

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday March 17, 1978/Phalgun
26 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreements Entered with Various Countries for Generation of Rupee Funds

*345 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) details of agreements entered into with various countries during the last one year for generation of rupee funds out of foreign assistance loans

(b) the amount of such rupee funds accumulated in respect of different foreign loans and

(c) the mode of their utilization in India's developmental programmes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to)
Only one agreement providing for generation of counterpart rupee funds was entered into during the last one year. This is the agreement dated 11th January, 1977 with the OPEC Special Fund which provides for a loan of US \$ 218 million as a direct balance of payments support with the stipulation that the loan would be initially used for imports and the counterpart funds (of about Rs 186 crores) generated would be used for

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financing the local cost of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I would like to put my question after giving a little background, you will kindly bear with me, Sir

The intention of my question was to question the Government regarding utilisation of the rupee funds accumulated in respect of the different foreign loans. The Minister has in a casual and leisurely manner, given a statement which is not in conformity with the question that I have put. He has stated that the OPEC Special Fund agreement provides for a loan. My question is

SHRI H M PATEL You may look at the question. Please read your question.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I will read it

(a) details of agreements entered into with various countries during the last one year for generation of rupee funds out of foreign assistance loans and

(b) the amount of such rupee funds accumulated in respect of different foreign loans and

(c) the mode of their utilisation in India

MR SPEAKER They all relate to (a)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA All right, I can single out his performance in the last one year—his stating that he has created an atmosphere for spending a little money of OPEC rupee accumulations for the Singrauli project. It cannot be taken in isolation; it has to be in conformity with other re-

sources that have accumulated. There has been bad performance in the last one year. I would like to read something for the benefit of the Minister so that he can understand the performance in the last one year. The Union Government is compelled to take to foreign aid for greater utilisation of rupee funds. The rate of utilisation has gone down considerably.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise from the main question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This arises out of (c)—the mode of utilisation in India's developmental programmes. In the first quarter of 1977-78 the Janata Party's performance has been such that India has utilised only a fraction, i.e. 440 crores, while the total available is nearly 4000 crores. Hardly one-tenth has been utilised.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is failure on the part of the Government. The Government of India—this Ministry—is incapable of utilising the resources.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the main question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Kindly bear with me (c) relates to utilisation. I would like to say something. There was, for example, the Soviet Union source of 250 crore roubles...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the main question. Please see your question:

(a) details of agreements entered into with various countries during the last one year for generation of rupee funds out of foreign assistance loans;

(b) the amount of such rupee funds accumulated in respect of different foreign loans; and

(c) the mode of their utilisation in India's developmental programmes.

These are all connected with (a).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am coming to the subject. The Finance Ministry ought not to have entered into such agreements in view of the prevailing conditions of rupee resources available for utilisation in this country, which have amounted to more than 4000 crores, and the Government of India in the last...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question you are putting?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am putting the question. Government of India has failed even to suggest projects which are... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (Interruptions) * **MR. LAKKAPPA,** the agreement was entered into 11-1-77.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has entered into one agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not entered into any agreement. Please see the date—11-1-77: it was long before he came to power.

In respect of that agreement, you can put any question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am putting a question about the performance of the Ministry during the last one year after this agreement was entered into.

This is not an isolated case, where there has been a failure of the Ministry. The Ministry has not been able to make full use of foreign exchange in case of this project as also many more projects. I would like to know why?

*Not recorded.

SHRI H M PATEL The hon Member has put a question the significance of which apparently is not fully realised. His question related to generation of counterpart rupee funds out of foreign exchange assistance. This is an important point. I have pointed out that only one agreement for counterpart rupee funds was entered into during this period. That kind of arrangement only existed in regard to one project. And we have indicated to the hon Member that the rupees thus generated would be utilised for Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station. I do not understand what other information the hon Member desires to have.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA What is the stipulated time incorporated in the agreement for utilization of such fund for this project?

SHRI H M PATEL There is no stipulation of any time. It was mentioned that the monies generated would be utilised as rupees for a particular project and the same has been utilised.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY It appears from the Minister's reply that the counterpart rupee funds or whatever it is generated out of the foreign exchange assistance would lead the country further to India's dependence on foreign countries. Has the Minister in view any target for attaining self reliance?

MR SPEAKER It does not arise out of this question.

Bank Loans to Antyodaya Families

*340 **SHRI YUVRAJ** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is a provision for advancing loans to Antyodaya families from nationalised banks and the number of Antyodaya families given such loans and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) Public sector banks are making advances under the Antyodaya Scheme recently formulated by the State Government of Rajasthan. So far, they have sanctioned Rs 75.04 lakhs to 5778 families.

श्री युवराज : ग्रन्थल महोदय, अन्त्योदय योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसे ही लोग आते हैं जो साधनहीन होते हैं, जिन के पास कोई अपनी सम्पत्ति नहीं होती है। इस तरह की आबादी इस देश में 30-35 करोड़ लोगों की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय वित्त मंत्री से कि जो यह 35 करोड़ की आबादी अन्त्योदय व्यक्तियों की है उन के लिए केवल राजस्थान में ही ऐसी योजना लागू की गई या केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई ऐसी राष्ट्रीय नीति है? ऐसे साधनहीन व्यक्ति जिन के पास कोई साधन अपनी जीविका के लिए नहीं है, उन के लिए क्या राष्ट्रीय आधार पर कोई ऐसी योजना लागू करने के लिए आप ने कोई नीति निर्धारित की है तथा राजस्थान के अलावा अन्य प्रदेश सरकारों को आपने इस तरह के कोई निर्देश दिए हैं कि ऐसे साधनहीन व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण दिया जाये जिससे कि वे अपनी जीविका का प्रबन्ध कर सकें?

SHRI H M PATEL This is a scheme which has been formulated by the State of Rajasthan. The question related to that. I have given this information.

His further point was whether this is now being copied by other States. Certainly other States have been kept informed by the State of Rajasthan and it is for those State Governments to consider whether they should adopt that scheme or some other scheme. Actually every State is considering how best to give assistance to the people in this strata of society.

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked whether there is a national scheme for that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That I have said already. There is no national scheme.

श्री बुधराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जानकर बड़ी निराशा होती है कि केवल राजस्थान सरकार ने ही एक ऐसी नीति बनाई और 5778 व्यक्तियों को 75 लाख रुपये ऋण देने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की। क्या ऐसे साधनहीन व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने की दिशा में जो कुछ कार्यवाही हुई है उसमें गति लाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आधार पर साधनहीन व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से ऋण दिलाया जाये और इस दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाये जायें—इस प्रकार की बात क्या आप सोचते हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon Member should know that the Antyodaya scheme of the Rajasthan Government itself is on an experimental basis. It says that in the first year they will endeavour to bring under the scheme 1.6 lakhs people and based on that experience of the first year, they will consider taking over another 1.6 lakhs. So, until we see how exactly the scheme works out talking in terms of expanding it all over the country will be somewhat premature.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What are the essential features of this scheme?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: He does not know.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Antyodaya scheme was formulated by the State Government of Rajasthan with a view to raise the living standards of the five poorest families in every village of Rajasthan. We find that the total number of families to be covered under the programme during the current year is 1.6 lakhs.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What is the rate of interest?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This will be under the DRI scheme, i.e. 4 per cent.

श्री रामजी लाल दाबब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोगों ने अपने अपने क्षेत्रों के गांव एंटाटा करवा लिए हैं जिसका नतीजा यह है कि कुछ गांव एंटाटा होने में रह गए हैं। इस कारण जो गांव एंटाटा नहीं हो पाये हैं वहां अंत्योदय योजना के अन्तर्गत फेमिलीज को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक कोई लोन नहीं दे रहे हैं अतः क्या सरकार हर गांव को एंटाटा करवाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No, Sir. It is a scheme which has to be administered by the State of Rajasthan.

श्री बलुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के अन्दर अंत्योदय योजना में कितने व्यक्ति लिए गए हैं और कितना लोन दिया गया है और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक पाच किलोमीटर की दूरी तक लोन दे इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या प्रबंध कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: He has said it—Rs. 75 lakhs.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Yes, he has already answered.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said that so far 5778 families have been given Rs. 75.04 lakhs.

श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान का उल्लेख करते हुए आपने बिहार सरकार को सूचना भेजी है या नहीं ? यदि भेजी है तो उस पर बिहार सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have no information regarding Bihar.

SHRI NANASAHIM BONDE: This scheme has been adopted by Rajas-
than. Would you find it desirable to
apply it to the whole nation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I said be-
fore this is an experiment. It has not
yet finished one year. We have to
see how it has worked. Has it in fact
worked as framers of the scheme ex-
pected? If so, then we will consider
whether we should recommend to the
other States to adopt it.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : ग्रन्थ महोदय,
राजस्थान सरकार ने जिन लोगों का धन हो
चुका है, उन के उदय के लिये यह योजना
चलाई है । लेकिन इस में बैंकों के सामने
कुछ प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टी है, उन का कहना
है कि रकम की वसूली का कोई साधन नहीं है ।
जब तक सरकार रकम की वसूली की गारन्टी
नहीं देती है, तब तक इन्वेस्टिग्वली सब को
लोन नहीं दिया जा सकता है । इसी लिये
1 लाख 6 हजार परिवारों की लिस्ट बनी
थी, लेकिन पाच हजार परिवारों को लोन
दिया गया है । क्या आप बैंकों को इस
प्रकार का टायरैन्शन देगे कि इन की रिकवरी

Mr SPEAKER. They have no
right to give direction.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : तब तो फिर
बैंकों से लोन दिलाने की जो बात है, वह
नहीं हो पायेगी । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा
बाया-मीडिया निकालेगी कि यह रकम पट-
वारी की मार्फत बैंकों को वापस मिल सके ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Under the
scheme the bank gives assistance for
certain purposes—for instance for the
allotment of land, cattle loan-sheep
and goat units, poultry, piggery, small
scale and cottage industries. These
loans are given with the fullest sym-
pathy for the people. There is no
question of security being required
at all. It is given realising that they

will earn some money from these
things and will be able to discharge
their obligations.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Only
after the success of this scheme, there
will be possible proposal to have it
extended to the whole country. May
I know from the Minister whether
there has been an interim survey of
these families as to how far they
have been able to benefit from the
scheme during the course of this
year?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The scheme
has not yet completed one year.

श्री मोतीलाल पटेल : ग्रन्थ महोदय,
राजस्थान सरकार के सामने इस समय दो
मसल्लायें प्रमुख हैं । एक तो जैसा सोमानी
जी ने कहा कि बैंक उस सब से गरीब व्यक्ति
से गारन्टी चाहते हैं । अगर बैंकों को गारन्टी
दे दी जाए, तब तो लोन में कोई दिक्कत नहीं
है, लेकिन वह गरीब गारन्टी कहाँ से लायें ।
इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि गारन्टी की
जगह उन के साथ नहीं रखनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात—अभी तक रिजर्व बैंक
के द्वारा उन बैंकों को ऐसी कोई हिदायत नहीं
दी गई है कि वे अन्त्योदय योजना के साथ
महयोग करें । इस लिये माननीय मंत्री जी
उन बैंकों को इस तरह की हिदायत दे कि वे
अन्त्यादेय योजना का ज्यादा से ज्यादा
महयोग दे कर उसको कार्यान्वित करें ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL. The scheme,
as I said, has not yet completed one
year. The other process can begin
after that.

The hon. Member is perhaps not
aware that the Reserved Bank actual-
ly sent a team of people and they
have studied the matter. And, what-
ever reasonable maximum possible
assistance could be provided, would be
provided.

All these assistance are provided for under the DRI—that is, Differential Rate of Interest. They charge only four per cent rate of interest. The amount is half a per cent of the total deposits of banks and that amount may be Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores. There has to be a limit. The Rajasthan Government asked for Rs. 28 crores during the current year. We have said that that is too much, and they cannot have this. That was an exaggerated figure; it is unlikely that that much amount will be needed also. As I said, we try to meet their requirements to the maximum extent possible.

श्री नाथू सिंह : आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए । यह बहुत इम्पोर्टन्ट सवाल है और राजस्थान के विकास का सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Every day you won't get chance to put questions please.

श्री नाथू सिंह : आप क्यों नहीं इजाजत दे रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Protectionist measures by Developed Countries

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*347. SHRI PRASANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that protectionist measures have been adopted by the developed countries against the developing countries; and

(b) what harm has this measure done to our country and what steps Government have taken or propose to take against this measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

It is a fact that since the beginning of 1977 protectionist trends have become apparent in the major developed countries like United States of America, Australia, Canada and the member-States of the European Economic Community. These trends have manifested themselves in various measures taken by the developed countries intended to protect their domestic industries from competing imported products. The adverse impact of these measures has been far greater on the developing countries including India.

The major items covered by such protectionist measures which are of interest to India include textiles, certain steel and engineering products and footwear. Textiles has been the most important sector where developed countries have taken steps to restrict imports.

Government of India is fully alive to the problem. The Multi-Fibre Arrangement regulating the international trade in textiles was renewed in the background of these protectionist attitudes adopted by most of the importing developed countries. The Arrangement has been renewed for a period of four years from 1-1-1978 and is expected to bring about some degree of stability in the international trade in textiles. Within the framework of MFA we have also concluded satisfactory bilateral textile agreements with our principal consumer countries.

We have been expressing our concern in various international forums like UNCTAD, GATT and ESCAP. Our concern about specific measures introduced by the developed countries have been discussed at the

official and ministerial level and are being discussed at the bilateral level both through our Embassies in these countries and in Joint Commissions which we have with these countries

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA
I would like to know from the hon Minister whether it is the point of view of the Government of India that protectionist tendencies are gaining ground and this would cause untold harm to the efforts of the developing countries to enlarge their trade with the developing countries

If so, may I know whether the subject has been discussed with the US President during his recent visit to India and with the British Prime Minister when he visited this country?

If so what is the outcome of the discussion?

को वारिक बेग प्रथम महोदय जो कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई है, उस मुक्ति को हल करने के लिए एम्बेडेज लेवल पर कई बार बातचीत हुई है और जब कभी हमारे मिनिस्टर माहबान इन मुल्का के दोरे पर गये हैं, तो वहा पर भी हाई लेवल पर इस सिलसिले में विचार विमर्श हुआ है और प्रेसीडेंट कार्टर व साथ भी बातचीत हुई है।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA
The question was this whether this matter had been discussed with Mr Carter and the British Prime Minister. If so what is the outcome of the discussion? What was their reactions? What was our demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) These protectionist tendencies by the developed countries certainly have done great harm to the developing countries. It was a matter of concern for our country as well. Naturally while I was on tour of the EEC countries and America, I discussed the matter with my counterparts, with the Commerce Ministers of those countries and also with the Prime Minister of France. Similarly, during the

visit of President Carter and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan, this matter was discussed here. As a result of these discussions the House will be happy to know that in respect of the restrictions that were put by the EEC countries, particularly on textiles the quotas were raised and I can assure the House that it is because of these discussions that the exports from our country to the EEC countries and America may be higher by Rs 150 crores during the next year.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA
According to the statement the major items covered by such protectionist measures include textiles, certain steel and engineering products and footwear.

Now, in view of this I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the export of these commodities have declined during the period 1977-78? If so to what extent? What measures does the Government of India contemplate to boost—to promote—the exports of these items?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Sir, as I have said this move has certainly affected adversely our country. And it has affected our exports of textiles also during the current year. But next year because of the additional quotas that have been secured by us, it is possible to enhance our exports.

MR SPEAKER He is asking about textiles.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I was coming to that. It might have affected us to the tune of about Rs 100 crores. It is very difficult to quantify this because quotas are fixed. Against the targets fixed we try to fulfil. It is a question of changing of the fashion in the modern world. It is difficult to quantify.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA I am surprised that the hon Minister has taken an attitude of self-congratulation on this score. The history of the developed countries is one of pressuring our country for so long. The sale of the multi-national pro-

ducts exist in our country through the multi-national agencies and companies and, at the same time, they are not taking our goods. I do not think that the situation has improved after so many UNCTAD Conferences or so many efforts of the developed countries.

I would like to know as to what measures—it is not a question of one country or the other, whether it be E.E.C., U.S.A. or Great Britain—is the Government contemplating to take in terms of reprisal. There should be reprisal when they do not take our goods because India is a manufacturing country. And so we have to take unilateral action sometimes. There are not many developed countries which are also manufacturing countries. So, if they do not take our goods and if they do not pay a proper price for our goods, what action would you take as a reprisal?

Take for example the multi-nationals existing here. They are selling cheap products like soap etc. What action are you taking against them in this country?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, there is no question of having a self praise. If I may bring it to the notice of the House, according to the agreement of 1974, in Group I—Fabrics level—it was 128.40 million square yards. As against this, because of our efforts, from 128 million square yards, it has been possible for us to secure a quota of 197 million square yards. Similarly, for Group II—garments—the quota level was 21.40 million garments. We shall be able to fulfil our quota of 46.40 million garments.

So, the House will please appreciate that it is because of these positive efforts made at various levels and in various forums that it has been possible for us to have this quota. So far as retaliation is concerned, in the case of trade, it is very difficult to retaliate in the man-

ner as suggested by my hon. friend. But, it is possible to have a proper coordination with the developing countries. It is from this point of view that I have had my discussions in the case of tea with the countries. India, Ceylon and Bangladesh are the important countries. We met together. So far as jute is concerned, Thailand, Nepal, Bangladesh and India are the main producing countries. How can we take a retaliatory step? We have to take better advantage of the existing markets. We should have some sort of—I won't use the word pressurising them—leverage. It is possible. And efforts are being made.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Without having any resource to trade war, the hon. Minister just now suggested about jute. May I ask him a question? Without the pressure tactics being used against the E.E.C. and the developing and developed nations, may I hint him when we have a monopoly of manganese and ferro-manganese and pink mica, that pink mica is being used for electronic purposes, for missile purposes and for purposes of rocketry, whether he would be prepared to use these weapons against the pressure tactics of the western nations, of the E.E.C. and the developed nations with regard to the trade?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This suggestion was made earlier by the hon. Member himself—not here but outside. I have taken note of it and, to the extent of going to the arbitral basis, that being done.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether concurrence has been got from International Monetary Fund or General Agreement on Trade and Tariff for the imposition of quantitative restrictions? If not, will the Minister resort to Articles 22 and 23 of the GATT Agreement for consultation and complaint?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already stated in the House that no sooner than such unilateral action was taken by the respective countries we made a demand for negotiations contemplated under the Agreement. Not only that we even went to the extent of going to the arbitration body—the Textile Surveillance Body. We put forward our arguments there and it is because of our arguments and negotiations that it is possible to settle the matter

श्री मोहन प्रकाश धरिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को अनुभव करने हैं कि टेक्स्टाइल इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स आदि के उत्पादन में हमारे यहां दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ि हो रही है ? माथ ही क्या यह भी मंत्री नहीं है कि हम वक्त बहुत सी हमारी मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं और स्टॉक पड़ा रह गया है ? उन पर ही हमारा एक्सपोर्ट भी निर्भर करता है । डिबेलेंड कंट्रीज में आपने प्रयत्न करने उस बार तो कुछ थोड़ी सी रियायत मांग ली है और एक्सपोर्ट आसका हो गया है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कल को फिर ये देश ऐसा ही बन सकते हैं और उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो इस खतरे का परमानेंट मुकाबला करने के लिए आप निर्यात को दूसरे देशों में बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कोई इकीनिट योजना बना रहे हैं और उस दिशा में कोई त्रियामक पग उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is in this context that we are emphasising the export of non-traditional items. Similarly, we are trying to explore other markets including in African countries, ASEAN countries and other countries. Sir, at the one end we want to well-establish our marketing system and on the other end it is our endeavour to produce such articles which can go in a competitive way and there is no problem of this type.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In the context of adverse effect on our trade

because of the increasing protectionist tendencies both from USA and EEC countries, may I know whether Government contemplates to take energetic initiative in organising regional economic cooperation which may ultimately lead to common market of the concept of Asian common market? May I also know what is the reaction of the Government with regard to the proposal mooted by Shah of Iran for Asian Common Market? Further what concrete steps have been taken to develop our trade with developing countries so as to meet the situation arising out of the protectionist attitude from EEC and Western countries?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: With a view to have better understanding with all the developing countries India has not only taken some part but India in some direction gave a lead at the ESCAP meeting in Bangkok. When I was there to attend this meeting we had lot of deliberations and it was agreed that these developing countries could have their better economic relationship. The technology developed in these developing countries should be exchanged amongst themselves so that we can take better advantage of the present situation.

So far as the other suggestion regarding Asian Common market is concerned this idea was very much mooted by Shah of Iran. When Shah of Iran was in India it was discussed with our Government. There are some inherent difficulties. However, all possible efforts are being made so that there is a proper and perfect co-ordination between the developing countries and that we should not suffer because of some erratic decision taken by the developed countries by putting certain restrictions as they have done in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question Question No. 348. Shri K. A. Rajar. He is not here. Next Question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Kindly read Rule No. 48(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. I have given a notice to this effect. It reads like this.

"48(3) If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given".

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU. Why are you not allowing it? I am surprised. This is a vital question... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is important. You should have given a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I have given so many questions..... (Interruptions) Under Rule 48(3), I have given a point blank notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. I am not giving my consent. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very sorry, Sir.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to consider it. It is due to this reason that we are not able to complete the Questions. People who have given notice, are present. Those who have given questions are not present. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE: When there is a provision in the rule, you should consider his Notice. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the notice given by Mr. Bosu. But I have not given my consent. I have gone into the matter. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am very sorry. Don't misuse your power.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.... (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When he has given a written notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will read out Direction 15 by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

"15. If on a question being called, it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent without giving any letter of authority to any other member on his behalf, the Speaker may, at his discretion, direct the answer to it to be given in the second round, if in his opinion or that of the Minister concerned, the subject matter of the question is of such importance as to warrant an answer being given in the House."

(Interruptions)

I am bound by the Direction.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Direction does not make the rule redundant.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing other questions to come up. It is well known that when a rule gives a discretion and a direction has been laid down, the discretion is bound by the direction.... (Interruptions) You could have taken an authority letter from Mr. Rajan.

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप मंत्री महोदय से पूछ लीजिये, अगर वह इसका उत्तर देने को तैयार है, तो आप इसे एलाऊ कर दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The Minister is not going to dictate or control this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the question? Whether it is a fact....

MR SPEAKER Why are you coming in the way of other questions being answered?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It is vital for the country

MR SPEAKER You can put a question

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You should allow half an hour discussion on the reply given by the Minister

MR SPEAKER Yes, if notice comes we shall consider I have already told you what the rule is and what the direction is I am bound by the rule and the direction (Interruptions) Please do not obstruct the proceedings

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What else can I do?

MR SPEAKER You are obstructing Let us take up the next question

Restrictions imposed by E.E.C. Countries on Indian Goods

*352 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no easy flow of Indian goods into the EEC Countries,

(b) if so, what is the nature of restrictions imposed by the EEC Countries on Indian goods,

(c) whether any negotiations are being held with the EEC Commission on this regard and

(d) if so with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) and (b) The flow of Indian goods into

the EEC Countries is generally satisfactory but in some commodities/goods, the possibilities of accelerating exports are inhibited by restrictions of different kinds Such restrictions are in the nature of tariff and also non-tariff barriers including quantitative restraints, import surveillance system etc

(c) and (d) These issues are normally pursued through appropriate bilateral and multilateral fora In some cases, including textiles, jute, coir negotiations had been held and satisfactory understanding has been reached

श्री दुर्गा चन्द मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ई० ई० सी० कट्टीज, जैसे अमरीका कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया जिन्होंने कि हमारे गुड्स की एक्सपोर्ट, जो कि स्पैसीफाइड है, पहले जिनका जिक्र हो चुका है, पर कुछ पाबन्दी लगाई है। मैं भत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 100 डेवलप्ड या डेवलपिंग कट्टीज है, जिनको ऐसी रिस्ट्रिक्शन्स से नुकसान पहुँचा है, क्या हमारा देश, हिन्दुस्तान कोई ऐसा इनिशियटिव लेगा कि उनकी कोई कान्फरेस बुलाये और कोई ज्वायन्ट प्रोटेस्ट किया जाय, ताकि हम जो एक्सपोर्ट माल हो रहा है वह खत्म हो जाये।

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : ई० ए० सी० ए० पा० की जो मीटिंग बैकाल में हुई थी—वह गय साल में हुई और अभी भी हुई—उस में मैं यह सवाल उठाया था। माननीय सदस्य का जान कर खुशी होगी कि इसी लिए हमारा ई० ए० सी० ए० पा० कट्टीज के कामर्स मिनिस्टर्स की काफरेस भारत में 16 अगस्त और 23 अगस्त के दरमियान होने वाली है। उस में जरूर इस बात पर विचार किया जायगा। माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को ब्याल में रखते हुए हम ने इस बारे में कोशिश शुरू

कर दी है । मुझे खुशी है कि निनिस्टर्ज की मीटिंग करने का वायदा किया गया है ।

श्री बुर्गो चन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे मैं संतुष्ट हूँ । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस बारे में कोई संतोषजनक समझौता न हो सके, और ये रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स इसी तरह जारी रहें, तो क्या सरकार मिडल ईस्ट, वेस्ट एशिया या माउथ एशिया के मुल्कों में कोई ग्राह्टरनेटिव मार्केट तलाश करने की कोशिश करेगी, ताकि स्टील, इंजिनियरिंग गुड्स, फेब्रिक्स और काटन वगैरह का हमारा सामान बाहर जा सके ।

श्री आरिक्त बेग : इस बात का प्रयास हो रहा है कि हम अन्य देशों में भी अपने माल की खपत कर सकें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि जिन देशों में पिछले आठ दस साल पूर्व हमारा माल अच्छी मात्रा में जाता था, किन्तु व्यापार निगम या अन्य व्यापारियों द्वारा वहाँ कुछ खराब माल भेजा गया, इस लिये उन्होंने हमारा माल मगाना बन्द कर दिया यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों में हमारी जो माख खराब हुई है, वह अच्छी हो और हमारा माल वहाँ पुनः जाना प्रारम्भ हो, इस के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ? वहाँ कितना माल जाना था ?

श्री आरिक्त बेग : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य ऐसी कोई स्पेसिफिक बात बनावेंगे, तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ हम कदम भी उठा सकते हैं । मैं यह भी सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी व्यापारी ने इस सिलसिले में कोई गड़बड़ी की है, तो सरकार ने उस के खिलाफ कदम उठाया है । माल भेजने में पहले बाकामदा क्वालिटी कंट्रोल किया जाता है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to clarify because it should not happen that it should go in a distorted way. It is a fact that there are some exporters who do not take proper care about quality and it has been one of the reasons why. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछा है ।

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैं कह रहा था कि यह बात सही है कि हमारे कुछ एक्सपोर्टर्स ने जिन रीति से क्वालिटी रखनी चाहिए, थी वैसे नहीं रखी । इस लिए सरकार न केवल चिन्तित है, बल्कि हम ने यह कोशिश की है कि हमारा क्वालिटी कंट्रोल अच्छा रहे । इतना ही नहीं, जो लोग खराब माल भेजेंगे उनका केवल लाइसेंस ही रद्द नहीं होगा बल्कि उसे अपराध माना जायेगा । इसके लिए हम एक बिल तैयार कर रहे हैं, और यह बिल लेकर मैं मदन के मामने जरूर आऊंगा । हम एक और कोशिश यह भी कर रहे हैं कि हम एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले लोगों के लिए एक मैल्फ-मार्टिफिकेशन सिस्टम पैदा कर रहे हैं—वे लोग खुद 'ट्रेडि' हम क्वालिटी मैनटेन करेंगे, यह हमारा मार्टिफिकेट है । हम उन पर विश्वास करने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन जो जिम्मेदारी के साथ काम नहीं करेंगे, उसके खिलाफ हमें मजबूत कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी । मैं उसके लिए आपके सामने एक बिल लेकर आऊंगा । मुझे आशा है कि इससे यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी ।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिस तरह नेल पैदा और एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले देशों ने ओपी०ई०सी० नाम का संगठन बनाया है, क्या चाय और कुछ दूसरी चीजों के सम्बन्ध में, जिन पर कुछ मुल्कों की मानोपत्ती है, बाकी मुल्कों के साथ तिजारत करने के सिलसिले में उनी ढंग का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, ताकि हमारी तिजारत बढ़ सके ?

श्री अरिह बेल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मातृतीय सदस्य ने कहा, जैसे तेल उत्पन्न करने वाले मुल्को ने अपना संगठन बनाया है इसी प्रकार से हम भी इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे वस्तुएं जो हम अपने यहाँ उत्पादित कर रहे हैं, मिमाल के तौर पर चाय है, चाय जिन-जिन देशों में पैदा होती है हम उन देशों के सम्पर्क में हैं, उनसे बातचीत कर रहे हैं और इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो चीजें हम उत्पादित करते हैं उसका अच्छा भाव हमें दुनिया के दूसरे मुमानिक में मिले।

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: Sir, there is a difference between the answer given by the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of State for Commerce. The Minister of State said that there is no such case and if any trader is small, he is taken care of. But as I understand from the answer given by the Minister of Commerce, he says that because of certain merchants who are selling sub-standard goods, our foreign market has been affected. But on the contrary it is also reported that because of the quality of our goods they are afraid of purchasing from our market. I am afraid this kind of answer may discourage the small producers and exporters who are coming in large numbers and it will affect our foreign exchange earnings also. If the Minister is so categorical in his statement, I would like to know the percentage of the sub-standard goods that have been exported due to which our market in the foreign countries has been affected. I want a specific answer because he has given a general statement. Besides, the Minister is also aware of the fact that there is quality control and it is only after the quality control certificate is given our goods are exported. It is such a contradictory reply and so I want a clarification from the Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, as I said earlier, there should be no misunderstanding and so far as my colleague is concerned, he felt reference was made regarding certain complaints. If they are brought to our notice, we shall look into them. However, I feel that in view of my own experience during my travels out of India, I could clarify the situation and therefore, I have clarified. There is nothing like inconsistency, but I felt that some more clarification is necessary.

Regarding quality control, as I said in Hindi, so far, at the most we cancel the licence, but we cannot take any penal action against the exporter who is not observing those norms of quality and therefore, my Ministry has prepared a Bill which is being discussed with the Law Ministry. After it is approved by the Cabinet, I would very much like to come before the House and accordingly I would like to have a sanction whereby those who do not export according to the norms and quality standards or specifications as they are doing harm not to themselves, but to the reputation of the country, we shall have to take some firm decisions and firm action and in this context, we would like to come forward with the Bill before this House.

So far as the scheme of self-certification is concerned, we would very much like to encourage the exporters. If they themselves observe these disciplines, we shall be happy, but in case they fail in observing the disciplines, we cannot afford to leave them.

श्री गौरीशंकर राय: इसी प्रश्न के संबंध में मुझे एक जानकारी करनी है। आज दुनिया में प्रश्न जितना आपके क्वालिटी कंट्रोल का नहीं है उससे ज्यादा व्यापार में डिस्पेन्स का है। मैं अभी सिगापुर गया था। वहाँ भारतीय ओरिएजिन के व्यापारियों ने और सिगापुर के व्यापारियों ने बताया कि

भारत से व्यापार हम ने बन्द कर दिया है इसलिए कि जो वे स्पेसिमेन देते हैं उसके खिलाफ वहाँ से सामान भेजते हैं। तो यह सबाल सीधा साधा परजरी का है। इंडियन मोरिजिन के व्यापारियों ने कहा कि हम ने भी हिन्दुस्तान से व्यापार बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान से व्यापार में अब किसी का इंटरेस्ट नहीं है। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि आप जो प्रोपोज कर रहे हैं वह सिर्फ स्टैंडर्ड औग क्वालिटी कंट्रोल की बात नहीं है, उसमें परजरी की बात भी है और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ऐसी शिकायत सरकार के पाम आई है लेकिन कोई ऐक्शन उन पर नहीं हुआ है। हम ने उनसे कहा है कि आप भेजिए।

श्री मोहन चारिया : मैंने तो यह कहा था कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल और स्पेसिफिकेशन दोनों की बात है। माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं वह बात सही है। कुछ लोग जो स्पेसिफिकेशन होते हैं उसके मुताबिक माल नहीं भेजते हैं। उनके खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्यवाही हम जरूर करेंगे और अगर ऐसा कोई केस भेजा गया हो, आप मुझे उसकी जानकारी देंगे तो मैं पहले ही कह देता हूँ कि आपकी सूचना आने के बाद उसकी एन्क्वायरी की जायेगी और तुरंत उनका लाइसेंस रद्द किया जायेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cases regarding dilution of Equity holding of Foreign Companies pending with R.B.I.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals of a number of foreign companies for the dilution of their equity holdings to 40 per cent are pending with the R.B.I. for finalisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of such cases belong to drugs and pharmaceuticals sector;

(c) what are the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay for the finalisation of their cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Reserve Bank of India received 880 applications. Final directives have been issued in regard to 834 applications specifying levels of permissible non-resident interest.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) The FERA applications of these companies will be decided after Government's new drug policy based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee is finalised.

Statement

Drug Companies

1. The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay.
2. Abbot Labs. (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. Bayer India Ltd.
4. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
5. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.
6. Boots Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay.
7. Cynamid India P. Ltd., Bombay.
8. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
9. C. E. Fulfor (I) P. Ltd., Bombay.
10. E. Merck India P. Ltd., Bombay.
11. Glaxo Labs. I. Ltd., Bombay.
12. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
13. Grove Products (Far East) Ltd.
14. Hoechst Pharmaceutical, Ltd.

15. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay
16. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
17. May & Baker, Essex
18. May & Baker India P. Ltd.
19. Merck Sharp & Dhome (I) Ltd.
20. Nicholas of India Ltd.
21. Organon India Ltd.
22. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
23. Pfizer Ltd, Bombay.
24. Richardson Hindustan Ltd
25. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay
26. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd.
27. Suhrid Geigy L'd., Ahmedabad
28. Sandoz India Ltd., Bombay
29. Synbiotics (I) Ltd, Bombay
30. Uni Sankyo Ltd., Hyderabad
31. Warner Hindustan Ltd, Bombay
32. Wyeth Labs Ltd, Bombay

Smuggling of Tea

*349 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a very large quantity of tea is being smuggled out to neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a huge quantity of Indian tea loaded in trucks which was about to be smuggled out to Pakistan and Afghanistan was seized as reported in the Economic Times dated the 23rd February, 1978 (first page);

(d) who were the persons to whom the tea and trucks belonged and the number of persons arrested in this case; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken to check completely the smuggling out of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by the Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of Indian tea to neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d). Reports indicate that, on 21-2-78, the Punjab police authorities seized one truck No RSG-7722, loaded with tea weighing 6736 kgs. and 200 grams, at Karnali bridge in Kapurthala District, about 80 Kms in the interior from the border. The truck belongs to Shri Gurudayal Singh of Kapurthala District and was being driven by Shri Karam Singh. Both the owner and the driver have been arrested. The tea belongs to Shri Hari Kishan Das of Gaurhati. The police have registered a case under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code suspecting the tea as having been stolen from Silguri. There is no indication that the tea was meant for smuggling across the Indo-Pakistan border.

(e) Although smuggling continues to be effectively under check, all field formations, have been suitably alerted. Besides, anti-smuggling measures, have been reinforced. The situation is also being kept under close watch.

Proposal to export Kashmiri Fruits

*350 SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to export Kashmiri fruits which could be a very good exchange earner as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Export of fruits, including Kashmiri fruits, is already being made from India and there is no restriction on such export.

Unemployed Civilian Commercial Pilots

***351. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

SHRI R. D. RAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there still exist a large number of civilian Commercial Pilots who are yet to get employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of unemployed Commercial Pilots to-date and the date of grant of licence to each such pilot;

(c) whether despite repeated representations/memoranda from such pilots, Government have not taken any substantial programme to employ and rehabilitate them quickly;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action being proposed to be taken now to employ them with Indian Airlines and Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JYURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are at present about 200 Commercial Pilots licence holders unemployed as pilots. Information regarding the actual dates of grant of licences to the unemployed pilots is not readily available and will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As Air-India require Pilots with certain minimum number of hours of command experience on

multi-engined aircraft, they normally get trained pilots from the Indian Airlines, who, in turn recruit pilots from amongst unemployed Commercial Pilots to meet their requirements. Indian Airlines propose to recruit some pilots to meet their requirements during 1978-79. Though normally the maximum age-limit is 30 years, as a special case for this year's recruitment, applicants in the age group of 30-33 will also be considered with a view to enabling such of those unemployed Commercial Pilots as have crossed the normal age limit mentioned above, also to apply for the posts.

Steps taken to realise Outstanding Amount

***353. SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4897 answered on 23rd December, 1977 regarding recovery of loan advanced by Empire of India, unit of L.I.C. and state:

(a) the reaction of Bihar Government on the request of L.I.C. for assisting in getting possession of the house which was auctioned and taken by L.I.C. at Jhumari-telaiya;

(b) the total amount due including expenses and interest, from Shri Chattu Ram Bhadani of Jhumari-telaiya; and

(c) whether any fresh move has been made to realise the amount or taking over of the auctioned house?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government of Bihar has issued necessary instructions to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh for giving all possible help to the Life Insurance Corporation of India for taking possession of the property

(b) After purchase of the property at Jhumri-telaia the total amount of about Rs 375 000 as on 31st December 1977 is recoverable from Shri Bhadani

(c) A fresh application for obtaining physical possession of the property at Jhumri-telaia had been made in the Court of Sub-Judge Hazaribagh and necessary cost for deputation of Execution Magistrate and the necessary complement of Armed Police Personnel was deposited in the Court whereupon a fresh Warrant for delivery of possession was to be issued on 22nd February 1978. However in the meantime one of the alleged tenants in the property viz Shri Guru Prasad Bhadani (said to be the Managing Director of Ashok Mica Pvt Ltd) moved the Court on 22nd February 1978 and has obtained temporary stay order from obtaining physical possession of the property. LIC has submitted the rejoinder in the matter on 6th March 1978 and the hearing has been fixed for 18th March 1978 by the Court.

LIC has already issued instructions to its Divisional Manager Patna to try to obtain through the Court the physical possession of the remaining portion of the property at Jhumri-telaia other than that allegedly claimed by Shri Guru Prasad Bhadani without admitting the said claim of the alleged tenant.

Imposition of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties

*354 DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD Will the Minister of COM-
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MERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent reports in the newspapers that the US Government proposes to impose anti-dumping and countervailing duties is correct, and

(b) if so, what are the steps the Indian Government is preparing to take in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The US Government has started an investigation for possible imposition of countervailing duties on imports of textile products from eight developing countries, including India. The US authorities have also commenced anti-dumping investigations against certain Japanese firms and an Indian firm exporting pre-stressed concrete wire strands to the US.

(b) Government have conveyed their concern about such measures to the US authorities. The firm concerned with the anti-dumping procedures regarding wire strands has made representation to the US authorities. With regard to the investigation for imposition of countervailing duties on textile products, the Government is taking legal steps as provided under US laws.

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

*355 SHRI K MALLANNA
SHRI K PRADHANI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided and an-

nounced its scheme for allocation of quota for export of textiles (under OGL-3) made from cotton wool and man-made fibres to U.S.A. and E.E.C. Countries for 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme for allocation of quota for export of textiles to USA and EEC countries for 1978 envisages division of total annual quota into 60 per cent for the first six months and 40 per cent for the second six months of the quota year 1978. For fabrics and made-up articles, 75 per cent of the quota is to be allocated on high price basis and the remaining 25 per cent is to be allocated on first-come-first served basis. Half of the quota under first-come-first-served category is reserved for allotment against firm contracts and the other half for contracts against which goods are ready and inspected for shipment. In the case of hosiery, knitwear and readymade garments, 50 per cent of the quota will be allocated on high price basis. The rest 50 per cent will be allocated on first-come-first served basis, half of which is to be reserved for firm contracts and the remaining half for contracts against which goods are ready and inspected for shipment. With a view to realising reasonable foreign exchange, the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council which is administering textile quotas has been authorised to adopt floor price mechanism where practicable.

The above scheme is, however, subject to a review if the marketing conditions so warrant.

Air Service to Khajuraho

*356. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to develop tourism in Madhya Pradesh region, the Government are considering the proposal to start an air flight Ex-Bombay to Khajuraho via Indore, Kanha National Park;

(b) if so, whether any representation from the State Government has been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir, Not at present.

(b) No such representation has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

रिजर्व बैंक के दल का राजस्थान का दौरा

*357. श्री राम कृष्ण बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के नेतृत्व में अधिकारियों के एक दल ने फरवरी के दूसरे सप्ताह में राजस्थान का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने दल को एक आपन प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री दुष्यंत कुमार) :
(क) जी, हाँ। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर, डिप्टी गवर्नर तथा अन्य अधिकारियों ने 10/11 फरवरी, 1978 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मण्डल की मीटिंग में सम्मिलित होने के लिये जयपुर की यात्रा की थी। इस यात्रा के दौरान, राज्य सरकार की पूर्व प्रार्थना पर, वे लोग 11 फरवरी, 1978 को मुख्य मंत्री से मिले थे।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार ने कुछ मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक ज्ञापन दिया। इस ज्ञापन में उठाये गये प्रमुख विषय ये थे —

- (1) राज्य सरकार के "अन्त्योदय" कार्यक्रम का वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में समस्याये।
- (2) राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को वित्तीय सहायता।
- (3) राजकीय परिवहन निगम द्वारा बैंको में ऋण प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयाँ।
- (4) राजस्थान में गैर बैंकिंग उप-खजानों को बैंकिंग खजानों में परिवर्तित करना।

(घ) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इन मुद्दों की जाच की जा रही है।

Relaxation of Gold Control Order

*359 SHRI DHARAM VIR
VASISHT.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions of Gold Control Order relaxed recently by the Gov-

ernment, together with relief if any to the genuine ornament wearers; and

(b) whether Government propose further relaxation or scrapping the gold control order, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) and (b). Certain relaxations within the ambit of the Gold (Control) Act and the Rules thereunder have been given to certified goldsmiths by issue of notifications/orders on 14-2-1978. According to these relaxations a certified goldsmith can—

(i) manufacture and sell ornaments out of the standard gold bars which he is already allowed to possess against specific orders from the customers

(ii) make small purchases upto 35 grams of ornaments at a time from a person and utilise the same for the purpose of making, manufacturing ornaments against specific orders from other customers,

The goldsmiths availing of the above concessions are required to have a fixed place of business and maintain the prescribed accounts

(iii) The present restrictions regarding issue of goldsmith's certificates only to the members of family of goldsmiths have been removed. Now any person who possesses necessary skill of a goldsmith and who has worked with a certified goldsmith as an apprentice for a period not less than 3 months and who has not been disqualified on account of conviction or imposition of penalty for gold control or smuggling offences is eligible to get a goldsmith's certificate

2 Finance Minister in his budget speech announced the Government's decision to sell gold from the stocks held by it primarily as an anti-smuggling measures. Such sales of gold from Government's stocks is expected

also to bring down the domestic price of gold.

3. Government do not propose to scrap the Gold Control Act. However, to make the administration of gold control more effective, amendments to rules framed under the Act are made from time to time. These amendments are also intended to meet the changing situations and in response to various representations received from Associations of Goldsmiths and Dealers.

Supply of Rapeseed Oil to Kamal Oil Mills and Capital Mill, Delhi

*360. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rapeseed oil was supplied to firms namely Kamal Oil Mill and Capital Mill, Delhi in spite of the fact that these were black listed by Delhi Administration and their licences cancelled as appeared in 'Nav-Bharat Times' dated 22nd February, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government did not supply any rapeseed oil to Kamal Oil Mill or Capital Mill for refining.

(b) Does not arise.

