुछ बात ऐसी रहे जायेगी जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए। फिर जो स्वतंत्र बाडी बनेगी उस पर हमारा कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से कोम्यूनिकेटिव सोसायटीज में एलेक्शन के द्वारा लोग चुने हैं उसी प्रकार से कुछ लोगों को नामिनेट किया जाय और कुछ लोग जो स्वाभ, नीधियम तथा बड़े पैसल हैं, आर्टिस्ट्स के आर्गनाइजेशन हैं या म्यूजिक की सुसरी संस्थाएँ हैं उनमें से चुनकर पायें। इस तरह से यह संस्था बने। इसमें कुछ हार्ड प्रॉफिजियल, केयरफुल बरीरू नामिनेट हों और साथ ही काबजार बरीरू जो हैं उनकी रिजि-लेबेडिज की इसमें जाने चाहिए ताकि हमारे सामने कोई भी कर्प्राडी बाकी न रहे।

कई सदस्यों ने वहाँ पर यह बात कही है कि हमारा उस पर क्या कंट्रोल रहेगा। हमारा

कुछ कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। मैं इस बात को बोधग्राह्य चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्लेमेंट का पूरा कंट्रोल उस पर होना चाहिए। जैसा कि आज यूनिवर्सिटीज में हम देखते हैं कि कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, कई बार वहाँ से जवाब भी पूरा नहीं आता है तो उसी तरह से हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। वर्गीक कमेटी ने जो आर्टर बनाया है उसमें ए से धार तक जो बातें बताई हैं वह अच्छा निष्कर्ष निकाल कर बताई हैं। स्वतंत्र प्रायोग बनना तो अच्छी बात रहेगी लेकिन धरार गवर्नमेंट का या पार्लेमेंट का कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रायोग पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं होगा। या मैं इस को इस तरह से कहता हूँ कि एड-मिनिस्ट्रियल कंट्रोल मत रखिये, लेकिन इस तरह का कंट्रोल प्रबन्ध रखिये जिस से वह आपकी जबाब दे सकें। एकाउन्ट्स के मामले में तो कंट्रोल है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा कंट्रोल उन पर प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिस से यह कांफिरेन्स अच्छी तरह से काम कर सके।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय इस रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर जल्द से जल्द प्रावधान बिल इस सदन के सामने लायेंगे। उन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट की सदन के सामने बिचार करने के लिये रखा—इस के लिये मैं उन का हृदयपूर्वक सत्कार करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री एल० के० भाटनानी।

सूचना और प्रसारणमंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण खाड-गामी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का बहुत धारायी हूँ.....

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 : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने यहाँ पर इंट्रक्शन छोड़ी है कि 3 बजे प्राइवेट मेम्बरस का काम प्रारम्भ होने से पहले, एक मिंट पहले मिनिस्टर साहब अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ कर दें, जिस से कि छगले दिन वही बोलेंगे और दूसरे कोई गवम्प नहीं बोलेंगे और यह बहुत यही 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 कृष्ण खाडगामी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कल और आज जो बहुत मेरे प्रस्ताव पर हुई है, उस से इतनी बात स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ तक वर्गीक कमेटी के मूल मसू का सवाल है कि प्राकाशगामी और प्रसारण को स्वायत्त-संस्थाओं के रूप में परि-वर्तित किया जाय और जो मेरी सरकार की एक निश्चित योजना है, कृत-संकल्प है, उस का प्रश्न: सभी वहाँ से समर्थ विस्था है। प्रायः मध्य का उपयोग मैंने इस लिये किया है—क्योंकि बोलीन संस्थाएँ हैं इस के बारे में काफ़ी गहरी चर्चा प्रकट की है। सभी प्रायः ही की वहाँ में आकस्मिक प्रचार की चीज रहे से और

[श्री सत्य कृष्ण शर्माजी]

कल मेरे मित्र श्री समर गुह्र बोले हैं—दोनों ने इस बात पर बल दिया कि हम कहीं अपनी धाइयविलिस्टिक कल्पना और थ्योरेटिकल कल्पना में ऐसी पल्ली न कर बैठें कि जिस के कारण धाकाशपाणी और और दूरदर्शन जैसे शक्तिशाली संसार साधनों पर किसी बेस्टेड-इन्स्टेड का प्रभाव हो जाय या इस की इस प्रकार की रचना बन जाय कि जिस के कारण देश का ग्रहित हो। लेकिन मैं उन की भाषा सुनने के बाद और उन का भाषण सुनने के बाद भी इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि जहाँ तक मूल मुद्दा है, उस मूल मुद्दे पर कोई बहुत ज्यादा मतभेद नहीं है, मतभेद उस के नियन्त्रण के तरीके पर है।

समापति सहोदय : अब आप धनले दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखेंगे।

अब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस शुरू होता है।

श्री पबित्र मोहन प्रधान, आप अपना भाषण शुरू 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 Narain 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."

श्री बसुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रोवा) : माननीय सभापति सहोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि अगर भूमि-हीनों को उनकी जीविका का साधन, उनको खेती करने के लिए जमीन नहीं दी गयी तो इस का परिणाम बड़ा भयावह हो सकता है। उस दिन मैंने सोचते हुए इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि धार्या विनोदा भाषे ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रयास किया था कि इस देश के भूमि-हीनों को जमीन मिल जाए लेकिन उनका प्रयास सफल नहीं रहा। आज भी हमारे देश में 4,74,9400 व्यक्ति हैं जो खेती का काम करते हैं और जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है। ये ऐसे लोग हैं जो खेती का काम करते हैं, धान खेती करते हैं लेकिन उन के पास एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं है। यह स्थिति आज देश में है। यह स्थिति आज हम सोच पर आ गयी है कि अगर शीघ्रतः ही उन को जमीन नहीं मिलती है, उन को जीविका का साधन नहीं मिलना है तो इस का परिणाम इतना भयानक हो सकता कि उस की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती।

हमें दुनिया का इतिहास सिखाता है कि जहाँ दबे हुए लोगों को, धन्याय दीति लोगों को उन की जीविका के साधन नहीं दिये जाते वहाँ बे निराश हो कर, हताश हो कर गमग्रस्त प्रति पर उतर घाते हैं। इस के लिए कोई बहुत बड़ा प्रमाण दुर्जन की धार-शयकता नहीं है। हमारे देश में भी शुरू में, 1954 में ऐसा हुआ और चीन तथा रूस तो इस के प्रमाण हैं ही। बहुत दिनों तक इन को ऐसा ही बताया नहीं रखा जा सकता है और आज देश का सातारण भी ऐसा ही है कि इन को शीघ्रतः ही जमीन मिलनी चाहिए। इन सब को जमीन देना कोई असंभव बात नहीं है लेकिन इस के लिए इच्छा शक्ति और संकल्प होना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि ये लोग विवश हो जाएंगे, और मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह दिन घाय, जिस दिन इस देश में न्याय पाने के लिए जून की नदियाँ बहें, आति हो। वह दिन दुर्भाग्य का दिन होगा। उन में लोकतंत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा। एक भूखा धारवी हताश हो कर कुछ भी करने को तैयार हो जाता है।

बुद्धिमान : कि न करोति पापम्

भूखा धारवी क्या नहीं करता। अभी हम बोरी देर पहले धाकाशपाणी और धाकाश भारतीय पर चर्चा कर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि लोकतंत्र की नींव को मजबूत रखने के लिए संसार माध्यमों का पूर्णतः स्वतंत्र होना आवश्यक है, संसार माध्यमों पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं होना चाहिए ताकि जनता की धारवाय स्वतंत्र रूप से देश के सामने आ सके। किन्तु मातमीया मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतंत्र संसार माध्यमों को स्वतंत्र रखने से ही लोकतंत्र जीवित नहीं रहेगा।

लोकतंत्र को प्राप्त देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि लोगों को जीविका मिले, लोगों को जमीन मिले, लोगों को रोटी मिले। अपनी धाबाज व्यक्त करने की स्वतंत्रता देने से ही लोकतंत्र जीवित नहीं रहेगा लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए, इसको प्राप्त देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि लोगों को रोटी मिले, जीविका मिले।

एक बार 15 प्रगल्भ का उत्सव मनाया जा रहा था। उस समय चारों तरफ बड़ी उमंग और उत्साह था। जब लोग इस पर्व को मना रहे थे तो एक धादमी को हमने कहते सुना—

रोटी को जो तरस रहा है, 15 प्रगल्भ को वह क्या जाने ?

जो रोटी को तरस रहा है, जिस के लिए जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है, उस के लिए हम धाजादी का कोई धर्म नहीं है। इसलिए जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कहा था कि हम धाजादी के नाथ रोटी भी देंगे। लेकिन वह रोटी अभी तक नहीं मिल पायी है। वह रोटी अभी तक हम नहीं दे पाये हैं। अगर हम भूमिहीनों को जमीन नहीं दे सके तो बाहे हम धाकाजवाबी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्तता दे दें, धाकाज भारतीय बना दें, यह सब निरर्थक बात रहेगी। देश के गांवों में बसने वालों के लिए हम का कोई मूल्य या कौमन नहीं है। उन करोड़ों लोगों के लिए हम की कोई भीमत नहीं है जिनकी मांगों में चिराग नहीं जलता, जिनको दोनों बस्त रोटी नहीं मिलती। उन के लिए इस का कोई धर्म नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी सरकार इस बात को गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचे। अब समय आ गया है कि इस में देर न की जाए। इन भूमिहीनों को इतना विषम न किया जाए जिस से वे इस देश के लोकतंत्र के लिए घातक बन जाए। ये लोकतंत्र को समाप्त करने के लिए तुल जायें धनवा ऐसी शक्तियों के नाथ जाने पर तुल जायें जो देश में लोकतंत्र को मिटाना चाहती हैं तो कोई उनको रोक नहीं सकता है। इस समय हम बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रांत में देख रहे हैं कि हरिजनों और धाविधायियों पर धाकाचार हो रहे हैं, उनको जिया जलाया जा रहा है, गांव के गांव जलाए जाते हैं। इन सब का सब कारण एक ही है और वह जमीन है। कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है। उनके पास जीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, भूमि नहीं है। वे भूमि चाहते हैं। जो बड़े बड़े धाकाजी हैं वे चाहते नहीं हैं कि उनको जमीन मिले, वे चाहते नहीं हैं कि वे लोग स्वतंत्र रूप से जीविका बना सकें, जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें, अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। इसीलिए यह सारा संघर्ष है। इसी कारण से देश में उत्पन्न है, धाकातंत्र है और हमारा देश कलंकित होता है, अपना मुंह दिखाने के लायक नहीं रहता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जमीन नहीं है देश में। जमीन है जो इन लोगों को दी जा सकती है।

मेरे पास कुछ मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति की एक रिपोर्ट है। मैं इस सलाहकार समिति का सदस्य हूँ। 3 जुलाई 78 को मैंने इस सलाहकार समिति में एक प्रश्न किया था। मैंने पूछा था कि देश में बंजर जमीन, कुछ योग्य पड़ती जमीन और दूसरे प्रकार की पड़ती जमीन