गाँवों के विकास के लिए करों में छूट

*361. श्री राम सागर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार किसी ऐसी कमी अथवा स्वयं सेवी संगठन को

करों में छूट देने का है जो किसी संघ विशेष को उसके सर्वतोमुखी, विशेषकर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा उद्योग के क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए तथा वहाँ बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए अपनाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापक क्या है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). कम्पनियों और सहकारी समितियों को, ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों में कल्याण और सुधार कार्य जुटाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1977 द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35-ग ग के अधीन कर सम्बन्धी रियायतों की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

वित्त विधेयक, 1978 में यह व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है कि व्यापार अथवा वृत्ति में लगे जो करदाता ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए संगठनों और संस्थाओं को धन देते हैं, उन्हें कर सम्बन्धी रियायत दी जाय। ऐसा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में एक नई धारा, 35ग ग क, अन्तः-स्थापित करके करने का प्रस्ताव है।

धारा 35ग ग और प्रस्तावित धारा 35 ग ग क के अधीन उपलब्ध कर सम्बन्धी रियायतों का एक विवरण-पत्र, सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विबरण

आय-कर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 35गग ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए छूट

वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम 1977 द्वारा आय-कर अधिनियम 1961 ; अस्तित्वापित धारा 35-ग ग के अन्तर्गत कम्पनियाँ

तथा सहकारी समितियाँ अपने कर लगने योग्य लाभों की सगणना में उस व्यय की छूट पाने की हकदार होंगी जो विनिर्धारित प्राधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकृत ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र के विकास के किसी कार्यक्रम पर करेंगी। यह उपबन्ध 1 मितम्बर, 1977 में लागू हुआ।

2. यह कटौती तब मिलेगी जब कम्पनी अथवा सहकारी समिति ने ऐसा व्यय करने से पूर्व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास के कार्यक्रम के बारे में निर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी की पूर्व-स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली हो। "ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र के विकास का कार्यक्रम" पद की परिभाषा यों की गयी है कि उनमें किसी भी ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र में जन-साधारण के सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक कल्याण अथवा सुधार का कार्यक्रम शामिल रहे।

3. केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड ने 27 अगस्त, 1977 को एक अधिसूचना जारी करके निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों की, निर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारियों के रूप में एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्रामीण-क्षेत्र के विकास कार्यक्रमों को स्वीकृति देगी :—

सचिव, कृषि-विभाग . . . अध्यक्ष

सचिव, औद्योगिक विकास
विभाग . . . सदस्य

सचिव, व्यवसाय विभाग . . . सदस्य

अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर
बोर्ड . . . सदस्य

4. विभिन्न नगरपालिकाओं अथवा छावनी बोर्डों की निर्दिष्ट स्थानीय सीमाओं से बाहर पड़ते वाले जिन क्षेत्रों को आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 35 ग ग के प्रयोजनार्थ "ग्रामीण क्षेत्र" नहीं समझा जायेगा वे दिनांक 29 मितम्बर 1977 की अधि-सूचना में निर्दिष्ट हैं।

धारा 35 ग ग क, जिसे वित्त विधेयक, 1978 के द्वारा अस्त-संस्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है—
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए संगठनों और संस्थाओं को असाध्यों के रूप में किया गया व्यय

वित्त विधेयक 1978 (खण्ड 7) के द्वारा यह व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है कि व्यापार अथवा वृत्ति में सलग्न जो कर दाता ऐसे संगठन अथवा संस्थाओं को जिनका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यक्रमों को चलाने का हो धन देता है तो उसकी उस स्थिति में कर लगने योग्य लाभों की सगणना में उस धन की कटौती दी जायगी जब वह धन ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ही प्रयोजनीय हो। प्रस्तावित उपबन्ध के

झीरे वित्त विधेयक, 1978 के उपबन्धों को स्पष्ट करने वाले उस ज्ञापन के पैराग्राफ 30 के 32 में दिये गये हैं जो माननीय सदस्यों को बजट दस्तावेजों के साथ दिया गया है।

भारतीय संस्कृति के केन्द्रों का विकास

* 362. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय संस्कृति के मूल केन्द्रों को पर्यटकों के आकर्षण केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करने के हेतु योजना बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी झीरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग सांस्कृतिक महत्व के ऐसे चुने हुए पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर जो राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं आबाम, बिजली, पानी, पहुँच-मार्ग तथा परिवेश-सुधार जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करता रहा है। और अब चुने हुए केन्द्रों के मास्टर प्लान तैयार करके वहाँ सुविधाओं के एक समेकित दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर विकास की योजनाएँ भी तैयार की जा रही हैं।

ऐसी कलाओं व शिल्पों को जो किसी स्थान विशेष की विशेषता होती है प्रोत्साहित करने उनका संरक्षण करने तथा उन्हें पर्यटकों के लिये प्रमुख आकर्षणों के रूप में विकसित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Export of Garments to E.E.C. Countries

* 363. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to get concession to export garments to E.E.C. Countries;

(b) whether the E.E.C. has increased the quota;

(c) whether these exports are restricted to only one E.E.C. country; and

(d) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The new Indo-EEC Textile Agreement provides for substantially larger quotas for garments exports compared to our export levels. The quota levels established for specified categories of garments are applicable to all Member States of the EEC. A statement giving quota levels for the categories of garments subject to restraints for 1978 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Categories of garments which are under 100% duty free under the restraint le etc for each Member State of the EEC for the year 1978

Cat. No	Description	Unit	West Germany	France	Italy	Benelux	U.K.	Ireland	Denmark	Total EEC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Knitted shirts, singlets, T-shirts & Sweater shirts	1000 pcs	1804	167	610	614	211	30	214	6772
7	Women's woven & knitted blouses	1000 pcs	9049	2574	1117	3500	11185	94	481	28000
8	Men's woven shirts	1000 pcs	8624	895	3107	2602	8486	166	530	24500
15B	Woven women's overcoats rain coats & other coats, cloaks & Jackets	1000 pcs	91	227	60	111	124	2	53	668
26	Woven & knitted dresses	1000 pcs	1347	1662	588	947	1785	12	159	6500
27	Woven & knitted skirts	1000 pcs	1154	858	469	298	1250	17	154	4500
29	Women's woven suits	1000 pcs	75	90	52	30	121	3	14	390
30B	Women's other woven underwear	Tonnes(*)	(1C)	(10)	(5)	(6)	155	(1)	(1)	188

(*) CEILING BLTOIR

Appointment of a Committee to review all controls of prices, Production, Distribution, etc.

*364. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to review all controls on prices, production, distribution, imports, exports, foreign exchange, industrial licensing etc.; and

(b) if so, what is the composition of the said committee and its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Vadilal Dagli to evaluate and review the system of controls on prices, production, distribution, licences and imports and to examine the manner in which they have been actually operated and whether or not the objectives sought to be achieved have actually been achieved. The other Members of the Committee are:

1. Shri Era Sezhiyan
2. Shri Bagaram Tulpule
3. Shri L. C. Jain
4. Shri Sanjoy Sen.

The Committee will have a Member Secretary who will be appointed shortly.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

(1) Has the system of controls on prices, production, distribution, licences and imports been an effective instrument for national planning and guidance of the national economy?

(2) What has been the experience in the past of the operation and management of all types of controls and have the pre-determined objectives actually been realised?

(3) In which areas of the economy have the controls been successful and hence deserve continuance with or without modification?

(4) In which areas have the controls been ineffective or have since become irrelevant and hence deserve to be removed?

(5) In what manner is the system of controls connected to the system of subsidisation in the national economy? Are such subsidies justifiable and will it be possible to moderate or eliminate the system of subsidisation by suitable modifications in the system of controls?

It will thus be seen that the Committee, will, *inter-alia* be studying the working of controls applicable to industries.

भारत में चाय बागानों की संख्या

7274. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चाय बागानों की संख्या कितनी है और इन बागान मालिकों के भारतीय तथा विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) (क) इस समय चाय बोर्ड के पास 13,166 चाय बागान पंजीकृत हैं, जिसमें 11,513 बागान लघु उपजकर्ताओं

के हैं जिनके पास 8 हेक्टर या उससे कम के बागान हैं। शेष 1,653 बागानों में से 680 बागान स्वामित्व/साझेदारी के आधार पर हैं और शेष में से 154 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनियों के स्वामित्व में हैं, 305 पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनियों और 97 स्टेलिंग कंपनियों के स्वामित्व में हैं। स्वामित्व के व्योरे चाय बोर्ड द्वारा प्रकाशित टी डी डाइरेक्ट्री, 1976 में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) चिकित्सा, लिपिकीय, शिल्पी, प्रबन्धकीय नया पर्यवेक्षक स्टाफ आदि जैसे

वर्गों के अन्तर्गत चाय बागानों में लगे मासिक आधार वाले कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि 1975 के दौरान भारत में चाय बागानों में लगे दैनिक श्रमिकों की औसत संख्या 7,74,897 थी। प्रमुख राज्यों में काम पर लगे दैनिक श्रमिकों तथा उनकी दैनिक मजदूरी दर का राज्य-वार व्योरा दशानि वाला विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

1975 के दौरान चाय बागानों में लगे हुए औसत दैनिक श्रमिकों की संख्या निम्नोक्त प्रकार है

असम	.	.	.	.	.	4,62,195
पश्चिम बंगाल	.	.	.	.	.	2,00,130
त्रिपुरा	.	.	.	.	.	8,064
बिहार	.	.	.	.	.	184
उत्तर प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	2,197
हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	.	.	.	8,139
तमिलनाडु	.	.	.	.	.	72,251
कर्नाटक	.	.	.	.	.	3,138
केरल	.	.	.	.	.	78,599
						<hr/>
						7,74,897
						<hr/>

इस समय प्रचलित दैनिक मजदूरी दरें निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :

असम :	पुरुष	महिलाएं	बच्चे
(1) 150 तथा उससे अधिक एकड़ वाले चाय बागान—			
(क) डिब्रुगढ़ (लखीमपुर उप-डिविजन का जिला) सिबसागर जिला	5.30	5.12	2.61

प्रश्न—(जारी) :		पुरुष	महिलाएं	बच्चे
(अ) दारांग जिला (मंगलदाई को छोड़कर) तथा लखीमपुर जिले का उत्तर लखीमपुर उप-डिविजन		5.23	5.06	2.58
(ग) दारांग जिले का मंगलदाई उप-डिविजन ।		5.20	5.03	2.57
(ब) नौगांव, कामरूप तथा संयुक्त उत्तर कच्छार तथा मिकिर पर्वत		5.13	5.02	2.57
(ङ) गोल्पाड़ा जिला		5.07	4.96	2.53
(च) कच्छार		4.72	4.62	2.42
(2) डिब्रूगढ़ तथा सिबसागर जिले, दारांग जिले धर्मार्थ उपर्युक्त (क) तथा (ख) में 150 एकड़ से कम बागानों के लिये ।	मजूरी वयस्क पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिये तीन वैसे कम तथा बच्चों के लिये एक वैया कम है ।			
पश्चिम बंगाल :				
(क) दुप्रस				
(1) 500 एकड़ तथा उससे अधिक वाले बागान		5.30	5.13	2.74
(2) 500 एकड़ से कम वाले बागान	मजूरी पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिए तीन वैसे कम है ।			
(ख) तराई		5.24	5.07	2.72
(ग) दार्जिलिंग		4.92	4.81	2.54
बिहरा :		3.55	3.55	1.68
दक्षिण भारत :				
(1) केरल		7.11	5.53	4.62
(2) तमिलनाडु		7.12	4.96	4.25
(3) कर्नाटक	ग्रेड 1 ग्रेड 2 नवयुवतियां बच्चे	5.65 5.25 3.40 2.85		

Rise in the price of Gur due to export

3275. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given permission for Gur export;

(b) whether Government are aware about price increase of Gur in the internal market, and

(c) if so what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

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

(b) Government are not aware of any appreciable increase in the price of gur in the internal market.

(c) Does not arise

Promotion of Exports by Rail

3276. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions of the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Rail (SCOPE-Rail) and when and why was it set up;

(b) what is the composition of this Committee and how often does it meet and

(c) how far have the objectives behind setting up of this Committee been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c) On 26th November 1977, the Ministry of Commerce had, in consultation with the Ministry of Railways, set up a Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Rail (SCOPE RAIL) comprising representatives of concerned Ministries and Organisations to discuss various problems relating to the movement of export cargo by Rail Transport. SCOPE RAIL is headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and has as member representatives drawn from the Ministry of Railways, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Ministry of Shipping & Transport, D.G. Shipping, Port Trusts at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, State Trading Corporation, Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation, Shipping Corporation of India, Tea Board, General Insurance Corporation, SAIL International, Coal India, Trade Development Authority, Engineering Export Promotion Council, All India Shippers Council, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Federation of Customs House Agents Association, Federation of Indian Export

ters Organisation, Indian National Shipowners Association etc.

This Standing Committee is expected to examine and suggest appropriate measures in regard to the adequacy and regularity of Rail services; adequacy of handling and warehousing facilities for export shipments at important terminals; adequate and timely supply of wagons, vans, containers for export traffic; introduction of economic rail-freight rate structure and concessional station to station rates; simplification of documentation and procedures, augmentation of rail transport facilities for direct exports to Pakistan; Bangladesh and Nepal as also for the movement of exports consignments from inland stations to port towns; and introduction and facilitation of multi-modal movement of containers etc.

The first session of SCOPE RAIL is scheduled to be held on 20th March, 1978 at New Delhi.

Credit Societies transferred to Nationalised Banks are recommended by Date Committee

3277. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that the Date Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank has reported that out of Rs. 300.00 crores required for Agricultural Short Term Loan, Rs 150.00 crores will be provided by the nationalised Banks for the year 1978-79;

(b) how many credit societies have been transferred to the nationalised Banks as recommended by the Date Committee; and

(c) is it not also a fact that the number of credit societies taken over by the nationalised Banks is not more than 300 and the financial requirements of even these societies are not fulfilled by the nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Study Team headed by Shri C. D. Datey placed the short-term agricultural credit needs of Madhya Pradesh at about Rs. 275 crores in 1974-75 which may go up to Rs. 300 crores in 1979-80. Estimating the deposit at about Rs. 725 crores in 1979-80 and assuming the credit deposit ratio at 60 per cent, the Study Team estimated that the total advances by commercial banks in the year 1979-80 would be around Rs. 435 crores out of which about Rs. 150 crores would be for priority sectors.

(b) At the time of the introduction of the Scheme in Madhya Pradesh in May, 1970, 305 primary agricultural credit societies were taken over by 10 commercial banks. During the year 1976-77 on account of formation of Farmers Service Societies by amalgamation of primary Agricultural Credit Societies and their reorganisation into viable/potentially viable societies, the number of societies ceded to commercial banks reduced to 253.

(c) Short term loans for Kharif 1977 and Rabi 1977-78 amounting to Rs. 74.73 lakhs and Rs. 26.09 lakhs were disbursed to 159 and 72 societies respectively. Medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 3.39 lakhs were disbursed to 44 societies as at the end of 31st December, 1977 the total number of societies financed being 186.

**Exchange Control Department (RBI)
Customs Station at Major Ports and
International Airports**

3278. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions, activities and the organisational structure of the Department of Economic Affairs, Exchange Control Department of Reserve Bank of India, the Cargo Custom

authorities at Major Ports and International Airports and how do they affect/regulate India's Export trade;

(b) what is the number of personnel employed in the Exchange Control Department (RBI) Custom stations at Major Ports and International Airports; and

(c) what are the figures asked for in part (b) above during the last years of the first and the third five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Department of Economic Affairs comprises of seven Divisions. It is concerned with preparation of the Central Government's Budget, makes periodic assessments of foreign exchange needs and resources, and takes steps to mobilise and allocate resources, internal as well as external, in keeping with developmental and other needs. It also keeps under continuous review the economic situation in India and advises the Government on the formulation of economic policies. The Department is also responsible for policies relating to insurance, banking, currency and coinage, capital issues and foreign investments, administration of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act and regulation of stock exchanges. It is also closely associated with the Ministry of Commerce in the consideration of all matters relating to India's foreign trade with particular reference to the foreign exchange aspects thereof.

The Department of Economic Affairs is also concerned with the extension of credits to developing countries.

The Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India is concerned with measures for conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and for their

effective utilisation. The Reserve Bank regulates remittances to foreign countries for all purposes and monitors receipts of sale proceeds on exports. The Reserve Bank is also charged with the control over import and export of gold, currency notes and coinage and securities. The Bank exercises control over the establishment of business houses in India by foreigners, foreign companies and non-resident Indians.

Cargo units of Customs authorities are concerned with the levy of Customs duties and enforcement of control under Customs and allied laws relating inter alia to trade and exchange control both for imports and exports

Customs Houses are standard field units. Depending on the volume of operations and the staff employed they are divided into several units or departments such as Cargo Units. Customs Houses are under the control of a Collector who is assisted by various categories of subordinate staff whose size depends on the workload.

(b) The number of personnel employed in the Exchange Control Department (RBI) are:—

Class I	407
Class II	1
Class III	1292
Class IV	314
TOTAL	2014

The number of personnel employed in Custom stations at Major Ports and International Airports are:—

	Major Ports	International Airports
Group-A . . .	196	14
Group-B . . .	711	45
Group-C . . .	5223	369
Group-D . . .	2082	To be deputed from respective Custom Houses.

(c) The records containing the relevant information relating to Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India are not available

Information relating to Customs Houses is as follows:—

1956-57	Not readily available	
	As on 1-1-66	
	Major Ports	International Airports
Group-A . .	76	7
Group-B . .	403	13
Group-C . .	3501	209
Group-D. .	1676	42

Service condition of development officers of LIC

3279. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the average performance of a development officer of LIC has shown increase during the period

1958-77; and so how much is the percentage increase; and

(b) whether the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India with whom L.I.C. management had signed written agreements on service conditions during the year 1965 and 1971 was given any opportunity to discuss and negotiate the new service conditions unilaterally imposed on them on 8th April, 1976. If not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During the period 1958-1977, there has been an increase in the average performance (in terms of sum assured for new business of individual insurances) of Development Officers by 282 per cent. However, during the same period the cost of Development Officers increased by 467 per cent.

(b) The two agreements between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the National Federation of Field Workers of India entered into in the year 1965 and 1971 respectively pertained to grant of automatic increment and the minimum norm of performance for a development officer. The agreement between the management and Development Officers Federation regarding the pay scales etc. expired on 31-3-1973.

The management, for the purpose of concluding a fresh agreement in course of discussions held in 1974 with the Federation of Development Officers on the basis of charter of demands submitted by them also raised the question of fixing fresh cost-norms for the Development Officers. But there was no positive response from the Federation in this regard. Having regard to the demands of the Federation in respect of improvement in the pay scales etc. and the nature of duties of the Development Officers, the notification issued by the Central Government dated 8th April, 1976 and the LIC Staff

(Amendment) Regulations, 1976 dated 21st April, 1976 provide for fixation of Cost-norms and improvement in the scales of pay, City Compensatory Allowance and the rate of contribution to Provident Fund of Development Officers.

अफीम उत्पादकों को लाइसेंस प्रदान करना

3280. श्री जगुर्नूल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफीम उत्पादकों को लाइसेंस प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया और नियम अमलतोषजनक हैं और क्या अपरिहार्य कारणों से अफीम से कम उत्पादन होने की स्थिति में भी लाइसेंस रद्द किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या अफीम उत्पादकों को नये लाइसेंस लेने प्रयत्न नवीकरण कराने के लिये भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) जी, नहीं। चालू पोस्ट फसल मौसम 1977-78 के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, जिन पोस्ट काश्तकारों की फसल को दैवी प्रकोपों के कारण 1976-77 में आंशिक रूप से नुकसान पहुंचा था, ऐसे काश्तकारों के सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के लिए अफीम की अर्हताप्रदायी उपज 20 किलोग्राम प्रति हैक्टेयर से बढ़ाकर 12 किलोग्राम करके उन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। इसके अलावा, जिन गांवों में 1976-77 के फसल मौसम में फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा था, उन गांवों में काश्तकारों द्वारा दी गयी उपज को ध्यान में नहीं रखते हुए लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि अफीम काश्तकारों को, अफीम की काश्त के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर करवाने/नबोकरण करवाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कठिनाई पैदा आई है।

सूरत जिले में कृषि विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

3282. श्री छीसुबाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत जिले के आदिवासी तालुको में वर्ष 1974 में 1977 के दौरान कृषि विकास पशुपालन तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा कितने लोगों को ऋण दिये गये तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितने ऋण दिये गये ,

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों में आदिवासियों, छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि-श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है, उन्हें कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये और उन्हें ऋण देने में क्या कठिनाईया आई ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी किसी सरल प्रक्रिया (नीति) का अनुसरण करेगी जिससे उन्हें ऋण आसानी से मिल सके , और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या ऋण लेने वाले को ऋण-पत्र पर स्टाम्प शुल्क तथा ऋण राशि का 25 प्रतिशत बैंक में पहले जमा करानी पड़ती है और क्या आदिवासी, छोटे किसान तथा सीमान्त किसान और कृषि श्रमिक इस शर्त से उन्मुक्त कर दिये जायेंगे और यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह उन्मुक्त उन्हें कब दो जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सुख० एन० व्हेल) :
(क) और (ख) . मामनीय सचस्यो ने जिस रूप में सूचना मांगी है उस रूप में सूचना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इकट्ठी नहीं की जाती।

(ग) और (घ) कामों और प्रक्रियाओं को काफी हद तक सरल बना दिया गया है नाकि किसानों को विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए आसानी से ऋण मिल सके। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण लेने वाले गुजरात के काश्तकारों को 5000 रुप. के ऋण पर स्टाम्प शुल्क से छूट दे दी गयी है।

Overland tourist traffic to India from Western Countries

3283 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH, Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that overland tourist traffic to India from Western countries has not shown any sign of increase,

(b) if so the reasons thereof, and

(c) the plans of Government to secure the cooperation of the neighbouring countries and create conditions favourable for the inflow of more overland tourist traffic to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK) (a) As compared to 1976, there has been an increase of 15.4 percent in overland tourist arrivals from major tourist generating markets in the West during 1977

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India being a member of the World Tourism Organisation Regional Travel Commission for South Asia works closely with its counterpart Departments in the neighbouring member-countries to create conditions favourable to the movement of tourist traffic to this region. For promoting overland tourist traffic, road-side facilities are being developed along the highways in India which are normally used by this traffic.

Project Report on Third Airlines

3284. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have now completed its consideration of the Project Report for a Third Airlines to connect such places of historic importance and/or for connecting important towns and districts of various States where no airlines now operate, if so, the result of such consideration;

(b) what would be the initial cost of such project, time to be taken for immediate operation, places to be connected at the initial stages and number of Commercial Pilots to be employed by such Third Airlines;

(c) what would be the source of purchase of Aircrafts;

(d) whether the Government is aware that delay in its early operations may bring about rise in total cost of such project; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken for early execution of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (e). The Project report on Third Level Air Operation is under consideration of the Government.

Review of cases of seniority of staff in Central Services

3285. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the O.M. No.9-3-72-Est(D), dated the 22nd July, 1972 issued by the Department of Personnel regarding the seniority of various categories of persons employed in Central Services and state:

(a) whether there are any persons in his Ministry/Secretariat proper who have been appointed before 22nd December, 1959 but whose seniority has not been fixed on the basis of length of service as per the judgment of the Supreme Court of the 4th July, 1972 referred to in the above Office Memorandum, if so, their number, and

(b) the time by which their cases of seniority will be reviewed in the light of O.M. referred to in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the cadres of the Central Secretariat etc. Services in the Ministry of Finance. If so, the principles of seniority as laid down in the O.M. dated the 22nd December, 1959 are not applicable to these cadres for which separate principles of seniority have been laid down

(b) Does not arise

जाम टेक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई

3286. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाम टेक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन शुल्क की बोरी करती है और यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान

उक्त मिल ने कितने अवकाशों का निर्माण किया और इस मिल द्वारा कितनी राशि उत्पाद शुल्क के रूप में जमा की गई; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त मिल द्वारा अधिकांश कपड़ा एक प्रचुर मात्रा में मोटर के टुकड़ों से बनाया और बेचा जाता है और यदि हां तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने टुकड़े बनाकर बेचे गये और गवर्नमेंट कपड़ा बेचा गया?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Fixation of salary of released Emergency/S.S. Commissioned Officers serving in Air India

3287 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has refixed the salary of released Emergency/Short Service Commissioned Officers serving with them as per guidelines issued vide Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms Memo No 9/24/71-Est (C) and No. 9/26/74-Est(C) dated 1st January, 1972 and 6th January, 1972 respectively,

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in affirmative, whether Indian Airlines being a sister concern of Air India also fixed the salary of released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers employed with them;

(c) if reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for not giving their dues to such individuals by Ind an Airlines as per guidelines issued by the Government; and

(d) steps Indian Airlines propose to take to extend the same benefits to the released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers, which have been given to them in Air India and other Government organisations?

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

भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रेषित विदेशी मुद्रा

3288. श्री मही लाल : क्या सर्वदल और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण द्वारा अब तक कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्रेषित की गई है ;

(ख) इसके कितने अधिकारी पदवार एव नामवार पृथक पृथक प्राधिकरण के खर्चों पर कितनी बार विदेशी दौरो पर गये और उन पर कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई और किस पद के अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिलाने के लिए विदेश भेजा गया और उन पर पृथक पृथक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) ऐसे प्रपक्ष का क्या औचित्य है और इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सर्वदल और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक (जनवरी 1978 तक) कुल 1949.35 लाख रुपये

की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गयी। भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के बजट के पहले 3 वर्षों के लिये वर्ष 1972-73 से 1974-75 तक की शीर्ष के विदेशी मुद्रा के अंश का अलग-अलग ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ब) और (ग). भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के जो अधिकारी प्राधिकरण के काम के लिए विदेशी दौरो पर गये उनके नामों, पदनामों, उनके दौरो के उद्देश्य/क्षेत्र तथा उन में से प्रत्येक को दी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि को विमान बाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [अनुसूची में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एन० टी—1830/78] प्राधिकरण के जो अधिकारी व कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश गये उनके नामों, पदनामों तथा उन में से प्रत्येक को दी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा को विमान बाला एक और विवरण संलग्न अनुबन्ध II में दिया गया है। कुछ मामलों में दौरे प्रशिक्षण से वापस आ जाने पर दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा का बकाया अंश वापस लौटा दिया गया।

प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को केवल तभी विदेश भेजा जाता है जबकि यह प्राधिकरण के निर्वात को बढ़ावा देने तथा अन्य कार्यों के हित में बिल्कुल ही अनिवार्य होता है। इसी प्रकार उन्हें प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश में उन्हीं कार्यों के लिए भेजा जाता है जिनके लिए ऐसा सुविधाएं भारत में उपलब्ध नहीं होती। प्राधिकरण द्वारा ऐसे दौरो/प्रशिक्षण कोर्सों पर कोई निष्फल व्यय नहीं किया गया है।

Upgradation of Pay Office of State Bank of India in Thakurganj

3289. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thakurganj Block head-quarter of Purnea district in Bihar is a big centre of business and trade and is also a fair revenue earning place;

(b) whether State Bank of India propose to upgrade its Pay Office there to a Branch office; and

(c) if so, when and by what time it shall start functioning?

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

(c) The State Bank of India expects to upgrade its 'Sub-Office' at Thakurganj during March 1978.

Port facilities for Export of Iron Ore to China

3290. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals made by the delegation from the National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation of China which visited Tamil Nadu in regard to the quantum of Iron Ore required by China and the port facilities in India which are to be developed for that purpose; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon and the final projections formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The delegation from the National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation of China did not make any concrete proposals either in regard to the quantum of iron ore required by China or about the port facilities in India which have to be developed for the purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Institutions offered courses for training students in tourism

3291. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various institutions and the courses offered for training students in tourism,

(b) whether such students have been usefully employed after completion of such courses; and

(c) the number of such qualified students who have been sent to foreign countries to promote our culture and to draw greater influx of tourists to our country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A list of Universities and Institutions offering courses

in tourism is given in the attached statement.

(b) Since the students taking courses in Tourism are not sponsored by the Central Department of Tourism it does not maintain any record of employment obtained by them on completion of their courses.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism has not sponsored any visits overseas by such students for the promotion of Tourism.

Statement

S. No.	University/Institution	Degree/Diploma	Duration
1.	College of Vocational Studies University of Delhi	Diploma	2 years
2.	Garhwal University	Diploma	1 year
3.	Marathwada University	Post-graduate Diploma	1 year
4.	Institute of Correspondence Studies & Continuing Education, University of Rajasthan .	Post-graduate Certificate	1 year Correspondence Course.
5.	Deptt. of Adult & Continuing Education, University of Madras	Post-graduate Diploma	2 Semesters.
6.	Sophia College -Shri Basant K. Kunu Samant Memorial Polytechnic, Bombay	Post-graduate Diploma	1 year
7.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Rajendra Prasad Institute of Communication Studies, Bombay .	Post-graduate Diploma	1 year
8.	Lady Annsibai Daga College for Women, Nagpur.	Post-graduate Diploma	1 year
9.	Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Delhi.	Certificate/Diploma	1/3 years
10.	Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Bombay.	Certificate/Diploma	1/3 years.
11.	Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Calcutta.	Certificate/Diploma.	1/3 years.
12.	Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Madras.	Certificate/Diploma.	1/3 years.

एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में
रिक्त स्थान

3292. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या पर्यटन
और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन
एयरलाइन्स में इस समय रिक्त स्थानों की
श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन रिक्त स्थानों में सीधी भर्ती
संवर्ग के कितने और कौन-कौन से पद हैं ;
और

(ग) इन रिक्त स्थानों को कब तक भर
दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री
पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क से ग). सूचना
एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल
पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Airway link for all district places in
Maharashtra**

3293. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Government have under consideration
a proposal to link-up all district places
in Maharashtra by adequate Airways;

(b) if so, since when and the pro-
gress made so far; and

(c) what are the difficulties in im-
plementing the proposal and how the
said difficulties will be overcome by
the Government?

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

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

**Rules followed by Export Inspection
Council and Export Inspection Agency
in respect of service matters to their
employees**

3294. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) what rules are being followed
by Export Inspection Council and Ex-
port Inspection Agency in respect of
service matters to their employees;

(b) whether Export Inspection Coun-
cil has framed any rules for the em-
ployees of Export Inspection Council/
Agency; and

(c) what are the rules governing
deputation of employees deputed by Ex-
port Inspection Council/Agency to
other public sector/Autonomous Orga-
nisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
(SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Ex-
port Inspection Council has framed
Service Rules for employees of the
Export Inspection Council as well as
Export Inspection Agencies.

(c) The Rules above have no specific
provisions to govern deputation of
employees of EIC/EIA to other public
sector/autonomous bodies outside the
control of Export Inspection Council.
The rules however, have a general and
residual provision that save and except
as prescribed in the rules the employees
of EIC/EIA shall be governed by
rules, orders, instructions etc. issued
by the Central Government for its
employees.

**Rate of interest charged by Nationalised
Banks from small and marginal farmers**

3295. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the rate of interest charged from the small and marginal farmers by Nationalised Banks;

(b) whether the Government have finalised any scheme for providing loans to such farmers on the security and on their standing crops, and

(c) if no, whether the Government would direct the Nationalised Banks to provide such loans to small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) Reserve Bank of India has recently advised the banks to charge the rate of interest,

(i) not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for purposes of minor irrigation and land development.

(ii) not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for diversified purposes like dairy farming, poultry, fishery horticulture etc, and

(iii) not to charge more than 11 per cent on direct individual loans to small farmers not exceeding Rs 2500/ whether short medium or long term

(b) and (c) Nationalised Banks already provide crop loans to farmers on the security of their standing crops.

विकासशील देशों को दिये गये ऋण

3296. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुजन : क्या बिस्व बैंक यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में (1973 से 1977 तक) भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक विकासशील देश को कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में दी है और कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में दी है ; और

(ख) उन्हें सहायता और ऋण की राशि देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

बिस्व बैंक (बी एच० एच० एच०):
(क) 1972-73 से 1976-77 तक पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा विकासशील देशों को ऋणों, अनुदानों और अन्य सहायता के रूप में प्रदान की गई सहायता की राशि निम्नलिखित है ।

ऋण

1. श्री लंका	27.60 करोड़ डॉलर
2. नेपाल	35.00 " "
3. मारीशस	5.00 " "
4. तजानिया	5.00 " "
5. भूटान	4.92 " "
6. बांग्लादेश	56.35 " "

अनुदान

1. नेपाल	46.15 करोड़ रुपये
2. भूटान	76.62 " "
3. बांग्लादेश	88.93 " "

विकासशील देशों को अन्य सहायता

1. कोलम्बो प्रायद्वीप- जना के अन्तर्गत	2.81 करोड़ रुपये
2. विशेष राष्ट्रमंडल- लीय अफ्रीकी सहायता प्रायद्वीप- जना के अन्तर्गत	0.92 " "
3. भारतीय तक- नीकी और आर्थिक सह- कारिता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत	9.32 " "

(ब) विकासीय देशों को सहायता देने प्राप्त धनस्रोतों और उन देशों की आवश्यकताओं की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर और उन देशों के अपने सम्बन्धों को देखते हुए की जाती है ।

Separation of Accounts from Audit

*3297. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of separation of accounts from audit in the States has been shelved and if so, what is the present policy of the Government of India thereon;

(b) the reasons for making the separation of State accounts from audit such a long drawn-out process; and

(c) whether the employees' suggestions and demands in respect of this issue have been taken into account and if so, what are the suggestions and demands so taken note of?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Section 10 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 as amended in April, 1976 empowers the Governor of a State to take over, with the previous approval of the President and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India accounting functions from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. It is left to the State Governments to take the initiative and send to the Central Government comprehensive proposals covering technical, administrative and personnel aspects connected therewith.

While according approval of the Central Government to the proposals sent by State Governments for separation of accounts from audit, it will be ensured that the existing terms and conditions of service as well as the scales of pay of the staff in the Audit

Department are satisfactorily safeguarded in the event of their transfer to the State Government.

Except in the case of Haryana, no State Government has come up with satisfactory proposals for separation of accounts from audit after the policy of the Central Government was made known. The proposal from Haryana Government is under consideration in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Since the initiative in this matter has to be taken by the State Governments, the question of shelving such proposals of separation of accounts from audit in the States, by the Central Government, does not arise.

(b) The Central Government has neither issued any directive to the State Governments to complete the separation of accounts from audit in the States nor laid down any time-bound programme. As and when proposals are received from a State Government, they would be examined in the light of the policy stated above.

(c) The Government of India while according approval to the proposals for separation of Accounts from Audit in States will ensure that the existing terms and conditions of service as well as scales of pay of the staff in Audit Department are satisfactorily safeguarded in the event of their transfer to the State Government.

In addition, the views of the employees of the Audit Department who are proposed for transfer to the State Government in the event of separation of accounts from audit will also be taken into account.

Proposal to set up a Study Team to survey the Trade and Economy Prospects

3298. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that for many centuries Leh (Ladakh) occupied an important position on the treaty route, which linked Indian trade with the countries of Central Asia, Government propose to set up a study team to survey the trade and economy prospects and restore Ladakh the position of a commercial centre; and

(b) if so, what other steps Government propose to take for the upliftment of Ladakh so that Ladakhis may not have to depend upon agriculture alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) and (b) At the instance of the Small Industries Development Corporation, Jammu the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade made a survey of the export potential of Jammu & Kashmir. This also covered Ladakh. According to the survey, on account of its high altitude and geographical location, Ladakh is particularly suited for the development of the household handicrafts, wool and wool-based industries, fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, utilisation of sheep and sheep skins and cultivation of hops. This report was forwarded in February 1978 to the Small Industries Development Corporation, Jammu, for necessary action. It will now be for the State Government and the State Development Corporation to initiate further necessary action in this regard.

Wealth Tax Assessors

3299 SHRI S R DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wealth tax assesses, declaring Rs 10 lakhs and above as on 31st December, 1977;

(b) the amount of tax arrears if any due from them, for how long it is due and for what reasons, and

(c) how many cases are likely to be written off and the amount involved together with reasons thereof?

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

नागरिक प्रति और सहायिता मंत्रालय में
प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आवे हुए अधिकारियों की
संख्या

3300. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या
वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहायिता
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मन्त्रालय में इस समय
उपसचिव और उसके ऊपर के पदों के कितने-
कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो तीन, पांच और
छाठ वर्षों से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति
पर हैं ,

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों को उनके राज्य
केन्द्र में भेजने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा
रहे हैं , और

(ग) उन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लाने और
उन के मूल केन्द्र में वापस भेजने संबंधी
नियम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और
सहायिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण
कुमार गोयल) : (क) केवल एक ही
अधिकारी (भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा) है,
जिसे इस विभाग में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर पांच
वर्ष से अधिक समय हो गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). साप्ताहिक पदों पर नियुक्तियों तथा प्रवास के पूरा होने पर बापती इस प्रयोजन के लिये बनाई गई स्ट्राइक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत की जाती हैं। इस स्कीम में ऐसे खास मामलों में, जहाँ ऐसा करना सार्वजनिक हित में जरूरी है, प्रवास बढ़ाने की भी व्यवस्था है।

Passenger Traffic for Rupshi Airport (Assam)

3301. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Rupshi Airport (Assam) is going to be released to the passenger traffic and when the Indian Airlines will run passenger flights to and from Rupshi Airport;

(b) the reasons for the delay in doing so; and

(c) will his Ministry kindly issue necessary orders for the purpose on priority basis keeping in view its Tourist Importance benefit of various business communities (earning foreign exchange)?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c) The existing aerodrome at Rupshi is suitable for DC-3 aircraft operations and also limited operations with HS-748/F-27 aircraft. Indian Airlines have no plans to operate air services to Rupshi in the foreseeable future in view of severe constraints on fleet capacity. Non-scheduled private operators have also not evinced any interest to operate air services to Rupshi.

Tourism Development for Coimbatore

3302. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that Grass Hills in Valparai, Thirumurthi Nagar and Amaravathinagar in Coimbatore District have greater scope for Tourism development;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to improve these areas; and

(c) if so, is there any time bound programme to improve these areas?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Insofar as the Central sector is concerned emphasis is being placed on the development of tourist centres in Tamil Nadu which are of national and international importance. As such there are no proposals to develop facilities at Grass Hills in Valparai, Tirumurthi Nagar and Amaravathinagar in Coimbatore District.

(c) Does not arise.

Rationalising of Pay and Service conditions of Development Staff

3303 DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scheme rationalising Pay and Service Conditions of Development Staff framed in 1976 under section 16(g) and 17 of General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 provides that the development staff of Erstwhile Companies would be placed in the grades of Jr. Inspector, Inspector Grade II and Grade I and Development Superintendents by equating of posts;

(b) whether clause 8(1) of Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other conditions of service of officers scheme 1975 specifically debar the Development staff to be categorised as Officers,

(c) if so, the reasons for categorising some Development staff holding posts of Inspector, Asstt. Development Superintendent and Development Supdts of erstwhile unit "Oriental" as Assistant Administrative Officer and Administrative Officers in scales of Rs 530-1050 and Rs. 770-1300 instead of scale of Rs 440-880 thereby incurring recurring loss of crores of rupees, and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken to rectify mistakes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (d) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other terms and Conditions of service of Development Staff) Scheme 1976 provides that the Development Staff of erstwhile Insurance Companies will be categorised as Development Superintendent, Inspector Grade I and Inspector Grade II on the basis of their initial cost ratio and scheduled premium income for the year 1974, as prescribed in the aforesaid Scheme. The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Scheme, 1975 provides for categorisation of those personnel as officers who did not hold any Supervisory Clerical or Subordinate position and had also not been declared as members of the Development Staff by the Committee appointed by the Board of the General Insurance Corporation of India. Persons with designations of Development Superintendent and Assistant Development Superintendent in erstwhile Unit 'Oriental' were performing functions of administrative nature. The Committee set up by the Board of General Insurance Corporation, having regard to their nature of duties, categorised them as Officers

and accordingly placed them in the grade of Assistant Administrative Officer/ Administrative Officer.

Import of Edible Oil

3304. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported each month for the years 1977 and January-February, 1978 together with the break up of each item of edible oil,

(b) the quantity out of the above which is received by India as free gift and the quantity that has been purchased,

(c) whether all the edible oil is imported through Government channels only or private importers have also been given permission to import edible oil, and

(d) whether it is a fact that international prices of edible oil have shown downward trend which has not been reflected in the domestic consumers' market and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) A statement showing the quantity of edible oil imported from January, 1977 to October, 1977, monthwise and oilwise is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1831/78] Figures from November, 1977 to February 1978 are not yet available.

(b) The quantity of edible oils received during 1977-78 upto February, 1978, as free gift is 21,750 M.T.

(c) Import is made both through a public sector agency and private trade

(d) A statement showing international prices of edible oils from January, 1977 to January, 1978 and domestic prices of edible oils from January, 1977 to December, 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1831/78].

Extent of Rise in Prices of Pulses

3305. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of rise in prices of various pulses during the last one year ending 16th March, 1978;

(b) reasons for price rise; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring down the prices to the level of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices of pulses in the week ending February 25, 1978 (the latest week for which such information is available) and for the corresponding week in 1977 is attached.

(b) The main reason for rise in prices has been a fall of about two million tonnes in the production of pulses in 1976-77 as compared to the production in 1975-76.

(c) Measures initiated earlier to increase the production of pulses by increasing area under them and also by improving their productivity would be continued. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFFD) and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) have

been directed to make larger purchases of pulses at primary mandis. Pulses is one of items which is included in the envisaged scheme of Production-cum-Distribution System. The possibility of further imports of pulses is being explored. Government in consultation with the State Governments is keeping a continuous watch on the prices and availability of pulses and appropriate further steps will be taken as and when the situation demands.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Week ending February 25			
		1977	1978
Pulses.	.	175.5	245.0
Gram	.	146.0	234.4
Arhar	.	203.2	268.6
Moong	.	189.7	233.0
Masoor	.	222.4	298.7
Urad	.	200.5	210.8

गुड़ के मूल्यों में कमी होना

3306. श्री ब्रजबूषण तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुर्गति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गुड़ के मूल्य निरन्तर कम हो रहे हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान किन-किन देशों को गुड़ का निर्यात किया गया था और उन देशों की कितना गुड़ निर्यात किया गया था ; और

(ग) किसानों को गुड़ और गन्ने के उचित मूल्य मुविश्चित कराने के लिये क्या प्रबन्धी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक उन्नति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क). सरकार को घरेलू बाजार में गुड़ की कीमतों में गिरावट से लेकर स्थिरता तक की प्रवृत्ति की सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान गुड़ के निर्यात आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि, आयात व निर्यात के मुख्य नियन्त्रक के विभिन्न पत्रन कार्यालयों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर अनुमान 428.225 में टन गुड़ के आयात के अलावा अब तक स्वीकृत किये गये हैं । देश-भार स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ग) गुड़ के निर्यात के बारे में सभी कोटा प्रतिबन्ध समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं और अब इसके निर्यात की मुक्त रूप से अनुमति है । सरकार ने 1978 के दौरान 6.50 लाख में टन चीनी निर्यात करने का भी निर्णय किया है । इसके अलावा, नार्फेड से कहा गया है कि वह गुड़ की कीमतें स्थिर करने के लिये आन्तरिक बाजार में इसकी खरीद करे ताकि किसान को गुड़ और साथ ही गन्ने की उचित कीमत मिल सके ।

विवरण

भारत से गुड़ के निर्यात

मात्रा में टन में

देश	कुल निर्यात
1. बहरीन	11.054
2. ओमान की सल्तनत	102.059

3. कुवैत	13.320
4. सऊदी अरब	27.000
5. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	41.210
6. कतार	1.000
7. इरानिया	2.084
8. फिजी	70.825
9. सिंगापुर	9.500
10. ब्रिटेन	72.453
11. कनाडा	25.270
12. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	51.650
	428.225

Sale of Unrefined Rapeseed Oil through Fair Price Shops

3807. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the un-refined yellowish rapeseed oil being sold through fair price shops; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Only refined
rapeseed oil is being sold through the
fair price shops.

(b) Does not arise.

Changes in FERA

3308. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are going to make drastic changes in FERA after its tax structures in favour of lighter taxes on corporate profits to facilitate foreign investment in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in this connection in weekly 'New Age' dated the 19th February, 1978 under the caption "U.S. Multinationals dictate terms"; and

(d) if it is so, what is government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PTEL): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have seen the news item which appeared in the 'New Age' dated the 19th February, 1978 as also the Report prepared by the U.S. Section of the India U.S. Business Council. Government's policy is to permit foreign investment selectively in high technology areas and in export-oriented ventures and on terms determined to be in the national interest.

भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग नेले में छाये
विदेशी प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के साथ तब किये
गये सौदे

3309. श्री नटवरलाल शी०परमार : क्या
वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुर्ति और सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग

मेरे में कितने विदेशी व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि-
मंडल छाये और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) विदेशी व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि-
मंडलों के साथ कितने मूल्य के सौदे तब किये
गये; और

(ग) इन सौदों के अन्तर्गत कौन कौन
सी प्रमुख वस्तुएं शामिल हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुर्ति तथा
सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
आरिफ खान): (क) नई दिल्ली में 1-2-78
से 14-2-78 के बीच आयोजित भारतीय
इंजीनियरिंग व्यापार मेले में 50 देशों के
प्रतिनिधिमंडल तथा 7 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों
के प्रतिनिधि छाये। देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
संस्थानों के नामों की दृष्टि से विवरण
संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रतिनिधिमंडल के
सदस्यों सहित विदेशी भागान्तुकों द्वारा कुल
किये गये क्रयदेवों का औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण-
वार अथवा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण	मूल्य रुपये में
वैल्विंग	21,46,000
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स/इन्स्ट्रुमेण्टेशन	5,000
हल्की इंजीनियरिंग	45,75,000
वातानुकूलन/हीटिंग/रेफ्रिजेशन	57,10,000
भारी इंजीनियरिंग	40,00,000
अन्य उद्योग	50,81,000
योग	2,15,17,000

विषय

1. क्या, जहाँ से भारतीय इन्जिनियरिंग व्यापार जाता, 1978 के जाने के लिये एकमुक्त करते ?