कितनी है। वहां पर मुझे इसका जवाब भी दिया गया था। मैं अपनी स्मरण शक्ति से धाकाको बताता हूँ कि इस सब के बावजूद। हर प्रांत का उसमें उल्लेख है, विवरण है। लेकिन हर प्रांत की बात न कह कर मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो बंजर जमीन है और जिस पर खेती की जा सकती है उसका धाका ही देना चाहूँगा। जो बंजर जमीन है वह 2 करोड़ 35 लाख 59 हजार हैक्टर है। जो कुछ योग्य पड़ती जमीन है जिस में खेती की जा सकती है, जिसमें कभी खेती हुई भी है वह है 1 करोड़ 68 लाख 63 हजार हैक्टर। इसके अलावा कुछ ऐसी जमीन है जो फालतू पड़ी हुई है और वह है 91 लाख 39 हजार हैक्टर। यही तीन तरह की जमीन है जिस पर धाज खेती की जा सकती है लेकिन ही नहीं रही है। इसको अगर धाज जोड़ें तो यह कुल 4 करोड़ 95 लाख 61 हजार हैक्टर जमीन बन जाती है। यह कम जमीन नहीं है। उस जमीन जिस पर हमारे देश में खेती होती है कुलकर 16 करोड़ 95 लाख 35 हजार हैक्टर है। अब 4 करोड़ 95 लाख 61 हजार हैक्टर ऐसी जमीन है जो खेती योग्य है लेकिन जो पड़ती पड़ी हुई है और क्या इस पर खेती हम नहीं कर सकते हैं ? अगर इस पर खेती हो तो न केवल देश से हम भूखमरी को दूर कर सकते हैं बल्कि देश के भूमिहीनों के जीवन में हम धाका 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 हैक्टर जमीन है। इस पड़ती जमीन को अगर इन बार करोड़ 74 लाख लोगों को बीच में बांट दिया जाए तो एक व्यक्ति को एक हैक्टर से अधिक जमीन मिल सकती है। एक हैक्टर जमीन कम नहीं होती है। ये खेत में पत्तियां बहाने वाले लोग हैं, यही धनाज पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं, ये तो एक हैक्टर जमीन में सोना निकालेंगे। लेकिन इस जमीन को धापी खेती करने लायक बनाना है। इसको खेती करने के लायक बनाने के लिए श्री नायक का यह प्रस्ताव है कि धाज सेना का गठन किया जाए। 4 करोड़ 74 लाख लोग जो भूमिहीन हैं उनकी शक्ति का सदुपयोग किया जाए। ये लोग इस योग्य को खेती योग्य बना सकते हैं। क्या एक धादमी एक हैक्टर जमीन को खेती योग्य नहीं बना सकता है ? बना सकता है। लेकिन मेहनत करने की जरूरत है, काम में उनकी लगाने की जरूरत है, उस और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जो इतनी बड़ी सम्पदा बेकार पड़ी हुई है उसका सदुपयोग करने की जरूरत है।

जनता पार्टी ने एक धाधिक नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य स्वीकार किया था। यह 12, 13 और 14 नवम्बर, 1977 को स्वीकार किया गया था। नवम्बर, 1978 बत हो गया है। विसम्बर शुरू हो गया है। एक साल और पन्द्रह दिन से अधिक हो गए हैं। धाज फिर मैं धाका ध्यान इस और बिलाना चाहता हूँ। पृष्ठ 27 पर स्पष्ट रूप से इसका उल्लेख किया गया है कि साधार

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद वास्ती]

सेना के माध्यम से मिलित बेरोजगारों की बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है। तथा भूमि सेना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण बेकारों को काम दिया जा सकता है। यह प्राथमिक नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य हमारे सामने है जिसको स्वीकार किया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी पूर्ति की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाया गया है? समय था गया है कि इसकी पूर्ति की जाय। जो नीति रखी है उसको कार्यान्वित करें। भूमि सेना प्रसार बनार्य तो यह बेकारी ही दूर नहीं करेगी, गांवों में 4 करोड़ 74 लाख 94 हजार लोगों को काम तो देंगे ही, साथ ही जब यह जमीन खेती लायक हो जायगी, सिंचाई के माध्यम हो जायेंगे तो उस पर खेती होगी और उसके प्रनाज उत्पादन में करीब 4 करोड़ टन की बढ़ि भी होगी। आज जिनके पास एक षंभ जमीन नहीं है उनको 1, 1 हैक्टर जमीन मिलेगी और उसके कारण हम जमीन में घनाक पैदा होगा। पिछले साल काफी प्रनाज पैदा हुआ जिसको हम पशोमी वेजों को भेज रहे हैं। लेकिन प्रसार 4 करोड़ टन प्रनाज और बढ़ गया तो हमारा वेज प्राल निर्भर तो होगा ही, साथ ही साधनहीन लोगों को जीविका का साधन मिल जायगा। इजरायल ने रेतीली जमीन पर खेती की है, वहां के नवयुवक और युवतियों ने मिल कर के भूमि सेना के रूप में संगठित होकर के रेन में गेहूँ के खेत बनाये। हम में भयंकर टेडक में खेती की जाती है। इंग्लैंड में जहां बिलो फॉजिंग पोस्ट टेम्परेचर होता है वहां प्राल और गेहूँ उगाते हैं। यूरोप के देशों में टेडा क्षेत्र में खेती की जाती है। तो क्या हम अपने देश के पर्वती क्षेत्रों में खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमलिये हमारा संकल्प केवल प्रनाज के रूप में न रहे, हम चाहते हैं कि देश की संसद हमको स्वीकार कर सरकार को निवेश दें कि संकल्प के माध्यम से भूमि सेना का गठन किया जाय ताकि इस भूमि पर खेती की जा सके जिससे बेकारी दूर हो और भूमिहीनों से न्याय मिल सके तथा घनाक की पैदावार बढ़े। मैं फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ :

“मिलित साल होता चला जा रहा है, प्रकृति की तुम्हें यह छटा जंच रही है, बने दीन दाहों की ज्वाला शयक कर रुधिर कान्ति की यह घटा बन रही है।”

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस रुधिर कान्ति के लिये विषय न कीजिये और इस संकल्प को सरकार स्वीकार करे और तहैदिल से इसे कार्यान्वित करे, भूमि सेना बनाये और करोड़ों भूमिहीनों के जीवन में प्रभावा का संचार करे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि शासक धर्म्य नीति वक्तव्य में दिये गये वचन को पूरा करे।

SEHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(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—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 Sam-

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.

श्री कचकलाल हेमराव शंभू (बालाघाट) :
समापति महोदय, मेरा एक ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं कोरम चाहता हूँ। यहाँ जनता के 7 करोड़ बेरोजगारों के मामले पर विचार चल रहा है और आप यहाँ सदन की उपस्थिति देख लीजिये। एक प्राचीन कांग्रेस पार्टी का बैठक है और प्राचा वर्मन सत्य जनता पार्टी के बैठे हैं। यह मसला बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिये मैं कोरम की मांग करता हूँ।

समापति महोदय: आप कोरम की बात तो उठा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस पर ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। अगर आप कहना चाहते हैं कि कोरम नहीं है तो यह बात उठा सकते हैं और कोरम की घंटी बजाई जा सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):
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 extents 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 शलपत सिंह परस्ते (गुडडोल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं धारण के माध्यम से भूमि सेना के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। धारण देश ऐसी जटिलताओं में जकड़ा हुआ है कि एक तरफ जहाँ साँची लोग बेरोजगारी से तड़प रहे हैं तो दूसरी तरफ लोग लुब्ध की नीथ ली रहे हैं। कृषिहीन हस्तगत में जो नाश्वर नाश नष्टाया गया उस का वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में धादिवागियों और हरिजनों की जमीन तो दी गई लेकिन वह जमीन बंटायी नहीं गई। अब ऐसा चलता है कि किसी को नदी में जमीन दी गई, किसी को ऊबड़बनाड़ जमीन दी गई और किसी को मरघट में जमीन दी गई। इस तरह से यह जमीन बिना बेचे वितरित की गई। वास्तव में सिर्फ जमीन बाँटने का डोंग रचा गया था। मैं अब अपने मनसब से बड़ा मांग करना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन किसानों का पेट है। अगर इस पेट को नहीं भरते तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा कि इस देश में बुनी क्रांति हो सकती है। धारण धादिवासी और हरिजन तड़प रहे हैं जमीन के लिए और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति सैकड़ों हेक्टेयर जमीन अपनी फीसियों के नाम पर दबाए हुए हैं। मैं इस नवा के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि वहाँ से जमीन निकाल कर गरीबों को दी जाय और एक गरीबों की भूमि सेना तैयार की जाय। उस भूमि सेना के माध्यम से उस ऊँसर भूमि को ममलत और उपयोगी बना कर उसे उन्हीं लोगों को वितरित किया जाय जो भूमि सेना में भर्ती हैं और सरकार उस में सहायता दे। उन को खाना और कपड़ा दे और इस से बाद जब जमीन उन को प्राप्त हो जाय तो उन को क्षीय सहायता दी जाय जिस से वे अपने बाहुबल से उस जमीन में खेती कर सकें, खद, अपनी उस में पैट भर सकें और राष्ट्र का जी धरण वीक्षण कर सकें।

बेरोजगारी का जो तबाह है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं और 20 प्रतिशत अन्य उद्योगों पर निर्भर हैं वहाँ सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि वह देशांत में बसने वाले लोग जो ग्रहों में घनाच पहुँचाते हैं अगर उन को सही ढंग से जमीन नहीं देते तो वह खेती कैसे करेंगे, उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ायेंगे। इस के साथ साथ उन के लिए बाक-बीज और पानी की व्यवस्था सरकार की जम्मेदारी होती चाहिए। सभी तबई अपनी खेती अच्छे ढंग से कर सकते हैं और अच्छे ढंग से उस जमीन को उपजाऊ बना कर उस में पैदावार कर सकते हैं।

मैं मायक जी के प्रस्ताव का तबे दिन से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं इसका 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 methods? 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 poramboke 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 kullaks 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.

श्री राजकी नाथ मुजान (बीरोजगारी) :
सधानेवी जी, श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि भूमि का सवाल एक बड़ा सवाल है और जब तक इस देश में कुमुचित रूप से भूमि का वितरण नहीं होगा, जब तक हिन्दुस्तान की हाथत इधरी नहीं जा सकती—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

दुर्भाग्य यह रहा है कि हम लोग कहते तो रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी भी समस्या को सुनिश्चित और कमबलद ढंग से सुलझाने का हमने प्रयास नहीं किया है। बेरोजगारी की भी बात इस सदन में बहुत कही गई है—लेकिन बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने का क्या स्वरूप होगा, किस तरह से उस को दूर करेंगे—इस पर सरकार अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं है। देशाती घाबल में यह समस्या बहुत बिनाल रूप में कैली हुई है और उस का सम्बन्ध भूमि से है—इस लिये जब तक इस के निराकरण के लिये जोरदार प्रयत्न नहीं करते—मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि यह अच्छा काम जो आप के माध्यम से होने वाला है, वह हो नहीं पायेगा। बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की वह बहुसंख्यक जनता जो देशात बायनी है उस जनता में विश्वास जाग्रत करने के लिये और उस जनता को रोजी-रोटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये आवश्यक है कि बड़े लोगों के पास जो भूमि है, सरकार उस को प्राप्त करे और जो भूमि पहले से उस के पास है, उस सवाल को सरकार भी धूमिली में वितरित करे।

जब तक हुमा यह है कि या तो सरकार जमीनी बी ही नहीं और कहीं पर बी है बी बी बी

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

तक उस पर कब्जा नहीं हो पाया है। मेरे पास कुछ धांकड़े हैं—ये धांकड़े श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह जी, कृषि राज्य मंत्री, ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये थे। इस समय वेस में 44,69,834 एकड़ भूमि फालतू है, सरपस है, जिस में से 23,28,17,300 एकड़ भूमि सरकार ने टेक-घोबर की है, जिस में से 14,84,946 एकड़ भूमि डिस्ट्रिक्ट की गई है। मुझे दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मुझे जानकारी है। वहाँ की सरकार तो भगवान राम के नाम पर चल रही है। वहाँ पर कहीं कोई जमीन बंटी है—मुझे तो ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है। यदि कहीं पर कुछ बंटी भी है तो निश्चित रूप से उन लोगों को कब्जा नहीं मिल पाया है और जब तक कब्जा नहीं मिलेगा—भाप अपने कागजों में बांटते रहिये, लेकिन उस के कोई फायदे नहीं हैं। रामरंजी भी यही हुआ। अगर कहीं कोई भूमि बंटी—हिन्दुस्तान के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को, तो गांव का लोकपाल उस धांधले के मामले जा कर सजा हो जाना या कि या तो परिवार नियोजन कराया या भूमि छीन दी। वही प्रक्रिया आज भी विद्यमान है और आज भी उस के विभाग में बड़ी भय डीटा हुआ है। वह आज भी यही समझता है कि जमीन लूना तो मुझे उसी तरह का मूल्य चुकाना पड़ेगा।