1. अफगानिस्तान
2. अल्बीरिया
3. आस्ट्रेलिया
4. आस्ट्रिया
5. बहरीन
6. बंगलादेश
7. बेल्जियम
8. कनाडा
9. चीन
10. चैकोस्लोवाकिया
11. जर्मनी का लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य
12. घाना
13. गुयाना
14. हांगकांग
15. हंगरी
16. इण्डोनेशिया
17. ईरान
18. ईराक
19. इटली
20. जापान
21. जोर्डन
22. कोरिया गणराज्य
23. लीबिया
24. मलावी
25. मलयेशिया
26. मेक्सिको
27. मॉरोलिया
28. नेपाल

29. नीदरलैंड

30. नाइजीरिया

31. ओमान, सुल्तान

32. पाकिस्तान

33. फिलिपाइन

34. कतार

35. सऊदी अरब

36. सिंगापुर

37. श्रीलंका

38. सूडान

39. स्वीटजरलैंड

40. सीरिया

41. तंजानिया

42. थाईलैंड

43. युगांडा

44. सोवियत संघ

45. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात

46. ब्रिटेन

47. संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका

48. बेनेजुएला

49. युगोस्लाविया

50. जेने

2. भारतीय इन्जिनियरिंग व्यापार जेला 1978 में जाने सत्त्वानो के नाम

51. एशियाई विकास बैंक (फिलीपीन्स)

52. एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन

53. पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास हेतु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक (वाशिंगटन, सं० रा० अमरीका)

54. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार केन्द्र (स्वीटजरलैंड)

55. ब० ए० ई० विकास बैंक (यू० ए० ई०)

56. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यगोस्ताबिवा)

57. संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन (आस्टिदा तथा अर्धन संघीय गणराज्य)।

Excise Duty on cheaper T.V. Sets

3310. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excise duty has been reduced on cheaper T.V. sets; and

(b) if so, what is the criteria adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The rate of duty on cheaper T.V. sets has not been reduced. However, in common with other goods, such sets would attract the special excise duty, at the rate of 1/20th of the basic duty, levied by the Finance Bill, 1978.

The value limit for availing of the concessional rate of duty of 5 per cent plus the special excise duty, has been increased by Rs. 150 in respect of multi-channel sets. This takes into account the higher cost of manufacture of such sets.

Development of Tea Plantation Industry in Garhwal Division of U.P.

3311. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is considerable potential

for development of tea plantation industry in the Garhwal Division of U.P.;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps in consultation with the State Government for development of tea industry in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Tea Board has been in touch with the State Government with regard to development of the plantations in various Districts of U.P., e.g. Dehra Dun, Almora, Pithoragarh and Garhwal, *Prima facie*, it has been found that there is potential for expansion of tea in these areas. At a meeting with the State Government authorities in 1973, it was decided that survey of all these areas will be made by them on the basis of soil structure, altitude, rainfall etc. and then separate project reports for each area will be submitted to the Tea Board. No such reports have been received. State Government constituted a Committee in 1977 for development of tea in hill areas including measures of assistance in respect of plantation tea machinery etc. from the Tea Board. The Committee's Report is awaited.

Memorandum submitted by General Currency Woollens Exporters' Corporation, Ludhiana

3312. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Currency Woollens Exporters' Corporation, Ludhiana has submitted a memorandum to him in December, 1977 regarding export of woollen knit-wears to U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the action so far taken in this regard; and

(c) the salient features of the memorandum?

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

(b) and (c). Though the export of woollen knitwear is canalised through the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, the purchasers from the USSR select the units in India from which they would buy these goods. The Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation have made efforts to diversify the supply-base. Some small-scale units have also formed a consortium for the purpose of export of these goods

Indigenous Technology on Soya Milk

3313. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter of a Scientist published in 'Hindustan Times' of 13th February, 1978 under the heading 'Soyamilk maker on parole' complaining about non-cooperative attitude towards his project of Soya milk and other grievances;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone through his requests;

(c) if so, the details and decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reaction for the delay in taking a proper decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is not correct to say that Government have maintained a non-cooperative attitude towards Dr. Kothari's soyamilk project. After a careful consideration of his representation Government have exempted soyamilk from the payment of the excise duty leviable thereon, under notification No. 5/78-CE, dated 14.1.1978.

Steps to bring down the Price of Tea

3314. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea has been brought under the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) if so, the main purpose behind it;

(c) how far this has helped in bringing down the price of tea in the open market; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken to ensure bringing down the price of tea in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main purpose for bringing tea under the Essential Commodities Act is to enable the Government, as and when the need arises, to take action in accordance with the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

(c) Following the step to bringing tea under the Essential Commodities Act the prices of tea had declined. The wholesale price index for tea which rose from 199.9 in the week ending January 7, 1978 to 220.5 in the week ending February 4, 1978, came down to 199.8 in the week ending

February 25, 1978. The availability position of loose tea in the domestic market has also improved.

(d) Towards this objective Government has already taken a number of measures which include increase in the production of tea, imposition of an export duty of Rs. 5 on tea, abolition of export incentives and sale of larger quantities through public auctions. Since July, 1977, National Consumers Co-operative Federation Limited (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) have sold about 5 lakh kgs. of loose tea at fixed retail price at a large number of centres. A constant watch is being kept on the prices and availability of tea in the domestic market and additional measures would be taken as and when the situation demands.

Guidelines issued by the Bank of Baroda for Financing Industries

3315. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Bank of Baroda for financing industries with

powers allocated to Agents, Regional Heads and Managers and Board of Executives at the Central level;

(b) is it a fact that proposals recommended by particular zone are accepted by Board of Executives;

(c) if so, how many proposals with zonal recommendations were rejected/reduced during last three years;

(d) how many were approved where recoveries are not coming;

(e) details of proposals and steps being taken to discontinue the practice of allowing advances without proper verifications of guidelines; and

(f) proposals to rectify the practice of advancing loans at the initiative of high-ups?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Bank of Baroda for financing industries, power to sanction loans at different levels are broadly as follows:—

(i) Board of Directors	Full Powers.
(ii) Committee of Executives Powers for granting fresh advances	50 lacs.
Powers for review of existing advances	Full (with the same terms and conditions)
(iii) Functional Executives at Central Office	Rs. 30 lacs.
(iv) Zonal Committee	Rs. 25 lacs.
(v) Zonal Managers	Rs. 20 lacs.
(vi) Regional Managers	Rs. 12.50 lacs.
(vii) Branch Agents:	
Category	I II III IV
Limits Secured Advances	5 lacs. 4 lacs. 1.50 lacs. 1 lac.
Unsecured Advances	25,000 20,000 10,000 8,000

(b) to (d) All the proposals received from the Field Offices at the Central Office of the Bank are approved, modified or declined on the merits of each case

(e) and (f) The Branches are regularly inspected by the Inspection Teams sent from the Head Office. They report on the advances sanctioned and also on the recovery aspect of the outstanding loans. The Inspection reports are followed up by the Bank's Head Office to ensure compliance

सेबों की बागबानी के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को विश्व बैंक की सहायता

3316 श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या बिजल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक नेबो की बागबानी के विकास तथा विपणन संबंधी परियोजना के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को अनुदान दे रहा है

(ख) इस परियोजना की मुख्य बात क्या है तथा इसके अन्तर्गत निर्धारित भौतिक लक्ष्यों का व्यौरा क्या है और

(ग) अब तक परियोजना के पूरे किये गये भौतिक वित्तीय लक्ष्यों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा परियोजना की शेष अवधि में किन-किन

स्थानों को इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बिजल मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० पटेल) :

(क) उदार मतों पर श्रृणु देने वाली विश्व बैंक की एक सहायक संस्था, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सेब संसाधन तथा विपणन परियोजना के लिए 13 करोड़ डालर की राशि का श्रृणु दिया है।

(ख) इस परियोजना से निम्नलिखित का निर्माण-स्थापना करने का विचार है —

- (1) 401 कि०मी० सड़कें तथा 20 कि०मी० के बलमार्ग,
 - (2) 6 पैकिंग घर तथा 4 वर्गीकरण घर,
 - (3) 1 संसाधन सयल, 5 ठंडे गोदाम तथा 1 वाहनान्तरण केन्द्र,
 - (4) दिल्ली के ठंडे गोदाम का पुन-स्थापन,
 - (5) तकनीकी सहायता तथा प्रशिक्षण और
 - (6) बाज लकड़ी (ब्राकवुड) पर कुकुरमुत्ता की खेती करने (शाइ-टेक कल्तिवेशन) के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना।
- (ग) जैसा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

अब तक परियोजना के पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की मदों, भौतिक वित्तीय लक्ष्यों का विवरण तथा उन स्थानों के नाम जिन्हें इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है

निर्माण कार्य की मदें

अब तक परियोजना के पूरे किए गए वित्तीय भौतिक लक्ष्य

(1) सड़क निर्माण कार्य
केबल मार्ग

जनवरी, 1978 तक 15.26 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए। कुल प्रगति 74 प्रतिशत के लगभग हुई है। तकनीकी आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

(2) पैकिंग घर

प्रति युनिट 5000 टन क्षमता वाली 6 युनिटों में से, पाटलीकु बटर, कोटगढ़, बोडडी तथा रोहड़ / हाटकारा स्थित

निर्माण कार्य की भर्षे

अध तक परियोजना के पूरे किए गए बिलीय औसिक नभभ

5 यूनिटों का पहले ही अभिग्रहण किया जा चुका है और (कोटबाई) की एक अन्य यूनिट का इस मास के अन्त तक अभिग्रहण कर लिए जाने की संभावना है। पाटलीकुल स्थित एक अन्य पैकिंग घर का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।

अर्गिकरण भः

बिन्दी, बैल चौक, तुलुपानी तथा राजनड स्थित सभी 4 क्षेत्रों का अभिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। इनमें से प्रत्येक 15000 टन क्षमता वाला है और इनके अगले सेब के मौसम से पहले चालू होने की आशा है।

परियोजना प्राधिकारियों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन्हें सुनिश्चित समय में चालू करें।

(3) संसाधन संयंत्र

सोलन जिला की परवानू स्थित औद्योगिक बस्ती में क्षेत्र का पहले ही अभिग्रहण किया जा चुका है।

ठंडे गोदाम

पाटली कुल, घोड़ी, कोटाड और रोहडू में 4 जगहों पर जमीन ले ली गयी है। सिविल निर्माण कार्य और उपकरणों की स्थापना का कार्य चल रहा है।

बाहनांतरण केन्द्र

दिल्ली-हरियाणा सीमा पर कुंडली पर यह केन्द्र बन कर तैयार हो चुका है और बड़ा काम हो रहा है।

4) बिल्ली के ठंडे गोदाम की पुन स्थापना

इसके लिए टेंडर मांघे जा चुके हैं।

5) तकनीकी सहायता और प्रशिक्षण

अभी तक 15.17 लाख रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं के 51 कार्यवाहों में से 23 कार्य मास पूरे हो चुके हैं।

6) बाज की लकड़ी पर कुकुरमुले की बेसीबाड़ी के लिए प्रायोजित परियोजना (शाइ टेक बेसीबाड़ी)

कोरिया के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किए गए प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन के अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं।

2. बाकी अवधि में इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जो स्थान हैं उनके नाम ये हैं — कोटगढ़, कोटबाई, रोहडू/ हटकोटी, घोड़ी, राजनड, बैल चौक, बिन्दी और तुलुपानी (जहाँ पैकिंग और ड्रेडिंग हाउस बनाए जाएंगे)। हिमाचल प्रदेश बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन और संसाधन नियम ने परवानू (जिला सोलन) में सेब के रस का एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। पाटलीकुल, घोड़ी, कोटगढ़, कोटबाई और रोहडू/ हटकोटी में ठंडे गोदाम स्थापित किए जाने हैं।

जो ठंडे गोदामों का, एक पाटलीकुल में एक खडराला में, निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और ये दोनों गोदाम आने वाले सेबों के विपणन मौसम में कार्यचालन के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे।

Financing of Small Scale Sectors Resource Requirements

3317. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Financial Institutions have conveyed to the Finance Minister their reservation about any drastic change in their role as term lending agencies, and

(b) if so, how Government propose to finance the small scale sectors resource requirements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Proposals Financed by the Bank of Baroda

3319 SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the structure of Bank of Baroda; the Board of Directors; the total branches and total employees; Managerial, officers and clerks; and

(b) how many new proposals have been financed by Bank of Baroda during the last 3 years; how many proposals have been rejected by them and in how many cases ad hoc finances were advanced, with reasons and the amounts in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M. PATEL): (a) The general superintendence, direction and

management of the affairs and business of the Bank vest in a Board of Directors. The Chairman and Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Bank and exercises powers and discharges such duties as may be delegated to him by the Board. The present composition of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Baroda is given in the attached statement. The Chairman and Managing Director of the Bank of Baroda is assisted by 1 General Manager, 5 Deputy General Managers and 1 Chief Legal Adviser.

The total number of branches of the Bank in India and abroad as on 31st December, 1977 is 1,266

The Bank had 21,347 employees as on 31st December, 1977 comprising the following categories:

Managerial	170
Officers	4,804
Clerks	11,282
Subordinates	5,091
TOTAL	21,347

(b) Applications for credit limits received by a bank are sanctioned or rejected at different levels like the branch, the Region, the Central Office or by the Board. The authorities below the Board sanction the proposals within the powers delegated to them by the Board. Numerous applications are received and disposed of by a bank during a year and it will be difficult for it to maintain a statistical record of the number of applications dealt with by its different branches on a progressive basis.

Statement

List of Directors of the Bank of Baroda.

1	2	3	4
1.	Shri R. C. Shah, Chairman & Mg. Director, Bank of Baroda, 8, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-400001.	1-5-75	30-4-79
2.	Shri Jitendra Kumar Naranbhai Patel, Clerk in the Gandhi Road Branch of the Bank at Ahmedabad. (representative of workmen employees of the bank).	11-12-72	10-12-75*
3.	Shri R. M. Desai Agent, Sufi Baug Branch, Bank of Boards, Surat (Gujarat) (representative of the officer employees of the bank).	4-11-77	3-11-80
4.	Shri E. B. Reinboth No. 2 Cantonment Jabalpur-482001 (M.P.) representing the interests of depositors).	Do.	Do.
5.	Shri V. K. Lakshmanan Vice-President The Thudiyalur Cooperative Agricultural Services Ltd. K. Vadama durai, Coimbatore-641017. (Tamil Nadu). (representing the interests of farms).	Do.	Do.
6.	Shri Kripal Singh Shekhawat Artist. B-18A, Shivamarg Banipark Jaipur-302006 (Rajasthan). (representing the interests of artisans).	Do.	Do.
7.	Shri Anand N. Amin, Chairman, Dura Chemical Corporation (P) Ltd., 2nd Floor, Anand Bhavan, Relief Road Ahmedabad-380001 (Gujarat).	Do.	Do.
8.	Shri C. C. Chokshi Chartered Accountant, M/s. C. C. Chokshi & Co., Mafatal House, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020 (Maharashtra).	4-11-77	3-11-80
9.	Shri Chuni Lal Indalia Agriculturist, Village Bachhu, Tehsil Nokha, Distt. Bikaner (Rajasthan).	Do.	Do.
10.	Dr. V. S. Vyas. G.S.F.C. Professor of Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015 (Gujarat).	Do.	Do.
11.	Shri Ibrahim Ashraf Industrialist (Tannery Owner) 'Darul Maula', 88/22, Nala Road, Sisamau Kanpur-208001.	30-12-77	29-12-80
12.	Shri R. Janakiraman Joint Chief Accountant, Deptt. of Accounts & Expenditure, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay.	1-11-77	Do.
13.	Kumari Kusum Lata Mital, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Eco. Affairs, (Banking Division), New Delhi	20-4-76	

*Continues till his successor is appointed.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों से ली गयी व्याज की विभिन्न करें

3321. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक विभिन्न वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों से ऋण पर विभिन्न न्यूनतम दरों पर व्याज वसूल करता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) बैंकों द्वारा अपने षटको से वसूल की जाने वाली व्याज की दरें भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निश्चित की गई न्यूनतम व अधिकतम व्याज दरों द्वारा प्रशासित होती हैं। बैंकों को इस बात की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है कि वे न्यूनतम व्याज दर से सिद्धान्त की शर्त से छूट पाये हुए कुछ विशिष्ट वर्गों के मामले को छोड़कर, अन्य मामलों में 12.5 प्रतिशत की न्यूनतम व्याज दर से कम व्याज की दर वसूल करें। इनमें अन्तर का मुख्य कारण, बैंकों का लागत ढांचा है जो प्रशासन लागत और उनके जमा और अग्रिमों के गठन के आधार पर अलग अलग बैंकों में अलग अलग है।

Export of scarce Commodity

3322 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a proclaimed policy of the Government that scarce commodity of our country will not be further exported;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that at present our country is suffering from shortage of cattle fodder (i.e. mustard oil cake),

(c) whether Government are still exporting cattle fodder (mustard oil cake) under the covering of classification with different percentage of oil contents; and

(d) if so, whether there is any inconsistency between the Government's proclaimed export policy and its execution?

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

(b) and (c). Cattle feed requirement comprises green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates. It is economic and useful to feed concentrates (oil cakes and brans etc.) only to the better type of milch animals. Our total production of oilcakes is about 5 million tonnes and more than the domestic demand of improved cattle. Our policy is to allow a controlled export of oilcakes, including mustard cakes, well within the surplus to domestic requirements

(d) No, Sir

Benami Depositors in Haryana Post Offices in 1973 and 1974

3323 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) has Government received any complaint about the heavy deposits of money in Haryana post offices during 1973 and 1974,

(b) if so, the total amount of deposits made during the period in the aforesaid post offices;

(c) has Government verified the genuineness of the deposits; and

(d) if so, what is the result thereof and in how many cases the Government has taken action against the benami depositors?

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

(b) The gross deposits made in Post Office Savings Bank in the State of Haryana during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows:

(Roundly in crores of Rs.):

1972-73	50
1973-74	97
1974-75	77

(c) and (d). The amounts tendered for deposit in Post Office Savings Bank are accepted if the procedural requirements for deposits are complied with. The post offices are not required to check whether the depositor is benami or otherwise. The Income Tax Department is, however, looking into the matter; the enquiries are yet to be completed.

काले धन की कुल राशि

3324. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय सरकारी अनुमानों के अनुसार देश में कुल कितना काला धन है;

(ख) क्या काले धन से खतरनाक समानान्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था पैदा होती है;

(ग) क्या इस बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार मोटों के विमुद्रीकरण की तरह सोना, चाँदी, हीरे तथा अन्य मूल्यवान् वस्तुएं बरामद करने के लिए भूमिगत वास्ट्स और बैंकलाकरों पर छापे मारने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) :

(क) देश में 'काले धन' की मात्रा का सही-सही अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति (बाबू समिति) ने अनुमान लगाया है कि आय की आयकर अधिकारियों को नहीं बताई गई है वह 1968-69 के दौरान अनुमानतः 1,400 करोड़ रुपये की होगी। सरकार ने काले धन का कोई अनुमान लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है।

(ख) काले धन की मौजूदगी अर्थव्यवस्था रूप से एक बुराई है। फिर भी सरकार का यह विश्वास नहीं है कि काले धन से समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था कायम हुई है।

(ग) और (घ). काले धन का पता लगाने का काम बराबर जारी है। इस विषय में अनेक कदम उठाये गये हैं। कराधान विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1975 के अंतर्गत, कर संबंधी कानून में अनेक संशोधन किये गये हैं ताकि काले धन का पता लगाया जा सके और उसकी वृद्धि पर रोक लग सके। तत्पर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल-धन्दा (सम्पत्ति की जब्ती) अधिनियम, 1976 के अंतर्गत तत्परों और विदेशी मुद्रा का धंदा करने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा गैर-कानूनी ढंग से अर्जित सम्पत्तियों की जब्त करने की व्यवस्था है।

आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132 तथा सम्पत्ति कर अधिनियम की धारा 37 क के अंतर्गत जहाँ कहीं भी आवश्यक हो तलाशी दी जाती है तथा जब्ती की कार्रवाई की जाती है। ये कार्रवाइयाँ तथा अन्य उपाय भी जारी रहेंगे। इन उपायों के लागू रहने का कोई कार्यक्रम निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

प्रत्यक्ष कर संबंधी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3325. डा० बलराम कुमार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रत्यक्ष तथा प्रत्यक्ष करा-
धान बीच संबंधी एम० कै० का समिति
का अंतरिम तथा अंतिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार
को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो (एक) प्रत्यक्ष तथा
अप्रत्यक्ष करों में सुधार, (दो) श्रामीण तथा
नागरिक क्षेत्रों में व्यय का वितरण, (तीन)
उपभोक्ता सामग्रियों पर उत्पादन शुल्क के
बारे में सुझाव, (चार) छुट्टि सामग्री तथा
आवश्यक उत्पादन पर शुल्क की युक्तिसंगतता,
(पाँच) बिक्री कर तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण
वित्तीय नीतियों के बारे में समिति के मुख्य
सुझाव क्या-क्या हैं, और

(ग) सरकार का इन सुझावों पर क्या
कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश
अग्रवाल) : (क) का समिति की अप्रत्यक्ष
करों से संबंधित पूरी रिपोर्ट (अंतरिम और
अंतिम) सरकार को मिल चुकी है।

(ख) समिति की रिपोर्ट का भाग 1,
जिसमें समिति के मुख्य निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें
संक्षिप्त रूप में दी हुई हैं, 16 दिसम्बर,
1977 को पहले ही सदन पटल पर रख
दिया गया है। मामूलीय सदस्य ने जो बिनिष्ट
प्रश्न उठाये हैं उनके बारे में समिति के
सुझावों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये
वे इस खंड को देख लें।

(ग) जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री के अखट भाषण
में 28-2-78 को पहले ही उल्लेख किया
गया है, सरकार, फिनाइल रिपोर्ट की भाँच
कर रही है और इसलिये, प्रश्न के भाग (ख)
में बिनिष्ट समिति के सुझावों पर सरकार का
निर्णय बताना अभी बहुत जल्दी होगा।

Steps for Curbing Smuggling

3326. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggl-
ing activities throughout the year
1977-78 have steadily declined com-
pared to the corresponding earlier
emergency years 1976-77 and 1975-76;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) what steps Government are con-
stantly taking for effectively and pro-
gressively curbing the menace of
smuggling; and

(d) whether Government incurred
additional expenses for improving and
strengthening the customs inspection
squads and boats and similar equip-
ments, and if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir. During 1977-78 (upto Janu-
ary, 1978) smuggling has shown a
declining trend compared to earlier
years of 1975-76 and 1976-77. This is
evidenced by such indicators as de-
crease in the quantum of seizures
effected by customs authorities, sharp
increases in inward remittances re-
ceived from abroad, steady strength
of Indian rupee vis-a-vis foreign cur-
rencies and non-availability of smug-
gled goods in major marketing centres
in the country.

(c) To curb smuggling the anti-
smuggling measures have been re-
inforced. These measures include
strengthening preventive and intel-
ligence machinery and appropriate
economic measures by way of allow-
ing imports and reduction/abolition of
customs/Central Excise duties in re-
spect of certain items which are sensi-
tive to smuggling.

(d) During the period from Janu-
ary, 1977 to February, 1978, the addi-

tional expenditure incurred towards Customs Preventive staff was Rs. 19,60,168 and towards anti-smuggling equipment Rs. 94,93,104.

Financial Assistance to Unemployed Youths

3327. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is the Government aware of the fact that our unemployed youths are getting restive due to non-availability of financial assistance for their self-employment according to the declared policy of Janata Government, several months back; and

(b) will the Hon'ble Minister let this House know by when those unemployed youths will get such financial assistance either from Banks or from Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In consonance with the national policy banks have been providing credit to unemployed youth on a priority basis for economically viable projects at concessional rates of interest. Recently, the Ministry of Industry has also formulated a central scheme to encourage the growth of small units in rural areas. Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of margin money will be provided by the State Governments for units in which investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. The banks will meet the credit requirements of these units. The successful implementation of this scheme will go a long way in meeting the credit requirements of the unemployed youth in the country.

Improvement in the Productivity of Tea in Tripura

3328. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the yield of tea per hectare in Tripura is the lowest in the country; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the productivity?

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

(b) The Tea Board is constantly endeavouring to help the tea industry in various ways. The Board's assistance under its three major continuing developmental Schemes viz. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme and Replantation Subsidy Scheme is available to the Tripura Tea industry. Further liberalisation of Schemes by extending the benefit of research and providing other support, are being examined in consultation with the State Government. The Tea Research Association has also agreed to render Advisory services to tea gardens in Tripura from its Silchar Office, until a substation for Research is set up in Tripura.

Suspension of Cooperative Societies for Irregularities

3329. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news-item which appeared in the 'Navbharat Times' dated the 22nd February, 1978 under the heading 'Saste Kapre ki bikri me ek bara ghotala';

(b) the names and number of co-operative societies suspended so far for the irregularities; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the controlled cheap cloth actually reaches the poor and needy persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Authorisation to sell controlled cloth has been suspended by the Delhi Administration in respect of 16 cooperative stores in Delhi listed below:

(1) Sadachar Cooperative Consumers Store Ltd.

(2) Goodwill Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(3) Roshanara Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(4) Bhagwan Nagar Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(5) Basant Vihar Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(6) Pal Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(7) Paharganj Fairdeal Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(8) Standard Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(9) West Delhi Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(10) Ashoka Cooperative M.P. Society Ltd.

(11) Gogha Cooperative M.P. Society Ltd.

(12) Kamal Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(13) Pahari Dhiraj Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(14) Upkar Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(15) Lakhmi Mahilla Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(16) Continental Consumers Cooperative Store Ltd.

(c) Presently all shops authorised to sell controlled cloth in Delhi are required to observe the following regulations:—

(i) Sale of controlled cloth is made on food cards only.

(ii) An entry regarding purchase of controlled cloth is made in the food card of the consumer.

(iii) A food card holder can purchase one pair of Dhoti/Sari or 10 metres of controlled cloth in a calendar month.

(iv) Full name and address of the purchaser, his food card No. and Fair Price Shop No. is to be mentioned in the Cash Memo.

(v) All such cash memos shall bear a rubber stamp indicating that the controlled cloth is 'NOT FOR RESALE'.

(vi) The controlled cloth shop holder can sell controlled cloth only to food card holders of the same circle of Food and Supply Department in which their business premises exists. However, Super Bazar, Connaught Place and Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Ltd., Raisina Road being larger stores can sell to any card holder subject to the above quantity.

The Delhi Administration has also been requested to observe the following guidelines issued to all the State Governments and Union Territories for ensuring that controlled cloth is

sold only to the poor and needy persons:—

(a) Sale of controlled cloth in the rural area may be restricted to small farmers having holdings upto 2 hectares (5 acres)

(b) In urban areas, sale of controlled cloth may be restricted to persons who do not pay income-tax.

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की स्थापना

3330. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की स्थापना की गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1977 में उसकी किन-किन तिथियों को बैठकें हुईं तथा प्रत्येक बैठक में क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये,

(ग) उनमें से कितने निर्णयों को पूरी तरह लागू किया गया है, और

(घ) जिन निर्णयों को पूरी तरह लागू नहीं किया गया है उनके बारे में विचार के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम चौधरी) : (क) से (घ). जी, हा, पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में सरकारी नीतियों और धावेजों के क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा करने के लिए मन्त्रालय में एक राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का पहले ही गठन किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 1977 में इसकी बैठक 28 अक्टूबर, 1977 को हुई थी, जिसके कार्यवृत्त की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एनटी-1832/78]।

इस बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों की प्रकृति के यह स्पष्ट है कि इनका क्रियान्वयन एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है तथा क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने में समय लगेगा। तथापि संबंधित सभी को इस बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों के प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वयन के निर्देश जारी किये जा चुके हैं।

हीरों और जवाहरात की तस्करी की जांच

3331. श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी :
श्रीधरी रामगोपाल सिंह :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान साप्ताहिक पत्र 'पञ्चजन्य' दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 1977 में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें 60 लाख रुपये के हीरे जवाहरात की तस्करी का विवरण दिया गया है जिसमें बहुत से सरकारी अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इन मामले की कोई जांच नहीं की है क्योंकि तस्करी में सरकारी अधिकारी शामिल थे और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार अब इस मामले की जांच करेगी और यदि कोई जांच की गई थी तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बिल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस खबर की जानकारी है। 19/20 अगस्त, 1976 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर 58 लाख रुपये मूल्य के हीरे पकड़े गये थे। मामले में की गयी जांच से पता चला है कि हीरों का भारत से बाहर बोरी-छिपे निर्यात किये जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा था। हीरों को जब्त कर लिया गया है। इस मामले में प्रस्त व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल की कार्यवाही

शुद्ध की गयी है। एक सीमाबद्ध ऋण गरी के विकास भी प्रलय से हस्ता से की कार्य-वाही शुद्ध की गयी है। कुछ और सी० शु० अधिकारियों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

Reduction in interests of Nationalised Banks to Small Traders and Entrepreneurs

3332 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the interest on loans given by nationalised banks to small traders and small entrepreneurs to enable them to improve their business, and

(b) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) and (b). Loans upto specified amounts granted to small traders and entrepreneurs are already exempted from the Reserve Bank of India's directive on the minimum lending rate of 12.5 per cent as they form part of the neglected sector. Accordingly, in deserving cases, banks do provide loans to such borrowers at rates lower than the minimum lending rate. In other cases, the maximum ceiling rate of 15 per cent recently fixed by the Reserve Bank of India is applicable. However, banks have been advised to pass the benefits of the abolition of interest tax and reduced rates of interest on deposits to their borrowers in the interest of economic development.

सोवियत रूस के आर्थिक तथा व्यापार मंडल द्वारा भारत में पूँजी लगाना जाना

3333. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977 में देश के कुछ उद्योगों में सोवियत रूस के आर्थिक तथा व्यापार मंडल ने पूँजी लगाने का प्रस्ताव किया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका सम्पूर्ण भूयः क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लिकारजुल्ला) : (क) और (ख) 1977 के दौरान, भारत स्थित कतिपय उद्योगों में पूँजी निवेश करने के लिए किसी सोवियत प्राधिकारी का कोई खास प्रस्ताव नहीं था। लेकिन, अप्रैल, 1977 में सोवियत सरकार ने भारत सरकार को 25 करोड़ रूबल का ऋण प्रस्तुत किया जिसका उपयोग नौह घाटु कर्मक उद्योग के विकास के लिए रानीगज तथा सिंगरोली क्षेत्रों में स्थित कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए तथा उन अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए किया जाना था जिनके संबंध में परस्पर सहमति हो जाये। इस ऋण के उपयोग के संबंध में प्रस्ताव अभी विचारधीन है। अक्टूबर, 1977 में सोवियत सरकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक एल्यूमीना सयन का निर्माण करने में सहयोग देने के लिए सहमत हुई जिसके लिए प्रतिकरात्मक आधार पर वित्त व्यवस्था की जाएगी। इस प्रस्ताव पर भी आगे विचार किया जा रहा है।

Dilution of Foreign Equity holding by Foreign Companies under FERA

3334. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies which have submitted the proposals for the dilution of their equity holdings in line with the provisions under the FERA;

(b) the number of companies which have not submitted yet/not agreed to do so; and

(c) the Government's reaction to such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) So far 275 companies have submitted proposals for dilution of equity in accordance with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29(2) (a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(b) While no company has refused to comply with the FERA directive, firm proposals have not yet been received from 7 companies.

(c) Directives issued under the FERA are statutory in Character and failure to comply with them would attract the penal provisions of the Act.

Reservation of S.C./S.T. in S.T.C./M.M.T.C./P.E.C.

3335 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Home Affairs vide their Memorandum No. 5/1/63-SCT(1) dated 4th March, 1964 provides reservation for SC & ST in the services under the Public Sector Undertakings like State Trading Corporation etc;

(b) whether it is also a fact that O. M. No. 27/2/71-Estt. (SCT) dated 27th November, 1972 provides reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by Promotion—Promotions on the basis of Seniority-cum-Fitness;

(c) if so, what was the total number of employees in State Trading Corporation, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Project Equipment Corporation etc. during the year 1965 and total number of SC & ST employees amongst them; and

(d) how many employees have been recruited and promoted in Corporations mentioned above since 1965 and upto 31st December 1977 and what is the proportionate share of SC & ST in each category out of the total number of employees and detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सुपर बाजार द्वारा निर्माणकर्ताओं की बजाय विचौलियों से वस्तुएं खरीदा जाना

3336. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स लिमिटेड दिल्ली द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले सुपर बाजार में बेची जाने वाली वस्तुये सीधे निर्माणकर्ताओं से न लेकर विचौलियों से खरीदी जाती है जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक कीमत देनी पड़ती है और सुपर बाजार को भी घाटा हो रहा है ?

[वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : कोआपरेटिव स्टोर लिमिटेड (सुपर बाजार), दिल्ली विनिमित्त वस्तुओं की खरीद आम तौर पर सीधे निर्माताओं से घसबा उनके द्वारा प्राधिकृत एजेंटों से करता है। जहां तक छवि वस्तुओं जैसे—दालो, चावल, चीनी आदि का संबंध है, ये वस्तुये राष्ट्र स्तरीय सहकारी संगठनों, जहाँ-कहीं सम्भव है, तथा कमीशन एजेंटों/बोक विक्रेताओं से मुनासिब मूल्यों पर खरीदी जाती है। इससे सुपर बाजार को हानि नहीं हो रही है। इसके द्वारा बेची जाने वाली वस्तुओं के फुटकर मूल्य आमतौर पर खुले बाजार में चल रहे मूल्यों से कम होते हैं।

World Bank Assistance for Industrial Development

3337 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had approved a loan of \$ 25 million to assist Industrial development in the less developed States in India,

(b) if so, whether the industrial sectors have been identified for giving help from the borrowed assistance and

(c) the names of various States where the aid receiving units are located and other details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) A loan of US \$ 25 million has been extended by the World Bank to the Government of India for financing foreign exchange cost of goods and services of medium-sized industrial projects in the Public and Joint Sectors. This loan assistance is not confined only to projects in less-developed States

(b) The sectors for which this loan assistance would be extended are manufacturing agro-industries and mining development enterprises

(c) No specific projects have so far been identified for assistance under this loan. As mentioned in answer to part (a) of the Question, projects in the Public and Joint sectors located in any State or Union Territory are eligible for assistance under this project

वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण

3338 श्रीमती जन्मावती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अथवा बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों द्वारा वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण किया जाता है और कब कब तथा

छोटे व्यापारियों द्वारा उसमें क्या भूमिका निभाई जाती है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को उसमें कोई भूमिका निभानी होती है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो नई फसलें आने पर मूल्य गिर जाने और व्यापारियों के पास स्टॉक पहुँचते ही मूल्य बढ़ जाने के क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) क्या किसी समय तैयार वस्तुओं के मूल्य भी गिरते हैं अथवा केवल कच्चे माल के मूल्य गिरते हैं जब वे वस्तुओं उत्पादक के स्टॉक में होंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने कुछ उद्भूत की अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं पर नियंत्रण लगाया है ताकि वह उपभोक्ताओं को उपयुक्त रचना पर मिल सके। इसका अलावा मरकरी एजेंसियाँ जैसे कि राट्रिय ग्रिड और विपणन सच और राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी। सच (एन०सी०सी०एफ०) के द्वारा बाजार में हस्तक्षेप किये जाने से राश पर अकुश भी रहता है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम आदि के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाई करन व ममाज-विरोधी गतिविधियाँ पर अकुश भी रहता है।

(ख) फसल के आने पर फ्रिज मबधी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कमी और बाद में बढ़ी हो जाना एक नैसर्गिक बात है और इसका कारण है कि बाजार में खेतों से उत्पादन निश्चित समय पर आता है और उसका सार वर्ष में उपयोग के लिए भण्डार में रखना पड़ता है। वर्ष प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन में बहुत भारा घटबढ़ भी होनी है और इससे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है जिसे कीमतों को बढ़ाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अनुचित रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

(घ) साधारणतः कच्चे माष की कीमत में गिरावट आने पर, उससे संबंध निर्मित उत्पाद की कीमतों में कमी आती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, पिछले वर्ष में तिलहन की कीमतों में 15.5 प्रतिशत और खाद्य तेलों की कीमतों में 13 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई।

Earning of Extra Profits for Hindustan Lever Ltd. Through Dubious Methods

3339. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Hindustan Lever Limited had been earning extra profits by increasing the prices of its products through dubious methods;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1973 the company reduced the commission of its distributors from 3 to 2 per cent and asked the distributors to add the reduced 1 per cent in the prices of its products on consumers; and

(c) whether as a result of this decision the retail prices went up automatically by one per cent and the company earned an extra profit of Rs. 1 crore?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Government do not keep a watch on the working of individual firms, except to the extent that contravention of rules and regulations may be involved.

(b) In view of (a) above, Government have no information one way or the other.

(c) A one percentage point reduction in the distributors' commission would result in an extra gross profit of Rs. 1 crore on a turn-over of Rs. 100 crores. However, the actual gross profit would depend on a number of factors. According to the bal-

ance sheets of M/s Hindustan Lever Limited, the value of their sales was Rs. 140.44 crores in 1972, Rs. 132.68 crores in 1973 and Rs. 145.12 crores in 1974. The profits before tax declined from Rs. 9.69 crores in 1972 to Rs. 9.23 crores in 1973 and marginally to Rs. 9.22 crores in 1974.

Indo Malaysian Trade Pact

3340. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo Malaysia trade pact has been signed in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities, Malpractices and Expenditure on Agri-Expo-77 Exhibition

3341. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RAJHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total actual expenditure on Agri-Expo-1977, whether such huge expenditure in organising was justified;

(b) whether there were major irregularities and malpractices in organising the Agri-Expo-1977; and

(c) the grounds for organising it and the nature and purpose wise details of the expenditure may be placed on the table of the House?

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

(a) The expenditure incurred by the

Trade Fair Authority of India for organising the Agri-Expo-1977 was about Rs. 75.44 lakhs, and was justified.

(b) No, Sir Nothing has come to the notice of Ministry of Commerce.

(c) The grounds for organising Agri-Expo-1977 were:—

- (i) Dissemination of information on the progress achieved since independence in the field of agriculture and allied products,
- (ii) Exploration of avenues for development of cooperation in the field of agriculture and industry
- (iii) Making Indian manufacturers aware of the rural demand for consumer and other goods

A statement indicating the expenditure incurred by the Trade Fair Authority of India is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

	Rs Lakhs
	Preliminary Actual
1 Construction works including Electrical works and Horticultural works	99.23 (Estimated)
2 Electricity and water charges	6.52 (Estimated)
3 Publicity expenses including a coloured film, fair literature and cultural programme	13.36
4 Krishi Darshan programme	1.54
5 Bullock Cart Programme	0.65
6 Animal Husbandry	0.50
7 Other Miscellaneous expenditure including project staff contingencies, public address system decoration charges etc	13.64 (Estimated)
TOTAL	75.44 lakhs

R.B.I. Decision on Remittances by Foreign Companies

3342 SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to block remittances by foreign companies whose proposals for the Indianisation of Share Capital under the provision of FERA have not been cleared yet,

(b) whether it is a fact that this ban will be made applicable only for some selected companies which are to be decided on merits;

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

(d) whether the remittances of any such companies are banned so far; and

(e) if so, the names and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). The remittances of dividends and profits by foreign companies have not been blocked. However, it has been decided to withhold the remittances of profits and dividends by FERA companies where the companies have not complied with the directives of the Reserve Bank regarding Indianisation or dilution of foreign equity, or have not taken effective steps in this regard. This policy is being applied uniformly and a statement containing a list of such companies where remittances have been withheld is attached. In the case of companies which have submitted concrete Indianisation or dilution proposals, remittances of profits/dividends are being allowed upto the calendar year 1975 or the company's accounting year 1975-76. Dividend/profit remittances from the calendar year 1976 or for the accounting year 1976-77 onwards will be withheld by the Reserve Bank till the Indianisation or dilution proposals are approved.

Statement

List showing names of FERA Companies whose applications for remittances of profits/dividends are withheld by the Reserve Bank pending approval of the Indiansation/dilution proposals by Government

(Position as on 23rd February, 1978)

Sr No	Name of the company
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(A) Sterling Tea Companies

- 1 Brae & Chingoor Tea Estates
- 2 Scottish Assam Tea Co
- 3 Salonah Tea Co
- 4 Harmutty Tea Co
- 5 Dejou Tea Co
- 6 British Indian Tea C
- 7 Rupajuli Tea Co
- 8 Thana Tea Co
- 9 Assam Estates Ltd
- 10 Upper Assam Tea Co
- 11 Greenwood Tea Co
- 12 Assam Co Ltd
- 13 Bordubi Tea Co
- 14 Corramote Tea Co
- 15 Madras Tea Estates
- 16 Assam Frontier Tea Co
- 17 The Itakhooli Tea Co
- 18 Moabund Tea Co
- 19 Borelli Tea Co
- 20 Tingri Tea Co
- 21 Boroi Tea Co
- 22 Majuli Tea Co
- 23 Rajmai Tea Co
- 24 Halem Tea Co
- 25 Koomsong Tea Co
- 26 Rajah Alli Tea Estates

1	2
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- 27 Bargang Tea Co
 - 28 Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd
 - 29 Stanmore Anamallay Estates Ltd
 - 30 Malayalam Plantations Ltd
- (B) Other Companies
- 1 Colgate-Palmolive (I) Pvt Ltd
 - 2 Beecham (India) P Ltd
 - 3 Food Specialities Ltd
 - 4 Hindustan Milk Food Mfg Ltd, New Delhi
 - 5 Chelpark Co Ltd
 - 6 Lipton Ltd
 - 7 I R C Steels Ltd Calcutta
 - 8 Fyre Smelting Pvt Ltd Calcutta
 - 9 Godfrey Phillips India Pvt Ltd Bombay
 - 10 Road Machines (I) Pvt Ltd Calcutta
 - 11 Sesa Goa Ltd
 - 12 London Rubber Co India Ltd
 - 13 Mingoa Pvt Ltd
 - 14 Inarco Ltd
 - 15 Indian Card Clothing
 - 16 Singer Sewing Machine Co
 - 17 S A E (India) Ltd

Air India Maintain 'Collection of Contemporary Indian Art'

3343 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Air India maintain a 'Collection of Contemporary Indian Art',

(b) if so, what is the organisational set-up for the same in Air India and the total expenses incurred thereon up-to date, and

(c) what are the possible uses to which the 'Collection of Contemporary Indian Art' is put by Air India?

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

(b) Selection of paintings is made by a Committee constituted by Commercial Manager (Publicity), Air-India, with a senior Artist from Air-India Art Studio and a Publicity Officer, by visiting various exhibitions held in Art Galleries. Air-India has so far purchased 1432 paintings at a total cost of Rs 11.52 lakhs approximately.

(c) The paintings are used mainly for decoration and display at Air-India offices in India and abroad, with a view to creating interest in Indian art and culture and to promoting tourism to India.

Exemption of Prints of Old Regional Films from Levy of Excise Duty

3344 **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the action taken by the Government in the matter of exempting the prints of old regional films from the levy of excise duty and

(b) the action taken by the Government on the representation of Hindustan Photo Films that the sales of films have come down after the imposition of excise duty on the old pictures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) In the 1978 Budget, the Central Excise Duty rates on prints of feature films cleared for home consumption after 12 months from the date of first release of a film for public exhibition, have been reduced. The details are contained in the Memorandum Explaining the Provisions in the Finance

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Bill, 1978, which was presented at the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1978 in the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1978.

(b) As indicated in the reply to part (a), substantial duty reliefs have been given in the 1978 Budget on reprints of old films. It has, however, not been found possible for the Government to abolish completely the excise duty on such films as was suggested by M/s Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited in their letter dated the 29th October 1977.

More Airbus to Cover More Airports

3345 **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to start more airbus to cover 5 more airports

(b) if so the details of the same,

(c) to what extent airbus have helped the Government,

(d) what are the airports on which this will be introduced, and

(e) what is the total income derived from each airbus so far introduced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d) It is proposed to make the following airfields suitable for Airbus operations in a phased manner over the next five years.—

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Trivandrum
- (c) Goa (Dabolim)
- (d) Srinagar
- (e) Guwahati

(c) Introduction of Airbus has helped Indian Airlines to offer additional capacity and provide better comfort and reduce operating costs.

(e) Information is maintained type-wise and not aircraft registration-wise. The total income (traffic revenue) derived between November, 1976 and January, 1978 from the Airbus fleet was of the order of about Rs. 50 crores.

Guidelines Regarding Promotion of Daffries to Selection Grade

3346. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of daffries working in the Ministry of Finance who were promoted to selection grade during the last two years;

(b) what was the pay they were drawing before their promotion and what is the pay fixed against each of them after their promotion and what

was the net gain in terms of financial benefit accrued to them after their promotions; and

(c) whether the Ministry has issued guidelines to other Ministries/Department for such promotions and if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In the Secretariat of the Ministry of Finance eleven Daffries have been promoted to the selection grade during the last two years.

(b) Seven daffries did not get any financial benefit immediately on promotion, but they will get financial benefit in the long run. In the case of the remaining four daffries the pay drawn by them before their promotion, the pay fixed after their promotion and the net financial benefit accrued to them is as follows:—

S. No.	Basic pay before promotion	Basic pay fixed after promotion	Net financial gain
1.	246/-	255/-	Rs. 14/-*
2.	246/-	255/-	Rs. 13.80*
3.	246/-	255/-	Rs. 14.10*
4.	242/-	250/-	Rs. 13.00*

*Includes increase in Dearness Allowance etc. also.

(c) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms as well as the Ministry of Finance have issued guidelines regarding introduction of selection grade in Groups 'C' and 'D' cadres (including the cadre of Daffries). Copies of the relevant Office Memoranda are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/78].

Digha Sea-Resort in West Bengal

3347. SRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the expansion and development of tourists centres made throughout the country after installation of the Janata Government;

(b) facts about installation or proposal made for new tourist hotels during the same period, and names and places where such hotels have been set up or proposed to be set up;

(c) whether for last 12 years demands have been made for bringing the only sea-resort of Digha in West Bengal within the tourist map of the Central Government including its development and setting up of tourist hotel there;

(d) If so, whether the Government will accept the request; and

(e) If so, facts thereabout and if not, the reasons for?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The development and expansion of tourist facilities is a continuous process. Thus projects taken up and under implementation during the current Plan period are being continued with. However, in the course of the past one year, certain basic decisions have been taken enabling re-orientation in the Tourism policy for achieving certain social objectives. In pursuance of this policy it has been decided to encourage the construction of Janata hotels both in the public and private sectors, as also to bring about improvements in the condition of dharamshalas/serais a major pilgrim centres which are visited by a large number of domestic tourists. The proposal to construct a Janata hotel in New Delhi has been cleared by the Government and action has been initiated on the project. Similarly, a meeting of the representatives of major religious trusts concerned with the management of dharamshalas/serais and representatives of the State Governments has been convened in New Delhi towards the end of March, 1978 to consider measures for the improvement/expansion of dharamshalas/serais. In the light of the recommendations made at this Conference suitable measures would be initiated for the improvement/expansion of dharamshalas/serais.

In addition to the project of constructing a 1250-bed Janata hotel in New Delhi, 11 hotel projects in the private sector have been approved by the Central Department of Tourism at Hyderabad, Patna, Ludhiana, Vijayawada, Adoni, Aurangabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, Poona and Lucknow.

(c) to (e). Suggestions have been received from time to time to provide facilities in the Central sector at Digha. Constraint on resources has perforce placed a limitation on the number of places where tourist facilities can be provided in the Central sector. However, subject to the availability of funds and feasibility study, provision of facilities at Digha will be considered in consultation with the State Government.

डीजल इंजनों का निर्यात

3348. श्री जय सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान राज्य-वार पृथक् पृथक् कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के डीजल इंजनों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) इन इंजनों का निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया ;

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 में कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के डीजल इंजनों का निर्यात करने का विचार है, अब तक कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के डीजल इंजन निर्यात किये जा चुके हैं, और शेष इंजन कब तक निर्यात कर दिये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये क्या निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक शेण) : (क) निर्यातों के प्रांकड़े राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते। 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान भारत से निर्यातित डीजल इंजनों की कुल

संख्या तथा मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं:—
(करोड़ रु० में)

वर्ष	संख्या	मूल्य (पुर्जों के मूल्य सहित)
1974-75	39243	15.68
1975-76	40632	19.29
1976-77	37217	19.31

(ख) इन देशों में, सऊदी अरब, ईरान, इराक, नाइजीरिया, कुवैत, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, मिश्र का अरब गणराज्य, बंगलादेश, सीरिया, ब्रिटेन, इण्डोनेशिया, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, सं० रा० अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया, जाम्बिया, सूडान, सिंगापुर, थाईलैण्ड, मलेशिया, बर्मा, कोनिया, लीबिया, श्रीलंका, फ्रांस तथा जापान शामिल हैं।

(ग) घांकड़े मूल्यानुसार उपलब्ध हैं, संख्यावार नहीं। पुर्जों सहित डीजल इंजनों का निर्यात लक्ष्य 1977-78 के लिए 35 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें से अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान 26.59 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का निर्यात होने का अनुमान है। आशा है कि 1977-78 के लिए निर्धारित निर्यात लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

(घ) 1978-79 के लिए 38 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

Permission sought for Foreign Collaboration for Indian Hotel Industry

3349. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies coming in the ambit of MRTF have submitted proposals for construction of hotels; if so, details for the year 1977;

(b) the particulars of proposals received from those companies in which permission for entering into foreign collaborations has been sought for setting up the hotels and Government decisions on those proposals; and

(c) what is the present Government's policy with regard to permitting foreign collaborations in the Indian hotel industry and how far the same is adhered to in the proposals received in 1977 from those companies for setting up of new hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) While no proposal was submitted for the establishment of a hotel by any company coming in the ambit of the MRTF Act during 1977, a proposal of the India Tobacco Company Ltd., for the construction of three hotels was approved by Government under the MRTF Act in 1973.

(b) M/s. India Tobacco Company have submitted a proposal for collaboration for marketing purposes only with M/s. Sheraton International, USA. No decision has yet been taken on this proposal.

(c) Proposals for foreign collaboration in the hotel industry are considered on merit in the light of the role assigned to foreign investment in the new Industrial Policy of the Government. Specifically, foreign collaborations involving management arrangement with a hotel by a foreign party are not permitted.

Amount issued for Public Subscription

3350. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount issued for public subscription by private sector companies during last two years; and

(b) the amount subscribed directly by the public and by the public financial institutions during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The amounts issued for public subscription by non-Government non-financial public limited companies during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 were of the order of Rs. 56.39 crores and Rs. 28.55 crores respectively; and

(b) the amounts subscribed directly by the public were Rs. 28.56 crores and Rs. 15.49 crores and by the public financial institutions Rs. 14.05 crores and Rs. 5.55 crores respectively during the same period

Seizure of Diamonds at Santa Cruz Airport

3351. SHRI S. G. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diamonds with over Rs. 55 lakhs were seized from a foreign passenger at Santa Cruz Airport in January, 1978;

(b) whether he is found to have connection with an international gang of smuggling; and

(c) what are the details and further action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to

(c). Reports received by the Government indicate that on 20-1-1978, 28,665.77 carats of rough diamonds valued at Rs. 56.36 lakhs were seized from the baggage of Mrs. Linda Susane Richter, a foreign passenger, who had arrived at Santa Cruz airport by Air India flight No. 106. She has been detained under the COFEPOSA Act. Investigations conducted so far indicate that she is a carrier for a gang of smugglers. Further investigations are in progress.

बजट में उद्योगपतियों को करों से छूट

3352. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण विकास के संवर्धन के लिये बजट में उद्योगपतियों को दो गई करों में छूट के परिणाम निराशाजनक हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) . कम्पनियों और सहकारी समितियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कल्याण और उत्थान के कार्य में अपने को शामिल करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में वित्त (सं० 2) अधिनियम, 1977 द्वारा धारा 35 गग अन्तःस्थापित की गई थी ताकि उक्त धारा में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने पर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के स्वीकृत कार्यक्रमों पर उनके द्वारा किए गए व्यय की, उनके कर योग्य लाभों का हिसाब लगाते समय, कटौती करने की व्यवस्था की जा सके। ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों के विकास के उन कार्यक्रमों की स्वीकृति देने के लिये, जिन्हें इन कम्पनियों ने अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है, 1 मार्च 1978 तक 63 कम्पनियों से आवेदन-पत्र

प्राप्त हुये हैं। किन्तु, कुछ कम्पनियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों ने श्रम्यावेदन किया है कि यह अधिक सुविधाजनक होगा यदि उन्हें उन स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों के साथ सहयोग देकर और उन्हें भ्रंशदान देकर इस प्रशंसनीय कार्य में भाग लेने की इजाजत दी जाय जो इस दिशा में बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रही हैं। इसलिए, वित्त विधेयक, 1978 (खण्ड 7) का आशय यह व्यवस्था करना है कि व्यापार अथवा व्यवसाय चला रहे किसी भी करदाता द्वारा, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों के विकास के कार्यक्रमों को हाथ में लेना हो, किसी संस्था अथवा संस्थान को भ्रदा की गई रकमों को, उस स्थिति में कर लगने योग्य लाभों का हिसाब लगाते समय कटौती के रूप में मान लिया जायगा यदि इस प्रकार की रकमों का इस्तेमाल ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों के विकास के कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए किया जाना हो। प्रस्तावित उपबन्ध के ब्यौरे वित्त विधेयक, 1978 के उपबन्धों को स्पष्ट करने वाले ज्ञापन के पैराग्राफ 30 से 32 में दिए गए हैं जिसे माननीय सदस्यों को बजट दस्तावेजों के साथ रख दिया गया है।

Interest charged by Nationalised Banks and other Banking Institutions in Various Types of Loans advanced to Farmers

3353. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest charged by the Nationalised Banks and other Banking Institutions on various types of the loans advanced to farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular; and

(b) whether any loan is given to small and marginal farmers against their standing crops; if so, details thereof and since when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) With a view to promote investment in the

agriculture sector and to specifically benefit the small farmers, the Reserve Bank has recently advised the banks not to charge more than 11 per cent rate of interest on direction loans to individual farmers not exceeding Rs. 2500 whether extended as short, medium or long-term loans. With the proposer abolition of the imposed tax and the recent ceiling imposed on short-term advances the banks have been advised to pass on the benefit to the borrowers, particularly those in the agriculture sector.

Besides this, in general, the Reserve Bank has also advised the banks to charge a rate of interest:—

(i) not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for minor irrigation and land development; and

(ii) not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for diversified purposes.

Primary agricultural credit societies charge to the ultimate borrowers rates of interest ranging from 11.5 per cent to 14.5 per cent per annum for short-term advances in States where the three tier system obtains. In Union Territories and States with a two tier system, the rates generally range between 11 per cent to 15 per cent. The rates of interest on medium term agricultural advances range between 10.5 per cent to 16 per cent per annum. Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme loans are provided by banks at 4 per cent per annum.

Reserve Bank of India has recently indicated to State Cooperative Banks that it would reduce the refinance rate to 3 per cent below the bank rate for short-term agricultural advances and to 2½ per cent below the bank rate for medium term agricultural advances, the benefit of which in the form of lower lending rates should be passed on to the borrowers, particularly the small farmers.

(b) Commercial banks have schemes for providing short-term loans for production purposes on the basis of the size of the holding and the scale of finance laid down for the particular crop. Banks generally obtain from the borrower a deed of hypothecation of the standing crop which, thus, forms a security for advances granted to agriculturists including small and marginal farmers. Co-operative societies usually advance crop loans either against one or two sureties or against a charge on land.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा अनुदानों की मांग

3354. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए कितनी राशि के अनुदानों की मांग की है ;

(ख) उनके मन्त्रालय ने कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी राशि किस-किस तारीख को दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) बिहार सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व

बैंक से ओवरड्राफ्ट को रोकने के लिए लगभग 80 करोड़ रुपये के अर्थोपाय अग्रिम का अनुरोध किया था। राज्य सरकार ने वार्षिक आयोजना 1977-78 के लिए संसाधनों के अन्तराल को पूरा करने के लिए उदारतापूर्ण केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए भी अनुरोध किया था। राज्य सरकार से पांचवीं आयोजना के दौरान अतिरिक्त निवल ब्याज सम्बन्धी दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए 55 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान देने के सम्बन्ध में एक अनुरोध भी प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान बिहार सरकार को कुल 40 करोड़ रुपये के अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों की मंजूरी दी गयी। 19.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि संसाधनों के अन्तराल को पूरा करने के लिए अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के रूप में मंजूर की गई। राज्य सरकार को अतिरिक्त निवल ब्याज सम्बन्धी दायित्व के लिए मंजूर किये गये अनुदान की राशि 35.62 करोड़ रुपये थी जिससे 11.33 करोड़ रुपये 1977-78 में देय हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त राशियों की अदायगी राज्य सरकारों को निम्नलिखित रूप में की गई है :-

	रकम (रुपये करोड़ों में)	दिये जाने की तारीख
अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	25.00	29-6-1977
—यथोपरि—	15.90	28-11-1977
अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता	19.50	28-11-1977
निवल ब्याज संबंधी दायित्व के बदले अनुदान	5.665	1-8-1977
—यथोपरि—	5.665	2-1-1978

Utilization of Sugarcane

3355. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised any agreement with any foreign country for export of Gur;

(b) if so, how much Gur can be exported during the current sugar season;

(c) to what extent it is going to ease the utilisation of sugarcane problem; and

(d) how much sugarcane will be utilised for this purpose?

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

(a) At Governmental level no agreement has been finalised for export of gur to any country. However, as per the existing policy, its exports are freely allowed.

(b) It is estimated that demand of Gur for direct consumption of Asian origin population settled abroad is about 10,000 tonnes. Exports from India are not normally feasible in summer months. Exports upto end March, 1978 are not likely to exceed 1,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). The total production of sugar-cane during 1976-77 sugar year was of the order of 154 million tonnes. During the current sugar season it is expected to be even higher. For production of about 1,000 tonnes of Gur, requirement of sugarcane will be about 10,000 tonnes. It is, therefore, felt that export of this quantity of gur is not going to ease the utilisation of sugarcane problem significantly.

अन्न वितरण निगम ("मिटको") द्वारा राजस्थान के व्यापारियों से अन्न की खरीद

3356. श्री. कृष्णलाल सोमानी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्न वितरण निगम ("मिटको") ने अपनी स्थापना (1972) से अब तक राजस्थान के व्यापारियों से प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य के अन्न की खरीद की ; और

(ख) क्या अन्न वितरण निगम के पास राजस्थान के कमजोर वर्गों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) मिटको 1-6-1974 को आस्तत्व में आया और राजस्थान से की गई खरीदारियों का मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1974-75 (दस महीने)	0.20
1975-76	24.01
1976-77	9.19
1977-78 (फरवरी 78 तक)	16.70

(ख) निर्यात के लिए तैयार माल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान के मजदूरों की निपुणता में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से मार्च 1977 से भीलवाड़ा में मिटको द्वारा एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र आरम्भ किया गया।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, नरोरा के शाखा
प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3357. श्री. अर्जुन सिंह, भदौरिया :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की
नरोरा शाखा के प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध कुछ
शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में जांच की
गई है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई,
तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
मामले की जांच कर रहा है ।

Real income of Central Government Employees

3358. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Real Income of the Central Govern-
ment servants gets depleted by 1.5 per
cent with every increase of Dearness
Allowance;

(b) if so, what has been the total
erosion in the Real Income of the em-
ployees so far; and

(c) what steps are being contemplat-
ed by Government to check the
erosion in the Real Income of the
employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c).

A statement giving the information is
attached.

Statement

The Hon'ble Member has apparently
in mind the extent of neutralisation
of the increase in the cost of living
afforded to the Central Government
employees through the grant of the
various instalments of Dearness Al-
lowance. The revised pay structure
recommended by the Third Pay Com-
mission is related to the 12-monthly
average of 200 of the All India Work-
ing Class Consumer Price Index
(1960—100). The Pay Commission
had also recommended to the Govern-
ment a formula according to which
increases in Dearness Allowance
(DA) to Central Government em-
ployees had to be given at specific
percentage rates for every 8 point
increase beyond 200 points in the 12-
monthly average index. While re-
commending the DA formula, the
Commission had observed that the
scheme for grant of DA provided for
a neutralisation of about 95 per cent
on the lowest pay of Rs. 185 p.m.
(recommended by it) and that the
neutralisation percentage went on
declining so that in respect of the
employees drawing pay of Rs. 1600
p.m., it worked out to about 31 per
cent. Most of the Unions had repre-
sented before the Pay Commission
that the employees at the lowest pay
should be given 100 per cent neutra-
lisation against the rise in prices.
However, taking into account the re-
commendations of the National La-
bour Commission which had recom-
mended neutralisation of 95 per cent
only at this level, and having regard
to various other factors taken into
account while recommending the
minimum wage, as also the fringe
benefits (like medical care and edu-
cational facilities) enjoyed by a large
number of Government employees,
the Pay Commission considered that
the neutralisation afforded at the
lowest level in the DA scheme re-
commended by it was adequate.

2. After discussions with the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM), Government accepted the DA formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission, but with improved rates of neutralisation. Nine instalments of DA were thus sanctioned at the improved rates from time to time till the average index reached 272 points. The Third Pay Commission had further recommended that when the average index crossed 272 points, Government should review the position and decide whether the DA scheme should be extended further or whether the Pay scales themselves should be revised. After the average index figure crossed 272 points, Government have been sanctioning on an ad-hoc basis suitable increases in DA at the rates recommended by the Pay Commission. Five additional instalments of DA were allowed by Government to cover the index average of 312 points. Consequent on the index average crossing 320 points at the end of December, 1977, Government have decided to pay a further instalment of additional DA to the Central Government employees with effect from 1-1-1978. The form and manner in which this instalment is to be paid is to be discussed with the Staff Side of the National Council of the JCM.

3. As a result of the sanctioning of the 15 instalments of DA, the Government employees stand compensated to the extent of 96 per cent at the minimum wage level of Rs. 198 p.m. In the case of employees drawing pay above Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 800 the neutralisation is about 70 per cent and in case of employees drawing pay of Rs. 1600, it is about 38 per cent. The neutralisation percentage goes on declining as the pay level increase. As against this Government have allowed a number of concessions to Central Government employees in the recent past like improvement in the retirement benefits, encashment of earned leave due at the time of retirement, insurance and increase in the rate of interest on

Provident Fund balances. The DA formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission also did not envisaged 100 per cent neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living even at the minimum wage level. Apart from the efforts to control the price line and concessions referred to, the Government do not propose to grant any special concessions besides the DA instalments to neutralise the increase in the cost of living.

Number of High Denomination Notes deposited in various Banks and in circulation between 10th and 15th Jan., 1978

3359. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rs. 1000, Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10000 currency notes that were deposited in various banks and how many of them were in circulation on 10th January and on 15th of January;

(b) the number and value of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 currency notes were in circulation on 31st December, 1976 and 1977 as well as on 15th and 31st January, 1978; and

(c) the number of Rs. 1000 and above currency notes deposited in various banks at Gujarat on the 14th and 15th of January, 1978 as well as on each day from 16th to 24th January?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) It is not practicable to give details regarding the number of currency notes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10,000 in circulation on 10th January and 15th January, 1978 as compilation of such data will entail too much time and labour. However, at the close of business on the 16th day of January, 1978, the number of these

bank notes in circulation was as under:—

Denomination	Pieces	Value
Rs 1000/-	12 80 lakhs	Rs 128 00 crores
Rs 5000/	36 300	Rs 18 15 crores
Rs 10 000/	346	Rs 34 6 lakhs.
TOTAL		Rs 146 5 crores

Besides the notes which were lying in various banks and treasuries on the eve of demonetisation the value of notes tendered by the public for exchange after their demonetisation is approximately Rs 60 crores. These

figures are provisional.

(b) The number and value of Rs 100 and Rs 50 denomination notes in circulation on different dates is as under —

	Rs 100		Rs 50	
	Pieces in Million	Value in (Rs crores)	Pieces in Million	Value in (Rs crores)
31.12.1976	351 0	3510	105 2	526
31.12.1977	408 5	4085	188 8	944
31.1.1978	411 0	4110	132 9	665

The above information as on 15.1.1978 is not available.

(c) It is not practicable to give this information as its compilation will entail too much time and labour.

तिलहनों का उत्पादन

3360. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) समूचे देश में गत तीन वर्षों में बाघ तेलों की वार्षिक खपत मीटरी टनों में कितनी थी,

(ख) क्या तिलहनों की खपत तथा उनके खपत से कम उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके मूल्यों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई और वर्ष 1977 के दौरान काफी मात्रा में बाघ तेलों का आयात करना पड़ा और यदि हाँ, तो 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक इस आयात पर कितने करोड़ रुपया व्यय हुआ, और

(ग) तिलहनों की देश में आवश्यकता के अनुसार उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भारतीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं और तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित को प्रोत्साहित देने के विचार से

उन्हें क्या विशिष्ट सुविधायें तथा रियायतें दी गई हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारित मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) खाद्य तेलों की वार्षिक खपत मोट तौर पर नीचे दिये अनुसार घाटी जा सकती है :—

वर्ष	उपभोग (लाख टनों में)
1973-74	27.10
1974-75	26.05
1976-77	28.02

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान, उत्पादन तथा मांग के अन्तर का खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। तथापि मूल्यों को विशेषकर आयात के माध्यम से रोकने के प्रयास किये गये। पचास वर्ष 1977 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से 136.73 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया।

(ग) खाद्य तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए नीचे दिये गये उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(i) सिंचित तथा अर्धसिंचित दोनों क्षेत्रों में सुखरी टकनालाजी का तेजी से विस्तार करके प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादकता बढ़ाना।

(ii) नयी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध संभाव्यता का उपयोग करके सिंचित फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना।

(ii) भुख बीजों की आपूर्ति बढ़ाकर बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को मजबूत करना।

(iv) पीघ संरक्षण उपायों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना। इसके लिए विशेष रूप से, जहां संभव हो, बहुत बड़े इलाकों में हवाई छिड़काव करना।

(v) समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करना तथा उन मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिए प्रबन्ध करना।

(vi) कृषि विभाग के गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रमों और अन्य केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रमाणीकृत बीज पर तथा पीघ संरक्षण के वित्तीय कार्यों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देना।

(vii) सूर्यमुखी तथा सोयाबीन जैसी और परम्परागत तिलहनों की फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना।

Accounts in Foreign Countries by M/s Kores India

3361. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Kores India have been maintaining accounts in foreign countries

(b) if so, the name of countries and the value of amount in Indian currencies,

(c) whether permission has been accorded to them for the same, and

(d) if answer to (c) above is in affirmative, reasons therefor; and if in negative, action taken or contemplated to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) M/s. Kores India Ltd. have not declared to the RBI any account held by them in any foreign country. They are, however, holding 1458 shares of the face value of Hong Kong \$ 100 each in M/s. Kores Stationery and Equipment Ltd., Hong Kong with the permission of the RBI.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Export of Bidi

3362. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bidi Industry is facing a bottleneck in vital exports following the Governmental formalities, and

(b) if so the steps taken to promote Bidi exports?

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

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Promotion of Inspectors in Central Excise Collectorates at various Places

3363 SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Inspectors of Central Excise appointed only about 15 years ago and earlier promoted to the rank of superintendents in the Central Excise Collectorates of Bombay, Poona, Baroda and Ahmedabad will also be promoted earlier to Group 'A' (erstwhile class I) and consequently the Junior Inspectors of these collectorates will become senior and bosses of their counter parts in the Patna collectorate who will be promoted from Inspectors to Superintendent after more than 28 years or so, and

(b) if the replies to the above be in affirmative, what remedial measures, the Government propose to adopt in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). All posts in Groups 'C' and 'B' (which include posts of Inspectors of Central Excise and Superintendents of Central Excise) are borne in a separate cadre for each Collectorate or group of Collectorates. In view of this, promotions from the grade of Inspector of Central Excise to Superintendent are made separately against vacancies arising in those cadres and in the result Inspectors with lesser years of service in the grade may get promoted as Superintendents in one Collectorate (or group of Collectorates which constitute one cadre) earlier than persons with longer years of service in another Collectorate.

In the Patna Collectorate, the last Inspector who has been promoted to the grade of Superintendent has put in 26 years of service in that grade, whereas the position in the Bombay, Poona and Baroda/Ahmedabad collectorates is that Inspectors with 20 years, 22 years and 22½ years respectively have been so promoted (and not 15 years as stated in the question).

For the purpose of promotion to Group 'A', an All-India seniority list of Superintendents of Central Excise, Group 'B' is prepared and the names of these officers are arranged in this list with reference to the continuous length of service put in by them in the grade of Superintendent of Central Excise, Group 'B'. This can no doubt result in some officers, who have been promoted to the grade of Superintendent of Central Excise Group 'B', and who may have put in fewer years of service in the lower grade of Inspector, becoming senior to others who may have put in more years of service as Inspector but fewer years in the grade of Superintendent of Central Excise Group 'B'.

There is no way of completely eliminating this situation except by making the cadre of Inspectors an All-India one which, besides being not administratively feasible, would cause hardship to the officers as they would then become liable for transfer all over India.

Deficits Actuals for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77

3364. SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deficit according to the revised estimates for the years 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77;

(b) the actual deficits for the foregoing years; and

(c) the reasons for the variations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In the Revised Estimates the deficit was estimated at Rs. 650 crores in 1973-74, Rs. 625 crores in 1974-75, Rs. 490 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 425 crores in 1976-77.

(b) The actual budgetary deficit as shown in the Audit Reports on the accounts for these years was Rs. 328 crores in 1973-74, Rs. 629 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 399 crores in 1975-76. The Finance Accounts and the Report on the accounts for the year 1976-77 have not yet been received from the Comptroller and Auditor General; according to provisional figures received from the Accountant General, Central Revenues, the deficit for the year amounted to Rs. 154 crores.

(c) The difference between the figures of deficit according to the Revised Estimates and accounts is the net result of variations under several receipt and expenditure heads. Broadly speaking, the variation in 1973-74

was due to larger small savings collection and repayment of advances by foreign Governments, shortfalls in Plan expenditures and defence expenditure. The variation in 1974-75 was negligible. The variations in 1975-76 and 1976-77 are attributable to larger revenue receipts and shortfalls in Plan expenditure. The details of receipts and expenditure for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 are contained in the Finance Accounts for those years which have been laid on the Table of the Parliament. The provisional figures of receipts and expenditures for the year 1976-77 are shown in the Annual Financial Statement for 1976-79 which has also been laid before the Parliament.

सरकारी उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश और कार्यरत कर्मचारी

3365. श्री राम किशन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी उद्योगों में 31 मार्च, 1977 को कुल कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश या और उनमें कितने कर्मचारी रोजगार पर थे और क्या राज्यवार पूंजी निवेश और उन में कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में सरकारी उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति सुधारने के लिये अगले वर्ष राजस्थान में कौन से उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). 31 मार्च, 1977 को केन्द्रीय सरकार की कंपनियों में कुल 11451 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी निवेश (सकल परि-

सम्पत्ति) था। इसमें से राजस्थान में पूंजी निवेश 227 करोड़ रुपये का था। राज्यवार पूंजी निवेश के आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण I में दिए गए हैं।

31-3-1977 को कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 14 90 लाख थी। कर्मचारियों का राज्यवार घड़ीरा एकल किया जा रहा है तथा इसे सदन पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(घ) राजस्थान के लिए 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में शामिल किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उद्योग (विशाल, मध्यम और खनिज विकास) सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के बारे में सूचना संलग्न विवरण II में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3365, जिसका उत्तर 17 मार्च, 1978 को दिया जाना है, में सम्बन्धित अनुबन्ध।

राज्य का नाम	पूंजी निवेश (करोड़ रुपये में)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	390 7
असम	312 9
बिहार	2509 1
दिल्ली	400 7
गुजरात	523 4
हरियाणा	142 7
हिमाचल प्रदेश	11 8
कर्नाटक	268 2
केरल	274.1
मध्य प्रदेश	1492 7
महाराष्ट्र	630 3
उड़ीसा	646 5

1	2
पंजाब	197 8
राजस्थान	227 1
तमिलनाडु	466 9
उत्तर प्रदेश	376.2
पश्चिम बंगाल	768.3
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5 7
अन्य राज्य और सब क्षेत्र (दिल्ली को छोड़कर)	67 9
गोवा	3 3
अविभाजित तथा अन्य	1734 9
जोड़	11451 2

विवरण- II

राजस्थान के लिए 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में शामिल किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उद्योग (विशाल और मध्यम तथा खनिज विकास) सम्बन्धी योजनाओं का विवरण।

क्र०स० योजना का नाम

I विशाल और मध्यम उद्योग

राजस्थान औद्योगिक और खनिज विकास

राज्य उद्योग विभाग

तेल चालित वायुस्रोतों का कोयला चालित वायुस्रोतों में रूपान्तरण प्रान्तरिक लेखा परीक्षा दल—

राज्य उद्योग विभाग

नयक झुलाई कारखाना

1	2
नमक क्षेत्र का विकास (नया)	
नमक कारखानों का विकास (नया)	
परिवोजना रिपोर्ट सेल	
तोल एवं माप	
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	
परिवोजना विरूपण सेल	

II. खनिज विकास

- क. खान और भूविज्ञान विभाग
गहून खनिज अन्वेषण सर्वेक्षण, खानों
और भूविज्ञान विभाग का पुनर्गठन
और विस्तार

इवान सुधार योजना

जपू खनन पट्टेदारों को ऋण
खानों एवं खदानों के लिए पट्टा मार्ग
फास्केट खनन परिष्करण—समारकोटरा

- ख. राजस्थान राज्य खान और खनिज
लिमिटेड शेयरों की खरीद

Scrutiny of Savings through various Subsidies

3366. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by Dr. Ashok Mitra, West Bengal's Finance and Planning Minister at a press conference on 23rd January, 1978 that savings could also be made in respect of food subsidies (totalling about Rs 475 crores), export subsidies to big industrialists (Rs 150 crores) and that rail freight subsidy and the hidden subsidy through the banking system should also be subjected to a scrutiny; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. These subsidies are indicated at appropriate places in the Budget Documents of 1978-79, relating to the Railways and the Central Government; there the correct figures relating to these subsidies are also shown.

(b) It is Government's policy to review all subsidies and to reduce them progressively. In doing so, the effects of such economies on commodity prices and the cost of living would be borne in mind. Besides, the rail freight subsidy has also been brought to the notice of Railway Convention Committee, 1973 which examined the social burdens on Indian Railways. The Ninth Report of the Committee contains recommendations in this regard, on which the Government is taking action.

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजसहायता

3367. श्री मंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों तथा वर्गों के लोगों को राज-सहायता के रूप में 100 करोड़ रुपये को राशि दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 से आज तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए और समाज की पिछड़ी जातियों को किस प्रकार के लाभ दिये गये ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राजसहायता देने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए राज-सहायता देती है। उदाहरण के लिए खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री से प्राप्त हुई रकम की तुलना में उनकी आर्थिक लागत की प्रतिरूपित रकम की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भारत के खाद्य निगम को अदायगी करने के लिए 1978-79 के बजट अनुमानों में खाद्य के मामले में 456.01 करोड़ रुपये की राज-सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है। नियंत्रित कपड़े और बनस्पति तेल की कीमतों के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए 1978-79 के बजट अनुमानों में क्रमशः 21 करोड़ रुपये तथा 8 करोड़ रुपये की राज-सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है। खाद्यान्नों, खाने के नमक आदि के मामले में रेलवे ऐसी दरों पर भाड़ा किराया लेता है जो परिवहन लागतों से कम होती है, और इस प्रकार इन वस्तुओं पर रेलवे भाड़े में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है, 1977-78 के दौरान खाद्यान्नों पर रेलवे भाड़े के संबंध में राज-सहायता का वित्तीय प्रभाव 40.88 करोड़ रुपये आका गया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई राज-सहायता के संबंध में सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलवे के वार्षिक बजट वस्तावेजों में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) चूंकि आर्थिक सहायता विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए मजूर की जाती है, इसलिए इससे होने वाले लाभ सामान्यतः समाज की पिछड़ी जातियों सहित पूरे देश को मिलते हैं। ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित आर्थिक सहायता, खाद्यान्नों, बनस्पति तेल और नियंत्रित कपड़े की कीमतों को कम करने में सहायक होती है, और उनके लाभ इन वस्तुओं के सभी उपभोक्ताओं, विशेष कर मजदूर के कमजोर वर्गों में संबंधित लोगों को पहुंचते हैं।

(घ) राज-सहायता के संबंध में सूचना, रेलवे, और केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1978-79 के

बजट वस्तावेजों में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर दी गई है।

Construction of Aerodrome between Tirunelveli and Tuticorin

3368 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an Aerodrome in between Tirunelveli and Tuticorin, a major port, near Valland village; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी खर्च पर विदेशों में भेजे गए गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति

3369. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 के बीच सरकारी खर्च पर कितने गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति विदेशों में गये और किस उद्देश्य से ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र मभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Setting up of Printing Press in Agar-tala

3370. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura State Government has written to United Bank of India intimating their readiness to be guarantor for a loans of Rs. 7 lacs to a pro C.P.I. (M) paper

of Calcutta to set up a printing press in Agartala for its Tripura Edition, and

(b) if so, the name of the proprietor of the paper and the press?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

High value Demonetised Currency Notes Surrendered to Government after Expiry of Dead-Line

3371. **SHRI G. S. TOHRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the high value demonetised currency notes surrendered to the Government by the expiry of the deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): The total value of demonetised high denomination bank notes for which declarations were filed by the public by the expiry of the deadline was about Rs. 60 crores. This is besides the notes lying with the banks and treasuries on the eve of demonetization.

Creation of a Cadre of Tax Assistants in Income Tax Department

3372. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee's) recommendation for the creation of a cadre of Tax Assistants in the Income Tax Department;

(b) whether the decision has been implemented; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) regarding the creation of a cadre of Tax Assistants in the Income Tax Department has been accepted in principle by the Government Orders implementing the decision in the regard will be issued shortly.

सहकारी परिवहन समितियों को ऋण दिया जाना

3373. **श्री नटवरलाल डी० परवार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक परिवहन व्यापार में लगे लोगों और सहकारी समितियों को ऋण नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि वे परिवहन को उद्योग नहीं मानते, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंकों को ऐसे निदेश देने का है कि परिवहन को उद्योग माना जाए और उन्हें ऋण दिए जायें जैसा कि अन्य उद्योगों के मामले में किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) बैंकों द्वारा, परिवहन के कारोबार में लगे सहकारी समितियों और लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता उन्हीं जतों और निबंधनों पर प्रदान की जाती है जो कि लघु उद्योगों पर लागू होते हैं ।

(ख) छोटे परिवहन चालकों को 1.5 लाख रुपये की सीमा तक दिये गये ऋण, जो कि भारतीय ऋण गारंटी निगम की गारंटी योजना में सम्मिलित हैं, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की ब्याज की न्यूनतम 12.5 प्रतिशत की दरों के निदेश से मुक्त है । यह बैंकों को उचित मामलों में विधायी

व्याज को दर वसूल करने में समर्थ बनाता है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा, बैंकों को यह सलाह दी गयी है कि छोटे परिवहन चालकों को 1 जनवरी, 1978 के बाद स्वीकृत किये गये तीन वर्ष से कम की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्याज दर वसूल न करे।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक भी पात्र संस्थानों को परिवहन चालकों को रिवायती दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए, रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा पुनर्वित्त की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

बेलाडिल्ला से जापान को लौह अयस्क का निर्यात

3374. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेलाडिल्ला से लौह अयस्क का जापान को निर्यात अब तक किया जाता रहेगा, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लौह अयस्क का जापान को निर्यात भारत और जापान के बीच एक संधि की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या केवल बाढ़िया किस्म का लौह अयस्क ही जापान को निर्यात किया जा रहा है और वहां का शेष घटिया किस्म का करोड़ों टन लौह अयस्क सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) . (क) और (ख). 3-4-1970 को हस्ताक्षरित खनिज व धातु व्यापार नियम तथा जापानी स्टील मिल्स के बीच विद्यमान दीर्घावधि संधि के अन्तर्गत,

65 प्रतिशत फी० ग्रेड के बेलाडिल्ला लौह अयस्क के निर्यात जापान को अप्रैल 1980 तक किये जाएंगे। खरीदार भी कीमतों के बारे में सतोषजनक सहमति तथा इस करार की शर्तों के अन्वयधीन वित्तीय वर्ष 1984 तक उतनी सीमा तक बेलाडिल्ला लौह अयस्क की खरीद जारी रखने के लिए सहमत हुए जितनी सीमा तक खनिज व धातु व्यापार नियम द्वारा उस समय सप्लाई की जा रही हो।

इस खान से निकलने वाला अयस्क बहुत ऊँचे ग्रेड का है। खनन कार्य करते समय लौह अयस्क का चूरा इकट्ठा हो जाता है और उसके निपटाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। फरवरी, मार्च 1978 के दौरान जापान को 2 लाख मे० टन का आज़माइशी निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

Iron Ore export to Japan

3375. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan during 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto December);

(b) the rate at which iron ore is being supplied to Japan;

(c) whether it is a fact that export of iron ore has registered a fall, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The quantity of iron ore exported to Japan during 1976-77 was about 17.3 million tonnes and during 1977-78 (upto December, 1977) 11.6 million tonnes.

(b) It would not be in the commercial interest to disclose these details.

(c) and (d). As a result of continued recession in the world steel industry, there may be a shortfall in the targeted level of exports because of heavy inventories with the major foreign buyers of Indian iron ore. However, the actual exports during the current year are not likely to be lower than last year.

Expansion of network of Fair Price Shops

3376. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of expanding the network of fair price shops for distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices for the common man;

(b) the impact of the Scheme on meeting the needs of people in rural areas;

(c) the agencies assigned for wholesale purchase and marketing; and

(d) the proposed outlay on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). The scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities emphasising the need to widen the scope of the present system of distribution has since been circulated to all State Governments for their considered views and recommendations before a final decision is taken

by the Government. The main features of the scheme are given in the statement attached.

Statement

1. Scheme aims at increasing the production of essential mass consumption goods and to make available the increased production equitably and efficiently especially to the weaker sections and working population. The basic objective of the new approach is to create a permanent system in place of short-term palliatives and ad-hoc approaches of the past. The proposed system seeks to create an effective instrument for removing imbalances of the past and for extending the distribution system to the rural areas as well. It is also intended to expand the commodity coverage of the distribution system to include critical wage-goods and also take effective action for extensive expansion of the network of fair price shops to cover far-flung areas throughout the country.

2. The tasks envisaged and the action plans suggested emphasise the need for stepping up production on a priority basis of commodities in short supply, for which both short and long term measures have to be taken. In the formulation of the scheme, financial constraints have been taken into account and the approach is to make the optimum use of the existing infra-structural facilities and plan outlays. The more important features of the new policy for strengthening of the public distribution system cover the following:—

—effective distribution of essential commodities already covered and addition of new commodities to the distribution system. The scheme envisages initial coverage of cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspati, and selected manufactured items of mass consumption.

—in respect of selected manufactured items of mass consumption,

such as toilet and washing soaps, salt, matches, tea, exercise-books, common drugs and medicines the concerned administrative Ministries of the Government in consultation with the State Governments have to take up the responsibility of monitoring production, availability and retail prices. The Ministries concerned should be responsible for making assessment of overall requirements and, in particular, the needs of the vulnerable segments of population and for taking measures to meet them;

bufferstocking of cereals, pulses, edible oils or oilseeds, cotton, etc. and imports of required essential articles;

—bringing about rationality in the areas of storage, transport and distribution costs;

—removal of imbalances in the allocation of commodities between urban and rural areas and their prices;

—optimum use will be made of the existing infrastructural facilities in the private and public sectors. The emphasis would be on devising effective systems of distribution, and expansion of the cooperative network both in the urban and rural areas for distribution. If necessary, the Gram Panchayats may also be encouraged to take up this responsibility;

—increase in the number of retail outlets to cover far-flung areas in such a way that there is at least one outlet for a population of 2,000;

—improving the viability of fair price shops through a judicious sales-mix and minimum sales turnover;

—establishment of Vigilance Committees with the involvement of consumers endowed with statutory powers for exercising supervision and vigilance over the public distribution system and

safeguarding consumers' interest. High Powered Committees to be set up at the Centre and State levels for coordination and supervision of the totality of the distribution as a whole, and to oversee the activities and recommend suitable measures to Government from time to time.

Loan to Aluminium Corporation of India

3377. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan was given to Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. Jaykey Nagar, Asansol for extension, development and renovation of the said company by Government and Quasi Government institution during 1960 to 1974;

(b) if so, the amount of loan given by Government and other institutions year to year figure may be given;

(c) whether the management has misused and misfeasted large amount of such loan given by Government and other Quasi Government institutions; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the management?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Of the public sector financial institutions, Industrial Finance Corporation of India has disbursed loan assistance to M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., during the years 1960 to 1974, for extension, development and renovation etc. of the company. Year-wise details of loan assistance disbursed by the Corporation to the company are as under:

Year of disbursement	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1962	72.00	Amount of loan out standing as on 31-12-1977, was Rs. 75.29 lakhs.
1963	38.00	
1964	20.00	
1965	10.00	
1968	20.00	
1969	00.54	
1970	1.65	
1971	00.65	
TOTAL	162.84	

The Corporation has reported that no misuse of the loan money disbursed to the company was noticed by it.

Similar information in respect of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. have also been granted certain cash credit facilities by the Central Bank of India. In accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, details of the accounts of individual constituents of the nationalized banks cannot be divulged.

Measures taken to Effect Economy in Ministry of Finance

3378. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has taken measures streamlining the working in his Ministry and other

offices under his Ministry after the assumption of office in March, last:

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) and with what results; and

(d) what measures have been taken since April, 1977 to effect economy in his Ministry and offices under his Ministry and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The details of important measures streamlining the working in this Ministry are indicated below:—

(i) During 1976-77, civil expenditure divisions of the Department of Expenditure had been transferred to the charge of various administrative Ministries. With effect from 1-2-78, the staff of the expenditure divisions of the various Ministries who were borne on the cadre of the Ministry of Finance have been transferred on permanent basis to the cadres of the respective Ministries/Departments. This will ensure integrated operation of the expenditure divisions with other divi-

sions of the administrative Ministries and thus promote speed and efficiency in decision making.

(ii) In order to improve the quality of administration and to avoid administrative delays, Ministries/Departments have been instructed to delegate more financial and administrative powers to subordinate formations w.e.f. 1-8-78.

(iii) The last stage of departmentalisation of accounts covering the revenue receipts of the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise and Customs was implemented from 1-4-77.

(iv) Some provisions of T.A rules have been simplified with effect from 1-2-78.

(v) As a measure of simplification of procedures, medical examination of Government servants who retire on superannuation and who apply for commutation within one year of retirement has been dispensed with. This order has been given effect to from 26-12-77.

(c) The above measures will help in better functioning of the offices and will also be of general benefit to the Government servants.

(d) Instructions have been issued by Ministry of Finance to all Ministries/Departments to observe utmost economy in expenditure keeping in view the Government's emphasis on austerity and avoidance of all forms of ostentation, vide Finance Secretary's D.O. letter dated 13-5-77 and O.M. dated 27-5-77 copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 902 answered on 17th June, 1977.

So far as this Ministry is concerned, 130 posts have been abolished/held in abeyance in the Deptt. of Revenue. In other Departments of this Ministry, 13 posts of Group 'A', 74 posts of Group 'B', 43 posts of Group 'C'

and 14 posts of Group 'D' have been abolished/held in abeyance. 147 posts of various grades in the office of the Controller General of Defence Accounts have not been filled. Besides the above, 1 post of Addl. Secretary is being downgraded to that of Joint Secretary and 1 post of Under Secretary has been downgraded to that of Section Officer. Utmost economy is also being observed in respect of expenditure on telephones, staff cars and overtime allowance.

Support Price for Gram and Pulses

3379. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not assured any support price for various qualities of gram and pulses;

(b) if not the reasons therefor and how best Government is contemplating to check the price rise; and

(c) what efforts have been made to offer grams and pulses at a reasonable price to general consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Government have already fixed the support price for gram at Rs. 125 a quintal for the 1978-79 marketing season as against the previous year's support price of Rs. 95 a quintal. Fixation of support price for Arhar (Tur) and Moong is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Measures initiated earlier to increase the production of pulses by increasing area under them and also by improving their productivity would be continued. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) have been directed to make

larger purchase of pulses at primary mundis. Pulses is one of items which is included in the envisaged scheme of Production-cum-Distribution System. The possibility of further imports of pulses is being explored. Government in consultation with the State Governments is keeping a continuous watch on the prices and availability of pulses and appropriate further steps will be taken as and when the situation demands

Major Foreign Exchange Earning Items of Export in Industry and Agriculture

3880. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the major Foreign Exchange earning items of export, both in the fields of industry and agriculture together with the quantity exported rates per ton/kg. and the amount of foreign exchange earned in dollars, during 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) conspicuous changes/trends in items of export rates and quantum of foreign exchange with reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) India's Exports of Selected Major items.

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit of qty.	1975-76		1976-77		April-July			
			Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Qal	1976		1977	
							Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Industrial										
1.	Engg. Goods.	Val.	..	413	..	554	..	163	..	179
2.	Handicrafts	..	..	252	..	402	..	74	..	143
3.	Chemicals and allied products	..	..	83	..	109	..	28	..	38
4.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	..	..	223	..	293	..	99	..	90
5.	Jute Mfrs.	ooo T.	322	251	456	201	125	53	142	63
6.	Cotton apparel	Val.	..	146	..	237	..	106	..	75
7.	Cotton piece goods mill-made.	M. Sq. M.	423	122	562	201	144	47	132	51
8.	Iron & Steel	Val.	..	68	..	283	..	89	..	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Agriculture</i>										
9.	Oil Cakes	000 T.	1095	96	1727	224	554	56	437	76
10.	Tobacco Unmfrd. . .	"	74	93	80	97	45	60	44	67
11.	Spices.	"	58	72	55	73	15	14	20	33
12.	Sugar raw and refined..	"	1201	472	581	148	266	76	46	11
13.	Cashew Kernels. . .	"	54	96	52	106	26	50	22	80
14.	Fish & Fish Prep. . .	"	52	127	59	180	19	62	18	58
15.	Tea	Mill-Kg.	212	237	243	293	46	56	54	146
16.	Coffee	000 T.	59	67	48	114	23	43	23	96
Grand Total (incl.) Other items.			Value	4036	4981	1500		1658		
						(5143R)				

Re-Revised figure commodity-wise break-up of which is not available.

It will be seen from the table that exports during the first 4 months of April-July, 1977, have been lower particularly in the case of sugar, steel, cotton apparel and leather & leather manufactures. The exports of Sugar were reduced due to increased requirements within the country as well as lower unit value realisation. In the case of steel also there was lesser availability of the exportable surplus due to increase domestic demand. The exports of cotton apparel were affected due to protectionist tendencies whereas in the case of leather substantial inventories with the European tanners and recessionary situation were responsible.