माननीय सभानेजी जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका समर्थन मैं करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की बेरोजगारी दूर करने लिए जब तक परती और फालतू जमीन हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे लोगों को नहीं दी जाएगी तब तक वह दूर नहीं हो सकती है और देश का कायाकल्प नहीं हो सकता है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने बार बार राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बात लिखी लेकिन उसके बावजूद भूमिमुद्धार के काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। आज भी देश के अंचल में—कागजों में बाढ़े कुछ भी हो—बड़े बड़े किसानों के पास तीन-तीन, चार-चार हजार एकड़ जमीन बरकरार है। मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ इन लोगों ने अपने लड़के के नाम, लड़की के नाम, रिश्तेदारों के नाम जमीन कर रखी है और ऐसे लोगों के नाम जमीन कर रखी है जिनको मान्य ही नहीं है कि उनके नाम जमीन है। जो उनकी जमीन जीनता है उसके नाम जमीन है। वह उनके खेत में हल चलाता है लेकिन पैसा वह धांधली काम रहा है जो वह कहता है कि हमारे यहाँ वह मजदूरी करता है, काम करता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में भूमि मुद्धार के काम में तेजी लानी जाए और मुख्य मंत्रियों को मजबूत धांधले दिये जाएं जब तक भाप भूमि मुद्धार नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई भी काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए कृषि मंत्री जी, श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण जी

नायक ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस पर गौर करवायें।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। श्री मंगलदेव जी बिहारद जो इस समय लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, वे कांग्रेस पार्टी में थे और संविद सरकार में मंत्री भी थे। कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने श्री मंगलप्रसाद जी बिहारद के सभापतित्व में एक बिहारद कमेटी बनायी थी। उसके जन्मे वह काम था कि इस प्रदेश में जिन लोगों के पास फालतू जमीन है, मेहरबानी करके उसके धांकड़े बेच दिये जाएं। श्री कमलापति जी जिपाटी एच कम्पनी जो कांग्रेस पार्टी में थे और आज भी हैं उन्होंने के पास सबसे ज्यादा जमीन है। वह बात उन्हीं पर लागू नहीं होती। किसी भी दल के सदस्य हों अगर उस कमेटी की सफाई में वह ईमानदारी से प्रयत्न हुआ होता तो बहुत सी जमीन भूमिहीनों के पास पहुँच जाती। जब जयप्रकाश जी का धानोलन उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ और भूमि के वितरण का सवाल आया तो सभी लोगों ने यह कहा कि बिहारद कमेटी की सफाई में पर तत्काल प्रयास हो। बाढ़े यह सरकार धनखी है या बुरी है, हमारी सरकार नेकनियती से बिहारद कमेटी की सफाई में अगर प्रयत्न करना शुरू कर दे तो निश्चित रूप से उनके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आयेंगे।

मुझे बस इतना ही कहना है कि कृषि मंत्री जी नायक जी के प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत करवायें और हिन्दुस्तान के बहुसंख्यक लोग जो गांवों में रहते हैं, उनको रोटी-रोटी का एक जरिया दें। निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छा काम यह सरकार कर सकेगी। बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री कचवलाल हेबराम जैन (बालाघाट) : सभानेजी जी, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। नायक जी का प्रस्ताव एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है। जब से हम चुन कर इस सदन में आये हैं तब से देश की जनता की निगाहें नयी सरकार की तरफ, नये शासक की तरफ लगी हैं। हमारी सरकार ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संकल्प भी लिया है और नायक जी का जो प्रस्ताव है और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, अगर हमने इस समय देश के बेकारों को काम दे दिया और बेकारी की समस्या को अच्छे ढंग से हल कर लिया तो हम तीन अगली जनता के बीच जा कर कुछ कह सकेंगे और उससे समर्थन पा सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात बतलाता हूँ कि तीन दिन रह गये हैं पिछले दस सालों की पूरा होश में। ये दस साल 1969 से 1978 तक के हैं। इन दस सालों में बितनी सरकारें आयीं, बितने नेता शासन में बैठे उन्होंने देश की जनता के सामने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। 1971 में और 1972 में भी लोग शासन

में धाये उन्होंने बड़े बड़े नारे दिये कि गरीबी हटा दी जायेगी। 1977 में नारा लगा, जिसमें हम लोग भी सम्मिलित थे कि देश से बेरोजगारी मिट जायेगी। इस नयी सरकार के शासन के दो वर्ष पूरे होने को धाये, तीन वर्ष रह गये हैं इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी इस धोर ध्यान दें। हमारी सरकार को इस धोर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार ने कुछ रुचम उठाये हैं लेकिन वे इतने पर्याप्त नहीं हैं कि जिससे जनता को संतोष हो सके। भूमि के वितरण की धोर हमारी सरकार का सबसे पहले ध्यान होना चाहिये। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमारी सरकार इस धोर विशेष ध्यान देगी।

मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रदेश में, यू० पी०, राजस्थान के बाहर पर चम्बल घाटी है। वहाँ की भूमि के बारे में हमें देखना चाहिये कि हम उसका किस तरह से उपयोग कर सकते हैं। हमको सुनने में मिला था कि विषय बैंक से कुछ पैसा मिला है और चम्बल घाटी की भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया जा रहा है। गाँव गाँव में भूमि पड़ी हुई है। कृषक वहाँ धोर मजदूर लोग रोजगार 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 वितरित हुई है, यह ठीक ध्यान है। मैं नहीं कहना हूँ कि भूमि का वितरण नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन सारी भूमि धमी तक खेती के नीचे नहीं लाई जा सकी है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय प्रान्तों के मंत्रियों तथा मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखें कि जो भूमि दी गई है वे यह भी देखें कि उनमें खेती हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है और अगर नहीं हो रही है तो उस भूमि में खेती करवाएं और अगर वह भूमि इस बास्ते खेती के नीचे नहीं लाई जा रही है कि उसमें खेती नहीं हो सकती है तो उसको खेती योग्य बनाएं और खेती योग्य बना कर उस भूमि में उन लोगों से खेती करवाएं। जो भूमि वितरित की गई है उसमें से 20-25 प्रतिशत भूमि ही ऐसी है जिस पर लोग खेती बहुत खेती कर पा रहे हैं और वह भी बार-बार और पाँच-पाँच साल मेहनत करने के बाद। धरती की 75 प्रतिशत ऐसी भूमि है जिसके पट्टे तो उनको मिल गए हैं लेकिन उस भूमि को वे लोग खेती योग्य नहीं बना पाए हैं। मैं पट्टे भूमिपूर्व शासकों ने केवल अपना स्वायत्त करने के लिए, अपने गले में हार धोर लगाए पहनवाने के लिए दिए थे। वह भूमि खेती करने योग्य हो तो उसको खेती करने योग्य बनाया जाना चाहिये। उस भूमि को सासन द्वारा पुनर्स्थापित करवा कर खेती योग्य बना कर उनको वितरित जाना चाहिये। यह भाग मैंने आपसे पहले श्री. श्री. जी. इससे देश की उपज बढ़ेगी और उन लोगों की जीविका का साधन मिलेगा। यह आग्रह देश के हितों का तकना है कि उसमें खेती हो ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े।

यह जो तर बतर की सतत बात है अब इसको आप समान करें। धन तो 1978 सम्मान हो रहा है और 1979 लग रहा है। इस 1979 से कृषि मंत्री महोदय एक नई मुद्रास्त करें। तर बतर के नारे को समान करें। करोड़ों लोगों की विन्यो की धोर विशेष ध्यान दें। धनका नायक जी ने जो कहा है कि वह सेना उन्नत पड़ेगी तो न हम धोर न आप बच पाएँ और दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमको बचा नहीं सकेगी। यह देश का नारा है कि भूमिहीनों को कृषि योग्य भूमि बना कर दी जाए। इस पर आप महनता से ध्यान दें। यह तर बतर की समर्पित का हम स्वागत करेंगे क्योंकि इसने देश को बड़ा झंझोरा है। नया साल 30 दिन के बाद शुरू होगा। नए साल को कृषि मंत्री महोदय एक हस्तक्षेप रूप में मनाएं और उसकी मुद्रास्त करें। नायक जी के प्रस्ताव का सदन में चारों धोर से, हर वंश तथा हर पार्टी की धोर से स्वागत किया गया है और इसका शुभारम्भ वह नए साल से करें। इस प्रस्ताव का आप भी स्वागत करेंगे, ऐसी मैं धारा करता हूँ। मैं धारा करता और कामना करता हूँ कि देश में एक नया वातावरण तैयार करने में आप हमारी मदद करेंगे।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण नायक (मधुबनी) : नायक जी के प्रस्ताव की जो विचारधारा है वह किसी साधारण धरती की दी हुई नहीं है। जिस धरती ने समाजवाद की नई व्याख्या की थी और जिस ने भारत की मिट्टी के संघर्ष में सारी बातों को देखा था और उस की मज से पहले कल्पना की थी वह डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया थे और उन के ही विचारों में यह बात धारि थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं और उनको काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिये और इनको इस तरह से ही लगाया जा सकता है जो मुताबक इस प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं। साथ ही करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। गाँवों में जो बसने वाले किसान हैं और उनके बेटे हैं वे पड़ लिख कर बेकार हो जाते हैं और उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। शहरों के अन्दर जो पड़े लिखे बेकार हैं और जो रोजगार सफलता में अपने नाम दर्ज करवा लेते हैं खाली उठ्ठी के लिए हंगामा किया जाता है। जो बड़े बाप के इस तरह के बेटे होते हैं उनके लिए ही सब बातों की जाती है, हंगामा किया जाता है। लेकिन जो किसान का बेटा है, जो मैट्रिक पास कर लेता है, अपना धाठनी या नहीं कमा तक पड़ लेता है और बेकार बैठ रहता है उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, उसके लिए कोई हंगामा नहीं किया जाता है। इन बेटों की तबी काम में लगाया जा सकता है जब इस तमाम बंडर पड़ी हुई भूमि को तोड़ कर उपजाऊ बना कर उनको दे दिया जाए। इससे देश का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है और उन नौजवानों की जो गाँवों में बेकार हैं काम भी मिल सकता है।

भूमि समस्या के बारे में सब से बड़ी बात यह है बंडर जमीन को तोड़ कर केवल भूमि सेवा को काम देनी

[श्री कुमर देव नारायण तावक]

नहीं देना है बल्कि भूमि देना को काम यह भी देना है कि भूमि सुधार कानून को बहू कठोरता के साथ लागू करवाए। धारा भी मेरे ज्वहार के चक्कर ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन के पास 18-18 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। बाबू रघुवंश नारायण सिंह कुरसीला और पुनिया के जमीन बाबू के पास 18, 20 हजार बीघा जमीन है, बरगंगा महाराज के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है। तो एक तरफ हजारों हाथ जो मौजबाज गांवों में बैकार हैं उन्हें काम नहीं मिल रहा है, और दूसरी तरफ जिनके पास ज्यादा जमीन है वह अपनी जमीन पर सघनता के साथ खेती नहीं कर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से उनका प्रोडन उत्पादन नहीं होता है। एक एकड़ जमीन में जहाँ साल में 100 मजदूर लगने चाहिये वहाँ अधिक जमीन जोतने वाले 20,25 मजदूर से ही काम चला लेते हैं इसलिए कि बोझ बहुत भी उपज हो जाओ तो उनके दरवाजे धमाका का डेर लग जाता है। और जहाँ 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन जोतने वाले परिवार हैं उनके पास थम सब्जि ज्यादा है। एक एकड़ जमीन में साल में 10 मजदूर लगने चाहिये और उस परिवार में 10 धावपी हैं और धावा एकड़ जमीन है तो उनमें में ही 10 धावपी का थम लगता है। तो कहने का मतलब यह है एक 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन में पूरा जितना थम लगना चाहिये उससे अधिक थम का उपयोग होने के कारण धनाधिक हो जाता है और 25 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखने वाला तो है वह उसने मजदूर नहीं लगा सकता जिसने कि लगाने चाहिये तो वह भी धनाधिक हो जाता है। इसलिये यह कानून बनाना पड़ेगा कि 2 एकड़ से कम जमीन किसी परिवार के पास न रहे। इस बारे में धावपी नये सिरे से सोचना होगा। धाव देवें 2 एकड़ और 1 एकड़ से कम जमीन ज्यों ज्यों होती जाती है वह कुछ भूमिहीन मजदूर बनता चला जाता है। हर साल देवें में लगभग 2, 3 प्रतिशत किसान कुछ मजदूर बनता चला जा रहा है क्योंकि अधिक उत्पादन नहीं होता है। इसलिये भूमि सुधार कानून को सही ढंग से लागू करने के लिये बहुत ही सम्पीरतापूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा। हम लोग हमेशा नारा लगाते-रहे हैं कि जो जमीन को बोते बोये, वही जमीन का मालिक होवे। जमीन कोई कौलता है, फसल कोई बोता है और काटता वही जमीन मालिक है। प्रधान के जितने जितनी जमीन बाटी गई वह तजाना जमीन वाले अपनी जमीन को बेच चुके हैं, उस जमीन पर खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये माननीय शास्त्री के प्रस्ताव को सरकार को मान लेना चाहिये और करोड़ों मौजबाजों के हाथ में काम देने के लिये भूमि देना और साख र लेना का गठन हो। यह जब करने तभी कोई कारगर काम उठा सकते हैं और देव के सामने एक नई व्यवस्था स्थापित कर सकते हैं, धमका नहीं। मैं चाहूंगा कि नये साल में बनता पार्टी की सरकार नये वातावरण में इसको लागू कर दे और हमारे माननीय बाबू प्रताप सिंह जी जमीन और खेती के इच्छे जानकार हैं वह इस पर गहराई से विचार करें, नहीं तो कोई कमीशन बनाए और गहराई से विचार कर के नये सिरे से इस काम को लागू करें। तब देव में एक नया वातावरण बनेगा।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Baranasi):
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.