(b) Unit Value of Selected Export Commodities

(Unit value in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit of Qty.	1975-76	1976-77	April-July	
					1976	1977
1	Jute Mfrs.	Tonne.	4806.32	4404.17	4432.00	4133.10
2.	Tea.	Kgs.	11.15	12.04	12.18	27.15
3.	Coffee.	"	11.22	24.90	19.06	41.47
4.	Footwear made of leather & canvas.	Pair.	16.14	16.75	19.07	16.40
5.	Tobacco unmfrs.	Kgs.	12.53	12.04	13.26	15.32
6.	Spices.	Tonne.	12352.33	13524.41	9250.00	16367.65
7.	Fish	"	24270.99	30503.98	31778.35	31750.00
8.	Sugar	"	3932.15	2553.79	2840.51	2299.13
9.	Cotton piece goods Mill-made	Sq. Met.	2.87	3.57	3.23	3.87
10.	Feeding stuff for animals incl. Oil cakes.	Tonne.	896.12	1159.80	1003.07	1733.82

Aid from World Bank /I.D.A.

**§381. SHRI DHARMAVIR VAS-
ISHT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state the total aid
received by India from the World
Bank/I.D.A. during Bank's fiscal year
1978 with the nature of productivity
achieved in the fields of Agriculture,
Fisheries, Irrigation, Energy, Trans-
port and Tele-communications with
salient details of projects, field-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(**SHRI H. M. PATEL:**) India has
received \$161 million (about Rs. 139
crores) from the World Bank/IDA
during the first half of the Bank's
fiscal year 1978 beginning 1st July,
1977. The salient details of the pro-
jects, field-wise are given in the at-
tached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Field	Projects assisted	Nature of productivity
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	Agricultural credit projects in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal; Agri- cultural marketing projects in Karnataka & Bihar; Second ARDC line of credit; Agricul- tural Development and exten- sion projects in Himachal Pra- desh, Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Rajasthan; and National Seeds project in addition to Tarai Seeds Project.	The credit projects are intended to support lending programme to farmers with major focus on minor irrigation develop- ment. Credit would also be provided to farmers for devel- opment of dairy, poultry, ser- iculture, fisheries and other allied activities. Strengthening of agricultural extension and training, strengthening and reorganisation of agricultural research, including adaptive research and field trials; support for design, testing, demonstration and distri- bution of improved animal- drawn farm implements, ground water survey and moni- toring etc. are the primary components in agricultural development and extension pro- jects. Selectively minor irri- gation, roads and processing facilities are also sought to be improved. In the field of seeds, improvement of storage and marketing for vegetable seed production, improvements to breeder seed production and seed technology research capa- bilities are programmed.
2	Fisheries	Gujarat Fisheries Project.	The credit aims at improvement of existing harbour and share- facilities including expansion of the trawler fleet and modern- isation of the traditional fisher- men sector.

1	2	3	4
3. Irrigation . . .	Irrigation and Command area development projects in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, & Maharashtra.	The projects envisage construction of Barrage and/or irrigation canals upgrading or construction of roads, and command areas development including drainage works, provision of agricultural credit, strengthening of agricultural research and modernisation of agriculture.	
4. Energy . . .	Projects for Power transmission (Second, third, & Fourth credits) Rural electrification, Singrauli Thermal Power, and Bombay High Off-shore development.	In the field of transmission, the credits help the supply and construction of transmission lines and sub-stations. Accelerating rural electrification with emphasis on providing energy for minor irrigation wells is envisaged. In Singrauli the project covers installation of turbo-generating units and construction of the requisite transmission system. The Bombay High Off-shore Development Project finances the foreign exchange cost of the construction of the two sub-sea pipelines and of the construction and equipment of two well platforms, two processing platforms, and gas processing plant.	
5. Transport and Telecommunications.	13th Railway Project, 5th and 6th Telecommunication Projects.	In the field of Railways, the credit finances acquisition of rolling stock other railway material and equipment and technical services. This enables putting into service of locomotives, provision of track renewals and bridge works and plant and machinery for workshops. In field of telecommunications, the assistance enables import of local telephone exchange system, telex and gextex cable system, radio system, material and components for P&T Workshop, equipment and instruments for research training and testing. In addition purchase of goods by P&T for Government Telecommunications factories is also provided for.	

**Indian Delegation sent to E.E.C.
Countries in September, 1977**

3382. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places visited and the results achieved by the 10-man Indian Delegation sent to the E.E.C. countries in September/October, 1977 by the Engineering Export Promotion Council;

(b) what Engineering items were in greater demand generally in the EEC market; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) A 10-man Indian Machine Tool Delegation to E.E.C. countries, sponsored by the Engineering Export Promotion Council under the assistance of the E.E.C. Commission, visited Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, France and United Kingdom during September/October, 1977. The visit of the delegation contributed to generating some business and also useful enquiries

(b) Apart from other engineering goods like hand tools, automobile

parts and accessories, bi-cycle and parts thereof, electronic equipments, steel pipes and tubes etc.. Machine tools, such as drilling machines, metal cutting saws, presses, milling machines small lathes etc., and accessories such as chucks etc. have generally been identified as having prospects in the EEC market.

(c) The steps taken to boost exports of the various items to EEC include sponsoring of product wise delegations, participating in specialised trade fairs and exhibitions, holding of exclusive feature displays on selected engineering items etc

**Balance of trade of India with Foreign
Countries**

3383 SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the nature of balance of trade of India with U.S.A., West Germany, U.S.S.R., Britain, Canada, France, Japan, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Pakistan during 1976-77 and 1977-78 (April to September) together with reasons for any conspicuous trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): A statement is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Country	Balance of trade 1976-77	Balance of trade 1977-78 (April-Sept)	Reasons for any conspicuous trend
1. U.S.A.	(-)483.33	(-) 6.80	The deficit has been considerably narrowed down mainly on account of 44% reduction in our imports from the U.S.A. and 11% growth in our export to that country during the first half of 1977-78 as compared to the same period of the previous year.
2. West Germany	(-)77.23	(-)119.77	The continued adverse balance is due to our imports from West Germany having shown a faster increase pointing to the emergence of this country as the most competitive supply source.
3. U.S.S.R.	(+)113.90	(-)65.43	..
4. Britain	(+)191.19	(+)17.86	..
5. Canada	(-)79.32	(-)59.97	..
6. France	(+)36.02	(-)13.63	..
7. Japan	(+)247.05	(+)90.62	..
8. Australia	(-)187.79	(+)3.26	The adverse balance of trade in 1976-77 was mainly due to large imports of wheat from Australia. With the stoppage of wheat imports this trend is expected to be reversed this year.
9. Saudi Arabia	(-)255.71	(-)46.24	} The unfavourable balance of trade is due to India's large oil imports from these countries.
10. Iran	(-)361.49	(-)176.31	
11. Pakistan	(+)8.85	(+)5.56*	..

*Figures provisional upto April-July.

Tax Evasion by Mokalbari Kanai Tea Estate Private Limited, Calcutta

3384. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it reported that the Mokalbari Kanai Tea Estate Private Limited, Calcutta being owners of large number of tea estates in Assam have been systematically resorting to various tax evasions;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Company has also been exporting tea abroad at under-valued rates to gain foreign exchange as well as to lessen the sale proceeds in India to evade taxes;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the total amount of sales conducted through action and through private parties

during the last three years along with each years tax assessments; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to reopen the proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH ARGARWAL): (a) and (b). No specific complaint of tax evasion has been received by the Income-tax authorities as per the information presently available.

Particulars under Customs Act/Central Excise and Salt Act, if any, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). Income-tax authorities have no information regarding under-valuation of export sales. The details of the income returned and assessed during the last three years are as under:—

Asstt. Year	Income returned		Income assessed	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1974-75	Loss	37,978		48,300
1975-76	Loss	15,053		12,702
1976-77	Loss	82,839	Loss	79,268

Appropriate action will be taken after the completion of investigations which are being made.

Particulars, if any, in respect of Customs Act/ Central Excise and Salt Act are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Back Wages by Nationalised Banks to Employees detained under Misa during Emergency

3385. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the policy of the Government, the Nationalised banks have been instructed to make payment of back-wages to the employees detained under MISA during the Emergency;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that some Banks have not up till now acted as per the above directions; and

(c) is it a fact that the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Central Bank of India have till today not paid any back-wages to the detainees under MISA during the Emergency?

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

(b) Government had received certain complaints regarding non-payment of back-wages in some banks. On taking up these cases with the banks concerned, it has now been confirmed by them that payments have been made in all such cases in accordance with the Government instructions.

(c) No, Sir.

Air Service for Places of Tourist Interest in Madhya Pradesh

3386. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIN. DJIWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that the Central Government has in principle agreed to the necessity of internal Air service, whether Government are thinking to start an air service for Madhya Pradesh so that all the places of tourists interests are joined together;

(b) has the Madhya Pradesh Government placed the above demand before the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A project report on third level air-operations has been received, and is under consideration of Government. The report deals with proposals to connect small towns of tourist and other interests not connected by Indian Air-lines, economics of operation, nature of Government assistance and such other relevant details.

(b) and (c). A reference to start air services within the State has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government will also be taken into ac-

count while taking a decision on third level air-operations.

Representation on Advisory Bodies of the Ministry of Commerce or Organisations under its Jurisdiction

3387. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names and addresses of all regional or national industry associations, voluntary trade organisations, Chambers of Commerce and industry which are represented on Advisory Bodies of the Ministry of Commerce or organisations under its jurisdiction;

(b) what are the names and addresses of the regional/national Chambers of Commerce, Industry associations or other bodies in India who are authorised to authenticate shipping documents or issue certificates of India origin for commercial merchandise under export to foreign countries; and

(c) what are the names and addresses of export corporations set up by different State Governments to export or promote exports of Indian goods and how many of them are recognised as export houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Number of Indo-Foreign Chambers of Commerce Functioning in the Country

3388. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indo-foreign Chambers of Commerce or foreign Chamber of Commerce (like Indo-German Chamber of Commerce or Italian Chamber of Commerce) and other

such bodies of trade and industry are functioning in India currently and what are their names and addresses;

(b) what are the names and addresses of these chambers of Commerce and Indo-foreign joint Commission of Trade and Industry (like Indo-US Joint Commission) which have official Government representation or recognition; and

(c) what are the details of the organisational structure or organisational chart showing the departments and organisations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce alongwith the councils, committees etc. in which trade and industry are represented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Facilities given by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation to Exporters

3389. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities given by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation to exporters and banks presently and what new services/facilities have been added since the first year of the setting up of this Corporation;

(b) what was the number of Offices, personnel employed and value of Business transacted (in terms of value and number of export transactions covered) by the E.C.G.C. last year;

(c) how much premium was received from and how much money was actually paid to exporters and others to compensate losses covered by E.C.G.C. during the last year; and

(d) what were the figures asked in (b) and (c) above during the year 1965-66?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). The required information is given below:—

	As on 31-12-1965	As on 31-12-1977
(i) No. of offices of ECGC	4	8
(ii) No. of Employees	85	180
(iii) Value of business transacted	*Rs. 55 crores	*Rs. 3257 crores
(iv) No. of policies in force	*1305	*4870
(v) No. of guarantees issued	*279	*3466
(vi) Premium received	*Rs. 13 lakhs	*Rs. 650 lakhs
(vii) Claims paid to exporters	*Rs. 3 lakhs	*Rs. 10 lakhs

*For the whole calendar year.

Statement

The basic facilities provided by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation at present are:—

(i) (a) Issue of Insurance Policies to exporters covering non-receipt of payment for exports made from India due to insolvency or financial difficulties of the overseas buyer.

(b) Issue of financial guarantees to Banks covering non-repayment of export advances granted to exporters both at pre-shipment and post-shipment stages.

(ii) The policies and guarantees introduced after the first year of the setting up of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation in the year 1957 are:—

(A) Policies

1. Specific Shipment Policy
2. Contracts Policy
3. Services Policy

(B) Guarantees

1. Packing Credit Guarantee
2. Whole Turnover Packing Credit Guarantee
3. Post-shipment Export Credit Guarantee
4. Export Finance Guarantee
5. Export Production Finance Guarantee
6. Export Performance Guarantee
7. Transfer Guarantee
8. Buyer Credit & Line of Credit Guarantee

Activities, Functions and Organisation of the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports etc.

3390. SHRI NATHU SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of activities functions and the organisation of the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Economic Advisors Office and the Export Inspection Agencies in regulating and promoting exports and what is the number of personnel employed in each of these organisations; and

(b) what was the number of export item subject to export control as on 1st January, 1978 and what was their 4109 LS—7.

number at the end of the First and the Third Five Year Plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Import and Export Trade Control Organisation, headed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, is the executive authority of the Government of India for implementing its import/export policies including such licensing of iron and steel items and ferro-alloys. Export assistance by way of export replenishment and cash compensatory support are also administered by this organisation. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports is an attached office of the Government and has subordinate offices located at 19 places in the country. The number of personnel employed in the entire organisation as on 15-3-1978 was 2,623.

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, is the primary agency for compilation and dissemination of the statistical information on foreign trade customs and Central excise, export of Indian products and commercial intelligence. This organisation provides Indian businessmen visiting abroad with introduction to the Indian Commercial Representatives posted overseas. The total staff strength in this organisation is 443.

The office of Economic Adviser look after the evolution of export strategies, export planning, periodical appraisal and review of current policies. This Division also monitors work relating to technical assistance, management services for export and overseas investments by Indian entrepreneurs. The staff strength of this office is 47.

The Export Inspection Agencies function directly under the Ministry of Commerce and represent the Apex bodies for controlling compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection of goods covered under the

Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. Five such agencies have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras with 47 sub-offices functioning all over the country. In addition to these 47 sub-offices, 10 other Government Inspection Agencies are also functioning. The total number of personnel employed in these agencies is 2104.

(b) (i) 1st January, 1978 . . . 466 Nos.

(ii) At the end of the First Five Year Plan 608 Nos.

iii) At the end of the Third Five Year Plan 195 Nos.

Export Policy in respect of Scarce Minerals

3391. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to relax the export policy of certain scarce minerals; and

(b) if so, the details and 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.

Assistance from Aid India Consortium

3392. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid to India during the ensuing year recommended by the Aid India Consortium; and

(b) the main terms and conditions governing the aid by the Consortium group, the United States of America and the Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The indications of new aid commitments for the financial year 1978-79 by the Aid India Consortium would become available only after the Consortium meeting which is likely to be held in June, 1978.

(b) The main terms and conditions governing the aid by members of Aid India Consortium (i.e. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association) and the Arab countries have been described in the Explanatory Memorandum (pages 121-128 of Annexure-IV) on the Budget of the Central Government for 1978-79, which has been laid on the Table of the House on February 28, 1978.

Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Central Ministers

3393. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred on foreign tours of Central Ministers in 1976 and 1977 yearwise; and

(b) proposal if any to reduce foreign tours of Ministers and reduce expenditure on that account?

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

(b) Under the existing orders deputations abroad of Ministers of Cabi-

net rank and Ministers of State holding independent charge require approval of the Minister of Finance and the Prime Minister. Similar deputations of other Ministers are approved by the Minister of Finance. There is no proposal under consideration of Government to issue any further instructions in this behalf.

Number of Branches of Indian and Foreign Banks Authorised to Deal in Foreign Exchange

3394. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of branches of Indian and foreign banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange in different parts of the country and what was the total number of overseas branches of Indian Banks operating in foreign countries along with their names and addresses as on 1st January, 1978;

(b) what was the number of overseas branches of Indian Banks in North America, Western Europe, Middle East and South-East Asia as on 1st January, 1978; and

(c) what were the figures asked for in (a) and (b) at the end of the first and the third five year plans respectively?

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.

Commercial Banks Dealing in Foreign Exchange in India

3395. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many commercial banks dealing in foreign exchange in India are foreign owned/controlled and how

many branches did they name in India as on 1st January, 1978;

(b) what was the share of the foreign banks in the total foreign exchange business of the banking sector during the last year; and

(c) what were the figures asked for in (a) and (b) above during the last years of the first and third five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Twelve foreign owned/controlled commercial banks are authorised to deal in foreign exchange in India. They had 123 branches dealing in foreign exchange as on 31st December, 1977.

(b) The latest data available with the Reserve Bank in respect of the turnover of foreign exchange business of authorised dealers in India is for the year 1976. The share of the foreign banks in such turnover works to about 19 per cent.

(c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that the information relating to the details of branches of authorised dealers and turnover of foreign exchange business prior to 1974 is not available.

International Flights took off from Indian Airports

3396. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many international flights of all airlines took off from Indian Airports last year and how many of them carried Indian export cargo and which were the top three airlines in this respect;

(b) what was the strength of Air India's fleet, the number and frequency of its international flights and the number of its flights that carried Indian export cargo during the past year; and

(c) what were the figures asked in Parts (a) and (b) above for the last years of the first and the third five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Export cargo Warehouses/Sheds at International Airports

3397. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of export cargo warehouses/sheds and their total Cargo holding capacity at each of the International airports handling export cargo as on first January, 1978;

(b) what percentage of Indian export cargo is exported by air last year and what was the weight and value of all export cargo exported by air during the past year and how much of it was carried by Air India; and

(c) what were the figures asked for in parts (a) and (b) above during the last years of the first and the third five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The number of export cargo warehouses/sheds at the four international airports and their cargo holding capa-

city as on 1st January, 1978 is as under:

Airport	Number of export cargo warehouses/sheds	One time holding capacity (in Metric Tonnes)
Bombay	8	640
Calcutta	1	114
Delhi	7	650
Madras	2	71

(b) Airborne export was 17 per cent of the total exports during 1976-77. During this period the weight of cargo exported by air was 57,845 Tonnes and its value was 840 crores. The particulars of cargo carried by Air-India are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Tourism in Hill Districts of Orissa

3398. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any proposal for the development of tourism in hill districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, what are those proposals;

(c) the reasons not to develop the hill resorts and tourist spots by the State; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to include these areas in the tourist map of Orissa and India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No proposals have been received regarding the development of tourism in hill districts of Orissa.

However, Simlipal in Mayurbhanj district and Kapilas in Dhenkanal district have been included in the perspective plan of tourism development in Orissa drawn up by the State Government

(c) The resources position and consequent priority given to tourism by the State would presumably determine which tourist centres to take up for development in the State sector

(d) In the Central sector, within the availability of resources emphasis is being given to the development of facilities at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konarka. As such there are no proposals for the present to develop tourist facilities in the hill districts of Orissa

Steps taken to increase Developmental Allocation and to Reduce Administrative Expenditure in Annual and Sixth Five Year Plan

3399 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to increase the developmental allocation and to reduce the administrative expenditure in Annual and Sixth Five Year Plan

(b) instructions and advice given to the States by his Ministry in this regard and

(c) the steps taken by the States so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan is still to be finalised. Outlays in the Annual Plan 1978-79 for the States mark a step up of about 19 per cent over the outlays for the current year. In the discussions with and in the communications addressed to the State Governments the need to improve the States' resources through additional resources mobilisation, economy in non-Plan expenditure, better recovery of Government dues, etc., has been emphasized. In particular, the importance of reduction in the administrative expenditure has been stressed. In the discussions

held in the Planning Commission, the State Government, have agreed to mobilise additional resources of the order of Rs. 500 crores in 1978-79 through additional taxation, improvement in tax and non-tax revenues and economy in non-Plan expenditure.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa Pending Clearance

3400. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa pending for clearance by his Ministry for execution in current financial year,

(b) the names of their projects with estimated cost, and

(c) the reasons for delay if delayed for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) No major and medium irrigation project of Orissa is pending for clearance in the Ministry of Finance

(b) and (c) The question does not arise

सुरत जिले में बड़ीदा बैंक द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

3401. श्री ज्योतुबाई गणित : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1974 से 1977 की अवधि के दौरान बड़ीदा बैंक द्वारा सुरत जिले में निधार, मुछल, सोनगढ़, ग्यारा, माण्डकी, मधुधा, मयरोल और वालाड आदिवासी तालुको के कितने व्यक्तियों को कितना कितना तथा किस उद्देश्य हेतु ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) उनमें से आदिवासियों, हरिजनों, छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि मिकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया, और

(ग) क्या बड़ीदा बैंक सूरत जिले में एक लीड बैंक है और यदि हाँ, तो अन्य बैंकों के मुकाबले इस बैंक के क्या विशेष कृत्य हैं और क्या बड़ीदा बैंक ने इन कृत्यों को पूरा किया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और उनके बिस्व की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का अधीन क्या है ?

चित्त मंजरी (जी एच० एच० एच०) :
(क) और (ख) सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली में जिला स्तर से निचले स्तर तक के बैंकिंग परिचालन के बारे में आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाते ।

दिसम्बर, 1975 तथा जून, 1977 के अन्त तक सूरत जिले में बैंक आफ बड़ीदा द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋणों और उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में प्रदर्शित की गयी है ।

विवरण

जिला सूरत (गुजरात) में बैंक आफ बड़ीदा द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	दिसम्बर, 1975		जून, 1977	
	खाते	राशि	खाते	राशि
कुल ऋण	10361	12 86	15011	19 9
उपेक्षित क्षेत्र	3246	8 3	11603	13.1
(क) कृषि				
1 प्रत्यक्ष	6849	4 04	8353	5 83
2 अप्रत्यक्ष	34	0 06	22	0 03
(ख) लघु उद्योग	830	3 65	1282	6 54
(ग) परिवहन चालक	91	0 35	118	0.34
(घ) खुदरा व्यापार	147	0 11	278	0 15
(ङ) लघु व्यापार	39	0 01	604	0.06
(च) व्यवसायी और स्वयं नियोजित	227	0 05	941	0 11
(छ) शिक्षा	29	0.01	5	0.01

Liberia's Request for Assistance for Development of Tourism

3402. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Liberia has requested for India's assistance in the preparation of an integrated plan for development of tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any possibility of having an air service have also been reached?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During its recent visit to India, the Liberian delegation had discussed the question of preparing an integrated plan for tourism development in Liberia with the officials of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the public sector undertakings under the Ministry. The expertise and consultancy services that India can offer in the field of tourism were indicated to the delegation.

The question of Air India operating its services to Liberia was also raised. However, due to lack of traffic potential between the two countries, Air India has no plans for the present to operate an air service to Liberia.

Big Industrial Houses in India allowed for Joint Venture Abroad

3403. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of big industrial houses in India have been recently allowed

for Joint Venture Projects abroad, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Industry has suggested that large industrial houses covered by MRTP Act should not be given Joint Venture Projects any more;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government;

(d) the total number with details of parties, firms and companies that have been allowed Joint Venture Project participation during the year 1977 along with location of each such project.

(e) whether complaints have also been preferred against the decision of Joint Venture Committee in some cases; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof for 1977 and action taken on those complaints?

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

(a) No, Sir. Out of 48 approvals granted during 1977 for Joint Ventures abroad, only 8 have been issued to big industrial houses registered under MRTP Act, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1834/78].

(e) and (f). In only one case, certain complaints were received. But on examining the allegations made by the complainants, it was found that there was no case for revoking the approval to the Joint Venture granted in the case.

Foreign Nationals in Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited

3404. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of foreign nationals have been employed and retained in the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited, New Delhi at an exorbitant cost;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and since when they are working with IFFCO;

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the IFFCO separately on pay & allowances, leave travel concessions, perquisites and other facilities like housing, communication etc. during the last three years;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these nationals have been interfering with the administration and taking initiatives for disallowing some Indian Engineers to work with IFFCO; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken by Government to protect the interests of such Indian Employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) IFFCO has not employed any foreign nationals. Foreign nationals have worked with IFFCO on the basis of agreements which are approved by the Government of India.

(b) There are presently two foreign nationals employed by the Cooperative Fertilisers International, a non-profit foundation, who are working under the terms of a Co-operation Agreement with IFFCO. These technicians have been working in India since March, 1974 and September, 1974 respectively and will be leaving on March 18, 1978.

(c) A statement showing the details required is attached.

(d) These foreign nationals have been operating within the terms prescribed in the approved agreement and have taken no initiatives beyond normal requirements of work and discipline.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

C. F. I. Rs. Expenditure

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 upto February, 1978
Pay and Allowances . . . . .	..	..	93,776*
House Rent	33,438	74,153	43,868
Travelling incl. international	2,62,239	1,06,068	85,057
Others	72,262	30,423	17,148
Income Tax paid	4,98,140	3,56,818	**
	8,66,079	5,67,462	2,39,849

*Pay and Allowances paid out of the funds provided by World Bank.

**Income-tax payable after the completion of the period.

Improvement in Cancelled and Delayed Flights after October, 1977

3405. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5021 on 23rd December, 1977 regarding cancelled and delayed Indian Airlines Flight and state:

(a) whether there has not been much improvement in cancelled and delayed Indian Airlines flights after October, 1977; and

(b) if not, the factual position, till date, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1837/78].

Completion of Study by Bhoothalingam Committee

3406. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the response from various organizations and agencies to the questionnaire issued by Bhoothalingam Committee has been very poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in this situation, the Committee will be able to complete its study in time; and

(d) if not, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Bhoothalingam Study Group has

not issued any questionnaire. The Group had, however, addressed certain parties e.g. employees' organisations and trade unions at the all-India level, State Governments, Universities, eminent economists, research institutions, financial institutions etc. inviting their views on the terms of reference of the Study Group. Replies from 51, out of 261 addressed have been received as on 13th March, 1978.

(c) The Study Group expects to submit its report in time.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial Allocation to Maharashtra for Development of Tourism

3407. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been during last 3 years made available to the State of Maharashtra as financial assistance for the development of Tourism Department;

(b) whether any specific project has been undertaken with the help of the said financial assistance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, in what way the said amount has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Since the practice of giving subsidies to State Governments for tourism schemes was discontinued with the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or in the State Sector. Hence no funds were allocated by the Central Department of Tourism to the State of Maharashtra as financial assistance for the development of tourism during the

last 3 years. However, an expenditure of Rs. 1,04,12,233 was incurred

in the Central Sector on the following schemes:

Name of the Scheme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM			
1. Youth Hostel at Aurangabad	43,000	..	..
2. Water supply at Elephanta	3,59,000	2,87,000	6,52,233
3. Water supply at Ajanta	3,45,000	45,000	57,000
4. Water supply and black-topping of road within the archaeological enclosure of Ellora	48,000	..	59,000
5. Development of Borivalli National Park	3,07,000	39,000	..

INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1. Expansion of Aurangabad Hotel.	14,04,000	33,20,000	32,48,000
2. Transport Unit at Bombay	99,000	..	..
3. Addition/alterations improvements to the restaurant at Elephanta/Ajanta . . . . .	..	65,000	..
4. Renovation and improvement of duty free shop at Bombay . . . . .	..	35,000	..

(c) Does not arise.

Regrouping of General Insurance Companies after Nationalisation

3408. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether on the nationalisation of the General Insurance, about 106 companies were regrouped in four big companies with headquarters of one company at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the objective for the nationalisation was to use the huge funds generated out of the premium paid by the people in the larger interest of the country;

(c) whether after nationalisation any relief in premium has been given to the customers; and

(d) what is the amount generated and utilised for other welfare projects?

(b) The objective of the nationalisation as set-out in General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 is to serve the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interest of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment.

(c) Yes, Sir. Premium rates for certain types of risks have been reduced after nationalisation as under:

(i) The average premium rate for Cattle Insurance has been reduced from 5 per cent to 6 per cent to 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent.

(ii) The premium rate for total loss cover for Sailing Vessels Cargo has been reduced from 3.75 per cent to 2.25 per cent to 3.50 per cent.

(iii) Cover for Agricultural Pump Sets against Fire, Theft and Break-

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

down which was not freely available before nationalisation or, if available, only at prohibitive cost is now available for Rs. 50 only under a special policy.

(iv) In Fire Reinsurance limited explosion cover has been added without charging additional premium.

(v) The average premium rates for Personal Accident Insurance have come down.

(vi) The premium for Workmen's Compensation Insurance has been increased by only 60 per cent though the benefits payable thereunder have gone up from between 2 to 3 times depending upon the nature of injury and death.

(d) The total funds generated by General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries during the year 1977 worked out roughly to Rs. 80 crores. According to the existing policy effective from 1977 in regard to investments by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries, 35 per cent of the fresh annual accruals of the investible funds have to be invested in Central/State Government securities and other approved bonds and debentures issued by various public sector undertakings. Another 35 per cent is earmarked for loans to Housing and Urban Development Corporation for promoting housing. The amounts invested in the Central/State Government and other approved securities are also available for financing various development programmes.

Recognition to A.G.'S. Office Employees' Union Trivandrum

3409. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4411 on the

22nd July, 1977 regarding recognition to A.G.'s office employees' union, Trivandrum and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the recognition of the A.G.'s office employees' union, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Separation of Account from Audit in Kerala State

3410. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of separation of account from audit in Kerala State has been shelved;

(b) if not, the reason for delaying the separation of State accounts from audit;

(c) whether it is a fact that A.G.'s Office Employees have made some suggestions/demands in respect of this issue; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Section 10 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 as

amended in April, 1976 empowers the Governor of a State to take over, with the previous approval of the President and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India the accounting functions at present discharged by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The initiative for introducing separation of Accounts from Audit is to be taken by the State Governments who should prepare comprehensive proposals covering technical, administrative and personnel aspects and refer them to the Central Government. No such proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala so far

(b) In view of remarks against (a) this question does not arise

(c) and (d) In January, 1977, Government received a memorandum from the Audit and Accounts Association, Accountant General's Office, Branch Trichur, praying that in the event of separation of accounts from audit in Kerala

(i) the service conditions of the staff should not be altered to the detriment of the staff and (ii) the welfare of the staff in the branch office at Trichur should be protected by establishing a departmentalised Pay and Accounts Office at Trichur to accommodate the present staff of this branch

These will be given due consideration as and when the proposals of the Government of Kerala are received

Pay and Official Status of Section Officers to Indian Audit and Accounts Department

3411 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Section Officers in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are not

treated on par with their counterparts in the Central Secretariat in respect of pay and official status, and

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

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

(b) The pay scales and the status of the Section Officers in the Central Secretariat and the Section Officers in the Audit Department have been determined on the basis of the nature and extent of their duties and responsibilities. This differential has been recommended by successive Pay Commissions. The demand for parity between the two categories was also looked into recently by the Third Pay Commission and the same was not accepted by them. The Section Officers in the Secretariat are in the revised scale of Rs 650-1200 and the posts are treated as gazetted Group 'B' posts. Section Officers in the Audit Department are on the revised scale of Rs 500-900 and are treated as Group C posts. The above mentioned scales were prescribed by the Government on the basis of specific recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission.

होटलों और खान्ना होटलों को स्टार के आधार पर श्रेणीबद्ध करना

3412. श्री हुसैन बख्श कल्लवाय: क्या सर्वेदन और नगर विमानन मंत्री होटलों को स्टार के आधार पर श्रेणीबद्ध करने के आधार के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 247 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन होटलों को स्टार श्रेणियों में पुन. वर्गीकृत किया गया है ;

(घ) कितने होटलों के बारे में अब तक आयोग निर्धारण किया जा चुका है और कितनों के मामले अभी विचारधीन हैं तथा स्टार-शेपी के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने के लिये प्रतिदिन कितने नये मामले प्राप्त किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या कोई जनता होटल भी अभी तक "स्टार शेपी" के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है यदि हां, तो कितने और ये कहाँ-बहाँ हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इनसे दो वर्षों में वर्षवार स्टार शेपी वाले कितने होटल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में "स्टार शेपी" के होटलों में खाद्य पदार्थों और कमरों के किराये में भारी वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत और उसे कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम चौधरी) : (क) जी, नहीं। स्टार वर्गीकरण के लिए होटलों का वर्गीकरण करने हेतु अनुसरण की जाने वाली कसौटी का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमोदित सूची पर भी 287 होटल हैं, उनमें से 152 होटलों का विभिन्न स्टार वर्गों में वर्गीकरण किया जा चुका है। शेष 135 होटलों का स्टार-वर्गीकरण अभी किया जाना है। अनु-मोदन प्राप्त करने भवचा कुछ मामलों में वर्गीकरण के लिए होटलों से हर महीने औसतन 2-3 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि अभी किसी जनता होटलों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। निर्माण किए जाने वाले ऐसे होटलों की संख्या तथा स्थान ऐसी निधियों पर निर्भर

करते हैं जो अथवा पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

(घ) पर्यटन विभाग अनुमोदित होटलों के केवल कमरों के टैरिफ का ही अनुमोदन करता है। खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों को अभी तक पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित या निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। कमरों का टैरिफ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आधार पर स्वीकृत एक ऐसे फार्मुले के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है जिसका संबंध परिवालन लागतों के है। टैरिफ में वृद्धि को, जोकि पिछले तीन वर्षों में 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 60 प्रतिशत हो गयी है, इसी फार्मुले के अनुसार अनुमति दी गयी है। फार्मुले में समायोजन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों तथा जनता द्वारा होटलों का निर्माण

3413. श्री हुकम चन्द कलराय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री जनता होटलों की श्रृंखला के बारे में 18 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 859 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या देश में जनता होटलों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग-अलग विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने होटल बनाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जनता से भी ऐसे आवेदन मिले हैं जिनमें उन्होंने ऐसे होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार को अब तक ऐसे कुल कितने आवेदन

पक्ष मिले हैं और इच्छा हो सकती है कोषों के लिए तथा सुविधाएँ देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित जनता होटलों में कम से कम और अधिक के अधिक किचन कमरे और किचन डिस्टर होने और इन होटलों के मालिकों को किन मामलों पर उन्हें खोलने की अनुमति दी जायेगी और क्या वेक में सर्वोच्च पक्ष रहे होटलों को भी इन "जनता होटलों" से भान लेने की अनुमति देने जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रबंधन और साधन विभाजन मंत्री (श्री सुबोधक झाँसिक) : (क) चार महा-नगरों (दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास) में तथा अन्य चुने हुए पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर जनता होटलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में निर्माण किये जाने वाले ऐसे होटलों की संख्या तथा स्थानों का निर्धारण करना अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के दौरान इस उद्देश्य के लिये उपबन्ध कराये गये साधनों पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ख) जनता से जनता होटलों के निर्माण की योजना के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिये केवल पूछ-ताछ पत्र ही प्राप्त हुए हैं । जनता होटल स्कीम में सम्मिलित करने के लिए जिन सुविधाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है, उनमें एसी यूनिटों के निर्माण के लिये ब्याज की साधारण दरों पर संस्थागत बिल व्यवस्था करना तथा भूमि का रिवायती दरों पर दिया जाना शामिल है ।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग ने जम्मा होटलों के ऐसे चार नमूनों के आदि रूप हासिल करने की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है जिन में क्रमशः 1250, 600, 300 तथा 100 शय्याओं की क्षमता वाली यूनिटें होंगी । ये मॉडल डिजाइन ग्राइवेट सैक्टर में ऐसे

होटलों के निर्माण करने की अनुमति प्राप्तियों को उपलब्ध होने । जनता होटलों की-उत्पत्ति से मौजूदा होटलों के भी लाभ देने के लिये एवम्ब नहीं है ।

Recognition of Export Firms as Export Houses

3414. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many exporting firms were recognised as export houses by Government as at the end of Third Five Year Plan (1966) and how many had recognition as export houses on 1st January, 1978,

(b) the criteria for rating and including names of exporters in the Directory of Indian Exporters being published by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (Calcutta),

(c) how many exporting firms were included in this Directory at the end of the First Five Year Plan (1956) at the end of the Third Five Year Plan (1966) and as on 1st January 1978,

(d) how many exporting firms are included in the list of exporters maintained by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations and the criteria for including name of firm in FIEO list, and

(e) how many of each of the firms asked for in (a), (c) and (d) in each of the years indicated were (i) foreign owned or controlled firms (ii) Indian firms (iii) Merchant-exporters (iv) manufacturer exporters (v) small scale industries (vi) large scale industries?

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

(a) The number of recognised Export Houses at the end of the Third Five Year Plan (March 1966) was 77. As on 1st January, 1978, there were 305 recognised Export Houses.

(b) The primary criteria for including names of exporters in the Directory of Indian Exporters is good financial standing, export performance/manufacturing experience.

(c) The number of firms included in the Directory were:

At the end of First 992

Five Year Plan (1956)

At the end of Third 3400

Five Year Plan (1966)

On 1st January, 1978 4011

(d) The total number of firms and Organisations who are registered with the FIEO as ordinary members or associated members at present is 610.

Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, other Government sponsored institutions, Trade Associations, Chambers of Commerce and similar other organisations are eligible to become ordinary members of the FIEO. Any concern or individual interested or actually engaged in export trade is eligible to become an associated member of the FIEO provided such individual or concern is already a member of a body eligible for ordinary membership of the Federation. Export Houses Consultancy Firms, Banks or Banking Institutions can also be associate members.

(e) The number of merchant exporters, manufacturer exporters and SSI units among the recognised export houses as on 1st January 1978 is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Similar information for the year 1966 is not available.

Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Air

3415. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions of the Standing Committee on promotion of exports by AIR (Scope—Air) and when and why was it set up;

(b) what is the composition of this Committee and how often does this committee meet;

(c) how far have the objectives behind setting up of this committee been achieved so far; and

(d) by how much has the percentage of Indian exports exported by air risen since the setting up of this committee?

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

(a) to (d). On 29th June, 1974, the Ministry of Commerce had, in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, set up a Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Air (SCOPE-AIR) comprising of representatives of concerned Ministries and Organisations to discuss various problems relating to country's exports moving by air. SCOPE-AIR is headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and has as members representatives drawn from Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Central Board of Excise and Customs, International Airports Authority of India, Air India, Indian Airlines, State Trading Corporation, Air Cargo Agents Association, Trade Development Authority, Federation

of Custom House Agents Association etc.

This Standing Committee is meeting on an average once in four months and has so far held 11 Sessions since its inception. SCOPE-AIR is required to study and discuss all problems relating to space and freight rates in respect of air exports, to examine measures needed for setting up air cargo processing facilities at international and inland airports, and to activate on a continuous basis various authorities concerned with a view to promoting country's exports.

One of the main achievements of SCOPE-AIR has been the setting up of Integrated Air Cargo Complexes both in international and inland airports in the country. Integrated Air Cargo Complexes set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Airports are functioning satisfactorily. By providing a forum for discussion between the Carriers and major users, SCOPE-AIR has been instrumental in resolving many of the problems experienced by exporters.

Air borne exports constituted 17 per cent of the total value exports of the country during 1976-77, the highest so far recorded. While air exports accounted for Rs. 265.63 crores during 1973-74 this figure stood at Rs. 840.43 crores during 1976-77. During three years air exports have grown more than three times in value.

Promotion of S.A.S. Passed Auditors

3416. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of S.A.S. passed Auditors awaiting promotion in different offices in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department; and

(b) the steps contemplated by the Government to clear the heavy backlog of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) 960 S.A.S. passed Auditors are awaiting promotion in different offices in the Audit Department.

(b) Promotion of S.A.S. passed Auditors depends on the availability of posts/vacancies in Section Officers cadre in the parent offices. To facilitate promotion of S.A.S. qualified personnel, they are liberally sponsored for deputations both within the Department viz. to offices where there is deficiency of S.A.S. qualified personnel, as well as outside the department.

Number of Income Tax Officers Working in each State

3417. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total sanctioned strength of Income Tax Officers in different grades;

(b) how many vacancies exist, for how long they have existed and the reasons for not filling them up; and

(c) the number of officers working in each State as on 31st December, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) The sanctioned strength of Income-tax Officer in different grades is as follows:

Group A

Senior Scale	.	.	.	1032
Junior Scale	.	.	.	597

Group B	.	.	.	2047
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TOTAL	.			3676
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(b) Of the 3676 sanctioned posts of Income-tax Officers, 66 are vacant.

53 vacancies are being kept in lieu of 53 posts sanction for which exists only up to 31-3-1978. The few remaining vacancies arose only recently for unforeseen reasons.

(c) Information regarding the strength of Income-tax Officers is not maintained State-wise. However, the number of Income-tax Officers working in each of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax and the Directorates under the Central Board of Direct Taxes, as on the 31st December, 1977, is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number of Income-tax Officers working in each of the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax and the Directorates under the Central Board of Direct Taxes as on 31-12-1977

Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax

1. Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	169
2. North Eastern Region, Shillong	57
3. Bihar, Patna	90
4. Bombay City: Bombay (Central) and Regional Training Institute, Bombay.	567
5. Delhi, New Delhi	275
6. Gujarat, Ahmedabad	287
7. Kanpur; Agra and Meerut	155
8. Kerala, Ernakulam (South) Cochin	77
9. Karnataka, Bangalore and Regional Training Institute, Bangalore	135
10. Lucknow, Allahabad and Regional Training Institute, Lucknow	121
11. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	114
12. Orissa, Bhubaneswar	43
13. Pune, Pune	132

14. Patiala; Amritsar; Jalandhar, and Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh, Rohtak	207
15. Rajasthan, Jaipur	106
16. Tamilnadu, Madras and Coimbatore	273
17. Vidarbha & Marathwada, Nagpur	69
18. West Bengal, Calcutta; Calcutta (Central); Asansol and Regional Training Institute, Calcutta	661
Indian Revenue Service (Direct Taxes) Staff College, Nagpur	4
<i>Directorates under the Central Board of Direct Taxes.</i>	
1 Directorate of Inspection (Income-tax & Audit), New Delhi	4
2 Directorate of Inspection (Investigation), New Delhi	20
3 Directorate of Inspection (Research, Statistics and Publication), New Delhi	5
TOTAL	3571

Economy Measures to Reduce Losses on Proven Uneconomical Routes of I.A.

3418 SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the I.A.C. operational routes that provide surpluses after meeting operational costs and those that are just able to break even;

(b) the sector-wise financial results of the working of the I.A.C. for the last two years and upto 31st December, 1977 in the current year; and

(c) the details of economy measures thought of or are under consideration to reduce losses on the proven uneconomical routes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Out of 111 routes, Indian Airlines generated surpluses on 34 routes in 1976-77 as per the statement enclosed. The total amount of surpluses generated on these 34 routes during 1976-77 was Rs. 25.16 crores and the deficit on the remaining 77 routes during this period was Rs. 12.66 crores leaving an overall surplus of about Rs. 12.50 crores.

Information regarding all the sectors would be very voluminous. Financial results of any particular sector or route can be furnished whenever asked for.

(c) Suitable economy measures are taken from time to time and these

are manifest in the fact that the profitability of the Corporation has increased without any increase in fares and number of routes generating profits have also gone up. Economy and improvement in productivity is an on going exercise and cannot be isolated. However the following measures are taken for reducing the losses:

(i) rationalisation of the services operated taking into consideration the fleet position.

(ii) Efforts to promote traffic on routes where capacity is available.

(iii) Improving cargo traffic.

(iv) Introduction of promotional fares and rates, etc., on routes which are uneconomical.

Statement

Sl. No.	Avo No.	Route
1	105/06	Bombay-Bangalore
2	109/10	Bombay-Madras
3	119/20	Bombay-Hyderabad
4	131/32	Bombay-Karachi
5	159/60	Bombay-Mangalore
6	163/64	Bombay-Dabolim
7	167/68	Bombay-Goa-Trivandrum
8	171/72	Bombay-Madras
9	173/74	Bombay-Madras
10	175/76	Bombay-Calcutta
11	181/82	Bombay-Delhi
12	183/84	Bombay-Delhi
13	185/86	Bombay-Delhi
14	187/88	Bombay-Delhi
15	209/10	Calcutta-Gauhati
16	229/30	Calcutta-Gauhati
17	263/64	Calcutta-Delhi
18	265/66	Calcutta-Madras

Sl. No.	Svc. No.	Route
19	273/74	Calcutta-Bombay
20	401/02	Delhi-Calcutta
21	403/04	Delhi-Hyderabad-Bangalore
22	405/06	Delhi-Bombay
23	413/14	Delhi-Kathmandu
24	423/24	Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar
25	425/26	Delhi-Srinagar
26	427/28	Delhi-Srinagar
27	431/32	Delhi-Lahore
28	439/40	Delhi-Madras
29	441/42	Delhi-Karachi
30	431/52	Delhi-Kabul
31	455/56	Amritsar-Kabul
32	523/24	Bangalore-Bombay
33	535/36	Madras-Cochin
34	539/40	Madras-Hyderabad-Delhi

प्रत्येक राज्य में पर्यटन केन्द्र

3419. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन का विकास करने की दृष्टि से सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने नये पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित कर रही है ; और

(ख) पर्यटकों को सुविधा देने के लिये कितने नये होटल बनाये जाने का विचार है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर बनाये जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री कुचबोसल कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन स्कीमों को राज्यवार आधार पर नहीं लिया जाता है। सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए पर्यटन केन्द्रों का चयन

निम्नलिखित कसोटियों के आधार पर किया जाता है —

- (i) स्थान विशेष के लिए वर्तमान पर्यटक यातायात ;
- (ii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्देशीय दोनों ही प्रकार के पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए किसी स्थान विशेष की सम्भावित क्षमता ;
- (iii) इस तक पहुँचने में सुविधा ;
- (iv) देश के भीतर पर्यटकों के वर्तमान या भावी यात्रा के "पैटर्न" अथवा "सर्किट" को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इसका विकास ;
- (v) विभाग की समग्र प्रोत्साहन नीति तथा विकास कार्यक्रम के साथ इसका संबंध ;

(vi) बिजली, पानी, सबक और परिवहन सुविधाओं आदि जैसे आधारभूत उपादानों के विकास के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगायी जाने वाली पूँजी ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के दौरान निम्न-लिखित स्थानों पर निधियाँ उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है —

(i) बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास के 4 महानगरों में जनता होटल, तथा ऐसे कुछ अन्य चुने हुए पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर भी जनता होटल जिनका निर्धारण इस आधार पर किया जायेगा कि वहाँ पहले से कितना आवास उपलब्ध है और वहाँ कितने और अधिक आवास की आवश्यकता है ।

(ii) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के कार्यक्रम में नई दिल्ली, आगरा, चंडीगढ़, गौहाटी, गुलमर्ग, गोवा, बम्बई, अहमदाबाद तथा भोपाल में नये होटल सम्मिलित हैं ।

कलकत्ता से निकोबार तक की विमान सुविधा

3420. श्री श्रील प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अन्धमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के लोगों को कलकत्ता तक परिवहन सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध न होने के कारण भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार द्वीपसमूह के निवासियों को हो रही कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कलकत्ता से निकोबार

द्वीपसमूह तक अपनी विमान सेवा बढ़ाने का है , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) कलकत्ता तथा पोर्ट ब्लेयर के बीच की विमान सेवा को, जिसे पहले रगून से होते हुए एक वाइकाउट विमान से परिचालित किया जाता था, अब अगस्त, 1977 से बोइंग 737 विमान से सीधे ही परिचालित किया जा रहा है । इससे मेनलैंड तथा पोर्ट ब्लेयर के बीच घाटिता में दुगुनी वृद्धि हो गयी है । इस मार्ग पर सीटों की वर्तमान उपयोगिता 55 से 60% है । परन्तु, यातायात आगानकूल मावित नहीं हुआ है । इंडियन एयरलाइंस के नाम नये स्थानों को विमान सेवाओं से जोड़ने अथवा अतिरिक्त सेवाओं के लिए विमानों की बहुत अधिक कमी है । फिर भी मेनलैंड तथा अन्धमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह के बीच यातायात की वृद्धि पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है और जब कभी स्थिति इस बात का औचित्य सिद्ध करेगी उस समय कार निकोबार के लिए एक अतिरिक्त विमान सेवा के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Apprentice Clerks appointed by S.T.C.

3421 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the number of apprentice Clerks appointed by the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) and its other sister concerns during the last two years,

(b) how many of them have been retrenched till 31st January, 1978; the reasons for retrenchment;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Corporation is following corrupt

practices in recruitment and absorption of apprentice clerks,

(d) whether the Government propose to give some concessions or fix some quota for these retrenched people at the time of future recruitments, and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

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

(a) The number of apprentice clerks recruited by the State Trading Corporation of India and its sister organisations during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is 255

(b) Apprenticeship is a contractual arrangement between the employing organisation and the trainees under which the employer agrees to provide training in specified trades for a fixed period. On the expiry of the training period, a new batch of trainees is taken up. There is no obligation under the Apprenticeship Act on the part of the employer to provide employment to its trainees.

(c) The recruitment is made by a Selection Committee on the basis of merit.

(d) and (e) The Corporations have been advised that, other things being equal, preference should be given to their own trainees in appointment against regular vacancies.

Agricultural loan to Farmers in Assam

3422 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that even for small amounts of Agricultural loan (for the farmers in Assam) the only available branch of a Nationalised Bank, refer the application to the regional Head Office at Calcutta or

Shillong as there is no regional Head Office either at Gauhati or in the State of Assam,

(b) when the Government will shift the regional Head Office of the Nationalised Bank to Gauhati to make it Centre of decision making for all questions connected with credit policy of Banks in the North Eastern Region for the development of the banking facility, and

(c) will the Government ask other nationalised banks to start such offices at Gauhati with some branches all over the State, also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (c) Presumably, the reference made in the Question is to nationalised banks with Head Offices in Calcutta. Branch and Divisional Managers have been delegated sufficient financial powers to sanction small agricultural loans without reference to the Head Office. One nationalised bank which did not have a local Regional Office has since opened one in Gauhati, with a view to dispose of loan cases at the regional level.

भबानी मंडी (राजस्थान) के प्रकीर्ण कार्यालयों में व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

3423. श्री बलुभुज : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भवानी मंडी (जिला झालावाड़, राजस्थान) के प्रकीर्ण कार्यालय में कुछ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार प्रादि के मामले हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी झौर क्या है और उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ अख्तर) : जी, हाँ। कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं जिनमें राजस्थान में भवानी मंडी प्रकीर्ण प्रभाग के कर्मचारियों के भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाया गया है। कुछेक मामलों में

तो आरोप निराधार और सिद्ध नहीं हुए पाये गये, जबकि कुछ अन्य मामलों में प्राथमिक जांच शुरू की गयी थी। जांच से पता चला कि कुछ कर्मचारियों ने काश्तकारों के साथ साठ-गोठ से, रिकार्ड में मिथ्या ही पोस्ट की फसल का प्राथमिक रूप से उन्हाड़ना दिखाया था, जिससे उनके द्वारा सरकार को दी गयी अफीम के लिए भुगतान की उच्चतर दर मिल सके और मौसम भयवा फसल 1977-78 में अफीम की काश्त करने के लिए लाइसेंस के पास हो सकें। आगे जांच चल रही है और जांच रिपोर्ट मिलने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी। इसी बीच संबंधित कुछ कर्मचारियों को भवानी मंडी से बाहर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

Scheme for Distributing Items at Fair Price Shops

2424. SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI NARENDRA SINH:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have formulated a scheme for distributing items in addition to sugar and cereals at fair price shops in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also formulated any comprehensive distribution system for the rural areas;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof;

(e) what is the number of villages in each State at present covered under the distribution system of commodities; and

(f) what is the number of villages in each State proposed to be covered under the system during the next five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). A scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities emphasising the need to widen the scope of the present system of distribution has been formulated by the Central Government and has since been circulated to all State Governments for their considered views and recommendations before final decision is taken by the Central Government. The main features of the scheme are given in the statement attached.

(e) and (f). At present there are about 1.93 lakh fair price shops in rural areas. The schemes envisages formulation of Statewise plans for increase in the number of fair price shops in such a way that normally, there will be a fair price shop for every village or group of villages having a population of 2,000 and above.

Statement

1. The scheme aims at increasing the production of essential mass consumption goods and to make available the increased production equitably and efficiently especially to the weaker sections and working population. The basic objective of the new approach is to create a permanent system in place of short-term palliatives and ad-hoc approaches of the past. The proposed system seeks to create an effective instrument for removing imbalances of the past and for extending the distribution system to the rural areas as well. It is also intended to expand the commodity coverage of the distribution system to include critical Swage-goods and also take effective action for extensive action for exten-

sive expansion of the network of fair price shops to cover far-flung areas throughout the country.

2. The tasks envisaged and the action plans suggested emphasise the need for stepping up production on a priority basis of commodities in short supply, for which both short and long term measures have to be taken. In the formulation of the scheme, financial constraints have been taken into account and the approach is to make the optimum use of the existing infrastructural facilities and plan outlays. The more important features of the new policy for strengthening of the public distribution system cover the following:—

- Effective distribution of essential commodities already covered and addition of new commodities to the distribution system. The scheme envisages initial coverage of cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspathi, and selected manufactured items of mass consumption,
- In respect of selected manufactured items of mass consumption, such as toilet and washing soaps, salt, matches, tea, exercise books, common drugs and medicines, the concerned administrative Ministries of the Government in consultation with the State Governments have to take up the responsibility of monitoring production, availability and retail prices. The Ministries concerned should be responsible for making assessment of overall requirements and, in particular, the needs of the vulnerable segments of population and for taking measures to meet them;
- bufferstocking of cereals, pulses, edible oils or oilseeds, cotton, etc. and imports of required essential articles,

- bringing about rationality in the areas of storage, transport and distribution costs,
- removal of imbalances in the allocation of commodities between urban and rural areas and their prices,
- optimum use will be made of the existing infrastructural facilities in the private and public sectors. The emphasis would be on devising effective systems of distribution, and expansion of the cooperative network both in the urban and rural areas for distribution. If necessary, the Gram Panchayats may also be encouraged to take up this responsibility,
- increase in the number of retail outlets to cover far-flung areas in such a way that there is at least one outlet for a population of 2,000,
- improving the viability of fair price shops through a judicious sales-mix and minimum sales turnover,
- establishment of Vigilance Committees with the involvement of consumers endowed with statutory powers for exercising supervision and vigilance over the public distribution system and safeguarding consumers' interest. High Powered Committees to be set up at the Centre and State levels for coordination and supervision of the totality of the distribution as a whole, and to oversee the activities and recommend suitable measures to Government from time to time

Iran's Refusal for sugar resulted in Accumulation

3425. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether refusal of Iran to accept about 1,20,000 tonnes of sugar which was kept reserved for Iran has resulted in great accumulation of sugar in the country; and

(b) if so, how much sugar has been accumulated by the STC for international market, how much out of it has been used for internal consumption and how much has been reserved for international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) No Sir Iran has not refused to purchase any quantity of sugar contracted by them Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of India and the Government of Iran, a quantity of 120 lakh MT sugar was to be supplied to Iran on credit by Dec 77. The Iranian buying organization, however, expressed a preference for sugar conforming to Paris grade 6 in colour to be supplied to them under the Agreement. As Indian sugar does not match Paris grade 6, Iran suggested that instead cement of equivalent value be supplied to them. This has been agreed to by the Govt of India. In view of the shortage of cement in the country, the question of supply of cement to Iran by purchasing from third countries is under consideration of the two governments.

(b) Does not arise. However, a quantity of nearly 47,000 tonnes of sugar was available in the port godowns of STC during the period April-December, 1977. A quantity of 8800 tonnes out of this has since been sold by STC in the domestic market in January-February, 1978.

महाराष्ट्र में हड़ताल के कारण सरकारी उपकरणों को हुई हानि

3426. श्री हुक्म चन्द काकडवाड : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हाल ही में की गई हड़ताल के कारण केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित सरकारी उपकरणों को हुई हानि का अनुमान लगा लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका उद्योगवार व्यौरा क्या है?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 14 उद्यमों में सूचित किया है कि हड़ताल के कारण उन्हें कोई हानि नहीं हुई है। जिन दो कम्पनियों में हानि होने की सूचना दी है, उनका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है -

(1) केन्द्रीय भाष्ठागार निगम

हड़ताल के कारण निगम के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बम्बई और महाराष्ट्र स्थित भाष्ठागार द्वारा कीटनाशन प्रसार सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी, जिससे निगम को लगभग 8000/- रुपये की हानि हुई।

(2) नेशनल डेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (महाराष्ट्र उत्तर) :

महाराष्ट्र सरकार को की गई सलाह का मुगलान दे. में मिलने के कारण निगम को लगभग 34000/- रुपये की हानि हुई।

Import of Wool Tops from Australia

3427 SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Economic Times' on 10th

February 1978 that Wool Tops worth over Rs. 5 crores are being imported from Australia;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the permission to import wool tops, woollen yarns (worsted etc.) and woollen fabrics, thus under the current import policy is sure to participate a major crisis in the country's combing and woollen industries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ban the import of wool tops, yarns and fabrics; if not, why?

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

(b) and (c). The import of wool tops, woollen yarn and woollen fabrics is allowed only against export of specified woollen goods under the current import policy. The policy for the year 1978-79 is still under consideration.

Foreign Exchange earned from Products produced by Pottery Industries at Khurja

3428. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central Excise Duty realised by the Government in respect of the products produced by the various pottery industries located at Khurja in U.P. during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the Government on the export of the products of these industrial units during the same period; and

(c) the total amount incurred or allocated for export by the Government for the development of this area as an industrial area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The total

amount of Central Excise Duty realised from various Pottery Industries located at Khurja during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Revenue realised (Rs. '000)
1975 . . .	42
1976 . . .	238
1977 . . .	390

(b) It is reported that there have been no direct exports of the products of these industrial units. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate precisely the foreign exchange, if any, earned on the export of the products of these industrial units.

(c) Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Multi-National Corporations

3429. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether 55 Multi-National Corporations' representatives participated in the session organised by Business International at Delhi; if so, the names of such corporations, country of origin, main business, interest of such Corporations and purpose of the visit;

(b) whether the proposal to hold such conference was mooted prior to the visit of American President to India;

(c) what are the main conclusions of the discussions held between the Ministry of External Affairs and the visitors; and

(d) what follow up action is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Business International organised a Roundtable in New Delhi between the 29th January, 1978 and 1st February, 1978. A statement showing the names of the multi-national corporations whose representa-

tives participated in the Roundtable is attached.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) There were no official discussions held between the Ministry

of External Affairs and representatives of the multi-national corporations who participated in the Roundtable

Statement

Names of the companies/organisations whose representatives attended the Business International Roundtable in New Delhi in January-February, 1978

Name	Country of Origin (Headquarters)	Main Business Interest
Alcan Aluminium Limited	Canada	Aluminium
Alfa Laval AB	Sweden	Equipments and plants for dairy farms chemicals processing industries mechanical engineering industries, pollution and sewage treatment, refrigeration and power production
American Express Co	U S A	International Banking.
Atlas Copco AB	Sweden	Drilling equipment for tunnelling, mining and Civil engineering, stationary and portable compressors, industrial tools pneumatic components etc.
BOC International Ltd.	U K	Manufacture and distribution of Industrial and medical gases
Borden Inc.	U S A	Milk and milk by products, food and chemical industry.
Brooke Bond Liebig Ltd.	U K.	Packing and distribution of tea, coffee meat and other food products
Brunswick Corp.	U S A	Manufacture of marine engines, products for leisure time activities, medical devices, industrial filtration systems and products for the polymer industry
Caterpillar Tractor Co	U S A	Tractors and earth-moving equipments
The Chase Manhattan Bank	U S A.	Banking
Clark Equipment Co	U S A	Materials handling products, construction equipment, automotive products etc
Combustion Engineering Inc.	U S A.	Manufacture of a Broad range of equipment including fossil fueled and nuclear steam generating systems, petroleum and gas processing equipment etc.
Continental Bank	U S A	Commercial Banking.

Name	Country of Origin (Headquarters)	Main Business Interest
Control Data Corp.	U.S.A.	Computers and financial services
E. I. DU Pont Denemours & Co. Inc.	U.S.A	Chemicals and related industrial products.
Fluor Corp.	U.S.A.	Engineering and construction of refineries, petro-chemicals facilities, nuclear facilities etc.
General Electric Co.	U.S.A.	Electrical equipments
The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.	U.S.A.	Tyres and Rubber products
Gulf Oil Corp.	U.S.A.	Petroleum exploration, production, refining, research and marketing.
Hercules Inc.	U.S.A.	Chemical intermediates
Hitachi, Ltd.	Japan	Electrical and electronic products
Hoechst A. G.	West Germany	Chemicals and pharmaceuticals.
Hughes International	U.S.A.	Commercial Communications Satellites systems, earth stations and related equipment.
ICI	U. K.	Chemicals
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	U.S.A.	Manufacture of a wide range of machinery and equipment, compressors etc.
S. C. Johnson & Son Inc.	U.S.A.	Wad and Chemical speciality products.
Marubni Corp.	Japan	General trading.
Meditronic Inc.	U.S.A.	Bio-medical engineering and manufacturing and marketing of medical devices
Memorex Corp.	U.S.A.	Data processing equipment and supplies and consumer products in the audio and video field.
Merck & Co. Inc.	U.S.A.	Products and services for human, animal and environmental health.
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.	U.S.A.	Manufacture and marketing of high technology products based on precision coating and bonding.
Mitsui & Co. Ltd.	Japan	General trading
Monsanto Co.	U.S.A.	Chemicals
National Forge Co.	U.S.A.	Precision machinery open die steel forgings for builders of heavy capital equipment.

Name	Country of Origin (Headquarters)	Main Business Interest
Natomas . .	U S A	Petroleum exploration, production, refining and marketing etc.
Nestle Alimentina Co	Switzerland	Foodstuff, .
Nicholas International Ltd	Australia	Prescription medicines and hospital supplies
Pfizer Inc	U S A	Pharmaceutical and hospital products
Philip Morris Inc	U S A	Cigarettes bear chemicals paper and packaging material
Pilkington Brothers	U K	Glass Manufacture
R. J. Reynolds Industries Inc	U S A	Sea land transportation
Richardson Merrell Inc	U S A	Pharmaceuticals
Rockwell International	U S A	Autonotive aerospace electronics consumer and utility and Industrial products
Rohm and Haas Co	U S A	Chemicals and allied products,
Sandvik AB . . .	Sweden	Manufacturing and marketing of cemented carbide products steel saws and tools and steel-belt conveyors
Sperry Rand Corp . . .	U S A	Computers, farm equipment defence equipment hydraulic equipment etc
Sterling Drug Inc. . . .	U S A	Pharmaceuticals household products Chemicals pollution control system etc
Swiss Bank Corp. . . .	Switzerland	Commercial Banking
Synthelabo S A	France	Pharmaceuticals
Tetra Pak International AB	Sweden	Systems for packing of fluid, especially milk and fruit juices
Union Carbide Corporation .	U S A.	Chemicals, plastics, gases, metals, carbon products, welding equipment etc.
United Energy Resources Inc	U S A	Oil and natural gas
Wells Fargo Bank	U S A	Banking

Import Policy

3430. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the Import Policy framed by Government recently;

(b) what are the new items, if any scheduled for import during the next financial year; and

(c) whether the new policy will have the effect of reducing the quantity of imports in respect of any items and encouraging indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The Import Policy for 1978-79 is under formulation and it would not be in the public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त राशि में से राज्यों को निधियों का आवंटन

3431. श्री युवराज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिस ढंग से इस समय निधियों का आवंटन किया जाता है उससे राज्य के लिए बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त राशि में से राज्यों को घन का आवंटन करते समय केन्द्र सरकार विश्व बैंक को तो एक प्रतिशत ब्याज देती है जब कि राज्यों से वह 9 प्रतिशत ब्याज वसूल करती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो निधियों के आवंटन प्राप्ति में कब तक एक संतुलन बना लिया जाएगा ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० वडेल) :

(क) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदित फार्मुले (जिसे "गार्डमिल फार्मुला" कहा जाता है) के अनुसार आवंटित की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सहायता की रकमें राज्यों की प्रायोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण की स्कीम के अंग के रूप में निर्धारित कुछ कार्यविधियों के अनुसार दी जाती हैं।

(ख) विश्व बैंक समूह और अन्य स्रोत से प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी सहायता साधन के केन्द्रीय पूल में रखी जाती है जिसमें से आवंटन उपयुक्त प्रणाली के अनुसार किया जाता है। विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता पर लगभग 8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगता है जबकि उधार स्रोतों पर ऋण देने वाली बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था अर्थात् अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से मिलने वाली सहायता पर केवल 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगता है। राज्य सरकारों की केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में उस रीति के अनुसार दी जाती है जो उस राज्य पर लागू होती हो। ऋण की राशि पर 5 1/2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगता है और समय भ्रदायमी करने पर 4 1/4 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाती है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा हो नहीं होता।

हल्दी और जीरे के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3432. श्री युवराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दुर्गति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरसों के तेल के मूल्य के साथ-साथ हल्दी और जीरे के मूल्य भी काफी बढ़ गये हैं ;

(ब) क्या जिस तरह भ्रातृ और प्याज का निर्यात बन्द किया गया है उसी तरह हल्दी और जीरे का निर्यात बन्द करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो सके क्या कारण हैं ?

वणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार बोसल) (क) हल्दी और जीरे के बीच मूल्य अप्रैल, 1977 से निरन्तर बढ़ते गये और सितम्बर/अक्तूबर, 1977 में अधिकतम स्तर पर पहुँच गये। तथापि, इन दोनों वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अक्तूबर/नवम्बर, 1977 से कमी हुई है। अक्तूबर, 1977 और फरवरी, 1978 के बीच हल्दी के बीच मूल्य सुबकाक में 27.7 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। सितम्बर, 1977 और फरवरी, 1978 के बीच कलकत्ता और भागरा में जीरे के बीच मूल्यों में लगभग 28.6 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई।

(ख) और (ग). हल्दी और जीरे दोनों के निर्यात पर 4 जनवरी, 1978 से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है।

Scrutiny of Ghosh and Bose Industries

3433 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank scrutinised the Accounts of GBI Group (Ghosh and Bose Industries) with the Central Bank of India at Calcutta,

(b) if so, whether Government have found any discrepancy or irregularity in the borrowings and the assets of the Ghosh and Bose Industries

(c) for what purpose was the loan given by the Central Bank of India

and for what purpose was it actually used and what action Government have taken in the above matter; and

(d) has the Government fixed the responsibility on any officer who conducted this irregular transaction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the Central Bank of India had deputed an officer from its Head Office to look into the alleged irregularities in the conduct of accounts of the GBI Group at its Calcutta Branch Reserve Bank of India has also scrutinised these accounts. The investigations have revealed that the party has been cheating the bank by obtaining advances against fictitious invoices. Central Bank of India has already filed a criminal complaint against the party before the Calcutta Police and it is understood that the partners of the group have been arrested as a result thereof. The bank has also decided to initiate Civil proceedings against the party.

(d) Central Bank of India is also investigating the lapses on the part of the staff and appropriate action is expected to be taken by the bank against the staff involved after the investigations are over.

Distribution of Essential Commodities Through Cooperatives

3434 SHRI ABDUL AHED VAKIL Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government will introduce distribution of essential commodities through cooperatives;

(b) if so, what are the items to be taken up, and

(c) what are the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOEL). (a) The scheme for increased production-cum-distribution of essential commodities circulated recently to the State Governments for their views and recommendations, emphasises the need for devising effective systems of distribution and expansion of the co-operative network both in the urban and rural areas for distribution of essential commodities

(b) and (c) The items to be covered and the main features of the scheme are given in the attached statement

Statement

1 The scheme aims at increasing the production of essential mass consumption goods and to make available the increased production equitably and efficiently especially to the weaker sections and working population. The basic objective of the new approach is to create a permanent system in place of short term palliatives and ad-hoc approaches of the past. The proposed system seeks to create an effective instrument for removing imbalances of the past and for extending the distribution system to the rural areas as well. It is also intended to expand the commodity coverage of the distribution system to include critical wage-goods and also take effective action for extensive expansion of the network of fair price shops to cover far-flung area, throughout the country.

2 The tasks envisaged and the action plans suggested emphasise the need for stepping up production on a priority basis of commodities in short supply, for which both short and long term measures have to be taken. In the formulation of the scheme financial constraints have been taken into account and the approach is to make the optimum use of the existing

infra-structural facilities and plan outlays. The more important features of the new policy for strengthening of the public distribution system cover the following—

- Effective distribution of essential commodities already covered and addition of new commodities to the distribution system. The scheme envisages initial coverage of cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspathi, and selected manufactured items of mass consumption.
- In respect of selected manufactured items of mass consumption, such as toilet and washing soaps, salt, matches, tea, exercise-books, common drugs and medicines, the concerned administrative Ministries of the Government in consultation with the State Governments have to take up the responsibility of monitoring production, availability and retail prices. The Ministries concerned should be responsible for making assessment of overall requirements and in particular the needs of the vulnerable segments of population and for taking measures to meet them.
- bufferstocking of cereals, pulses, edible oils or oilseeds, cotton etc. and imports of required essential articles,
- bringing about rationality in the area of storage, transport and distribution costs,
- removal of imbalances in the allocation of commodities between urban and rural areas and their prices,
- optimum use will be made of the existing infrastructural facilities in the private and public sectors. The emphasis would be on devising effective systems of distribution and expansion.

of the cooperative network both in the urban and rural areas for distribution. If necessary, the Gram Panchayats may also be encouraged to take up this responsibility.

- increase in the number of retail outlets to cover far-flung areas in such a way that there is at least one outlet for a population of areas
- improving the viability of fair price shops through a judicious sales mix and minimum sales turnover,
- establishment of Vigilance Committees with the involvement of consumers endowed with statutory powers for exercising supervision and vigilance over the public distribution system and safeguarding consumers interest. High Powered Committees to be set up at the Centre and State levels for coordination and supervision of the totality of the distribution as a whole and to oversee the activities and recommend suitable measures to Government from time to time

Reduction of Excise Duties and Restructuring of Customs Duties on Capital Goods

3435 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged upon the Government for reduced excise duties and restructuring customs duties on capital goods,

(b) if so what are the details thereof and

(c) what action is being taken thereon

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a memorandum dated 31st January, 1978 has stated inter alia, that a time has come when an 'across the-board' reduction in excise duties is not only desirable but very necessary to give a fillip to the economic activity. The Federation has, however, not indicated definite areas where such reduction in excise duties may be warranted. As regards Customs duties, the Federation has suggested that import duty should be brought down, particularly on capital equipment industrial raw materials and components

(c) (i) In the Budget for 1978-79, certain reliefs have been given in excise duties keeping in view the Government's economic policy in this regard. Substantial relief has been provided to small manufacturers producing 69 specified items. Details of these duty reliefs are given in the Budget papers presented to the Parliament.

(ii) Customs duties on specified capital equipments and allied items [mainly used in two major export oriented industries—leather and garments] and machinery used in oil exploration specified machine tools testing machines and instruments have been reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Aid/Loans taken from each country

3436 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount of loans of each country at present;

(b) what is the amount of loans proposed to be taken from each country for the Sixth Plan;

(c) what is the amount of aid taken from each country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what is the amount of aid to be taken from each country during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). The information on loans outstanding

in respect of each source as on 31-12-1977 and the amount of aid received from each source during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (d). The Sixth Plan is not yet finalised. Moreover, aid pledges are generally indicated by different countries and other sources on a year to year basis.

Statement

(Rs. crores at current rates)

Sl. No.	Country/Source	Amount of Agency/Countrywise Aid Debt received (Loans & Grants) outstanding as on			
		31-12-1977	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Austria	29.98	1.38	2.71	2.82
2	Belgium	50.35	4.84	6.86	8.56
3	Canada	366.40	77.70	72.53	67.94
4	Denmark	21.93	2.18	2.91	2.73
5	France	268.69	39.31	62.61	50.40
6	F.R.G. (Germany)	1,197.92	93.84	120.78	123.43
7	Italy	28.19	..	..	3.58
8	Japan	828.37	80.82	89.37	129.80
9	Netherland	268.73	26.40	45.86	62.04
10	Sweden	94.52	38.44	65.18	35.16
11	U. K.	845.03	112.69	139.58	148.21
12	U.S.A.	2,757.27	65.38	107.58	71.13
13	I.B.R.D.	218.07	4.32	4.54	20.88
14	I.D.A.	2,752.99	319.80	430.20	480.73
15	Switzerland	45.94	0.53	7.58	8.58
16	Australia . . . . .	..	2.85	13.19	7.50
17	E.E.C. . . . .	..	41.29	44.23	..
18	United Nations Emergency Operation . . . . .	..	5.54	39.70	2.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Iran	672.38	93.35	326.56	174.49
20	I	145.52	67.50	31.26	33.12
21	U. A. E.	58.38	..	44.10	17.96
22	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	29.98	..	..	20.00
23	Czechoslovakia	40.12	6.42	4.96	8.54
24	Hungary	8.24	1.47	2.42	2.60
25	Poland	10.60	1.68	0.49	0.03
26	U.S.S.R.	332.60	14.36	26.64	25.85
TOTAL		11,072.20	1102.09	1691.84	1512.86

Request from Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries of India

3437. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the reaction and policy of the Government regarding the following requests made by the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries of India (FASII) made in its Memorandum:—

- (i) relief from excise duty for tiny units;
- (ii) exemption from excise duty for at least five years in the case of small units in backward areas;
- (iii) implementation of the recommendation of the Jha Commission on indirect taxation; and
- (iv) allotment of more funds for development of small sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SATISH AGARWAL): (i), (ii) and (iii). Consistent with the policy of the Government to encourage the small manufacturer and to widen the entrepreneurial base in the country, substantial relief from excise duty has been provided to small manufacturers in the 1978 Budget so as to enable them to compete successfully with larger units. Bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Jha Committee, small units manufacturing 69 specified items have been exempted from the duty payable on the first clearance of such goods upto a value of Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year provided the total clearances in the preceding year did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs. This exemption is available irrespective of the areas in which the units are located.

(iv) The Government recognise the need to improve the opportunities for gainful employment in rural areas through the development of rural and small scale industries. The total allocation for these in 1978-79 will be Rs. 219 crores against Rs. 145 crores 1978-79.

Decision on Amendment of Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts

3438 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to amend the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts

(b) whether income from investments in movable and immovable properties, as well as donations from non members had also been decided to be exempted from income tax, and

(c) if so the details regarding the tax exemption for political parties and ban on company donations so far as the question of policy of Government is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) to (c) Government propose to sponsor legislation with a view to—

(i) Exempting from income-tax the income derived by political parties from their investments (both in movable and immovable properties) and also income by way of donations received by them from non members

(ii) exempting from wealth tax the value of assets held by them

(iii) disallowing, in the computation of taxable profits the expenditure incurred by all taxpayers (including companies) for advertisement in any souvenir brochure, tract pamphlet or other publication of a similar nature published by a political party

The proposed exemption from income-tax will not be allowed unless the political party maintains proper books of account and gets its annual accounts audited by a chartered accountant or other qualified accountant. The exemption from income-tax and wealth-tax will be allowed only in the case of political parties which

are registered or deemed to be registered with the Election Commission of India under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968

Sterling Tea Companies

3439 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of sterling foreign companies which are functioning in India and since when in the tea industries

(b) whether they are being handled by foreigners only and

(c) if so the details thereof as well as the annual income they are paying to Government of India as tax?

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

Guest Houses run by Air India and I A in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and other Cities

3440 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of guest houses in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and other cities being run by the Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(b) the total expenditure being incurred annually on these by Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Indian Airlines does not have any Guest House and Air India have only one Guest House at Delhi

(b) The average annual expenditure during the last three financial years was Rs 73465/-approximately including salaries of staff, rent, taxes water and electricity charges and provisions for maintenance repairs etc

स्वर्णकारों की समस्याएँ

3441 श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनकी हाल की त्रिवेन्द्रम यात्रा के दौरान बहुत से स्वर्णकार उन्हें मिले थे और अपनी समस्याओं की आर उनका ध्यान आकषिप्त किया था

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यंग्य क्या है और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) ५ (ग) आल केरल गोल्ड वर्कर्स यूनियन के कुछ स्वर्णकार 9 जनवरी, 1978 का राज्य मंत्री से त्रिवेन्द्रम में मिले थे। मंत्री ने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया था कि उनकी शिकायतों की जांच की जायगी और स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत इन शिकायतों का दूर करने की कार्यवाही की जायगी। सरकार ने 14 फरवरी 1978 का अधिसूचनाए/ आदेश जारी करके स्वर्णकारों का अब कुछ रियायते देकर कुछ गतों पर स्वर्ण आभूषण खरीदने और बेचने का अनुमति दे दी है। स्वर्णकार का प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने से संबंधित प्रावधानों में ढील दी गई है।

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में संशोधन

3442 श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्ण कारों को आभूषण

बनाने के लिये सरलतापूर्वक सोना उपलब्ध कराने और उनकी अन्य कठिनाइया दूर करने के लिये स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) फिनहाल स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

तथापि, वर्तमान स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ही स्वर्णकारों को, जवाहरात बनाने और उन्हें बेचने के लिये सोना उपलब्ध कराया गया है। स्वर्णकारों द्वारा, वर्तमान स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, जो कठिनाइया महसूस की जा रही है उन्हें, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के मुख्य उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप, अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करके दूर किया जा रहा है।

आयकर का बकाया

3443 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा

श्री सुभाष आहूज

क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ऐसी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर 31 मार्च 1978 का समाप्त होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिय आयकर का पांच लाख रुपया या इससे अधिक बकाया है और

(ख) बकाया की अभी तक बसूली न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलसिंह उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जिन

निर्धारित की तरफ 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार, धायकर का सकल बकाया 5 लाख ६० से अधिक की थी उनकी सख्या 1663 थी। (धाय-कर धायुक्त, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, के अधिवार क्षेत्र में जो इस प्रकार के मामले हैं उनकी सख्या इसमें शामिल नहीं है, उनकी रिपोर्ट समय पर प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी थी)।

प्रश्न के भाग (क) तथा (ख) में मागी गई अन्य सूचना नत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, और सम्पूर्ण देश में फैले हुए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से इसे एकत्रित करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशिष्ट मामले अथवा मामलों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो उसे एकत्रित कर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

छोटे-छोटे कारीगरों द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये योजना

344। श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
श्री यशवन्त शर्मा
श्री सुभाष झा

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छोटे-छोटे कारीगरों द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई प्रभावशाली योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) और (ख) लघु शिल्पियों द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात सवर्धन के लिए कोई नई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। वर्तमान निर्यात सवर्धन योजनाओं में सभी हस्तशिल्प उत्पाद आ जाते हैं जिसमें लघु शिल्पियों द्वारा निमित्त वस्तुएं भी शामिल हैं।

Economic Measures Proposed to Reduce Inflationary trends in Economy

3445 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the recent inflationary trends in the economy and

(b) the steps taken to reduce these and economic measures proposed to reduce further inflationary trends?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Inflationary pressures have been successfully kept in check during the current financial year. Thus the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) has declined from 182.1 for the week ended March 26, 1977 to 180.3 for the week ended February 23, 1978.

(b) The measures taken to check inflationary pressures have been described in the Economic Survey 1977-78 recently presented to Parliament.

Names and Amount Advanced by the Financial Institutions and by State Governments to certain Industrial Houses

3446 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names and amount advanced by the Financial Institutions to M/s

Birla M/s Tata, M/s Malatyal, M/s Bajoria and M/s Dalmia Jain during 1977,

(b) the names and amount advanced to these industrial houses by the State Governments during the same period, and

(c) whether any special concessions were also given such as cheap electricity water and land during the same period by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) Financial institutions had been maintaining information relating to their advances to large industrial houses as identified in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee How

ever beginning with the half year ended 1974 the institutions have been maintaining such information in respect of industrial groups registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. The amount of assistance given by Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India to the industrial houses of Birla Tata and Malatyal are indicated in the enclosed Statement. No industrial house named as Bajoria or Dalmia Jain is registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969.

(b) and (c) No information is available with Government.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the institution	Period	Amount of loan disbursed to		
		Birla	Tata	Malatyal
LFCI	1977	22.76	80.0	
ICICI	1977	68.0	433.0	60.00
UII	1977			
IIC	4 1976 to 31 3 1977	74.00	141.67	10.41
IDBI	1 - 1976 to 30-6 1977	928.04*	4-4 37*	

*Amount sanctioned

Amount Advanced to Five-Star Hotels in Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras

3447 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the amount advanced to Five Star Hotels in Bombay, Calcutta New Delhi and Madras for construction of new hotels or extension of the present hotels during the past five years,

(b) the names of the hotels and amount advanced to each one of them,

(c) the amount recovered and

(d) the names and amount due from them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d) An Amount of Rs 264.50 lakhs has been advanced as loans during the past five years as per statement enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing the details of amount advanced to Five Star Hotels in Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras for construction of new hotels or extension of the present hotels during the past five years

S No	Name of the Hotel/Company	Amount advanced	Amount recovered upto 31-12-1977	Instalment due as on 31-12-77	Remarks
1	Oriental Hotel Ltd Madras (Taj Coromondal Hotel) .	Rs 72 50 lakhs	—*	nil	New project
2	Eastern International Hotels Ltd Bombay (Holiday Inn)	Rs 67 00	6 33 lakhs	nil	New project
3	ITI T C Ltd				
	(i) New Delhi (Hotel Maurya) . .	***Rs 125 00	—**	nil	New project
	(ii) Agra (Hotel Mughal)†				

*Repayment to Start from 20-3-1978

**Repayment to Start from 20-4-1979.

***Advance was for both the five star hotels : one in New Delhi and the other in Agra, out of which amount of Rs 26 25 lakhs has been converted by IFCI into equity share-capital

Implementation of the Wanchoo Committee Recommendations

3448 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee implemented since March 1977,

(b) whether action is being taken on the remaining accepted recommendations

(c) if so the details thereof, and

(d) if not what are the difficulties in not implementing the accepted recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) to (d) Although no recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee has been imple-

mented since March, 1977 action is being taken to implement the remaining recommendations which have been accepted by the Government but which could not be implemented so far. A statement showing the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government but are pending implementation together with reasons for their non implementation is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1836/78]

Norms for Bank loans Recommended by Tandon Committee

3449 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tandon Committee had recommended certain norms for bank loans with a view to restricting excess inventories and better utilization of credit by the borrowing industries,

(b) whether it is a fact that, despite these recommendations, certain borrowing industries have been able to overdraw bank loans to the extent of many times of the prescribed limit;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to conduct a thorough probe with the whole affairs of bank advances to industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank Study Group on Bank Credit otherwise known as Tandon Committee has suggested certain financial norms for industrial borrowers. The norms are applicable at present to all industrial borrowers with aggregate credit limit in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs from the banking system.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank reviews the general progress made by the banks to implement the recommendations of the Tandon Committee. However, banks do allow deviations from norms in deserving cases to avoid disruption in production on the basis of the guidelines issued by the

Reserve Bank in this regard from time to time.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Export of Finished and Raw Leather

3450. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantum of finished and raw leather exported during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for shifting the priority of export from raw to finished leather; and

(c) its effect on the leather trade within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of raw leather other than raw fur skins is banned. However the export of semi-finished leather is allowed under quota restrictions. The exports during the last 3 years of semi-finished leather and finished leather are as under:

		Value in Rs. lakhs					
		Quantity in M. Kgs.					
		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1. Semi-tanned hides and skins.		25.5	10179	31.8	13441	24.6	13707
2. Finished leather.		5.4	3035	7.1	5495	12.8	10303
3. Raw fur skins.		..	42	..	19	..	79

(b) and (c). Following the recommendations of Dr. Seetharamiah Committee in 1972-73, Government decided to encourage exports of finished leather and leather manufactures in preference to exports of raw/semi processed hides and skins with a view to raising the earning capacity of the leather export trade and generating added value and employment in the country. The new policy has had salutary effect on leather trade and industry. A considerable lot of conversion of the leather industry from the production of semi-finished hides and skins to finished leather and leather manufactures has taken place in the last few years and a large volume of finishing capacity has been added in the country during this period. The exports of finished leather have also increased substantially. As would be seen from the above, finished leather exports which stood at about Rs 30 crores in 1974-75 increased to about Rs 103 crores in 1976-77.

Development of Airports for Airbus Operations

3451 SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Airports that are linked with the Airbus operations in the country,

(b) whether some more airports are also being developed for Airbus operations, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Five at present Bomba, Calcutta Delhi Madras and Bangalore

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir Indian Airlines have plans to introduce Airbus services in a phased manner to Gau

hati, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Srinagar and Goa during the next five years

Allocation of Controlled Cloth to Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

3452 SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society is allowed to sell controlled cloth

(b) if so the controlled cloth allotted to this society during the year 1977-78 so far and how it was distributed by the Society to the poor and needy persons

(c) whether some persons had complained about the blackmarketing of controlled cloth at the Mall Store of the Society, and

(d) the nature of complaints made and the action taken by the Government against the persons engaged in this blackmarketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The society was allotted 95 bales of controlled cloth during 1977-78 upto 28-2-1978. The cloth was distributed through 16 retail outlets of the society on production of ration cards at the rate of 20 metres per card per month upto 28-2-1978.

(c) Yes Sir

(d) The complaint was that on 12-1-1977, 2 persons were seen carrying unauthorisedly some quantity of controlled cloth from the Mall Road Branch located in P&T Building near Old Secretariat, Delhi. The complaint

is being investigated by the Food & Civil Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration which is the agency responsible for ensuring proper distribution of controlled cloth in the Union Territory

Agricultural Proposal approved by Bank of Baroda

3453 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many agricultural proposals have been approved by Bank of Baroda during last three years worth rupees one lakh and how many worth more than one lakh rupees

Number of proposals of backward areas worth

More than Rs one lakh			More than Rs 5 lakhs		
Received	Sanctioned	Rejected	Received	Sanctioned	Rejected
161	160	1	33	32	1

(c) The guidelines issued by the Bank of Baroda for granting working capital requirements for agricultural advances, are as follows—

	Against Hypothecation	Against pledge
(+) Margin	25%	25%
(+) Rate of interest upto sanction limit Rs 10,000	11% PA	11% PA
Rs 10,001 to Rs 50,000	13½% PA	13½% PA
Above Rs 50,000	15% PA	15% PA

(+) Subject to directives stipulated under selective credit control on commodities whichever is higher Small/marginal farmers are eligible under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme at 4 per cent

(b) how many proposals of backward areas worth more than rupees one lakh and more than rupees 5 lakhs were received by this Bank during last 3 years and their fate

(c) what are guidelines for giving finances for working capital hypothecation, raw materials pledge etc. and

(d) in how many cases RBI guidelines have been flouted and under what circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) The Bank of Baroda approved during last 3 years 73277 proposals for agricultural loans upto Rs 1 lakh and 370 proposals for more than Rs 1 lakh

(b) The information now collected is as follows—

(d) The Bank has instructed its branches to strictly adhere to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and no violation has been reported so far

Guidelines issued by R.B.I. for licences to be issued as term loan, and other requirement of Organised Sector in Centrally Backward Areas

3454. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank for Finances to be issued as term loan, working capital, hypothecation LM pledge and other requirements of organised sector in backward areas;

(b) what are the rates of interest under different schemes;

(c) how many times in last three years RBI reviewed the growth of the backward areas vis-a-vis advance of licences and implementation of different industrial schemes by organised sector; and

(d) is it a fact that RBI has not been able to finance the growth of backward areas properly; which are areas where allocations have not been completed; and how RBI would meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). While no specific funds are allocated by the Reserve Bank for the development of backward areas, banks and other financial institutions do endeavour to meet the credit requirements of all viable industrial ventures in the backward areas on a priority basis. In order to stimulate capital investment in general and to promote industrial development, the Reserve Bank of India has recently revised the lending rates of commercial banks.

The revised lending rates are as under:—

Maximum Lending Rate on Short Period advances

Banks with Demand and Time Liabilities of	Rates prior to March 1, 1978	New rate
	per cent.	per cent
(a) Over Rs. 50 crores and banks incorporated outside India	16½	15
(b) Between Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 50 crores.. . . .	17½	15
(c) Below Rs. 25 crores	No ceiling.	16

Term Loans: -

(a) Term loans of not less than 3 years for capital investment in priority areas.	12.50	12.50
(b) Term loans of not less than 3 years for all other purposes.		
(i) between 3 and 7 years.	15.00 }	14.00
(ii) above 7 years	14.00 }	
(c) Term loans of not less than 3 years for small scale industries small road transport operators and small units in specified backward areas.		

11.1
(w.e.f. 1-1-1978)

The Industrial Development Bank has also been operating a scheme of concessional refinance assistance for projects in backward areas. Whenever banks and State Financial Corporation avail themselves of refinance from Industrial Development Bank of India, they charge 9.5 per cent rate of interest from small and medium sized industries.

Target of Attracting Tourists by 1980

3455. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up complete plans to gear its machinery and tourist industry for fulfilling its projected target of attracting one million tourists by 1980; and

(b) whether any suggestions have been given in the recent PATA conference in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) PATA as an international organisation concerns itself with the promotion of tourism to the entire Pacific region. As such no suggestions specifically, with regard to fulfilling the target of one million tourist arrivals set by India for 1980 were made at the recent PATA Conference held in New Delhi.

Premium Income Completed by the four Subsidiaries of G.I.C. excluding that of G.I.C.

3456. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total Premium Income completed by the four subsi-

diaries of General Insurance Corporation of India excluding that of G.I.C. in the calendar year 1977 tabulated as under:—(i) total amount of premium income received from Establishments whose share capital is Rs. 10 lakhs or more where 10 per cent discount is given; (ii) total amount of Premium Income received from persons and/or establishments in which Governments, Government Undertakings, Local self Government, Municipalities and Corporate bodies are the interested parties; (iii) premium Income received from persons and/or establishments in which Banking and Financial Institutions are the interested parties; (iv) premium income received for Motor Insurance; (v) premium Income received under the Workmen's Compensation Act; and (vi) premium Income from Offices outside India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total gross direct Premium Income in India completed by four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation of India excluding that of G.I.C. in the calendar year 1977 was Rs. 294 crores (unaudited figure).

(i), (ii) and (iii): The required information is not available as the companies do not maintain accounts of premium according to categories of clients.

(iv) Premium income in respect of Motor Insurance business in the year 1977 was Rs. 60.7 crores (unaudited figure).

(v) Premium income in respect of Workmen's Compensation Insurance business in the year 1977 is estimated to be about R. 4.3 crores (unaudited figure).

(vi) The Net Premium income from Offices outside India in the year 1977 was Rs. 33 crores (unaudited figure).

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास हेतु योजना

3457. श्री रामानन्द सिन्हा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास हेतु कौन कौन सी योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं,

(ख) क्या पर्यटन की दृष्टि से आकर्षक पिछड़े तथा बर्फीले क्षेत्रों का प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और क्या इन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो तन्मन्वही मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) वन्द्य पर्यटन विभाग की हिमाचल प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं —

1. मनानी के निकट वशिष्ठ नामक गरम पानी के झरनों का विकास।

2. मनानी में एक क्लब हाउस का निर्माण।

(ख) और (ग) किसी भी म्यान/क्षेत्र में पर्यटन का विकास संचार और नियमित एवं पर्याप्त पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था जैसी आधारभूत आवश्यक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। क्योंकि अभी इस समय ये आधारभूत सुविधाएँ पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करने वाले हिमाचल प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए तथा बर्फीले इलाकों में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इसलिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में क्लिहाल इन स्थानों पर पर्यटक सुविधाएँ दान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

तथापि, जब इन क्षेत्रों में ट्रेकिंग के विकास की संभावना होगी, तो पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में ट्रेकिंग का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए इन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद "ट्रेकरूट्स" का मकलन किया जायेगा।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा औद्योगिक एवं कृषि उपकरणों के लिए ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर

3458. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा औद्योगिक एवं कृषि उपकरणों के लिए दिये गये ऋणों पर ब्याज की क्या दर है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद, नलकूपों आदि के लिये दिये गये ऋणों की दर कम करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसने क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग और कृषि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं। आमतौर से बैंक इन क्षेत्रों से रियायती दर पर ब्याज लेते हैं क्योंकि ये क्षेत्र 12.5 प्रतिशत से न्यूनतम ब्याज की शर्तों से मुक्त हैं।

(ख) फार्म क्षेत्र में पूँजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बैंकों से कहा गया है कि छोटे सिंचाई कार्यों और भूमि विकास के लिए किसानों को मंजूर किये गये 3 वर्षों से अधिक में परिपक्व होने वाले सावधि ऋणों पर 10.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से ब्याज नहीं ले।

बिलायती शराब बनाने वाली फर्में/बुआरियाँ

3459 श्री हया राम शास्त्री : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कौन-कौन सी फर्में/बुआरिया बिलायती शराब बना रही है और उन में से सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी हैं और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी है

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस बात का पता लगाया है कि एक बोतल शराब की वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत उ्हन कम पड़ती है जबकि इस बहन अधिक कीमत पर बेचा जाता है और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उक्त शराब को तैयार करने में कितना प्रतिशत एल्कोहल पानी आदि मिलाया जाता है और उसकी प्रति लीटर वास्तविक लागत कितनी पड़ती है ?