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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., 53 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 particularly Minister it is only 53 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 68.54 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 53 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.

बी उग्रसेन (देवरिया): सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने कहा है, मैं भी नायक को सम्बोधित करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन का ध्यान कैबल सभा का ही नहीं, बल्कि इन सदन के द्वारा पूरे देश की जनता का ध्यान—इस सम्मेलन की ओर आकृष्ट किया है। मैं एक कायम में कहूँ कि हमारे गुरु मोहिदा जी को यह सम्झी बढावलि होनी यदि नायक जी का प्रस्ताव यह सदन स्वीकृत कर लेता है और सरकार मान लेती है। हम तो उन लोगों में से हैं जिन्होंने जब से होस सम्भाला है तिसासत में बराबर नारा लगाते रहे हैं और वह नारा आज भी कारगर है, अगर इस नारे को हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार और मालीय कृषि मंत्री जी की सरकार मान ले तो जितना भी चित्त बसु साहब चिन्ता कर चढ़ रहे थे उन सब का इलाज हो जाय, सब रोगों की एक ही दवा हो जायेगी और यह सब सम्भव हो जायेगा। चम्पलसिंह की बात है, सरकार आई और बली आई। हम भी आये और बले आये, मगर वही बात है मर्ब बड़ता हो गया अर्थात् बली आई। क्या हालत है, जरा मुलाहिजा करमायें। हमारा नारा बा कि वह

बीबा जो सब छः एकड़ के बराबर होता है, इस बीबा से चरिक जमीन उबल करे और बांटेंगे।

16.07 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair)

पांच व्यक्तियों के परिवार में अगर सबा 6 एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है तो वित्तनाम की तरह, जागीर की तरह, कम्पोजिटा की तरह, बीन की तरह और बर्मा की तरह उस को उबल कर के बांटेंगे। मैं ये बर्मा में भी धुनि का वितरण 1953 में बा कर देखा. . . (स्वचालन) . . . बिहार के बहुत बड़े राजा हैं रजुबान नारायण सिंह, हनु सोनों के बहुत नबदीकी हैं, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ उन के पास 22 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। बहराएच के एक सरदार साहब हैं, नाम क्या गुं, मंत्री जी कुछ धक्की तरह जानते हैं, कांसल के बहुत बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं, उन के पास इन समय कुछ नहीं तो 2 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। गोरखपुर के सरदार सुरेन्द्र सिंह मजौठिया के पास महज 1800 एकड़ जमीन है। मामा, चाचा, ताऊ, मामा, दादा, दादी धादि के नाम और कुत्ते बिल्लियों के नाम पर वह जमीन बंटी हुई है। कांसेरा राज में क्या हुआ? कागज पर जमीन बांट दी गई और वह जमीन लोग हम लोगों से बड़े रोक के नाथ कहते हैं कि घरे साहब, आप जमीन पर जा कर जमीन बांट रहे हैं, हम तो कागज जोत रहे हैं। तो कागज बंटा है। इन तीस बर्नों में ये कागज के पट्टे बंटे हैं। दिल बहलाने की गालिब ग्याल पच्छा है। जमीन गरीबों को नहीं दी गई है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर जमीन गरीबों को आज नहीं देंगे तो मैं बेगारनी देना हूँ, मेरे गुरु मोहिदा जी कह कर मर गए, बले गए हैं, धाज हैं नहीं, सारा संसद इस जमीन से है और धरनी जं: अजित इस देश में होने वाली है वह हो कर रहेगी और वह इसी जमीन पर होगी।

इसलिए मैं उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ जमीन वालों से और अपनी सरकार से कि जो वह कागज जमीन है, जो बंजर और कृषि योग्य जमीन है जिस का कुल टोटल नास्की जी ने बताया है, वह बाप बांटे। मैं भी बता देता हूँ 236 लाख एकड़ कृषि धुनि है, 170 लाख एकड़ इस के अलावा परती है और 191 लाख एकड़ एक विशेष तरह की परती है। 597 लाख एकड़ बंजर यह जमीन है और सीलिंग की भी जमीन अब तक बंटी है, उस के बारे में 21 मार्च 1973 को मंत्री जी ने सदन में ब्याज दिया है, हर राज्य में जो बंटी है, चित्त बसु जी अपनी राज का भी गुन में, वह कुल बंटी है 2945863 एकड़, हेक्टेयर नहीं, एकड़। धाज कहते हैं कि 38 लाख बली है, इसकी ही बंटी है। इस का धर्ब यह हुआ कि जहाँ 7 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं, जमीनीय हैं जिन के पास काज है ही नहीं, उन में कम से कम 6 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन बंटी बाहिए। तीस लाख में नहीं बंटी। हम ने उबर रास्ता ही नहीं बनाया। हम उबर जाने की बात बीच ही नहीं रहे हैं। जाना चाहते हैं कमकला और बम्बई का डिस्क कटा लिए हैं। इसलिए यह सब बीमारी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन को बाँटिए, बाज-बाज, बीज

घास के घास और गूठियों के घास। घास जमीन बाँटिए और 5 करोड़ जो बेकारों की कीज है, उस को बाँट दीजिए। (अपवाक्य) तो घास जमीन को बाँटें। और जो भूमिहीन शरीरों के बच्चे हैं उन की घास कीज बना दीजिए।। कबकलाय जी कह रहे थे कि सेना बनायें। उत्तर प्रदेश में हम लोग भूमि सेना बनाने की बात करते थे तो मंत्री लोग भड़कते थे। कहते थे कि ये तो सेना बना रहे हैं, इन को बन्ध करो। सेना इस लिए नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान या बंगलादेश पर हमला करेंगे। इसलिए सेना बनाना चाहते हैं कि उन के पास टैंक्टर, हर तरह के हथ, कुशल और फायड़े होंगे, वे पड़ती जमीन पर भिड़ जायेंगे और उस की जीत लेंगे। घमर चीन में हावाशी की बाढ़ को जो चीन के लोग श्रमदान से खत्म कर सकते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि यहां की पड़ती जमीन को हम लोग टैंक्टर, हथ और कुशल से काट कर खेती योग्य क्यों नहीं बना सकते हैं? और जब यह हो जायेगा तो हमारे देश में प्रचुर मात्रा में खाद्यान्न हो जायगा और खाने-पीने के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे। लेकिन मन्नाल यह है कि हम करें क्या? हम तो यहां बर भाषण दे देते हैं लेकिन प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ, खुदा जाने।

विल में धात्रा है लगा दें घास कोहें तूर पर
फिर खयाल धात्रा है मूमा नाबनन रह जायेगा।

महात्मा गांधी और डा० लोहिया की निष्ठा से हम प्रोत्साहित और बसीमूत हैं बनना होना क्या है। इस देश में क्या होना चाहिए? हजारों एकड़ जमीन में हमारे मामले नेहूँ की फसल लकड़हाती है उन लोगों के नाम से जिनके बाप दादा कभी खेत में गए नहीं। हम कहते हैं— जो जोते बोये बड़ी किसान। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ :

मन्नाल बरा मन्नाल में बल एक बार
ही चुकता हो जाये,

... मैं साहित्य साहित्य चलने का संशय न
जाने क्या होगा।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घास जमीन का प्रश्न हम कीजिए। की परिवार पीछे घास सवा 6 एकड़ जमीन दीजिए। पूरी जमीन का नकसा बना कर घास बाँट दीजिए। जो राज्य सरकारें हैं उनका क्या होगा है? उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का घास महाहिवा फरमाइये। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में दो लाख और कुछ एकड़ जमीन सीलिंग से निकाली है जब कि पश्चिम बंगाल में 6 लाख 80 हजार एकड़ निकाली है और लग 10 लाख एकड़ हो गई है। वहाँ पर बड़ाईदारों की समस्या है। सब से ज्यादा फायदा जमीन हमारे प्रदेश में है लेकिन राज्य सरकारें कुछ नहीं करती हैं। यहां मंत्री जी पर प्लाजा बार पड़ता है तो वे एक लख सैटर, प्रेम्पल, निज देते हैं कि राम नरेश जी, घास जमीन को बाँट दीजिए लेकिन राम नरेश जी क्या बाँटेंगे। जब तक ताकत के साथ

जमीन नहीं बाँटी जायेगी, तब तक जमीन बट नहीं सकती है। मैं हिंसा की बात नहीं कहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं तो उस गुरु का चेला हूँ जो कहते थे कि हम मारेंगे नहीं किन्तु मारेंगे नहीं। इसलिए जब तक सरकार पड़ती है, बंजर और सीलिंग की जमीन लेकर की परिवार के हिसाब से नहीं बाँटी तब तक इस देश में कभी भी न तो शांति हो सकती है और न सुधार हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं नायक जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और धात्रा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी, और प्रस्तावों को चाहें न चाहें लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव को जरूर मान लेंगे।

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.

श्री कल्याणलाल हंसराज अमिन : यह भूमि सैना सब बन कर रह गयी, इसको 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.

श्री उज्जैन : इस का जबाब मंत्री जी देंगे, हम लोग क्या ये सकते हैं । यह बात तो हम लोग भी कहते हैं ।
(स्वव्यवधान)

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 indestructible 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 deteriorated. 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.

श्री हरिकेश बहुगुण (बीरबपुर) : मैं प्रारंभ में ही इस बात को कह देना चाहता हूँ कि श्री नायक जी के इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ । हमारे देश में जहाँ जहाँ बेरोजगारी है, वहाँ हम सभी लोग जागते हैं । वह बेरोजगारी कदा वहाँ मिले मीनवालों के बीच है, वहीं वह ऐसे लोगों के बीच है जो जोड़ मिले नहीं हैं या कम मिले मिले हैं और जो किसी के जेब में कार्य करते हैं, मजदूरों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं । वे तमाम लोग बीच बेरोजगारी और इन की रोजगार देने की आवश्यकता है ।

कुलुब के पहले हमारी पार्टी ने सभी का रोजगार देने का दायज किया था और कहा था कि हम देखी

नीति अपनायेंगे जिस से कि सभी को रोजगार मिल सके । लेकिन इस दिशा में अभी तक कोई प्रयासवाली कार्य नहीं हुआ है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जाने जाने विनों में हमारी सरकार इस बायदे की पूरा करेगी ।

श्री नायक जी से पहले श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री जी का प्रस्ताव था । उस को समर्थन में श्री हुन ने कुछ बातें यह सबन में कही थीं । उस प्रस्ताव में श्री यही बात कही गयी थी कि सभी लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाए, हमारे संविधान में राइट टु वर्क है । वह बात हम ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में भी कही है । अगर इस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए तो इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को रोजगार मिल जाएगा ।

आज हमारे देश के सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल भूमि के वितरण का है । हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े भूपतियों ने काफी बड़ी जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है और वे आम आदमी का बहुत शोषण करते हैं । सभी प्रदेशों में लैन्ड सीलिंग कानून बनाये गये । इस लैन्ड सीलिंग कानून के बाद जो जमीन निकली, उसे गरीब लोगों के बीच बाँटने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई । लेकिन यह प्रक्रिया कामयाब नहीं हुई जिस का हमें दुःख है । आज भी भस्वामी अपनी जमीन को बचाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । इस में उनके साथ सरकारी संघ मिला रहता है, ऑरोकेसी मिली रहती है और सब लोग मिल कर कार्य करते हैं । सरकार को इस दिशा में सक्ती से काम करना होगा और अगर सक्ती पाए जाने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को वित्त करने की प्रक्रिया को सक्ती के साथ चलाया होगा । जब तक इस तरह से कार्य नहीं होता जमीन का वितरण ठीक नहीं हो सकता है ।

रोजगार देने का भी सवाल हमारे सामने है । यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । यह भी सवाल है कि इस कार्य को हम किस तरह से चलाएँ और किन किन का हम इस कार्य में सहयोग लें । मैं समझता हूँ कि खास तौर से राजनीतिक दलों का भी फीकर है उसको इस कार्य को करने की दिशा में प्रभावित करनी होगी । नीकरवाही कभी भी इस कार्य में सरकार का समर्थन नहीं कर सकती है । प्रायः वह मान कर चलें कि देश के सभी राजनीतिक दल जिन की अपनी अपनी विचार-धाराएँ हैं लेकिन जो यह महसूस करते हैं कि केन्द्रों को रोजगार दिया जाए, देश की गरीबी दूर की जाए उन सब का हमें सहयोग लेना होगा । प्रश्न यह है कि उन सब विचारधाराओं को से कर हम इसका सलते रखें तो क्या किसी मकसद की पूरा कर सकेंगे ? मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हम कर सकेंगे । तब हम देश की इस समस्या का निपटारा नहीं कर सकेंगे, बेरोजगारी की समस्या को मिटा नहीं सकेंगे । तमाम ऐसे लोगों के पास जिन के पास सीलिंग से ज्यादा जमीन है जैसे सिंचित भूमि के लिए 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग है और अतिरिक्त के लिए इससे कुछ ज्यादा है, उनको उन से जैसे दिया जाए यह सवाल है । जो जमीन उन से निकली है वह तमाम गरीब लोगों में, भूमिहीनों में नहीं बाँटी जा सकती है और उसके बदले का बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न हमारे सामने है । इस काम में राज्य सरकारों की बहुत सक्ती करनी होगी, कठोर रूप अपनाया होगा । इस

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

काम में दूसरे राजनीतिक दलों का भी सहयोग लेने की उनको कोशिश करनी चाहिये। सब के सहयोग से इस कार्य में तेजी लाई जानी चाहिये।

यै यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 18 एकड़ की जो सीलिंग है उसको भी कम करके साढ़े बारह एकड़ पर आपकी लागत चाहिये। इसी भूमि में पांच सदस्यों का परिवार बहुत धाराम के जीवन व्यतीत कर सकता है, जीवन यापन कर सकता है। उसका जीवन स्तर काफी अच्छा हो सकता है। इससे जो धर्म निकले उसका बटवारा भूमिहीनों के बीच में बाँट कर दें। केवल जमीन के बटवारे से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता है। मैं माननीय जमीन की बात से बहुत हृदय तक समहृत हूँ।

जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं और जिन के पास जमीन के धनाढ्य होने रूप में भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पूंजी है, उनकी पूंजी पर जो आपकी सीलिंग लगानी होगी और उस पूंजी को भी गरीबों में बाँटना होगा। अगर आप सच्चे दिल और विमान से देश से बेरोजगारी की खल्य करना चाहते हैं तो यह काम भी आपकी करना ही होगा।

गांवों में बेरोजगारी खल्य करने का भी सवाल है। उसके लिए तमाम राजनीतिक दलों का केन्द्र का हम उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, समाज के और जो लोग हैं उनका भी उपयोग हम करना चाहेंगे तो इन सब की मिला कर एक लीड थामी स्वन बन जायगी। लेकिन हमें इस से पहले करनी चाहिये और यह मान कर चल्य करनी चाहिये कि हमें लीड थामी बना कर इस कार्य को तेजी के साथ इम्प्लीमेंट करना है। लीड थामी वाल सिद्धान्त को मान कर अगर हम कार्य करें तो हमें ऐसे लोग मिल जाएंगे जिन को हम बेतन देने की जरूरत नहीं होगी बल्कि वे स्वच्छा से इस कार्य में जुट जाएंगे। इस प्रकार से इस कार्य में हम सफलता हासिल कर सकते हैं।

इन सबों के साथ मैं मान्यक जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जो बंजर जमीन जो बची हुई है, और सीलिंग के बावजूद जमीन निकली है इस सब का बितरण लीड थामी के माध्यम से जल्दी से जल्दी करने की बिना मैं केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों की सत्कारण कदम उठाना चाहिये।

डा० राजकी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष वेद का एक सुनत है :

माता भूमि पुत्रः अहं पृथिव्या :

हम पृथ्वी के पुत्र हैं माता हमारी भूमि है। लेकिन इस देश में जमीन की बड़ी चोरी की गई है। इसका कुछ धंधा हमारे माननीय उद्योगों में दिया है। यही कारण है कि भारत जैसे राष्ट्री, बुद्ध और महावीर के देश में प्राणों में हिंसा व्याप्त हो रही है, नक्सलवादी, जाड़ीबादी, हापीछीसा कोई रूस और कोई चीन से आए हुए पैसा हो रहे हैं। यह कोई चरमार्थ नहीं है, यह तो राष्ट्रीय हिंसा का प्रगटीकरण है। वास्तव में जमीन

की भूख सब को होती है। जमीन से बाँचित रखने का जो प्रस्ताव सामग्री परम्परा के कारण बन रहा है उसी के परिणामस्वरूप यह सामग्री हिंसा होती है। आज देश में बेकारी का सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। 1971 की संसद के अनुसार 18.7 मिलियन लोग बेकार थे। भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्री बी० बी० रिच की पुस्तक है "जोष और दो मिलियन" में लगभग 11 करोड़ बेकार लोग बताये गये हैं और अब सायब 13 करोड़ आधमी बेकार हो गये होंगे। गांवों में जो बेतहिर भूमि हीन मजदूर हैं वह करीब 4 करोड़ 56 लाख है। इसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि उनको धानोखान में लगाना जाय। इस बात से किसको चिरोह हो सकता है। लेकिन जो गांवों में हृषि योग्य भूमि 46.9, परती 6.1 और जंगल में 22.7, कुल मिला कर करीब 6 करोड़ एकड़ की जमीन है जिसको हम बाँट सकते हैं, लेकिन उसको बाँटा नहीं गया। या तो वह परती है, या भू-स्वामियों के पास है। बिहार में 10 लाख एकड़ जो गैरयज्ज्वा में जमीन है वह भूमिपतियों ने चुराई है जिसको कि सरकार को उनसे लेना चाहिए। इसलिए सारी जो करम बायस की बात जनता पार्टी करती है वह एक प्रबंधन होगी यदि हम भूमि सुधार को ठीक ढंग से कार्यान्वित नहीं करेंगे। एक राइटर 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 के० आर० बी० राव ने भी कहा है कि आज जमीन के बितरण के सम्बन्ध में हमें फिर से सोचना चाहिए। एक सप्ते के कार्य को देख कर के जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष की एक प्रकार का चिन्तन लगता है और सोचा जाता है कि सीलिंग का उपाय किया जाय। यह प्रसिद्धाभी बिचार है, इसका उबरवस्त चिरोह करना चाहिए। मुख्य प्रश्न यह है कि जैसे अभी छठी योजना के आरम्भ की वर्षा की गई और उसमें कहा गया कि 6 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है। वस्तुतः हम इस प्रकार से अपनी बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करेंगे ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी और जनता-संस्कार के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती बेरोजगारी है। 10 वर्ष तक ठहरने का बीरज सायब लोगों को नहीं होगा। इसीलिए जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कहा गया है कि जनता पार्टी भूमि सुधार के कानूनों पर ईमानदारी से ध्यान करेगी। भूमि हस्तांतरण और किसानों की जोत जीवन में जो बाधसाधियाँ की गई हैं उनकी जाँच की जायगी और इस प्रकार कानून की दृष्टिों सामने आयेगी और उनको दूर किया जायगा। और जो पैसल बनाना गया था उसमें भी कहा गया कि यह सारा काम एक साल के अन्दर होना चाहिए। 10 वर्ष की कोई योजना नहीं हो सकती है। डा० सोहिलया का नाम लिखा गया कि उन्होंने भूमि लेना और साक्षर लेना, कृषि बहुत पहले की थी। लेकिन हमारी जनता

पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, श्री चण्देश्वर ने भी लैंड वीर इन्सिट्रुसी द्वारा ग्रामी की कल्पना की है :

Shri Chandrashekar, 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.

मान्यवर, जिन्होंने 30 साल तक जमीन के बारे में आलसालिया की धाज वह हम लोगों से पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या हो रहा है ? वस्तुतः प्रतीत के बाकिन इतिहास से पृष्ठिए कि धाज तक जमीन का वितरण क्यों नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि कृषि मंत्री को जो पार्टी का मैण्डेट और घोषणा-पत्र का भी अनुदेश है जनता की प्राकाशा को स्वागत के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहिए। धाज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है उनमें हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि 5-2-77 को जो बीर: मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी जिसमें संकल्प दिया गया था कि एक वर्ष में हम पुनर्वितरण के काम को पूरा करेंगे, तो क्या वह हुआ, ? अगर नहीं, तो यह किम के साथ दगाबाजी है ? यह देश के गरीबों के साथ दगाबाजी है। दूसरी चीज भूमि वितरण के सिलसिले में,

the time-lag between possession and distribution should be reduced.

अभी यहां हमारे माननीय लक्ष्मणा साहब बोल्ना चाहते थे, उन्होंने नाम भी दिया था, लेकिन धनपरिस्थित थे। ऐसी जगहों पर तो वह धन-परिस्थित हो ही जायेंगे। लेकिन बिहार में उन समय जो तत्प्राकृतिक प्रगतिवादी मानस था, जिसे हम प्रापातकालीन काला मानन कहते हैं, उसने उस समय जितने लोगों को जमीन दी थी, उसमें से 70 प्रतिशत लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिली। यह केवल भूमि-वितरण का नाटक था। अब यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब हम जमीन वितरण की बात करते हैं तो हमें सामन्ती परम्परा को नष्ट कर देना चाहिए। इसी लिए जायबती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 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."

समापति महोदय, सचन का समय बहुत बहुमूल्य है, लेकिन हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जिस प्रकार चीन ने पीकिंग से ले कर ल्हासा तक की सड़क 6 महीने में बना डाली, उसका क्या कारण था ? उसका काज भूमि-सेना का एकजित करना था। यहां भी 6 करोड़ खेतिहार किसान भूमि मजदूर हैं, एपीकम्बरल लेबरर्स हैं, अगर उनको विश्वास हो जाये कि जिस जमीन पर वह काम करेंगे, वह जमीन उनकी होगी, तो उनकी बाबू में ताकत या जायेगी और हिन्दुस्तान का उद्धार हो जायेगा।

सायद मालूम होगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय में भी जवाहरमान नेहरू ने लेजिस्लेट्री के प्रश्नर लैंक लड़ रिफार्म की कमेटी बनाई थी। लेजिस्लेट्री कोई रूस का नहीं था, वह अमरीका का, फ्यूबल स्टेट का था। उसने बताया कि गांव में खेती का उत्पादन क्यों कम होता है, इसलिए कि भूमि-मुद्धार पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसने सिफारिश की थी कि गांव में जायें वहां एक भूमिहीनों का रिप्रिजेंटेटिव रहे और एक भूमिवाज का और एक सरकार का और सारी बेनामी जमीन खाल कर दी जाये। रघुवंश नारायण सिंह को 27 हजार बीघा और शाह परबता को 39 हजार बीघा यह सारी बांड और बीलों के नाम से बेनामी जमीन है।

इमलिए राजनीतिक संकल्प का प्रभाव, सामन्ती परम्परा के साथ मांड-मांड और खेतिहार मजदूरों के साथ विश्वासघात का परिणाम है कि भारतवर्ष की भूमि, भूमि-मुक्तों के पास नहीं आई है। धन्यवाद।