बिल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) शराब तैयार करने में ऐसे कारखाना की सूची दिखाने वाला विवरण मलगन है जिन्हे भारत में बनने वाली विदेशी

किस्म की शराब तैयार करने के लिए अब तक औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स मजूर किये गये हैं। इन कम्पनियों में से कोई भी कम्पनी सरकारी क्षेत्र में नहीं है। इन कम्पनियों के अलावा कुछ और कम्पनिया भी भारत में बनने वाली विदेशी किस्म की शराब तैयार करती हैं जिनकी निर्माण क्षमता इन कम्पनिया द्वारा प्रथम दृष्टया औद्योगिक (विक्रम तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 का उल्लंघन करके कायम की गयी है और कारबाही का आगे चालू रखने के लिए उक्त कम्पनिया की दरखास्ते अभी पेटालियम रसायन तथा उर्वरक मन्त्रालय में विचाराधीन है।

(ख) भारत में बनने वाली विदेशी किस्म की शराब की कीमतें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियन्त्रित नहीं की जाती हैं।

(ग) सामान्यतः भारत में बनने वाली विदेशी किस्म की शराब 25 अण्डर प्रूफ होती है। उक्त शराब का तैयार करने के लिए मिलाये जाने वाले पानी तथा उसकी प्रति लीटर वास्तविक लागत के सम्बन्ध में उचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

1	मेसर्स अजय्या डिस्टिलरीज	उत्तर प्रदेश
2	केरयू एण्ड कम्पनी	उत्तर प्रदेश
3	गमपुर डिस्टिलरी एण्ड कमिकल वर्क्स	उत्तर प्रदेश
4	अपर दीव शूगर मिल्स पिलकानी	उत्तर प्रदेश
5	पानीपत काआपरन्टिव शराबमिल्स	हरियाणा
6	रजर बुधरीज	हिमाचल प्रदेश
7	सोमा डिस्टिलरीज प्रा० लि०	राजस्थान
8	पनियाना डिस्टिलरी	पंजाब
9	विन्डेल डिस्टिलरीज	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
10	मैसूर शुगर कम्पनीज लि०	कर्नाटक

1	2	3
11.	पम्पसर डिस्टिलरी	कर्नाटक
12.	भ्रमूत डिस्टिलरीज प्रा० लि०	कर्नाटक
13.	बेस्ट इण्डिया डिस्टिलरीज प्रा० लि०	कर्नाटक
14.	उगर शृगर वर्क्स लि०	कर्नाटक
15.	येज दी डिस्टिलरीज	कर्नाटक
16.	निराय डिस्टिलरी प्रा० लि०	कर्नाटक
17.	जामनी डिस्टिलरी प्रा० लि०	कर्नाटक
18.	ट्रावनकोर शुगर एण्ड केमिकल लि०	केरल
19.	जामनी नालवा वेन प्रोड्युसर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी	महाराष्ट्र
20.	बिहून महाराष्ट्र डिस्टिलरी	महाराष्ट्र
21.	तिलक नगर डिस्टिलरी	महाराष्ट्र
22.	के डिस्टिलरी प्रा० लि०	महाराष्ट्र
23.	रमन डिस्टिलरी लि०	महाराष्ट्र
24.	यूनाइटेड एन्वेन्सोज लि० कोल्हापुर	महाराष्ट्र
25.	मेन्ट्रल डिस्टिलरी एण्ड केमिकल वर्क्स लि०	उत्तर प्रदेश
26.	कुलबर्गी डिस्टिलरी	कर्नाटक
27.	डेकर्म डिस्टिलरी	महाराष्ट्र
28.	नारग इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०	उत्तर प्रदेश
29.	इण्डोलेवन बूझरीज	हरियाणा
30.	जगजीत इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०	पंजाब
31.	शादी लाल डिस्टिलरी वर्क्स	उत्तर प्रदेश
32.	पोलीकेम लि०	महाराष्ट्र

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बिजली में चलने वाले कम्प्यूटरों से कार्य आरम्भ करना

6460. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबन्धकों ने बिजली में चलने वाले कम्प्यूटरों

में कार्य आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार को कर्मचारियों की आर से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें इसका विरोध किया गया है

और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) . सरकार ने बीमा उद्योग की संगणक संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की जांच करने के लिये एक विशेष दल नियुक्त किया है। इस दल की रिपोर्ट मिल जाने के बाद इस मामले के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Committee to probe Affairs of Finances of Bank of Baroda vis-a-vis Implementation of RBI Guidelines by this and other Banks

3461. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the administrative set-up of Bank of Baroda during last 3 years; names of Board of Directors, Board of Executives and their power for allocation of finances;

(b) is it a fact that the central regional and zonal organisations of the Bank have not been coordinating advance allocations properly; the details of growth rate of the Bank during last 3 years;

(c) in how many proposals of finances recommended by zonal authorities, vital changes were at central level, the parties/allocation and reasons for changes; and

(d) will Government appoint a Committee to look into affairs of finances vis-a-vis implementation of RBI guidelines by this and other banks, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of the bank vest in a Board of Directors. The Chairman and Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the bank and exercises powers and discharges such duties as may be delegated to him by the Board. The existing composition of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Baroda is given in the ANNEXE. The Chairman and Managing Director of the bank is assisted by 1 General Manager, 5 Deputy General Managers and 1 Chief Legal Adviser. Seven Zonal Managers in India of the rank of Assistant General Managers are in-charge of seven zones. The delegation of the financial powers are as follows:

Statement

(1) Board of Directors	Full powers.
* (2) Committee of Executives	Powers for granting fresh advances Rs. 50 lakhs and full powers for review of existing advances with the same terms and conditions.
(3) Functional executives at Central Office.	Rs. 30 lakhs.
(4) Zonal Committee	Rs. 25 lakhs.
(5) Zonal Managers	Rs. 20 lakhs.
(6) Regional Managers. } and Chief Managers. }	Rs. 12.5 lakhs.
(7) Senior Managers	Rs. 9 lakhs.

*The Chairman and Managing Director enjoys the same powers as the Committee of Executive.

(b) (i) At the time of budget finalisation, credit development for various market segments is decided keeping in view the Credit Plan of the Bank and the latest directives of the Reserve Bank of India in respect of credit expansion. However, necessary adjustments are made as and when there is a major shift in the Government policy or liquidity position at the corporate level neces-

sitates such a change. Zonal authorities follow the guidelines provided by Central Office, Bombay, in respect of Credit Planning throughout the year. According to the bank, the necessary coordination exists between Central Office and Zonal Offices.

(ii) Growth rate for the bank is given below —

	1974	1975	1976
No. of branches	827	887	1077
(Rupees in crores)			
Deposits	816	996	1258
Advances	516	651	888
Priority sector advances (excl. dir. for exports)	123	145	185
Profits	2.60	2.90	3.25

(c) Proposals recommended by Zonal authorities are approved or modified or rejected by Board of Directors or Committee of Executives as the case may be, on merits of each case.

(d) The control of the banking system has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India which is an autonomous statutory body and has been vested with extensive powers. For the purpose of exercising this

control, the Reserve Bank apart from obtaining periodical returns from the banks, also carries out inspections of the books and accounts of the banks periodically. The Reserve Bank takes appropriate follow-up action on the basis of the findings of its inspections with a view to ensuring the growth of sound banking units. In view of the supervision and control exercised by the Reserve Bank over the banks, there is no need to appoint any Committee to look into their working.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BARODA

1	2	3	4
1. Shri R. C. Shah Chairman & Mg. Director Bank of Baroda 8, Walchand Hirachand Marg Bombay-400001		1-5-75	30-4-79

1	2	3	4
2	Shri Jitedra Kumar Naranbhai Patel Clerk in the Gandhi Road Branch of the Bank at Ahmedabad (representative of workmen employees of the bank)	11-12-72	10-12-75*
3	Shri R. M. Desai Agent Suli Baug Branch Bank of Baroda Surat (Gujarat) (representative of the officer employees of the bank)	4-11-77	3-11-80
4	Shri E. B. Remboth No. 2 Cantonment, Jabalpur 482001 (M.P.) (representing the interests of depositors)	Do	Do
5	Shri V. K. Lakshmanan Vice President The Thuviyalur Cooperative Agricultural Services Ltd. K. Vadama durai, Coimbatore 641 017 (Tamil Nadu) (representing the interests of farmers)	Do	Do
6	Shri Kripal Singh Shekawat Artist B-18A, Shivamarg Banipark Jaipur 302006 (Rajasthan) (representing the interests of artisans)	Do	Do
7	Shri Anand N. Amin Chairman Dura Chemical Corporation (P) Ltd 2nd Floor, Anand Bhavan Relief Road Ahmedabad 380001 (Gujarat)	Do	Do
8	Shri C. C. Chokshi Chartered Accountant M/s. C. C. Chokshi & Co. Mafatal House Backbay Reclamation Bombay 400020 (Maharashtra)	Do	Do
9	Shri Chumal Indolia Agriculturist Village Bachhnu Fehul Nokha Distt Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Do	Do
10	Dr. V. S. Vyas G.S.F.C. Professor of Management in Agriculture Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad 380015 (Gujarat)	Do	Do

*continues till his successor is appointed

1	2	3	4
11	Shri Ibrahim Ashraf Industrialist (Tannery Owner) 'Darul Maula', 88/22, Nala Road, Sisamai, Kanpur-208011	30-12-77	29-12-80
12	Shri R. Janakraman Joint Chief Accountant, Deptt of Accounts & Expenditure, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay	1-11-77	.
13	Kumari Kusum Lata Mittal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Deptt of Eco Affairs, (Banking Division), New Delhi	20-4-76	.

Proposals for Finances received by Bank of Baroda from Organised Sector in Centrally Backward Areas

3462 SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many proposals for finances were received by Bank of Baroda from organised sector in the centrally backward areas during last 3 years,

(b) how much finances were allocated by this bank for development of industrially backward areas for these years and how much actually financed to entrepreneurs,

(c) the details of loan applications received by the bank during this period, their fate, how many finalised, in how many cases the finances were cut with reasons and the position of pending cases, and

(d) the rate of interest being charged by them for working capital term loan against hypothecation and how it compares with rate of interest in

other than industrially backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) to (c). During the past three years ending 15th December 1977, the Bank of Baroda received 673 proposals from the organised sector in backward areas. Of these 606 proposals were found viable and sanctioned on aggregate limit of Rs 1288 lakhs. 63 proposals were rejected and 4 are still under consideration of the Bank.

(d) In accordance with the new interest rate policy recently announced by the Reserve Bank of India, there has been a general reduction in the rates of interests both for term loans as well as working capital. Term loans for capital investment for 3 years and above are available to industry at rates of interest not exceeding 12½ per cent. When IDBI refinance is

availed of, the rates of interest charged by the Bank are as under:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (i) Units situated in the specified backward districts/areas. | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % |
| (ii) Units in areas other than specified backward districts/areas. | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % p.a. |
| (iii) Special rate for SSI units covered under CGS and Technician Entrepreneur Scheme. | 11% p.a. |

Safety Commission to Devise Safety Measures for Air Services at Airports

3463 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint a Safety Commission to devise proper safety measures for the Air Services at Airports;

(b) whether any recommendations made on safety measures previously have been implemented fully; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. A Court of Enquiry normally presided over by a High Court Judge is appointed to investigate fatal accidents and the recommendations on safety measures made by the various Courts of Enquiry are implemented wherever possible.

(b) and (c) All the safety measures recommended by the various Courts of Enquiry appointed since 1971 have been implemented except a few which are in the process of implementation.

S.T.C. Authorised to Export Jaggery

3464 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so far only the State Trading Corporation had been authorised to export jaggery and that recently the Government have permitted private trade to export 5,000 tonnes jaggery; and

(b) if so, what is the justification for reversion of the Policy?

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

(a) and (b). A quota of 1,000 tonnes of gur was released for exports through S.T.C. in August, 1977. It was found that till the end of January, 1978 not more than 200 tonnes of this quota had been utilised. Therefore, when in January, 1978 an additional quota of 5,000 tonnes was released for exports, it was decided that in the interest of larger exports of gur the exports need not be confined to S.T.C. or NAFED only and that private trade should also be permitted to utilise this quota.

**Application for Gold Dealership
Licences pending from various Dis-
tricts of Maharashtra**

3485 **SHRI VASANT SATHE** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is contemplating amendments to the Gold Control Act/Rules to enable goldsmiths to obtain gold for making or remaking ornaments more easily and to resolve a variety of other handicaps faced by them in carrying out their avocation,

(b) if so, furnish details of the changes proposed/under consideration,

(c) whether the Government have liberalised licensing of gold dealership and

(d) if so, the number of applications for gold dealership licences pending with the authority from Nagpur Bhandara Yawotmal Akola Amraoti Chandrapur Wardha and Buldhna distts (Vidarbha Region) of Maharashtra State and the number of cases cleared/rejected/kept pending for want of certain information district-wise and action taken to expedite clearance of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) At present no proposal to amend the Gold (Control) Act is under the consideration of the Government

Under the present Gold Control Act itself gold has been made available to the goldsmiths for manufacture and sale of jewellery whatever difficulties experienced by the goldsmiths under the present Gold Control Act, are being removed by making suitable amendments of the Rules made thereunder consistent with the main objectives of the Gold Control Act

Recently notifications dated 14th February, 1978 have been issued enabling goldsmiths to make ornaments for sale out of 100 grammes standard gold bars they are permitted to possess to customers against specific order and also allowing them to make petty purchases of ornaments not exceeding 35 grammes at a time Further the conditions for the grant of certificates to goldsmiths have also been liberalised to cover all those with a clean record who have acquired the skill in goldsmithy after a prescribed three-months apprenticeship with a certified goldsmith

(c) The licensing of gold dealers has been liberalised to the following effect by issue of notification on 4th November 1977 according to which—

- (i) the qualifying limits of turnover for certified goldsmiths to obtain a gold dealer's licence has been brought down from 5 kgs to 2 kgs
- (ii) the quantity and value stipulated for grant of dealer's licence for export of ornaments have been lowered from 1000 grammes and Rs 1 lakh to 100 grammes and Rs 10 000 respectively
- (iii) separating partners of a partnership firm holding a dealer's licence are eligible to obtain gold dealer's licences on certain conditions
- (iv) employees in a dealer's firm having prescribed experience will also be eligible for gold dealer's licence on certain conditions

(d) The particulars as on 14th March, 1978 are as follows:

	Applications		
	Pending	Cleared	Rejected
Nagpur	7	4	6
Bhandara	1	.	1
Yavatmal	1	.	1
Akola	4	3	2
Amravati	1	2	1
Gandrapur	6	.	..
Wardha	1	.	.
Buldhana . . . . .	.	2	2

In respect of pending applications action has been taken through correspondence with lower formations for their expeditious disposal

Steps for Social Control on Private Banks

3466 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Banking Regulation Act 1949 has not proved to be effective in ensuring social control over private Commercial Banks,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to amend the Banking Regulation Act 1949 and empower the Reserve Bank to recommend to the Central Government the name of suitable persons to be appointed as Chairman as is being done in the case of Nationalised Banks; and

(c) what steps are proposed to make social control on Private Banks more effective?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c) Government have not come to the

conclusion that the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is not effective in ensuring social control over private commercial banks. The operation of the Act is, however, kept under continual review and amendments thereto are brought before Parliament whenever considered necessary

Proposal to exclude Agricultural land from Wealth Tax

3467 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of first 10 wealth tax assesses who have been paying the maximum wealth tax in the country

(b) what is the total number of wealth tax assesses,

(c) do Government propose to exclude agricultural land from wealth tax,

(d) have Government received any representations in this connection, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) The names of the first ten wealth-tax assesseees, on the basis of the wealth-tax assessments made upto 31st March, 1977, is given in the attached statement

(b) The total number of wealth-tax assesseees as on 31st March, 1977 is 2,49,306

(c) The Government are not considering any proposal for total exclusion of agricultural lands from wealth-tax

(d) and (e) The Government have received some representations in this connection. The main point made out therein is that there should be complete exemption from wealth-tax in respect of agricultural lands. As stated in (c) above, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Names of the first ten wealth-tax assesseees on the basis of the wealth-tax assessments made up to 31st March, 1977

S No. Name of the assessee

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Late Sir J M Scindia (HUF) |
| 2 | Shri F P Gaekwad of Baroda |
| 3 | Pandit L K Jha, Executor, Late Kameshwari Singh of Daibhanga |
| 4 | Shri Madan Singhji of Kutch |
| 5 | Shri V D Chowgule |
| 6 | Sir Rama Verma |
| 7 | Shri Bhawani Singhji of Jaipur |
| 8 | Shri L D Chowgule |
| 9 | KSRC Pension & Gratuity Fund |
| 10 | Rajmata Sahiba Gulab Kunwarba of Nawanganagar |

Names and Addresses of those who took 500 high Denomination currency notes at a time from Banks

3468. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) is it a fact that the names of those who are given currency notes of Rs one thousand and above are noted by the Banks;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of those who took 500 such currency notes at a time from the Bank during 1977 and 1978,

(c) have Government made any inquiry into the source of their deposits, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) There are no instructions to the Banks to note down the names of persons who were given currency-notes of Rs 1000/- and above

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Names of first 10 persons or Companies or firms who surrendered high Denomination notes after Demonetization

3469. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of first ten persons or companies or firms who surrendered currency notes of one thousand and above denominations after demonetization;

(b) have Government received any complaints against any Bank which took the currency notes of high denominations after demonetization,

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, and

(d) are Government aware of the fact that a large amount of such currency notes were sent to Nepal and then the declarations were filed from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a)
The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available

(b) and (c) A few complaints have been received and these are being investigated

(d) No specific cases have come to the notice of the Government

४

Withdrawal of lakhs of Rupees from Banks in Delhi during 15th to 25th March 1977

3470 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that lakhs of rupees in cash were drawn from the Banks in Delhi during the period 15th March to 25th March, 1977,

(b) if so, the names of those who withdrew cash of more than 10 lakhs at a time in a day during that period,

(c) have Government verified the genuineness of the withdrawal and the source of deposit of that money in the Bank

(d) if so, the result thereof,

(e) is it also a fact that more than Rs 50 lakhs were withdrawn by a person from a nationalised bank of New Delhi on one day from his current account, and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) to (f). Most of the Banks have reported that there have been no abnormal withdrawals of funds by their constituents during the period 15th March, to 25th March 1977. However, in a few cases drawals of more than Rs 10 lakhs including one drawal of Rs 50 lakhs are reported to have taken place in Delhi during this period. Reserve Bank of India have pointed out in this connection that in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged

डी० घाई० आर० और सीता के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गए राजनीतिक बन्धियों को ऋण देना

3471 श्री यशवन्त शर्मा

श्री सुभाष आहूजा •

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने आपात काल के दौरान डी० घाई० आर० तथा सीता के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गये राजनीतिक बन्धियों को किसी कारोबार की स्थापना के लिये ऋण देने हेतु बैंकों को अनुदेश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इन व्यक्तियों को वस्तुतः ऋण दिया गया है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन्हें कितना दिया गया है ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० घटेज) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को आदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के वास्ते अपनी किन्हीं भी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उन आवेदकों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से सभ्य उद्यमों के लिए उदार शर्तों पर ऋण सहायता प्रदान कर सकते हैं, जो पूणतः पहिले प्रतिबन्धित सगठनों की सदस्यता या अपने राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध के कारण आपात काल के दौरान छः महीने अथवा उससे अधिक मीसा अथवा डिफेंस आफ इटरनल सिक्योरिटी आफ इंडिया क्लस के अंतर्गत नजरबंद अथवा जेल में रहे हैं और जो अपने जीवन निर्वाह के आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों को बैंक सहायता के बिना आरम्भ नहीं कर सकते ।

(ग) और (ख). बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना से पता चलता है कि वे इस सजाह के अनुसार सहायता दे रहे हैं । चूंकि सहायता, उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं विषयक बैंकों की वर्तमान योजनाओं के अनुसार दी जा रही है, इसलिए मोसा/डिफेंस आफ इटरनल सिक्योरिटी आफ इंडिया क्लस के अंतर्गत नजरबन्दों को दी गई सहायता के बारे में पूरक रूप से कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

आयात तथा निर्यात के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को लाइसेंस देना

3472. श्री यशबल शर्मा :

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन वस्तुओं के लिये सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्रों को आयात और निर्यात लाइसेंस दिए हैं ;

(ख) ये लाइसेंस कितने मूल्य के हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार आश्वस्त है कि लाइसेंसों के अनुसार मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात और निर्यात निश्चित अवधि में हो जायेगा ।

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जारी किए गए आयात तथा निर्यात लाइसेंसों के विवरण 'वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्टेड लाइसेंस, एक्सपोर्टेड लाइसेंस' में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय को सप्ताह की जाती है ।

(ख) अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान प्राइवेट पार्टियों को जारी किए गए आयात तथा निर्यात लाइसेंसों का मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

	मूल्य र० (करोड़)
(क) आयात लाइसेंस	1888
(ख) निर्यात लाइसेंस	784

(ग) लाइसेंस समय-समय पर लागू नीति के अन्तर्गत आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर जारी किए जाते हैं । यह निश्चय पूर्वक नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सभी लाइसेंसों के मामले में आयात, पूर्णतः अथवा आंशिक रूप में, किए जायेंगे ।

Approval to revised outlays of Schemes under the Additional Employment Programme by West Bengal Government

3473. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested Planning Commission to accord approval to the revised outlays for the schemes under the Additional Employment Programme,

(b) whether the said revised approval of the schemes is pending with Finance Ministry and

(c) if so whether the Ministry will accord approval to the revised outlays expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M PATEL) (a) Yes Sir The State Government of West Bengal had written to the Planning Commission who had been administering the Half-a-million Jobs Programme/Employment Promotion Programme seeking *ex-post-facto* sanction for schemes taken up by them over and above the limits sanctioned under the Half-a-million Jobs Programme/Employment Promotion Programme in October 1976 This proposal was not agreed to and the Planning Commission have conveyed the decision to the State Government

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

12 hrs

RE REPORTED INCIDENT OF MOLESTATION OF WOMEN AT KHETRI (RAJASTHAN)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) Sir I have a submission to make on a very serious matter which is unprecedented. A hundred ladies were raped in Khetri near Jaipur. This is something unprecedented which has never happened in the history of India. I was shocked to hear that a hundred ladies in a cinema hall were raped. The CRP and undesirable elements took about 50 ladies to their houses and they were kept there for 48 hours. They were naked and unconscious. No action has been taken. Nobody knows what has

happened. In that cinema hall the light was switched off and all these things took place. It is alleged that CRP people were also involved, apart from the undesirable elements. We want that action should be taken against all the officers right from the lower ranks to the highest ranks. They must be dismissed and the Home Minister should make a statement today itself. It is a very serious matter. This is a shame to this country and we will not tolerate. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I am on my legs. I have taken your point. It is very das aidi something unthinkable if it had happened. Therefore it would have been more appropriate if you had come with a notice. (*Interruptions*)

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Enakulam) In a matter like this there cannot be any. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barisackpore) The Home Minister should come to this House and give a resignation. He should not. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Don't record

MR SPEAKER Will you kindly hear me? I am on my legs. This is an extremely important matter. I am asking the Home Minister to make a statement this afternoon itself so that the House may know about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V M SUDHEERAN (Alleppey) He must resign. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Is the shouting over? I am asking the Home Minister to make a statement at 3 O'clock today. Nothing more.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) It must come suo motu. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Don't record

* * *

MR SPEAKER It will be on my direction.

***Not recorded

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I belong to the ruling party, otherwise I would move an adjournment motion. It is a shame to the whole country. (Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल राजस्थान सरकार का है, इसलिए राजस्थान सरकार को बर्खास्त करो ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोंयपुर) : राजस्थान सरकार के चलते ये सब बातें हो रहीं हैं, इसलिए राजस्थान सरकार को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr Kanwarlal Gupta wants to make a statement. He should be allowed...

MR. SPEAKER: You were absent He has already made a statement.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : राजस्थान सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाए । (व्यवधान)...

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Let us hear him (Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस के लिए राजस्थान सरकार जिम्मेवार है, वह इस्तीफा दे ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am very thankful to you that you have asked the Home Minister to make a statement. But before he makes a statement, kindly allow me to say a few things.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given the direction.... You are a senior member. (Interruptions).

Papers to be laid on the Table.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. no.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): The news that appeared in the papers regarding a very shameful affair that took place in Rajasthan has shocked every person with conscience. And I think, everybody in India not only in this House, will be completely ashamed of such a situation taking place on a number of persons with the knowledge of police authorities, with the knowledge of security authorities and everybody concerned. Parliament would expect in a democratic country that when such a thing happens, the Government should come on its own to make a statement. May I request you to order them

MR. SPEAKER: I have already directed the Home Minister to make a statement at 3 O'clock.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: How do we display our displeasure and anger about it? It is not merely making a statement. The point is that the House should be adjourned... How do we demonstrate our disapproval of it? We want to display our disapproval of it. As a Parliament, it is our duty I think, all of you agree to this thing

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: I give notice of a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss this matter of urgent public importance. Please take note of it. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You do not allow me I raised this question.

जो कुछ हुआ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उस पर होम मिनिस्टर स्वयं बयान दें । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, is

[Shri Saugata Roy]
not being allowed to have his say on such an important matter. Even his party members are obstructing him. We want to hear Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. No other business will be transacted in the House. The House should be adjourned till the Home Minister comes and makes a statement. (Interruptions) When hundred ladies are raped, we should not take up any other business. All the business should be stopped till the Home Minister comes and make a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) Before the Home Minister makes a statement we want to hear Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. (Interruptions) We know that the Home Minister is interested in toppling some Ministry elsewhere. He is not in the House when such a serious matter has been raised in the House. We do not want to take up any other business. We want to hear Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. I know what is happening in Pondicherry. He is more interested in toppling the Ministry there. He may be putting a telephone call to Pondicherry but not to Jaipur to find out the facts in regard to such a serious matter. (Interruptions) We must hear Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on such a serious matter before the Home Minister makes a statement. We take serious note of it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) On a serious matter like this I think, it will be in keeping with the dignity of the House, if all of us agree that we have a discussion right now. (Interruptions) You want Indian women to be raped but you do not want this matter to be discussed? Are you supporting rape? (Interruptions) Are you supporters of rapist? We want to listen to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta first before the Minister makes a statement.

MR SPEAKER I have already directed the Home Minister to make a statement at 3 O'Clock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Why not discuss it now itself? The heavens are not going to fall. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Even an adjournment motion is taken up only at 430 P M.

SHRI VASANT SATHE We do not want to wait till 430 P M. What is the sanctity about 430 P M?

MR SPEAKER The rule provides that even for an adjournment motion, it is to be taken up at 430 P M only. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY You suspend the rule. You adjourn the House till the Home Minister makes a statement. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No please. I have already directed the Home Minister to make a statement at 3 O'Clock. (Interruptions) I have directed him to appear at 3 O'Clock and make a statement. Nothing more than that. (Interruptions)

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) We want to hear Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER After all two hours won't make much difference.

AN HON MEMBER Mr Speaker, you ask him to sit down. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER None of you. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) The matter that has been raised is a very grave and important matter. There can be absolutely no doubt about that or about the intensity of the feelings on this question. Sir, the House is already seized of the matter as well.

as the importance of the question. Now the hon Home Minister was not present in the House when this matter was raised.

(Interruptions)

The hon Home Minister is in Delhi

(Interruptions)

As soon as the matter was raised and the intensity of feelings of the hon Members in the House became apparent, we had sent word to the Home Minister and we had also informed him that you had been pleased to direct that he should make a statement at 3 O'Clock. So, in view of this direction of yours and the fact that information has already been sent to the Home Minister I would appeal to the House to allow the business to be conducted in the normal way and await the Home Minister's statement at 3 P.M.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY On a point of order Mr Gupta raised the matter at Zero Hour. Zero Hour is still continuing. (Interruptions) Under the rules Mr Gupta can make a statement. We want to hear him in full. Whosoever obstructs him must know that he has brought it to the notice of the House. You cannot go on 'aying papers on the Table of the House' (Interruptions) Please do not compel us to do anything which you do not like us to do. With full respect and dignity to the House, we say that the intensity of the feelings of the Members to be understood. (Interruptions) The Home Minister has now come. It is good that the Home Minister has now come in the House. So let the statement not be postponed till 3 P.M., let him make a statement here and now. Now that this has been continuing let him say whether he assumes responsibility for this very serious matter and before the Home Minister makes a statement, let Mr Gupta be allowed to make his full submission. That will be much better and it will be setting a healthy precedent. We have nothing against the

dignity of the House. You tell the Home Minister to make a statement here and now.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu) Mr Gupta has not completed his statement. Let him speak first. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER There are many advocates of Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta. He is a very competent man.

AN HON MEMBER We are very sorry to hear you Sir. (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER The whole country is agitated over this issue. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER He is a very competent man; he does not require anybody's assistance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY As a believer in the dignity of the House, we are not against throttling of any Member whether he belongs to our party or to the opposition or to the Government. Mr Gupta did stand up to make a complete statement. (Interruptions) He was stopped by you and even other Members of his own party.

(Interruptions)

गृह मंत्री (श्री वरन सिंह) मुझ को मालूम यह हुआ है कि एक घटना जो आज किसी अखबार में निकली है उस सिलसिले में क्या वाकयात है, क्या सच्चाई है वह मैं आकर बयान करूँ।

अभी तो मैं उस बारे में कोई हतिला नहीं दे सकूँगा। मैं अखबार में पढ़ा, सुर्खी पढ़ी केवल, उसके नीचे वा मजमून मैं अभी तक नहीं पढ़ा है। मैं साढ़े ग्यारह बजे आज दोपहर में आया .. (व्यवधान) ..

[श्री चरण सिंह]

मैं आपके जरिए अपने इधर के माननीय मित्रों से दबास्त करूंगा कि ताली दोनों हाथों से बजती है, एक हाथ से नहीं। आप बिल्कुल न बजाइये, वह कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे ... (व्यवधान)

आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए जितनी परेशानी आपको है मुझको आपसे ज्यादा होनी चाहिए ऐसे मामले में और ज्यादा है भी। मैं यह अर्थ कर रहा हूँ कि मैं पीने बारह बजे अपने दफ्तर में आया ... (व्यवधान) जो होम सेक्रेटरी हैं उन से बात करने की सोच ही रहा था, बल्कि फिर यह भी सोचता था कि 1 बजे पोलिटिकल अफेयर्स कमिटी की मीटिंग है वह विषय उसके आज विचारार्थ है, तो पाँच एक बजे वैसे ही मेरे पास आयेंगे। बस यह मेरा विचार था उस वक्त। अब यहाँ से खबर पहुँची कि बहुत शिकायत है, गोर है, और चाहते हैं कि अभी ध्यान दिया जाय। तो यह सोचने को बाध है कि क्या वाक्यात हुए हैं, कैसे वह घटना हुई है? मैं आज ध्यान कैसे दे सकता हूँ। ऐंट दी प्रिलियेस्ट मैं कल दे सकता हूँ। कल न सही, तो इससे क्या फर्क पड़ जायेगा अगर कल की बजाय परसों हो जाये। अगर छुट्टी है कल तो मेरा और सरकार का कमूर नहीं है। मैं बयान नहीं दे सकता, नामुमकिन है, क्योंकि जयपुर इतिला हो गई और जयपुर से वहाँ इतिला हो गई, और फिर उसके बाद अफसरों को अभी पूरी सच्चाई मालूम भी नहीं होगी। उसके बाद वह जयपुर से यहाँ सूचना करेंगे। तो मैं सेटिस्फैक्टरी बयान आज दे ही नहीं सकता हूँ। यदि छुट्टी कल की हो, परसों की हो या 10 दिन की हो, अभी मेरे लिए बयान देना मुश्किल है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : तीन चार दिन में तोड़ मरोड़ कर के बयान देना कर के दे देंगे और

वह हमको आप यहाँ बता देंगे। यही होगा।

श्री चरण सिंह : बस मुझे यही बयान करना है कि भगले सोमवार को बयान दे सँगा क्योंकि कल तो हाउस बैठेगा नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: Can you get it by 6 O'Clock today?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: How is it possible? It will not be possible to do so. I will make an attempt. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They must be having some record. The matter is of 22nd February. You phone up and get the information and convey it to us by 4 O' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is quite exercised. Can you make it by 5 O' Clock today?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Why should the House be agitated? It is not even my immediate concern. This is the concern of the State Government. I will have to make enquiries from them. It is not that the crime has been committed in Delhi, so that I can get the information immediately. I will have to make enquiries from Jaipur; Jaipur will have to phone up to that district where the incident is said to have occurred. That will take time. (Interruptions)

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the statement be made at 3.00 P.M.

डा० कर्ण सिंह (ऊधमपुर) : मेरा एक निवेदन है अध्यक्ष जी। यह जो दुर्घटना हुई है, मेरे मित्र अगर एक मिनट शांत रहे...

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: They want some sort of a statement to be made. I will make enquiries. But I am afraid, the message that I will be receiving, the information that will be obtainable, will not be complete. So, if any information is available, I will make a statement by 6 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhe-pura): Sir, I want to draw attention to the unfortunate incident in Bihar. The situation is getting worse. You had given a commitment to the House, but it is not coming up although two or three days have passed. So I want to remind you again and draw attention to the unfortunate state of Bihar. You have said you will allow a Calling Attention notice, but it has not yet come up; and the situation is getting worse and worse.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1976-77, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year ended 31st March, 1977 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1820/78].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arif Beg.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir I have a point of order in

regard to Item 3 of the List of Business. I have given notice to you also. This Export Inspection Council and Agencies is presenting its Report for 1975-76, after two years have already passed. There are serious allegations of corruption against the Export Inspection Council and Agencies and its Director Mr. Mazumdar. Two years later, the Minister is laying the paper on the Table of the House: he has to come forward with an explanation or reason as to why this delay is being caused in submitting the Report of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies. I beg of you, please do not allow him to lay the paper on the Table of the House till he comes forward with an explanation as to why this delay has occurred. Two years have passed since 1976 March, and their financial year has ended. There is so much of corruption or allegations of corruption against the Export Inspection Council: you cannot allow him to lay it. The Rules specify that if the Minister makes an unreasonable delay in laying a paper on the Table of the House, he should come forward with a reasonable explanation—and I had given you notice before 10 O'clock on this subject. Sir it is my humble prayer to you, don't allow the paper to be laid on the Table of the House till the Minister comes forward with an explanation as to why the delay has occurred. There is corruption rampant in the organisation. The Rules say that he cannot lay them unless he comes forward with a reasonable explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, what is the explanation for the delay?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूँति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री चार्ल्स बेग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको यह सूचना देता हूँ कि चूंकि हिन्दी वर्जन करने में कुछ डिफिकल्टी थी, इसीलिए यह डिले हुई है।

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES FOR 1975-76, ANNUAL REPORT OF RUBBER BOARD FOR 1976-77 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

SHRI ARIF BEG I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of (i) Annual Report and (ii) Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1975-76 under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964

[Placed in Library See No LT-1821/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1976-77 [Placed in Library See No LT-1822/78]

(3) 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 —

(i) The Export of Rosin (Inspection) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No SO 576 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1978

(ii) The Export of Power Transformers (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules 1978 published in Notification No SO 603 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March 1978 [Placed in Library See No LT 1823/78]

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Let him come with an explanation—not an oral explanation

MR SPEAKER Ten years' delay was there

SHRI SAUGATA ROY May be, sir, but this is a serious matter—about exports. The quality of our exports is coming down because there is corruption in the Export Inspection Coun-

cil. Against some of the staff and officers, including Mr Mazumdar, there are serious allegations of corruption. I brought it to your notice this morning. For making Hindi translation he has taken so much time, and the Minister has not appended any reasonable explanation. Just because there was ten years' delay in some other case, you cannot allow him to lay this

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Sir, I am on a point of order on what Mr Saugata Roy has said. Just now you might have heard the Minister (I don't know whether you followed, because he spoke in Hindi) when he said that the delay was because of the fact that Hindi translation was not available in time. Now, I want to raise this matter before you in all seriousness. I have been finding, for the last so many months, that Hindi Reports are being delayed because, as my information goes, of three factors: (i) the Translators in Hindi are far too inadequate, (ii) Typists in Hindi are also far too inadequate, (iii) Hindi printing presses in Delhi are full with printing jobs and therefore they are unable to do this job. If these are the difficulties these will go on for many months. Therefore, you will kindly ask the Prime Minister to go into the question of Hindi translation so that this problem does not crop up again and again.

My point is, the Minister has given an explanation that the delay is because of Hindi translation. I am pointing out that, on the basis of the information available to me, the Government of India suffers from inadequate Hindi Translators' inadequate Hindi Typists and inadequate Hindi printing facilities. If these are the difficulties, I would like you to tell the Prime Minister that the Government must go into this question quickly so that Hindi translations are available earlier, by having a Hindi Press for the Government (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It would be convenient if Members familiarise themselves with the Rules. Rule 305(c) provides that a Member wishing to raise any matter referred to in sub-rule (1) of Rule 305 shall refer it to the Committee and should not raise it in the House.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have read the rule twenty times. I asked special permission from you to raise this matter in the House. You can always give permission to a Member to raise a matter in the House. It is left to you. I am not talking without giving a notice. I wrote to you that there is a very serious allegation of corruption...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise this question and have asked for the explanation of the Minister. It cannot be considered further in the House. The Committee will do that. You can yourself refer it to the Committee.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I will do that, but you may refer my letter to the Committee. That is a simple thing.

EMPLOYEES DEPOSIT-LINKED INSURANCE AMENDMENT SCHEME, 1978

SHRI ARIF BEG: On behalf of Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees Deposit-linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 329 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No LT-182/78].

12.37 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION (PROCEDURE)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Calling Attention; Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I have a point of order on this Calling Attention. I would invite your attention, most

respectfully to Rule 197, sub-rules (1) and (5): Sub-rule (1) says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance...."

I would like to stress the word 'urgent'.

"and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date, provided that no member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting"

Kindly see sub-rule (5). It says:

"All the notices which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given, shall lapse at the end of the sitting, unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting"

The question is that this Calling Attention which you have admitted is on the subject of the unfortunate situation in Banaras Hindu University. It has come as per your order today. Some of us gave notice on this very subject on Monday. Let us once for all have a decision on this matter....

MR. SPEAKER: This matter has been discussed a number of times earlier.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am inviting your attention specifically to two aspects of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This aspect has been considered earlier and this cannot be the subject of a point of order every time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not making it every time; if you ask me, I will sit down.

My point is that we are not able to decide how to give notices. If a matter was urgent for me on Monday on Banaras Hindu University, I gave

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

a notice, but then it becomes urgent only on Friday and my notice of Monday gets lapsed. How is it possible?

Kindly see sub-rule (1), paragraph 2;

"...no member shall give more than two such notices...."

By this practice, you are forcing us to violate sub-rule (1), paragraph 2 and make us give any number of notices as soon as our subject lapses. We have to do the same thing again and again!

MR. SPEAKER The point of order should not be raised on the same point over and over again every time. This question came up a long time back. When we keep a matter pending on a particular day, another matter may be more urgent than this matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not disputing that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not disputing but you are not agreeing. This question has been discussed at length when the Kashmir question came. When I was adjourning the matter, the entire opposition, probably you were also a party to that, said; you should not. If we follow the rules, it lapses and again the notice must be given. Thereafter, the order was passed and it is dated Tuesday, the 6th December, 1977. Probably, your attention has not been drawn to that. That order has made it clear that every Calling Attention which has not been selected for the day automatically lapses.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

I am grateful to you for inviting my attention to that, but your order is also in relation to sub-rule (5), which says towards the end:

"...unless the Speaker has admitted any of them for a subsequent sitting."

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted any of them for a subsequent date. Once you admit that for a subsequent day, other notices come. Then they are all clubbed together. That is what happened about the Kashmir question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

As to what is admitted and what is not admitted, only you know; we do not know. Must we, therefore, go on repeating our notices?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot know, because you are not the Speaker.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I suggest that the Rules Committee should go into the matter. Is it meeting at all?

MR. SPEAKER: It is meeting; one of the amendments. I got only yesterday.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please come with its report to the House.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Members do not have that secretarial assistance. They cannot go on giving notices day after day..

MR. SPEAKER: You have to claim it yourself. It is your responsibility.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: have no secretarial assistance. How can we go on repeating it?

12.41 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, जो कि एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मान है, मैं व्याप्त वर्तमान स्थिति का समाचार जिस के कारण शैक्षिक बातावरण पूर्णतया अस्त व्यस्त हो गया है।”

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): According to the information received from the Banaras Hindu University.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): What is all this?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:..... a representation was made by some students of the Faculty of Science on February 17, 1978 demanding *inter alia* a weightage of 10 per cent in marks obtained by the bonafide students of the Banaras Hindu University appearing in the Pre-Medical Test, to be held in 1978 for entry to M.B.B.S. Course of the University Institute of Medical Sciences. Subsequently, there was also a demand for reservation of seats for the students of the University in the M.B.B.S. Course. As the matter was receiving consideration of the Faculty of Medical Sciences and the Academic

Council of the University, the students were informed of the position by the Rector of the University personally and they were assured that the matter will be considered expeditiously.

Instead of waiting for a decision of the University authorities, the students started agitation. Around 8.30 p.m. on February 21, about 60-70 students came to the Rector's residence and shouted slogans. On being told that the representation was under consideration and they could meet the Rector in his office the next day, the students climbed over the gates and entered the residence of the Rector. In spite of persuasion by senior officers and teachers of the University, the students refused to leave. The Rector had, therefore, no option but to request the District Authorities to take necessary steps to restore peace in and around his residence. After trying to persuade the students for some time in vain, the Police Authorities removed 12 students to the Police Station in the early hours of February 22, 1978. Ten students were, however, released within an hour of their being taken to Police Station.

At about 7.00 a.m., a group of students numbering about 60-70 came to the Rector's residence shouting slogans, forced the gates open and entered the premises. The group overpowered the two Shanti Sainiks and started breaking flower pots, banging furniture, cutting water & telephone connections. They broke open and entered the drawing room in large numbers. They demanded (i) public apology by the Rector for the arrests made by the Police, (ii) immediate action on their demand concerning the Pre-Medical Test, and (iii) release of two students who were still in the Police Station and had been refused release on bail. The students forced the Rector to sit in a rickshaw and took him to the Police Station.

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]
After about half-an-hour, it was possible for the Rector to get the two students released

On the morning of February 23, 1978, the students of the Faculty of Science tried to disrupt the classes in the Faculty of Science and made an effort to enter the Central Office of the University around 10 00 a.m. As the gates of the Central Office were closed, they started breaking flower pots, tube lights, window panes and thereafter they marched to the Rector's residence and tried to force their entry once again but were prevented from doing so by the police which was by now available in the Campus

On March 3, 1978, the University issued a notification informing the students that no correct academic decision can be taken either under pressure or in an atmosphere of tension and that indiscipline, provocative behaviour and violence had no place in an educational institution nor can be tolerated by the University administration. The Rector further warned the students who indulged in disruptive activities that they were liable to stern disciplinary action. Soon after the issue of the notification, a handful of students started frantic efforts to press for an immediate decision on the issue of reservation of seats for the students of the University in the Pre-Medical Test. They came to the residence of the Rector, raised abusive slogans and then proceeded to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, disrupting some of the classes going on there. Around mid-day, they gathered in front of the Faculty of Arts' Auditorium. They set fire to a truck of the University PWD and went over to the Health Centre where they broke window panes and set fire to the medicine disposal counter. They also set fire to a number of wooden cases lying outside the Centre. The Police arrived on the scene along with the Fire Brigade and brought the situation under

control. In order to ensure the security of the buildings and residences as well as safety of the residents in the Campus, the Rector decided upon certain precautionary measures, such as production of Identity Card by students entering the campus, prohibition of meetings or processions, etc. In the event of any student disobeying the orders, the District authorities were requested to take suitable action for enforcing law and order in the Campus.

The agitation continued and there was persistent demand by the Students Union for the resignation of Dr T R Anantharaman, Rector of the University.

On March 4, 1978, Dr T R Anantharaman submitted his resignation from the post of Rector to the President who is the Visitor of the University. In the letter of resignation, he specifically referred to the vociferous insistence of the students for his resignation in the presence of some Professors, officers of the University, District authorities and Police.