श्री डी० ओ० गवई (बलढाना) : सम्मानीय समापति महोदय, श्री नाइक ने बंजर-भूमि वितरण के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के सदस्य की हैमियत से उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उन्हें बढ़ाई देता कि धाज मदन में वह इस तरीके का प्रस्ताव लाये हैं। देश में खेती योग्य बंजर भूमि तो है और जो खेतिहार मजदूर और किसान हैं, वह किसान तो भूमि बहुत भूमि-स्वाभी नहीं हैं। वह खेती में काम करते हैं, धाना खन-पसीना बहाते हैं, धाने खन की एक एक हंड जमीन पर न्यौछावर करते हैं और पसीने से मिट्टी को निकालते हैं और उसमें सोना उपाते हैं। लेकिन जो प्रादमी प्रपता खन बसोना एक कर के कृषि की उपज पैदा करता है, वह भूखे का भूखा रहता है, उसको खाने को नहीं मिलता है। और जो प्रादमी काम नहीं करता है, प्रापाम से बैठा रहता है, मॉटर-गाड़ी में बैठता है, मरी घोर प्राप की तरह गम कपड़े और बूट पहनता है, वह सब चीज लेता है और बैंक में उसका बड़ा एकाउंट होता है।

अभी यहां बड़े भावनापूर्ण भाषण दिखें गये हैं। डा० रामजी सिंह का भाषण सुनते हुए भूखे महाभारत की एक रात याद आ जाती है— उन का भाषण बड़ा प्रभावी होता है। धन्यवाद।

[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 मजदूरी करते हैं, करोड़ों लोग खून पसीना करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं, लेकिन उनको रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है, इस सदन में ऐसे लोग चुन कर आये ह' जो तालुकदार, मालगुजार, जागीरदार और जमींदार ह; उन्होंने गरीबों में भूमि-वितरण के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बनाया और न उस तरफ कोई खयाल किया ।

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 हंकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, वह भूमि का मालिक नहीं है । किसी ने उसका खयाल नहीं किया है ।

श्री नाइक के द्वारा यह एक अच्छा प्रस्ताव लाया गया है कि इस देश में बंजर 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 गंदाही की गई, इस को 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 पत्थर है, जहाँ अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है, जहाँ घास 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 पत्थर पर अपना सिर फोड़ेगा ? क्या वह उस पर अनाज पैदा कर सकता है ? वह वहाँ पर फ्रैक्टरी नहीं बना सकता है, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है । यह जो गंदारी की गई, यह लांछना-पद है ।

इस देश में सीलिंग की मर्यादा 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 खिलाफ हूँ । यह सीलिंग बहुत ज्यादा रखी गई है । एक आदमी के लिए इतनी भूमि की जरूरत नहीं है । ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक आदमी के नाम पर दस एकड़ भूमि रनी चाहिए । कुत्ता दिल्ली को छोड़ कर, गधा, घोड़ा को छोड़ कर उस ऋषभ मूजे कुटम्ब है, उस का लड़का है उस का एक टुकड़ा है, उस ऋषभ नाम पर, उस ऋषभ पिता ऋषभ नाम पर दस दस एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि नहीं होनी चाहिए । (व्यवधान) ।

मैं कुछ पहले के, पुराने वाक्यात बताना चाहता हूँ । यह जो भूमि का झगड़ा है यह बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने चालू किया । .. (व्यवधान) .

एक माननीय सदस्य : झगड़ा अनरशिप का है ।

श्री डी० जी० गवई : अनरशिप 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 विनोबा भावे जी बोलते हैं कि सारी भूमि गोपाल की (व्यवधान) ... 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, भूमि 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 हड़प नहीं सकता है ।

आज सारे देश के अन्दर लोगों ने भूमि चुराने के लिए ट्रस्ट बनाए हैं । बेटा ट्रस्टी बीबी ट्रस्टी, बच्ची 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 वाक्या बत रहा हूँ । मथुरा में गोरक्षण सोसाइटी कोई है । उन्होंने एक ट्रस्ट बनाया और हजारों एकड़ जमीन उस गोरक्षण ट्रस्ट की है लेकिन वहाँ गऊ एक भी नहीं है । गऊ एक भी नहीं और गो रक्षण ट्रस्ट बना दिया । मोटर पम्प बैठा रखा है । गऊ तो नहीं है लेकिन गोवर्धन खा रहे हैं । गोवर्धन नाम का आदमी खा रहा है । मोटर पम्प, एलेक्ट्रिक पम्प सब बैठा रखा है, अनाज पैदा कर रहे हैं, अनाज घर में भर रहे हैं, बेच रहे हैं और सरकार में बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव है । गोरक्षण ट्रस्ट बना कर उन्होंने गऊ के नाम पर खाना शुरू कर दिया । मेरे अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक कदरिया ट्रस्ट बना हुआ है । सारी फेमिली 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 परमानेंट टेनेंट न बन जाय । तो ज्यादा आंकड़ों के जाल म तो मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कितने खेतियर 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 परिया 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 यहाँ सदन में ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाइए कि सारे 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 वोगों ने 1954 में भूमि सत्याग्रह महाराष्ट्र में किया और अकैले महाराष्ट्र में कम से कम तीन

साब लोग जेसों में गए कि जो बंजर भूमि है, जो गोबर की भूमि है, दो-बो ली एकड़ भूमि गोबर के लिए पड़ी है और पशु एक भी नहीं है वह जमीन भूमिहीनों में वितरित की जावे। दो-बो ली और तीन-तीन ली एकड़ जमीन का बसा करना है जब पशु उतने हैं नहीं? फिर उन पशुओं के मानिक के पास भी अपनी जमीन है तो जो सरकारी गोबर की भूमि है बी क्लास या सी क्लास की वह सारी मेड्युम कास्ट में या समाज के किसी भाग में बांट दी जाय। मारे देह के इंसान एक हैं, हम हर जगह पर जाति-पाति का सबाग नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं, जो एक मानिकसी बकाबई हैं उन में उस भूमि का कितनाय करना चाहिए। कुछ किया है और कुछ बाकी है। कार्टेस्ट की जो जमीन है जो सोना पैसा बकली है जो बहुत अच्छी जमीन है वह भी अनाब उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग में लाई जावे। वह भी बड़ा अच्छा काम होगा। काफी मात्रा में ऐसी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। वहां से लोग लकड़ी चुरा कर ले जाते हैं और देह को उमले कुछ फायदा होता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि वितरण के बारे में धरार सरकार सतर्क नहीं रहेगी और जो जमीन है उन्होंने धरार भूमि वितरण का समर्पण नहीं किया तो इस देह का प्रविश्य घाने कुछ और हो जायेगा।

घाज जैसा कि देह में भूसेना बनाने का प्रयास हो रहा है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, वह होना चाहिए। जो लोग मेहनत करते हैं उनका संगठन जरूर होना चाहिए लेकिन उसके खिलाफ भी इस देह में संगठन बन रहे हैं—मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, बीमती चन्द्रावती जी यहां पर बैठी हैं, वे नाराज हो जायेंगी। हम एक दूसरे के बीच में टकराव की स्थिति पैदा नहीं करना चाहते। एक तरफ किसान संघ संमिति और दूसरी तरफ मजदूर समिति या भूमिहीन मजदूर समिति बने—इस प्रकार टकराव की स्थिति हम नहीं चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देह की भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। सारे इस्तेमालों का जो अधिकार भूमि पर है वह अधिकार उनको दिया जावे। बेस, इतना ही कहकर मैं अपना प्राण समाप्त करता हूँ।

बी घुबराव (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत गौर से अपने कई मित्रों की बातों को सुन रहा था। घाज देह में लैंड रिफार्म की दिशा में दैक्षिक री-विकिंग की जरूरत है। सारे देह में, एक घाघ राज्यों को छोड़ कर, जहां पर लैंड रिफार्म के कामून बने हैं वहां पर प्राप डेवेलोप और प्राप स्वयं आगते भी हैं कि लैंड रिफार्म को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है जब तक कि कर्पोरेटिजन के साथ मेड्युम में इतको न जान दिया जावे। प्राथम 27-28 हजार मुकदमें हाईकोर्ट में पेंडिंग हैं। जमीन की सीमा निर्धारित की गई और कुछ जमीन बांटी भी गई। 12-13 लाख एकड़ जमीन बांटी गई। यह बात विचारणीय है कि कानून में ऐसी कितनी जमीन है। यह कुछ की बात है कि इस देह के सरकार के नीचे की जमीन की और घाज

बी है लेकिन कोई सरकार यह रिकार्ड नहीं बताती कि ऐसी कितनी किस की जमीन है। किसी एक घाघ की जमीन होती है तो वह लैंड रिफार्म के पर्व में डिक्रीट करने के लिए बेनामी कर देता है। घाघ उसको स्टेट की तरफ से क्लेम किया जा सकता है लेकिन स्टेट में स्टेट्स को मेनटेन करने वाले लोग मौजूद हैं ओकि उसको बैलेंस करने के बजाये बेनामी की क्लेम कर लेते हैं। यह केवल किसी एक राज्य की बात नहीं है, हर जगह बड़े-बड़े भूधर किसानों ने अपने स्वयं की रक्षा के लिए बेनामी कर दी है। सबसे बड़े बुद्ध की बात यही है कि जो कानून बने हैं उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। इसके प्रभाव धरार जमीन सरप्लस है और 50 लाख एकड़ जमीन का डेक्लेरेशन हुआ तो केवल 12-13 लाख एकड़ जमीन ही बांटी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्यों? सरकारी मशीनरी काफी सधम है लेकिन एक बात इसकी बुनियाद में है कि कौन भूमि वितरण की समस्या के बारे में एक दैक्षिक री-विकिंग करेगा? जो मेन्टेनेमेंट में बैठे हुए हैं और जो हमारा नेतृत्व करने वाला बर्न है वे बहराते हैं। प्राप ने बैठ कर यहां तक किया कि तीन बर्न के धरार भूमि मुधार का कानूनों की धमक में लावा जायगा—लेकिन मैं प्रापसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या एक भूजा व्यक्ति तीन साल तक प्राप की इन्तजार करेगा? हिन्दुस्तान के धरार यदि भीष्ट एड्रियन रिफार्म नहीं हुए तो हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं का निदान नहीं निकल सकता। यही हमारी प्राथिक समस्याओं का सब से बड़ा केन्द्र है। धमी हाल में प्रोफेसर राजकुण्ज, जो इन के प्राणिन कमीशन के मेम्बर हैं, उन के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बैठी थी, उस कमेटी ने सिवाय इस के कि मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कुछ नहीं किया और कोई बात नहीं कही। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यही कहा—जब तक मुख्य मंत्री व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस जिम्मेदारी को नहीं लेते और इन कानूनों को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करने—यह काम नहीं होगा। लेकिन जो बर्न के लगभग समय बीत चुका है, किनारी खेती बांटी गई? जिस गति से हम चल रहे हैं—क्या किसी परि-वर्तन की दिशा में हम चले हैं? मेरी व्यक्ति-गत रूप से यह धारणा है—जमीन पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन कानून से उस जमीन का कोई निदान नहीं हो सकेगा, हमारे उन लोगों को जो जमीन की ओतते हैं, जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं, उन को सं-ठित हो कर सरकार पर दबाव डालना होगा, सरकार को मजबूर कर देना होगा कि भूमिहीनों के बीच में जमीन का बंटवारा करे। जमीन और कृषि हमारे देह की जनता के प्राथिक प्राधार के मेधवर्ध है, जब तक लैंड रिफार्म नहीं होगा, कोई क्लिअर-कन्सेप्शन प्राप के दिमाग में नहीं होगा, तब तक कोई कानून काम नहीं कर सकेगा, चाहे प्राप जितने कानून बनाते चले जायें। यही बजह है—कानून बनता है, लेकिन इम्प्ली-मेंट नहीं होता और हम लोग रोते रहते हैं। मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ है, जिसके

[श्री मुबराज]

बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, प्राइम एंड एस. प्रफेसर हैं, उन की देखरेख से प्रफेसरों की मीटिंग होती है—लेकिन क्या आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि पोलिटीकल-विल के बिना या केवल आप माना चाहते हैं, यह था वायना? मैनेटेरिस्ट के एक्चर-कन्डीशन कमेटी में बैठ कर जमीन के वितरण की समस्या और भूमिहीनों की समस्या की हल करने की दिशा में कदम उठाना बिल्कुल दिवा-स्वप्न के समान है। जहाँ पर कानून बना है, यदि उस में कोई दोष है, तो उस को बदल डालो, मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि इस को संविधान के 9वें सेक्शन में से छापी, जिस से कोई भी उस कानून को चैलेंज न कर सके। ताकि ऐसा न हो जिस तरह से प्राज 27-28 हजार मुकदमे जमीन के बंटने के मार्ग में घबड़ बढ़े हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यह काम सब से बड़ा काम है, यह सब से जरूरी काम है, सब से पहला काम है। प्राज तीन वर्षों तक प्रशासन खाने का काम सब से बड़ा काम नहीं है, प्रशासन तो चलता ही। प्राज क्या परेशानियाँ हुई—समस्तीपुर में, धोर क्या परेशानियाँ हो रही हैं—फतहपुर में। धगर दो वर्षों से ईमानदारी से बिताये होते तो यह लैड रिफॉर्म का काम कहाँ से कहाँ पहुँच जाता। लैड रिफॉर्म की समस्या से ला-एन्क-प्राइम का मतलब है—धगर हम ने ईमानदारी से इन काम को किया होता तो प्राज यह स्थिति पैदा न हुई होती। मैं बड़े घटब से कहना चाहता हूँ—समय प्राज का इन्तजार कर रहा है, एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहा है, प्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम हिम्मत के साथ, जैसा जनता पार्टी के इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में प्रकट किया गया है, जिस से हम बांधे हुए हैं, उस को मुरा कर के दिखावे। हर राज्य में लैड रिफॉर्म का नया कानून बने तथा नवें सेक्शन में लैड रिफॉर्म को ला कर यदि हम इस फीसदी भूमिहीनों को भी जर्मन देने में सफल हो सकें, तो मैं समझूँगा कि इस दिशा में यह बहुत बड़ा कदम होगा।

श्री श्यामलाल मुखर्जी (मंडला): माननीय सभापति महोदय, नायक जी द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसे कि सभी संसद सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये कि इस देश में जितनी फालतू जमीन है, उसका यदि सही तरीके से वितरण किया जाए तो सभी लोगों को शास्त्र में जमीन मिल सकती है। मैं मध्यप्रदेश के मंडला जिले के सम्बन्ध में आपकी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। मंडला जिला वनों से भरा हुआ है। वहाँ खेती योग्य भूमि है जिसका अभी तक वितरण नहीं किया गया है। वनों में प्राविवासी जनता रहती है। मंडला जिले में 150 वर्ग गांव हैं। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि भारत को आबाद हुए तीस साल हो गये लेकिन वहाँ की प्राविवासी जनता को आबादी का कोई नाम नहीं मिला है। गत सरकार ने तो कुछ नहीं

किया, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार पर सारी जनता की निगाह है कि जनता सरकार हमारी सरकार है और हमारे लिए कोशिश करेगी। यह प्राज 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 साल बन गांव के लोगों को बन रखक मूटा करते हैं। वन गांवों से जो भूमि है, उस को, जैसा कि हमारे नायक जी ने मुझसे पूछा है कि भूमि सेना बना कर भूमिहीनों को जमीन दी जाए, उसी तरह से वहाँ की जमीन भी जनता सरकार द्वारा वहाँ के लोगों को दी जाए। यह जमीन उनको देना कोई कठिन बात नहीं है। अपने देश में अपने-अपने जिलों में भूमिहीनों को हम जमीन दे सकें, उन्हें बुझावा बना सकें, इस में अच्छी बात जनता सरकार के लिए कोई नहीं हो सकती और यह कठिन कार्य भी नहीं है।

मैं अपनी सरकार से, खास कर के कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वन गांवों की राजस्व गांवों में परिचालन कर के तत्काल प्राविवासी जनता को पट्टे दिये जाएँ जिस से कि उनको भी आबादी का लाभ मिल सके। अपने जिले के उन वन गांवों की हालत देख कर प्राज मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि प्राज उनकी हालत अंग्रेजों के शासन काल से भी बदतर हो गयी है। वन विभाग के कर्मचारी वहाँ के प्राविवासीयों की बह-बेटियों के साथ उनके माता-पिता के सामने बलात्कार करते हैं। इस तरह से हमारे प्राविवासी माई-बहिनों की इज्जत मूटी जाती है। जब से मैं लोक सभा में आया हूँ किसी ने इस चीज का जिक्र वहाँ नहीं किया कि इस तरह से उन के साथ शोषाचार किया जाता है। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना है कि प्राविवासी किसी के नामने अपनी बात रखना नहीं जानते, किसी के सामने अपनी माँग रखना नहीं जानते। इसलिए, लोग उनका नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की जमीन को राजस्व भूमि में परिवर्तित कर के वहाँ के लोगों को स्थायी रूप से पट्टे पर दी जाए।

वन गांवों से ऐसी भूमि होती है जो पचरीसी, पहाड़ी और एक फसती होती है। इसलिए वहाँ की जनता को बीस या बीस एकड़ से कम जमीन न दी जाए। मेरे मांडला जिले में पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहाँ पानी के प्रभाव से जो फसल बोयी जाती है वह सूख जाती है। पिछले साल की फसल भी लैवार नहीं हो पायी है और हजारों की संख्या में प्राविवासी भूख से अपनी रोजी-रोटी कौबते फिर रहे हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि पिछले साल बोये की वजह से फसल को कटि लुकी की वजह से विपदा है कि हमारी सरकार जनता के बीच

के लिए कुछ कार्य करेगी। बोरी बहुत मजबूत उस की की गयी है लेकिन अभी की पूरे जिले में स्थिति यंगीर है। मैं ने अपने प्रदेश के कुछ मंत्री को प्रकाल स्थिति के बारे में लिख कर दिया है अभी भी कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। बीसवीं तक डेढ़ को हजार लोग भ्राय गके थे। अभी भी सैकड़ों की संख्या में हर गांव के लोग भ्राय भाग कर दूसरे जिलों में जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे कुछ मंत्री महोदय बन विभाग के अधिकारियों को आदेश दें कि पांच छः हजार रुपया जो उन के पास वितरित करने के लिए इन लोगों में पड़ा हुआ है उस को वे वितरित करें। यह पैसा वहां पर लोगों को मजदूरी का प्राय तक नहीं दिया गया है। मांडला जिले की डिबोरी सहस्रों के डिबोरी रैज में निधारी भानपुर गांव में जो लोगों द्वारा काय किया गया है उस का पांच छः हजार रुपया लोगों को अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। यह बन विभाग के पास पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह रुपया भ्राय उन को दिलाया जाय। जहां पर प्रकाल पड़ा हुआ है वहां पर राहत कार्य हाथ में ले कर मूमि समतल बना कर भूमिहीनों को दी जानी चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि केवल प्राविवासी जनता को ही यह जमीन दी जाए। जो प्राविवासी जिले हैं वहां पर जो लोग रहते हैं वे सभी गरीब होते हैं, अनादिवासी भी गरीब होते हैं। इस वास्ते सब को समान रूप से मदद पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये।

मस्ता जिला पहाड़ी जिला है। यहां की जमीन पय-रीभी है। यहां सिंचाई के साधन बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। नदी, तालाब प्राय नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां जो नाले बहते हैं उन पर बांध बना कर के सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बहा की जाए। वहां पर प्रकाल की स्थिति का इस तरह से पक्के तौर पर निवारण किया जा सकता है।

वहां पर भ्राय जो प्रकाल की स्थिति है उस को बेचते हुए लोगों को कर्जों में भी राहत दी जानी चाहिये। इस की जमीन किसी भी दशा में कुछ नहीं की जानी चाहिये। मेरे जिले में कई लोगों की जमीन कुछ की गई है। और उन को भूमिहीन बना दिया गया है। को-प्राथमिक बंक्स द्वारा जो कर्ज दिये जाते हैं या तकावी की जाती है उस पर बक बुद्धि ब्याज लगाया जाता है। एक हजार रुपया मूल धन होता है तो उस पर जो हजार ब्याज का बढ़ जाता है। इस तरह से भ्रगर चलता रहा तो कभी भी उन को इन कर्जों से छुटकारा नहीं मिल सकता है। उस का उधार नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ब्याज से उन को मुक्त किया जाना चाहिये और मूल धन जो उन को तकावी के रूप में दिया जाता है वही धन उसे बचस किया जाना चाहिये।

पहाड़ी में भालगुजार, जमीनार, सामन्त प्राय हैं जिन के पास हजारों एकड़ धर्म हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राचीय स्तर पर श्रावों की जो जमीन है या जो जंगलों में जमीन है, प्राचीन समिति बना कर के उस का सर्वे करवाया जाना चाहिये और जो जानकारी वह समिति दे उस के आधार पर भ्राय को श्रावों की कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। भ्राय को फायदा जमीन की जो जानकारी दी जाये वह ठीक नहीं है। इस प्रकार की समितियां बनाकर भ्राय को भ्राय करवाये जायें जो भ्राय को बहुत

प्राधिक जमीन मिल सकती है और जो घोषणा की गई है उस से ब्यादा जंगली और दूसरी जमीन निकल सकती है। मैं भ्राय को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि यह जो जमीन निकलेगी यह इतनी होगी कि प्रत्येक परिवार को भ्राय दो हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा जमीन दे सकेंगे और इस प्रकार से देश का उधार कर सकेंगे। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। इन वास्ते भ्राय को कृषि पर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। ऐसा भ्रायने किया तभी भ्राय देश को खुशहाल बना सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री नायक के प्रस्ताव को भ्राय को अवश्य मान लेना चाहिये। और प्राथमिकता दे कर इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

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 PRADHAN: 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. Member 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 सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नर्व प्रथम तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है या उस की सीमा से बाहर जा कर दूसरा विषय भूमि सुधार का जो लाया गया है वह दोनों ही ऐसे विषय हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार सीमा के बाहर हैं। अपने संविधान के अनुसार भूमि और भूमि का प्रबन्ध यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिये हम उनका मार्ग दर्शन कर सकते हैं। कुछ बचाव डाल सकते हैं, कुछ उन को आर्थिक सहायता दे सकते हैं। परन्तु जो काम उन का है उन को कर नहीं सकते हैं संविधान के अनुसार।

जहाँ तक भूमि सुधार की चर्चा हुई, यद्यपि हम मुख्य प्रस्ताव से उस का कोई बहुत सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बारम्बार अपने इष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट रूप से रखा है, मैनीफेस्टो में है, इकामाजिक पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन में है कि हम ईमानदारी के साथ चाहते हैं कि जो काम बने हैं उन पर अमल हो। हाँ यह मुझे कर आश्चर्य और असहज बकर होता है कि बहुत से राष्‍ट्रों में जहाँ भी जमीन के आधिकार हैं जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन उन के पास है, जिन की कुत्ता, बिल्ली, घोड़ा, गधा के नाम पर किए हुए हैं। यदि वास्तव में ऐसी स्थिति है तो उस राज्य सरकार के लिये बहुत जिन की बात है। और वहाँ के राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं विधायकों और संसद सदस्यों के लिये भी जमीन की बात है।

भी बी० बी० नर्ब : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह : केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि साथ अपने ही साथ मुख्य मंत्री बन कर बैठे हैं। जिन का नाम लिखा गया था राम मनोहर लोहिया, उन के ही चेहे मुख्य मंत्री हैं। तो वह क्यों नहीं करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में क्या कर सकती है ?

लैड धार्यों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस की भावना से तो मैं पूर्वतः सहमत हूँ कि इस देश में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी बहुत बढ़ गई है, बढ़ती जा रही है और इस पर अगर रोक नहीं लगाई गई तो हमारे सामने विनाश के सिवा और कोई दूसरी तस्वीर नहीं आयेगी।

मैं स्वयं कहता हूँ :

"Destitution and democracy cannot, for long, go together."

अगर देश में गरीबी दूर नहीं होती और गरीबी और बेकारी एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं, अगर यह समस्या दूर नहीं होती तो बेरोजगारी के लिये हम कहते हैं कि उस को हम ने क्या किया है, वह बहुत कमों तक नहीं रह सकती। लेकिन इतना कहने के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव की व्यावहारिकता पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस में कहा गया है कि 7 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार दे कर एक लाख के अन्तर 5 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन लोकी जाये। इसी से यह विचारस्पष्ट है, कि क्या 5 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन लोके के लिये है भी ?

श्री अनुभा प्रताप सक्सी (रीवा) : यह कृषि मंत्रालय में लिख कर दिया है कि इतनी जमीन है। इन मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति में भी यह टिप्पणी दी गई थी कि 4 करोड़ 95 लाख 61 हजार हेक्टर जमीन है, जिस में दो करोड़ 35 लाख, 59 हजार बंजर हैं, 1 करोड़ 68 लाख 63 हजार कृषि योग्य पड़ी जमीन है और 91 लाख 39 हजार हेक्टर फालतु जमीन है। यह हमारे पास आपकी ही हुई टिप्पणी है।

श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह : जल्दी भी, कुपवा द्वीप पूर्वक सुनिचे, मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो इस बात की हिमायत करते हैं कि कोई जमीन ऐसी नहीं है जिस पर खेती नहीं हो सकती। प्रश्न इस का नहीं है कि किसकी जमीन है, प्रश्न इस का है कि आप के पास किसकी जमीन है और किसकी प्रति हेक्टर सवा कर आप उस जमीन को तोड़ सकते हैं ?

श्री अनुभा प्रताप सक्सी : यही तो कथन है।

श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह : आप को बात मैंने श्रेष्ठपूर्वक सुनी, आप पूरी बात तो सुनें।

आप इस देश में बेरोजगारी दूर करनी है, हमारे माथन लीगल है। इस देश की राष्ट्रीय आय करके 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये हैं, उस में से आप 28 हजार करोड़ सलाख की व्यय करती हैं। एक-दो लाख की

रोजगार देने के लिये कुछ पानी बचती है, हमारे पास जो सीमित पानी है, उसको कड़ा बनाकर हम व्यक्ति लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं, प्रश्न यह है। हमारे विरोधकों और मेरी विभी राय है कि जिस जमीन की चर्चा आप कर रहे हैं, उस जमीन को तोड़कर, सिंचाई का साधन मुहैया करके और खेती की विजिती आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिये कम से कम 15 हजार रुपये प्रति हेक्टर चाहिए। 15 हजार रुपये व्यय करने से बाव हूँ 1 हेक्टर जमीन तोड़ पानेगे और घर 1 ही हेक्टर हम एक व्यक्ति को देते हैं तो एक आदमी का रोजगार लगा सकते हैं।

भूमि सेना के लिये माननीय मास्ली जी का ही प्रस्ताव है कि प्रत्येक सैनिक को 250 रुपये प्रतिमास दिया जाये, यानी 3 हजार रुपये सासना, और वह मैंने जोड़ा है कि धन क साल छुटे अन्तर इस काम को करना है तो 21 हजार एरोड़ खपना चाहिए। अब प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कर उस रुपये को जमीन तोड़ने पर लगाकर अच्छे न हूँ मिल कर सकते हैं? अगर जमीन तोड़ने पर बचीये हूँ रुपये को लगाकर अच्छे नहींये हालत न किसेही उल्लेख है तो इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं, इसको करनाये चाह सक।

श्री उद्देशन : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय धाकड़ों से हमें डरा रहे हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : डराने का प्रश्न नहीं है। आप डरते हैं। धनका बापको इन बातों को सुनना चाहिए। आप क्यों डरते हैं ?

अगर इस देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को कोई व्यक्ति में हल करना है, तो एक करोड़ व्यक्तियों को प्रति-वर्ष व्यक्ति रोजगार देना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, हमारे देश में साढ़े सात, आठ हजार करोड़ रुपये की ही सासना बचत होती है। इस हिसाब से एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने के लिए हमारे पास साढ़े सात, आठ हजार रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, जबकि जमीन के तोड़ने के लिए पंद्रह हजार रुपये लगते हैं, जिससे एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार मिलता है।

श्री जी० जी० पण्डित : यह कैसा कैलकुलेशन है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यही तो विम्या धारणा है, जो इस कठिनाई की वजह से है। समस्या यह आता है कि कैसा व्यक्ति और धन को एकत्र कर दिया जाये, जो परिश्रम मिलन धारणा। लेकिन नहीं निकलता है। मैं विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में आप कितने कार्यालयों की कमी नहीं है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 45 प्रिन्सिपल ऑफ़ ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पूरे देश में कमी के साथ वही कार्य एकत्र से ज्यादा करीब नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी उत्पादन-क्षमता क्यों सिध्द हुई है ? अगर वह और व्यक्ति से उत्पादन बढ़ सकता, तो इस देश में प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन बहुत

अधिक होता। अमीकरण के तीसरे पहलू को आप भूल जाते हैं। आप पूछ सकते हैं कि आपकी क्या योजना है।

श्री उद्देशन : पहले कुछ खोद कर सिंचाई कर लेते हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अब कुछ से कोई सिंचाई नहीं करता है। आपने गांव में जाना बंद कर दिया है। क्या आपने किसी को कुंभा चलाते देखा है ?

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथ (बजुराही) : टीकमगढ़ जिले में पचास हजार कुएं हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंजाब में कुंधों से ही उत्पादन बढ़ गया है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पंजाब में जो सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, उसके दो मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो मैं वहां के लोगों की कार्य-क्षमता की सराहना करता हूँ। लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा कारण है भाइयों-मंगल बांध, जिससे बिजली और पानी बड़ी मात्रा में मिलता है।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : होशियारपुर जिले में भाइयों का एक बंद भी पानी नहीं मिलता है। इसके बावजूद वहां एक इंच भी जमीन ऐसी नहीं है, जहां खेती न होती हो।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : बिजली मिलती है।

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के दूसरे रास्ते उससे सरल हैं, जिस का सुझाव इस प्रस्ताव में दिया गया है, और हम उन पर धमल भी कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने भूमि सेना की बात कही है। अगर हम यह सेना बना भी दें, तो, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, वह किस की जमीन को तोड़ेगी—राज्य सरकार की, क्योंकि भारत सरकार के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। मैं न इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और न समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव का भारत सरकार से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। (व्यवधान) मैं कहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव हमारे लिए इरेजिबल है। इस देश में परिस्थितियां बहुत भिन्न भिन्न हैं। संभव है कि किसी राज्य में सैन्य धर्मों सफल भी हो, लेकिन बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं होगी। इस लिए अगर कोई राज्य सरकार इस बारे में प्रस्ताव ले कर धारणी, तो उसे जो आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है, अगर वह चाहेगी कि उसमें हमें सैन्य धर्मों के लिए पैसा दिया जाये, तो वह दिया जायेगा। उसकी चुनौती है। लेकिन हमारे साधन सीमित हैं। जो राज्य सरकार को मिलने वाला है, उसमें चाहे वह सैन्य धर्मों बनाये, चाहे दूसरे काम करे।

श्री उम्रसेन : उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हम भूमि सेना बनायेंगे ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अगर वह बनाये, तो आप उसका स्वागत करें—मैं भी उसका स्वागत करूँगा । यह उनके अधिकार में है । केवल राज्य सरकार इस काम को कर सकती है । अगर कोई राज्य सरकार कर सकती है, तो उसका स्वागत है । हमारे अधिकार में कुछ फ़ार बर्क की योजना थी और हमने उसको ख़ाया । प्रदेश देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । हमारे वन की जो बात थी वह भी लैंड थ्रॉ की दूसरा स्वरूप है । हम प्रजाप के बदले काम की एक योजना बना रहे हैं । उस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष 400 मिलियन में वन का काम मिलेगा । अगर इसकी बचत दिया जाये तो 20 लाख लोगों के लिए सान घर का काम होता है । तो जो हमारे बस का था वह हम ने किया । . . .

श्री उम्रसेन : मेरे जिले में 45 प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर हैं और चार हो रहे हैं । मैं ने खुद चार किलोमीटर सड़क बनायी है और सब की-डी-ओ-इस योजना का भोजन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप की कमजोरी पर उत्तर जाता 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 मैं सिचाई की करना चाहता हूँ । सिचाई बढ़ाने से रोजगार की समस्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है । हम ने पिछले वर्ष 2.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर पानी 28 लाख हेक्टेयर में प्रतिरिक्त सिचाई की योजना चालू की है । और इस वर्ष 30 लाख हेक्टेयर में होगी । रोजगार देने की समस्या, जमीन को ज्यों ही सिचाई का साम्रभ मिलता है, दुगुनी हो जाती है । यहाँ माना जाता है, बहुत से मानवीय संस्कों ने कहा कि वो तीन एकड़ तो बहुत जन-एको-नामिक होल्डिंग है लेकिन अगर सिचाई का साधन मिल जाये तो एक एकड़ भी एकोनामिक हो सकता है । इसलिये हम उस दिशा में चल रहे हैं । आप को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि प्राज अपने देश में सिचाई का काम जितनी तेजी से बढ़ाया जा रहा है उतना संसार के किसी भी देश में किसी भी समय किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं किया । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वही तो आप लोगों ने नहीं किया । वही हम लोगों को करना है ।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त कैंटिल बीडिंग से बहुत संभावना है । कुछ उत्पादन और दूसरे कैंटिल की बीडिंग का

काम है, छोटे श्रामीक उद्योग हैं, इन सारी चीकों पर ध्यान लाया जाये तो मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि ज़मीने लैंड थ्रॉ की धपेला ज्यादा घण्टे निकलेंगे । परन्तु फिर भी, इस के बावजूब भी मैं मना नहीं करता हूँ । मैं ने कहा कि जो राज्य सरकारें करना चाहती हैं वह करें । लेकिन एक पहलु और इसका है । एक बात और भी आप को ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी कि किसी देश में पूरी जमीन का कौन सा भाग वन के घंवर है । प्राज अपने देश में सिर्फ 22 प्रतिशत जमीन पर वन मात्र लिखा हुआ है यद्यपि वास्तव में वह भी वन नहीं है जब कि विचोपकों की राय है कि 33 प्रतिशत से कम वन नहीं होना चाहिए । अब प्रश्न यह है कि अगर हम को एफर्ट हो करना है तो हम कहाँ करें ? हम मान सकते हैं कि लैंड थ्रॉ की अधिक उपयोगिता हो सकती है अगर हम नहरें बनाएं, अगर हम पानी की निकासी के रास्ते बनाएं, वन लगाएं इस की धपेला कि जो आप सोचते हैं कि वो बिर्लकुल खराब जमीन है, बंजर है, उस की ठीक करें । आखिर प्राज तक वह बंजर क्यों पड़ी रही ? वह बहुत निम्न कोटि की जमीन होगी, तभी पड़ी रही ।

इसलिये अपने सीमित साधनों को प्रयत्न उपयोगी कार्यों में लगाने की दृष्टि से मेरी अपनी निजी राय है कि हमें इन कार्यों को अधिक बढ़ावा देना चाहिए ।

अंत में मैं केवल एक बात और जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ । भूमि-सुधार के विषय में यह कहा गया कि सारी भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये । मैं इस मांग को किसान बिरोधी मांग मानता हूँ । किसानों की इच्छा, किसानों की हैसियत उन की जमीन से है । अगर उस मितिकयत को समाप्त कर के उन लोगों को एक ऐसी व्यवस्था का मजबूर बना दिया जाये तो फिर वह अपना सब कुछ को बैठेंगे । सीलिंग का कामून लगाना चाहिए । उस पर ईमानदारी में धन्य होना चाहिए । लेकिन जो राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहते हैं वह किसानों के हित की बात नहीं है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . संसार में ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जहाँ भूमि का राष्ट्रीयकरण और वहाँ बेरोजी की पैदावार बढ़ी हो या किसानों में खुशहाली पाई हो ।

इन मांगों के साथ मैं पुनः कहता हूँ कि यदि कोई राज्य सरकार लैंड थ्रॉ की योजना बनायेगी तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे और उसमें सहयोग देंगे । वहाँ तक भूमि सुधार का सम्बन्ध है, हमारा निरन्तर प्रयत्न है कि हम उनसे कहें कि आप इसकी ठीक से सोच करें । जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है लेकिन हम लोग जो राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में हैं उनका भी तो कोई काम है ? आखिर हमने जैसा मेरे ऐसी बाबली क्यों होती है ? हम जैसी बाबली बना करते हैं लेकिन आप मुझे माना करें, मुझे यह भी जानना पड़ता है कि राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं में भी बहुत कुछ कमी है वरना इस प्रकार की बाबली नहीं हो सकती है ।

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 States 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 1976 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.

बीकानेर इस्वीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : जिस कमेटी में हिन्दुस्तान का नुमाइन्दा होता उसको पाकिस्तान वाला इन्सपेक्ट करने दें ?

बी बीरार जी-देसाई : वहां पर इनका कोई इन्सपेक्शन नहीं करना है। हमारे वहां की नहीं करना है, दूसरी जगह की इनका इन्सपेक्शन नहीं करना 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 (Mormugao): 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 1983. 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 datelined, 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 (Tarpur): 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. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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 co-operate 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 the Government 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 my self 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.

12.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 4, 1978/Agrahayana 13, 1900 (Saka).