The Academic Council of the University held an emergent meeting at 4 00 p.m. on the same day and passed the following resolution—

"The Academic Council considered the grave situation arising out of deteriorating law and order in the Campus as a result of a series of acts of ghacraos, agitations, arson (including burning of the University Health Centre building and a University truck), violence and vandalism, on the part of a handful of agitators on one issue or the other and even unfortunately compelling the Rector to resign under duress.

"It unequivocally condemns such acts which have left no alternative with the administration but to seek assistance of the District Administration to maintain law and order in the Campus.

"It learns with regret that in course of discharge of their duties, the police personnel are reported to have entered some hostels without permission and even beaten up innocent students which may be enquired into by an appropriate committee.

"It feels aggrieved that the University administration has felt handicapped because of a long uncertainty prevailing ever since Dr. M. L. Dhar left. It appeals to the Visitor to request the Vice-Chancellor-designate to join immediately

"The Academic Council affirms the principle that no resignation under duress be ever accepted and, therefore, while expressing their solidarity, appeals to the Rector to withdraw his resignation and the Visitor and the Executive Council not to consider the resignation of the Rector under duress

"It also appeals to the President and other office-bearers of the Students' Union not to aggravate the situation further. It further requests the President of the Union and all other students on hunger-strike to break the same immediately and to restore peace in the campus

"It appeals to all the students of our University to co-operate with the academic community to bring about normalcy in the campus"

The Academic Council further decided that, in the interest of restoration of normalcy and the desire by majority of students not to close the University, teaching work in the University be suspended only on March 6, 1978 7th being a holiday.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. Such a long statement may be placed on the Table of the House.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Between March 8-10, 1978, the agitation gained momentum. The students of the Institute of Technology also boycotted their classes and

started relay hunger strikes. Some students of other faculties were also seen with black armbands. A meeting was held on March 9 by the Rashtriya Chhatra Sangathan, at which a decision was taken not to allow the Rector to enter the Campus, if his resignation was not accepted by the Executive Council. Some students and junior doctors of the Medical College also started hunger strike on March 10.

Meanwhile, a meeting of the Executive Council of the University was held at New Delhi on March 9, 1978. The Executive Council, *inter alia*, resolved not to accept the resignation of the Rector which was submitted under duress in extraordinary circumstances. The Executive Council also decided to request the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court to suggest the name of a sitting judge or a retired High Court judge to hold an enquiry into the recent happenings on the Campus. It also appealed to the Teachers' Association and the Students' Union, to help in the restoration of peaceful academic life in the Campus.

On 11th March, 1978, the Rector of the University returned to Varanasi after attending the meeting of the Executive Council at Delhi. He was prevented by a group of students from entering the Campus. As the persuasion by a number of senior teachers failed, the Rector was forced to turn back and stay in a hotel in the city. A delegation of teachers met the Rector in his hotel and apprised him of the situation in the Campus. The Rector, after careful consideration of the situation, decided that the University be closed *sine die*. A meeting of the Academic Council was also held at 4-00 p.m. on that day. The Council

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder] noted the chain of events and endorsed the steps taken by the Rector. At 6-00 p.m., the Rector issued an office order closing the University sine die and advising the students to vacate their hostels and leave the Campus within the next 48 hours. The offices of the University were especially kept open on March 12, 1978 to facilitate the departure of students to their homes. The district authorities were simultaneously requested to take over charge of the law and order situation in the Campus.

The district authorities entered the University Campus at midnight of March 11, 1978 and Police were deployed at vulnerable points. Students also started leaving the hostel. No confrontation of the students with the police has been reported thereafter.

As the Vice-Chancellor (designate), namely, Dr. B K Anand in a letter dated 10th March 1978, addressed to me, has regretted his inability to join the University on health grounds, steps are being taken to appoint a new Vice-Chancellor in accordance with the Provisions of the University Act

Government are of the view that decisions in academic matters should be taken by the appropriate bodies of the Universities after full consideration on merit and not under threat of agitation or pressure from any quarter whatsoever. It is also the duty of the student community to abide by such decisions and not to indulge in agitational methods to achieve their demands. Grievances, if any, should be got resolved by mutual consultation and discussion. On behalf of the Government and the University, I appeal to all sections of this House to assist the University and the District authorities to restore normalcy in the Campus and help hasten the re-opening of the University.

जी हरिकेश महाधुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी का बक्तव्य पढ़ा है। पूरे देश का शैक्षणिक वातावरण इस समय पूर्णतया दूषित हो गया है। केवल बनारस विश्व विद्यालय में ही नहीं, हमारे देश के अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों में, जिन के बारे में इस सदन में पहले चर्चा भी हो चुकी है, शैक्षणिक वातावरण पूरी तरह में नष्ट हो गया है। उदाहरण के लिये गोरखपुर, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद, पटना, पटना और मध्य प्रदेश के नामा विश्व-विद्यालय इस समय या तो बन्द हैं या वहाँ उपद्रव हो रहे हैं, पढ़ाई का वक्ता पर कोई वातावरण नहीं है।

मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, इस में लिखा है कि 17 फरवरी, 1978 को विद्यार्थियों ने, जो विज्ञान शाखा के छात्र थे एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था। यह बात ठीक नहीं है, उन्होंने 17 फरवरी का प्रदर्शन किया था, उन्होंने किसी तरह का कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं दिया था। वे लोग 10 परसेन्ट वेटेज की मांग कर रहे थे। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में पहले भी जो लोग पी०यू०सी० पास करते थे उन को यह सुविधा दी जाती थी और इस तरह में 80 प्रतिशत छात्र इस्टीमेट प्राप्त मैट्रिकल मायस में भरती हो जाते करते थे। इन छात्रों ने यह मांग की थी कि बी० एम सी० के लड़कों की भी यह सुविधा दी जाय।

अध्यक्ष महाधय, यूनिवर्सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने 10 परसेन्ट वेटेज को समाप्त कर दिया, बजाय इस के कि वे इस को कम्प्लीट करने, जो बात पहले से विश्वविद्यालय में चल रही थी, उस को भी समाप्त कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि तमाम छात्र इस सुविधा से वंचित हो गये। इस के बाद उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यदि आप 10 परसेन्ट का वेटेज समाप्त करने हैं, तो हम उस को भी मानने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के 50 प्रतिशत छात्रों को यह सुविधा दे दीजिये, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन ने इस को भी

मागने से इन्कार कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि छात्रों ने चान्सलर किया और चान्सलर ने बाद विश्वविद्यालय में तो स्थिति पैदा हुई, उसे धर्म माननीय मंत्री जी से बतलाया है। सब से दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर पिछले कुछ महीनों में कोई भी उन्-कुलपति वहाँ नहीं है। और डाक्टर टी० आर० अनन्तरमन को रेक्टर बनाया गया। वे इसे चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय एक बहुत बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय है और इस के अन्दर किसी महान् प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति को वाइस चान्सलर बना कर भेजना चाहिए। वहाँ की ऐसी परम्परा रही है और वहाँ पर डा० सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन और आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जैसे बड़े बड़े व्यक्तियों ने उपकुलपति के रूप में कार्य किया है और आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि भारत में बहुत ही योग्य तथा कुशल प्रशासक को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का वाइस चान्सलर बना कर भेजे। साधारण व्यक्ति से वह विश्वविद्यालय नहीं चल सकता और किसी भी वाइस चान्सलर की नियुक्ति के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है—मैं अब बहुत ही जरूरी बात में सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता—कि किसी भी सिविल सर्वेंट का खाम तार में किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय का वाइस चान्सलर बना कर न भेजा जाए। भारत की व्यारोकेसी के बारे में मेरी एक टेफीनट धारणा है कि वेल्स-कमिडंड प्रोपिनियन है कि हिन्दुस्तान की व्यारोकेसी एबमालरटली थोरोली करण्ट है, डिस्मानेस्ट है, इन एफी-गिवेन्ट है, एरोगेन्ट है और इर्रेस्पोसीबिल है जिस के अन्दर क्रिमिनल टेडेसी डेवलप हो रही है। अगर इस तरह के वाइस चान्सलर वहाँ पर भेजे गये, तो विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर शैक्षणिक वातावरण पूर्णतया नष्ट कर दिया जाएगा।

पुलिस के कारनामों की ओर भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में भी इस के बारे में कहा है। वहाँ पर पुलिस ने इनोसेंट छात्रों को तरी तरह से पीटा है। अगर इनोसेंट छात्रों को इस देश की अष्ट पुलिस इस तरह से पीटती रहेगी, तो इस देश में क्या नक्का बनेगा। इस देश के नौजवानों को किस तरह से आप प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते हैं। मान्यवर पुलिस वाले विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर घुस कर छात्रों को पीटने ही नहीं है बल्कि वहाँ जा कर चोरी करने हैं। होस्टलों में डकैती डालते हैं और विद्यार्थियों का सारा सामान उठा कर ले जाते हैं। यह घटना बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता कि वे विश्वविद्यालय को शीघ्र खोलने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन को निर्देश दे और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के जो भूतपूर्व वाइस चान्सलर डा० कालू लाल श्रीमाली थे, उन के जमाने में जो अष्टाचार हुआ है जिस की वजह से पूरे का पूरा शैक्षिक समुदाय पूरी तरह में अस्त रहा है, क्या उन के बारे में जांच कराएँ और क्या इमजेंसी के दौरान जितने भी वाइस चान्सलर देश में काम कर रहे थे उन को उन के पद में हटाएँ। मान्यवर, मैं एक बात यह बता दूँ कि मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय में एक व्यक्ति को 27 वर्ष तक लगातार वहाँ का वाइस चान्सलर रहने दिया गया है। क्या इस तरह की परम्परा देश के अन्दर डेवलप करना उचित होगा क्योंकि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय भी उनपरम्पराओं का एक अंग रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप बी० एच० यू० को अच्छी तरह से सभालें।

डा प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र हमारे स्थानीय मित्र ने 3 सवाल उठाए हैं। एक सवाल तो यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय को खोलने के लिए इन्तजाम करें। इस के लिए मैं ने यह प्रपोजीकी है कि वहाँ पर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें जिस से विश्वविद्यालय जल्दी से जल्दी खुल सके।

[डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र]

इसके अलावा हमारी ओर से कोई हुकम या हमारा कोई अंतर विध्वविद्यालय पर नहीं चलेगा।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने जाच करवाने की कही है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि विश्व-विद्यालय में जब नये वाइस चान्सलर आये तो वे कागजात देख कर सोचेंगे कि क्या किया जाय प्राइमाफेसी केस है तो अगर हमारे पास कागजात भेजेंगे तो जाच के लिए हम उन के पास भेज देंगे।

श्री सरब दादब (जबनपुर) : जुलाई में लड़को ने आप को कागज दिये हैं ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : पिछले जो वाइस चान्सलर थे उन के पास मैं ने वे सब कागजात भेज दिये थे लेकिन वाइस चान्सलर ने कहा कि कोई केस नहीं है, तो मैं क्या करूँ।

एक आमनीय सदस्य : किस के पाम कागजात भेजे थे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : तीसरी बात उन्होंने वाइस चान्सलर से। नये वाइस चान्सलर के साथ बात कर के अगर पता चलेगा कि कोई प्राइमाफेसी केस है, तो विजिटर के पास हम जरूर गुहारित करेंगे। तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : हाई कोर्ट के जब से जाच करवा ले।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : तीसरी बात उन्होंने वाइस चान्सलर की नियुक्ति के बारे में कही। वाइस चान्सलर की नियुक्ति हो चुकी है और वे डा० भ्रानन्द हैं। ये सिविल सर्वेंट आस तौर से नहीं थे। इस्टीमेट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज में डीन थे और शिक्षा के बारे में इन का बहुत असर है, प्रभाव है। इस के लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी। विजिटर ने उस

कमेटी को बनाया था और उस कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिया, उस के अनुसार, विजिटर ने इन को चुन लिया।

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR SPEAKER The hon Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has some other work and so he wants to take up Item No 7 Let the House permit him to take up item No 7

SEVERAL HON MEMERS Yes, yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 20th March, 1978, will consist of

1 Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

2 Discussion and voting on —

(i) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1975-76

(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1977-78

3 General discussion on the Mizoram Budget for 1978-79

4 Discussion and voting on —

(i) Demands for Grants on Account (Mizoram) for 1978-79

(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mizoram) for 1977-78

5 Consideration and passing of:

(i) The High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Bill, 1978.

(ii) The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978.

6. Further consideration and passing of the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1977.

7. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Port Laws (Amendments) Bill, 1977.

(b) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1978.

As members are aware, the House will take up from 23rd March, 1978, the Demands for Grants in respect of the General Budget for 1978-79. The time table for the discussion of the demands has already been circulated to members through the Lok Sabha Bulletin of 15th March, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar.

13 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I am grateful to you for asking me to make a brief submission. Sir, whenever the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour makes a statement of business for the next week—this being the Budget Session—some of us are very keen that on some of the important measures which the Government have in view and are on the avail he should give some indication as to when Government proposed to introduce the various Bills. I can understand that the discussion will take place only after the Finance Bill is passed. The discussion on the Demands of various Ministries will continue upto the end of April and there will be only seven to eight sittings left of the Budget Session. I do not see how Government can push through a number of important cons-

titutional and legislative measures in that short time.

MR. SPEAKER: Government is being pushed back by the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Government is a servant of the House. I am not saying that everything should be rushed. My appeal is that if Government are in earnest—which I hope they are—about introducing the various Bills, then we want to know when is he going to do that. Sir, I mentioned about the anti-Defection Bill last week and the Minister agreed to it. I want to mention about a comprehensive Bill for Industrial Relations which he has been promising. Then a Constitutional Amendment Bill for getting rid of most of the Forty-second Amendment provisions. Then we want a Bill to do away with the pensions to former Members of Parliament. Now, we want to know when is he going to introduce these Bills. Then, if they are major Bills, the same can be referred to Select Committees and the Select Committees can submit their Reports to the House in the next Session. I want the Government to give some indication—when they announce the business of the next week in the House—as to when these important measures are coming. I hope the Minister will give some indication and not make me dilate upon this subject once again.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I invite your attention to Part II of the Bulletin dated 15th March? My hon'ble friend from Ranchi has just made a statement regarding business for the next week. Is Part II Bulletin dated 15th March before you? This is a statement showing the tentative dates on which the Demands for Grants of various Ministries and Departments are likely to be taken up in the Lok Sabha, as furnished by the Minister. Here, you will kindly note that an important Ministry, the Home Minis-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

try, has been fixed towards the fag end of the period, that is, the danger zone, the guillotine zone. You will see that it is on the 24th and 25th and on the 26th the frightful weapon of the guillotine will descend upon the House and on all the remaining Demands of the Ministries. I would, therefore, request that an important Ministry like the Home Ministry should be fixed earlier and not towards the fag end of the period. I would request that the Home Ministry which is the key Ministry, should not in any circumstances, be guillotined. There is ample time to consider this matter. When the Minister comes to the House next week, he will tell us whether the Home Ministry's Demand will be fixed earlier, because it should be discussed in the House and not guillotined.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I am very grateful to my good friend for drawing our attention to certain Bills about which the Government stands committed, as far as the House is concerned. I would like to point out to him that I was making the statement only about Government business during next week. We wish to reiterate our intention to bring the Bills that he has referred to before this Session concludes. I can well appreciate his difficulty and his desire to know when these Bills would come so that he might prepare himself when the House might have the benefit of his wisdom on these Bills.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Considered wisdom....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Reconsidered wisdom. Now, Sir, as for my other distinguished friend, the hon. Member for Hoshangabad.... (Interruptions), I can understand his concern with the Home Ministry as well as the guillotine. I can, in fact, recall the efforts of many great gentlemen in history to protect themselves as well as their beards from the guillotine....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No! only beards but heads also (Interruptions).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I can understand the hon. Member's anxiety to see that the House gets an opportunity to discuss the Demands of the Home Ministry and I would, therefore, like neither the Home Ministry to wield the guillotine nor the House to wield the guillotine on the Home Ministry. Therefore, I will try to see, after discussion with the Home Minister, whether they can ensure that it can be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: The remaining portion of the Calling Attention will be taken up after Lunch.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SIXTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after Lunch, at Seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
—Contd.

SITUATION IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य को मैंने

पका भी और सुना भी। थोड़ा मन भी उलझा और थोड़ा पैर भी उलझा, इसलिए कि जो बयान शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने दिया वह केवल तंत्र का बयान है, जिस में से लोक गायब है और इसी का परिणाम है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी पिछले दस वर्ष से अध्यादेश के सहारे चल रही है। दिल्ली में तो लोक तंत्र की प्रतिष्ठा हो चुकी लखनऊ में लोक तंत्र प्रतिष्ठित हो चुका, हम देश में प्रतिष्ठित हो चुका लेकिन काशी विश्वविद्यालय में लोक तंत्र की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं हुई। वहां तंत्र चल रहा है।

श्री राम देव सिंह (महागज) वह तो शकर जी के त्रिशूल पर है।

श्री अन्न शोकर सिंह शंकर जी के त्रिशूल पर है इसीलिए वहां लोकतंत्र ज्यादा होना चाहिए क्योंकि शकर जी का त्रिशूल लोकतंत्र का प्रतीक है।

मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय जहां पैर में चलना चाहिए वहां सिंह के बल चल रहा है। उस का प्रमाण यह है कि न तो वहां वाइस चांसलर है, न वहां रजिस्ट्रार और न वहां एकाउंटेंट है। केवल रेक्टर के सहारे विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा है, वह रेक्टर जा अनिर्णय का बन्दी है, जो निर्णय नहीं ले सकता। आदमी भना हो सकता है लेकिन उस में योग्यता, क्षमता महास और धैर्य नहीं है कि वह किसी निर्णय का साथ दान का न गये। उनका प्रमाण यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्रों जो के वक्तव्य में 17 फरवरी, 22 फरवरी, 23 फरवरी, 3 मार्च, 5 मार्च 9 मार्च और 11 मार्च का उल्लेख है, इनने दिन तक उस विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों ने कुछ भी नहीं किया। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर अनिर्णय की स्थिति बनी रही। कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया और जो कुछ भी आज बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में हुआ वह इसी अनिर्णय के फलस्वरूप हुआ, उस कमी के फलस्वरूप हुआ वाइस चांसलर, रजिस्ट्रार और एकाउंटेंट के न रहने के कारण हुआ।

सभापति महोदय, आपको सुनकर

आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले दस वर्षों से काशी विश्वविद्यालय एक आदिनेस के जरिए चल रहा है। या यो कहिये, पिछले दस वर्षों से फल पका था, फला था, मड़ा था और उसकी बदबू आज जनता सरकार में घा रही है। फल का पकना और मड़ना तो कांग्रेस राज में हुआ लेकिन उसकी बदबू जनता राज में घा रही है। उस बदबू को खत्म करके शैक्षणिक वातावरण का निर्माण करना जनता सरकार का फर्ज है और माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का फर्ज है। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री सम्भवतः 23 जुलाई को बनारस विश्वविद्यालय गए थे। वहां पर श्री कालूराम श्रीमाली के कार्यकाल के बारे में वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने एक आवेदन दिया था और कहा था कि श्री कालूलाल श्रीमाली के कार्यकाल में भ्रष्टाचार, घनाचार और दुराचार फैल रहा है इसलिए आप उसकी जांच करगये। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि प्राइम-फेसी मामला बनता है इसलिए इसकी जांच होगी लेकिन 23 जुलाई के बाद आज तक उनके खिलाफ इस तरह की कोई जांच नहीं हुई।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा हम बात को भी याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि जब श्री कालूलाल श्रीमाली शिक्षा मंत्री थे तो एक मुदालियर कमेटी बनी थी जिस कमेटी ने कहा था कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का अखिल भारतीय चरित्र गिर गया है क्योंकि विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक लौड़ेबाज और वैश्या गामी हैं, ऐसे भ्रष्ट डॉ. कालूलाल श्रीमाली को राजनीतिक कारणों से काशी विश्वविद्यालय का वाइस चांसलर बनाया गया। राजनीतिक कारणों से उनको वहां वाइस चांसलर बनाया गया और राजनीतिक नियुक्तियां की गईं, गुटबाजी की गई और उनके आधार पर टीचर्स की नियुक्तियां की गईं। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि 18 वर्ष में जो अध्यापक प्रोफेसरों और में वहां पर कार्यरत हैं वे आज भी प्रोफेसर हैं। ऐसी घटना भी इस विश्वविद्यालय में घटी कि बाप तो 18 वर्ष से प्रोफेसर हैं और उसका बेटा प्रोफेसर बन गया है।।

सभापति महोदय : आप सबाल कीजिये।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : यह सभी सभाएँ ही हैं जिनका मुझे जवाब चाहिए। आखिर, यूनिवर्सिटी में यह सब घटनाएँ घटी। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 17 फरवरी, 1978 को विद्यार्थियों ने एक अभ्यावेदन दिया है लेकिन 18 अगस्त, 1977 को विद्वत परिषद् ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था। एकेडेमिक कौंसिल का जो फैसला था वह यह था कि जो विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी बैठे उनको मेडिकल में प्रवेश के लिए दस परसेंट बेटेज देनी चाहिए और उसी प्रकार से फार्म बिक रहे थे। उसके बाद सारी बातें चली। उसके बाद से 18 अगस्त से लेकर अबतक की घटनाओं पर आप ध्यान दें। एकेडेमिक कौंसिल ने प्रस्ताव किया कि विश्व-विद्यालय के सभी विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों को जोकि वहाँ के विद्यार्थी होंगे उनका दस परसेंट बेटेज दी जायेगी, मेडिकल में प्रवेश के लिए। उसके बाद जब दूसरी मीटिंग होती है उस प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि के लिए तो उस मीटिंग में एक सशोधन आता है कि केवल बी० एससी० (पाठ बन) के लड़कों को बेटेज दिया जायेगा। जब तीसरी मीटिंग होती है तो इस सशोधन के साथ पास हुआ प्रस्ताव उस मीटिंग में उपस्थित होता है। यह जरूर है कि इस मांग को लेकर 22 फरवरी को रेक्टर के यहाँ प्रदर्शन किया गया लेकिन कोई अनहोनी घटना नहीं घटी। रेक्टर ने लड़कों को आश्वासन दिया कि आप की जा मांग है उस पर बातचीत होगी।

सभापति महोदय : आपने दस मिनट ले लिए, अब आप सवाल करिए।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : 23 तारीख को एकेडेमिक कौंसिल के बैठने की बात होना है। उस एकेडेमिक कौंसिल के सामने छात्र सच के प्रतिनिधि, युवा सच के प्रतिनिधि बैठते हैं और उनमें विचार विमर्श होता है। अभ्यापकों के प्रतिनिधि भी बैठते हैं और विचार विमर्श होता है। उसमें रेक्टर कहता है कि इस मीटिंग में विचार विमर्श हो लेकिन इसका निर्णय बाद में होगा। जो विचार विमर्श हुआ उसके आधार पर निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा फिर 3 मार्च का मीटिंग बुलाई जाती है।

3 मार्च को मीटिंग होने वाली थी लेकिन 12 बजे बिन में एक सूचना बुला दी गई कि वर्तमान मीटिंग पोस्टपोंड की जाती है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि 3 मार्च, 1978 को विश्वविद्यालय में एक अधिसूचना जारी की, जिस में छात्रों को सूचित किया गया कि तनाव और दबाव के वातावरण में कोई सही निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सकता है। शिक्षा सचवाची और विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में अनुशासनहीनता और हिंसा का कोई स्थान नहीं है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं बुलाई गई, न वहाँ पर कोई हिंसा का वातावरण था और न ही कोई घटना उस समय तक हुई थी। लेकिन 23 तारीख का यकायक 12 बजे यह सूचना जारी कर दी गई कि अब एकेडेमिक कौंसिल की बैठक नहीं होगी।

बेटेज देने की बात इस लिये उठी थी कि जो एकेडेमिक कौंसिल के लोग थे जिस को विद्वत परिषद कहा जाता है, उनके बेटों को प्रवेश दिलाना था, इस लिये वह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, लेकिन उस के बाद आप पायेंगे - 25 फरवरी की घटना ...

सभापति महोदय : आप एक सवाल की शकल में प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मैं सवाल की शकल में ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय में वाइस चांसलर आप कब तक भेज रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन का जो आश्वासन जनता पार्टी और शिक्षा मंत्री जी का देश को है, उस को कब पूरा किया जानेवाला है ?

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ-वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों ने विश्वविद्यालय को खोजने के लिये अनिश्चितकालीन भूख हड़ताल की हुई है। शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ, जहाँ तक मुझे याद है

भारत में तो ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने और शैक्षणिक वातावरण का निर्माण करने के लिये किसी ने अनिश्चित-कालीन धनगन किया हो, लेकिन वहाँ के छात्र सध के अध्ययन-धी चर्चल कुमार ने ऐसा अनिश्चितकालीन धनगन किया। ऐसे वातावरण के बाद भी जब विश्वविद्यालय में आग लगी, जब विश्वविद्यालय में 12 प्रादमियों के जाने पर इस्तीफा लिया गया तब भी विश्वविद्यालय बन्द नहीं किया गया, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय कब बन्द किया गया, जब रेक्टर साहब दिल्ली से वापस जाते हैं। केवल दो लोगों के विरोध पर कोई हिंसा की घटना नहीं घटी। इसलिये मुझे यही पूछना है कि जब इतनी घटनाएँ हुई, तब तो विश्वविद्यालय बन्द नहीं हुआ, केवल दो प्रादमियों के रोकने से—वह भी विश्व-विद्यालय के गेट पर—हिंसा कैसे निर्माण हो गई, कैसे सारी घटनाएँ घट गई, जिनके कारण विश्वविद्यालय बन्द करना पड़ा।

बीया सवाल—कानूनाल श्रीमाली जी के कार्यकाल की जांच कराई जाय क्योंकि उन के कार्यकाल में जो लोग फामिस्ट विरोधी सम्मेलन करते थे, उन को वहाँ पर अध्यापक नियुक्त कर दिया गया।

अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में तो केवल रीडर, प्रोफेसर और लेक्चरर होते हैं, लेकिन ये यहाँ पर एसोसियेट टीचर्स की नियुक्ति करने जा रहे हैं। एसोसियेट टीचर्स को नियुक्त कर के 400 अध्यापकों को निकालने की बात चल रही है। क्या मंत्री जी सदन को आश्चर्य करते हैं कि उनको निकाला नहीं जायगा तथा पुरानी परम्परा को तोड़ कर स्थायी अध्यापकों को स्थायी किया जायगा।

अन्य में शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि सारे मामले पर गम्भीरता के साथ शान्ति के साथ विचार करें। यदि प्रसीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय में, जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है, वहाँ के छात्रों के प्रवेश के लिये प्रारक्षण दिया जा सकता है तो फिर इस विश्वविद्यालय में

विद्यार्थियों के साथ सीतेला व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत के प्रारक्षण की व्यवस्था जो बड़ा सायन्स के विद्यार्थी हैं, उन को मेडिकल कालिज में भी जाय, क्योंकि वेटेज से हो सकता है कि अखिल भारतीय चरित्र गिर जायें, क्योंकि 10 प्रतिशत का मतलब होता है कि 80 प्रतिशत को स्थान मिल जायगा लेकिन प्रारक्षण से चरित्र नहीं गिरेगा। अगर दिल्ली का चरित्र नहीं गिरा, प्रसीगढ़ का चरित्र नहीं गिरा तो उस विश्वविद्यालय में चरित्र कैसे गिर जायगा ?

इन्हीं प्रश्नों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने, वाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति करने में जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही करें। यदि हम में कोई दिक्कत आये, तो जल्द से जल्द कोई गालमेज सम्मेलन बुलाये या कोई पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमिटी यहाँ से भेजे जो वहाँ जा कर सारे मामले को देखे कि वहाँ पर शैक्षणिक वातावरण का निर्माण कैसे हो सकता है। उस को बतायें।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य का क्षेत्र वाराणसी है यह मैं जानता हूँ। मैं उनके साथ गया भी था और मैंने वहाँ पर विश्वविद्यालय की मीटिंग की थी। उन के पास बहुत सी खबरें हैं जो मेरे पास नहीं हैं, यह भी मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन जो सवाल उन्होंने उठाए हैं, उन को हल करने की जिम्मेवारी तो विश्वविद्यालय की है। हम यह जानते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता है और अगर शिक्षा मंत्री इन के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाए, तब शिकायत यह होगी कि शिक्षा मंत्री यूनियनिसटी की प्राटोनामी को तोड़-फोड़ रहे हैं और अगर शिक्षा मंत्री कुछ नहीं करता है तो कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा मंत्री निकम्मा है। तो यह हालत आज शिक्षा मंत्री की है।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहाँ पर शान्ति का वातावरण बन जाए,

[डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र]

तो वहा की जो एकेडेमिक बाईज हैं, वे जरूर विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने की कोशिश करेंगी। मैं यह भी धर्म कर दू कि वहां पर शान्ति का वातावरण बने इस के लिए हमारे माननीय मित्र भी कोशिश करे क्योंकि वे उस क्षेत्र से आ रहे हैं।

वाइस चान्सलर की नियुक्ति के लिए हम ने बहुत जल्दी कदम उठाए हैं क्योंकि आप यह देखे कि 9-12-77 को नंद वाइस चान्सलर की नियुक्ति हो गई। इस के बाद 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 का पुराने जो वाइस चान्सलर थे, उन का इस्तीफा मंजूर हो चुका था। लेकिन हम क्या करें। नरे जो वाइस चान्सलर है, उन की तबियत खराब हो गई और उन्होंने कुछ वक्त मांगा। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि 3 अप्रैल को जाएंगे। हम ने इस के बारे में पता लगाया तो देखा कि वे नमिंग होम में हैं और उन्होंने मुझे यह चिट्ठी लिखी 10 मार्च को कि वे जा नहीं पाएंगे। तो नई कमेटी बनाने के लिए हम ने कदम उठाए हैं।

जाच की जो बात है, उस का मैं न पहले जवाब दे दिया कि नंद वाइस चान्सलर आ जाएं और प्राइम-फेसी केस बन जाए, तो जरूर उठाएंगे।

श्री चन्द्र शोहर सिंह : रजिस्ट्रार, एकाउन्टेन्ट आदि के बारे में नहीं बताया।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मब ह, जाएगा।

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाने जा रहा हूँ। यह केवल बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का ही सवाल नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मनोहर लाल जी, पहले रुक देख लीजिए। इस में डिबेट का मौका नहीं है, 20 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री मनोहर लाल : कुछ भूमिका बनाने के लिए समय तो दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : भूमिका तो बहुत बन चुकी है। आप केवल प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री मनोहर लाल : मैं थोड़ा ही समय लूंगा। शिक्षा जगत में

श्री उषमेन (देवरिया) : इन्दिरा जी के मामा डा० कौल कानपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चान्सलर हैं। वे बीमार रहते हैं और इसलिए लखनऊ में रहते हैं और वाइस चान्सलरी कानपुर में करते हैं। यह भी बता दीजिए।

श्री मनोहर लाल : मब बना दुगा। 30 साल में इन कांग्रेसियों ने शिक्षा जगत में जो अन्याय किया है और नवयुवक पर जो कलक लगाया है, आज वह कलक हमारे सामने आ रहा है। हमारा कहना यह है कि 30 साल में जो कलक शिक्षा जगत में इन लोगों ने लगाया है, उस को जनता सरकार को घोना है।

सभापति महोदय : आप केवल सवाल कीजिए।

श्री मनोहर लाल यह सिर्फ बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि समूचे शिक्षा जगत का सवाल है। आज हमारे सामने, जनता पार्टी के सामने पूरे शिक्षा जगत का सवाल है। क्या कारण है कि लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी में दगा हो रहा है। क्या कारण है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में दगा हुआ है और क्या कारण है कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द है (इयबबाल) कहना यह है कि आज बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में जो हत्यामा हो रहा है, उसका कारण क्या है। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि वहा पर जिन नये वाइस चान्सलर की जो नियुक्ति हुई उनकी तबियत खराब हो गई और वे इस्तीफा

दे कर चले गये। हमारा यह कहना है कि षेड़ साल से वहाँ पर रजिस्ट्रार नहीं हैं, डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार हैं और षेड़ साल से कंट्रोलर आफ एग्जामिनेशन्स का भी सारा काम वह कर रहा है। जितना नियंत्रण विश्वविद्यालय का है, वह सारा डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार कर रहा है और डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार कंट्रोलर बना हुआ है और पोलिटिकल बेसिस पर कांग्रेस के लोगों का एपाइन्टमेंट एंड वाट्स चान्सलर हुआ है। ऐसा उन्होंने बहुत पहले से कर रखा है और हर विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसी बात है। यह कुछ नहीं देखा गया कि उनकी ऐकेडेमिक क्वॉलिफिकेशन क्या हैं। तो जब किसी भी वाइस-चान्सलर की नियुक्ति की जायगी और वह देखेगा कि वहाँ रजिस्ट्रार नहीं है और डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार ही का कंट्रोल है, उसके नीचे काम करना है, तो वह किस तरह में काम कर पायेगा।

मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि 400 टैम्पोरेरी टीचर्स वहाँ पर हैं जो 18 साल से काम कर रहे हैं, और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के जरिये से धाधलिया हो रही है उनकी कब तक आप दूर करेंगे और उन अस्थाई टीचर्स को स्थाई करेंगे? साथ ही शिक्षा में जो ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की बात है, शिक्षा को जब ओरियन्टेड बनाने की बात है उसकी तरफ जनता सरकार कब ध्यान देगी जब कि एक साल उसको मत्ता में आये हुए हो चुका है?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस तरह की जो अनियमिततायें हैं, चाहे श्रीमाली जी की हों, चाहे वाइस-चान्सलर की हों, जब हम लोग जानते हैं कि विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में इस तरह के वाइस-चान्सलर्स की नियुक्तियाँ हुई हैं, उनके खिलाफ तमाम तरह के चाजज हैं, तो क्यों नहीं सरकार उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती है? देर क्यों हो रही है?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि कुछ क्रिमिनल लोगों को ऐडमीशन हो जाते हैं और उनमें यूथ कांग्रेस के जो लोग हैं वह दोनों मिल कर गड़बड़ मचाते हैं। तो शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस तरफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे जिससे क्रिमिनल लोग जो विश्वविद्यालय में हैं और जिनका सम्बन्ध यूथ कांग्रेस से हो या किसी भी पार्टी के हो, लेकिन जो क्रिमिनल लोग हैं उनका ऐडमीशन कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में न हो ताकि तोड़ फोड़ का जो बानाबग्न बन जाता है वह न बने, इस तरफ मंत्री जी कोई ध्यान देंगे? और जो ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की बात है वह कब तक करेंगे, और कब तक विश्वविद्यालय खुल जायेगा, और जॉब ओरियन्टेड ऐजेंशन की तरफ शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय कब ध्यान देंगे। इस तरह की पद्धति कब हमारे सामने आयेगी ताकि यह समस्या हल हो सके, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र . माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत से सवाल उठाये हैं मैं विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमसे सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। क्योंकि आज जो सवाल है उनका जवाब शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट डिस्कशन के समय दूँगा। ग्रामूल परिवर्तन र लिय भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जो कुछ है मैं उसकी एक रिपोर्ट पेश करूँगा।

मैंने पहले ही कहा यह सही बात है कि अगर पूरी तरह से वाइस-चान्सलर नहीं रहे तब कोई दिक्कत होती है। लेकिन मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ वाइस-चान्सलर है वहाँ भी तो गड़बड़ चल रही है। इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में वाइस-चान्सलर को अन्दर नहीं जाने देते। लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय में वाइस-चान्सलर है, लेकिन मैं इस विवाद में अभी नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि हम आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं ताकि जल्दी नये वाइस-चान्सलर बन जायें और जब वह आये तो जितने सवाल हैं

[श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र]

विश्वविद्यालय के चलाने के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय के प्रन्ध जो सस्याये हैं, उन सब के बारे में वह तय करेंगे।

श्री मनोहर लाल : जो टेम्पोरेरी टीचर्स हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने कहा कि यह मेरे अख्तियार में नहीं है। यह तो यनिवर्सिटी तय करेगी।

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन : किराजाबाद सभापति जी बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का सबाल एक अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण सबाल है एक बात मैं पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह पहला काल अटेशन है और सम्भवतः आप भी पहली बार सभापति की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं इसलिये अगर थोड़ा बिन्ध हो जाये तो जरूर माफ़ कर देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : विलम्ब किस बात का, इंट्रोडक्शन तो बहुत हो गया है।

श्री राम जी लाल सुबन : बहुत मसाला है मेरे पाम। मैं एक बात कहना चाहना हूँ जैसा शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय स्वतन्त्र मन्था है और उसमें हम लागू हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते। मेरे साथी माननीय हरिहर बहादुर ने कहा स्थानीय अधिकारियों के बारे में। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि सत्ता के शीर्ष पदों पर जो आदमी बैठे हुए हैं अगर वह सत्ता हा तो नोकर-शाही की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह गलत काम करे। इसीलिये मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के हालात सही नहीं हैं, तो चाहे शिक्षा मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी हो या प्रधान मंत्री की सत्ता के शीर्षस्थ पदों पर जो आसीन हैं, यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है किसी अधिकारी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जो लोग

कल तक आन्दोलन करते आये थे, उनका कहना था कि अष्टाचार ऊपर से नीचे की ओर है, अगर ऊपर के लोग ठीक हो जायें तो नीचे के लोग ठीक हो जायेंगे।

मुझे बेहद अफसोस है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कल राज्य-सभा में कहा कि यदि मंत्री विश्वविद्यालय के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल देता है तो, और कुछ न करे तो दोनों तरह से उसकी आलोचना होती है मंत्री की कठिन स्थिति है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में कोई राधाकृष्ण का गीत नहीं होता है वहाँ कोई गजल और मुशायरे का प्रोग्राम नहीं होता है वहाँ शिक्षा का काम होता है। इसका सीधा मतलब है कि अंतिम रूप से शिक्षा मंत्री इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है। अगर बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के हालात नहीं सुधरते हैं तो बा तो शिक्षा मंत्री को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये या मन्त्रालय से हट जाना चाहिये। वहाँ की स्थिति नहीं सुधरी है।

शिक्षा मंत्री जी सत्ता मुझे बेहद शिकायत है। इस देश में जब चुनाव हुआ तो ये भी हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बर थे। पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में वायदा किया गया था कि अगर इस देश में जनता पार्टी को शासन करने का मौका मिला तो हम हिन्दुस्तान में एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा देगे, ऐसी शिक्षा देगे जिसका स्वरूप राष्ट्रीय होगा।

सभापति महोदय इसका प्रश्न यहाँ कहाँ आता है? आप डिबेट कर रहे हैं, यह गलत बात है।

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन : मैं इसलिये यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के पीछे एक आक्रोश है, एक दुनियाव है और मास इसी कारण से हर जगह आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी ने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में जो वादे किये थे, उनको हम पढ़ें। शिक्षा

का सम्बन्ध हम रोजी-रोटी के नहीं जोड़ना चाहते। हमारी बुनियादी मान्यता की धारणा कहीं का कोई प्रशासन है, विश्वविद्यालय है, या उसकी कार्यकारिणी है, तो उसमें निश्चित रूप से छात्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व होगा, लेकिन छात्रों की कुछ बात सुनी नहीं जाती। जहाँ तक बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का सवाल है, कालेज के छात्र सच के खुद यह पहल की कि लोग हमसे मुलाकात करें, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय ने यह उचित नहीं समझा कि विश्वविद्यालय के लोग उन छात्र सच के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर उनसे बात करें। अगर बाद में यह अपील करे कि विद्यार्थियों को को-ऑपरेट करना चाहिये, तो विद्यार्थी क्यों को-ऑपरेट करें? आप उनका सहयोग लेना नहीं चाहते, पुलिस में जाकर फौजला कराना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों को तो आपको समझाना चाहिये, उनके झगड़े को सुलझाना चाहिये था, धान में मेजाकर लड़कों को समझाने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

मग आप से मवाल यह है कि देश में चुनाव के समय आपने हिन्दुस्तान को एक ऐसी शिक्षा देने का वायदा किया था जिसका सम्बन्ध आम लोगों से हो। राजा, रानी, रक्त मेहनतरानी सब के लिये एक शिक्षा हो, उसके लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता पार्टी के वायदे को तोड़ा है और जब इसका इतिहास लिखा जायेगा तो उसमें चन्द्र साहब का नाम हमको सबसे पहले लिखना पड़ेगा।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जब लड़कों की पिटाई हो गई तो जांच किम चीज की ? अगर उनकी पिटाई हुई है तो सबकित अधिकांशों को तुरन्त बर्खास्त करने की स्थिति में है या नहीं ? जांच करने की परिपाटी बहुत बुरी है। अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी, ब्यूरोक्रेसी की जांच करती है तो जांच ब्यूरोक्रेसी के पक्ष में होती है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के पीछे पुच्छमूमि हैं छात्रों की प्रशासन 4100 L.S.—12.

में साक्षेवारी, छात्रों की विश्वविद्यालय की चयन समिति में साक्षेवारी, जो आपकी पार्टी के युवा बटको की मूल्य मान्यता रही है, उसके बारे में क्या जोरदार प्रयास आप करना चाहते हैं ? मेहरबानी कर के बतायें।

जस्टिस खोसला और श्री तलवार जो वधो से कार्यकारणी के फर्जी मेम्बर हैं, उनको हटाने की तत्काल व्यवस्था करने के लिये आप तैयार हैं या नहीं ? मेरे मित्र ने बताया है कि चंचल कुमार, जो विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यक्ष हैं और मोहन प्रकाश (भू० पृ० अध्यक्ष हैं) को मात्र टमलिये निकाला गया कि वह जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन में यूनिवर्सिटी में भागण कर रहे थे। ऐसा कोई यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस चांसलर बहा रहे और जिसके कार्यकाल की आप जांच न कराये तो इसका भीषण मतलब यह है कि सत्ता में आने के बाद आपका रूप प्रतिक्रियावादी हो गया है। आप कदम-कदम पर एडजस्टमेंट करना चाहते हैं।

मेरी मोटी मोटी यही बातें हैं, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और सम्बद्ध विश्वविद्यालयों में जो आज जगह जगह घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उसके लिये आप कहा तक जिम्मेदार हैं, और जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उनका क्या जवाब देना चाहते हैं ? मेहरबानी कर के यह बतायें।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत से सवाल उठाये हैं। मैं इनके बारे में नम्रता से कह रहा हूँ कि यह तो आमतीर पर जनरल डिस्कशन में आ सकते हैं।

फिर श्री छात्र प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक यूनिवर्सिटी कानून के बदलने के लिये मैंने कदम उठाया विश्व भारती यूनिवर्सिटी बिल पिछले सेशन में इस सभा में मौजूद है, राज्य-सभा में मौजूद है,

[डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा]

लेकिन बहुत नहीं मिलता है। अखिल भारतीय मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय बिल पर भी बहुत चल रही है कि किस तरह से हम उसे धारण करें और इनमें भी छात्र प्रतिनिधित्व दे सकें। अगर यह सब हो जाये, तो यह भी हम करने के लिये तैयार हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छात्र प्रतिनिधित्व हो। जब मैं छात्र था तो मैं ने भी छात्र आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था। मैं कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र संगठन का पहला अध्यक्ष था, और 31 साल तक उन के साथ विश्वविद्यालय में काम किया। छात्रों ने मुझे कई पद दिये। विश्वविद्यालय को खोलने के लिए छात्रों के अध्यक्ष ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनके लिए मैं उन का धन्यवादी हूँ। मैं ने कह दिया है कि जब तक वहाँ शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं होगा, तब तक विश्वविद्यालय कैसे चल सकता है, यह नय करना है। अभी आप ने सुना है कि एक लारी को धाग लगाई गई और एक दवाखाने में भी धाग लगाई गई। जब तब वहाँ शान्ति न हो, विश्वविद्यालय किस तरह चल सकता है।

श्री रावजी लाल सुजन : मेरे एक सहचरपूर्ण सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है।

'परिषद् को यह जान कर खेद हुआ है कि अपनी इच्छा का पालन करते समय कहा जाता है कि कुछ पुलिस कर्मचारी बिना अनुमति के कुछ छात्रावासों में घुस गये तथा निर्दोष छात्रों की भी पिटाई की जिस की एक उपयुक्त समिति द्वारा जांच की जानी चाहिए।'

जब मंत्री महोदय यह मानते हैं कि निर्दोष छात्रों की पिटाई की गई तो क्या उन्हें उन अधिकारियों से मुहब्बत है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उन्हें तत्काल निर्लम्बित करने का इरादा रखते हैं या नहीं यह मेरा सीधा सवाल है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा : मैं नहीं जानता कि मेरे बिल ने मेरे दायित्व को सुना है या नहीं। एकेडेमिक कौंसिल प्रस्ताव पास कर चुकी है।

"It learns with regret that, in the course of discharging their duties, the police personnel are reported to have entered some hostels without permission and even beaten up innocent students which may be inquired into by an appropriate Committee"

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श्री बाबू सिंह (दोसा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर अधिक कुछ नहीं कहूँ और न ही कोई भाषण दूँगा। लेकिन कुछ मूल प्रश्न उठते हैं कि आखिर इस विश्वविद्यालय में यह सब क्यों हुआ। शिक्षा मंत्री जी कई बार कह चुके हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय में राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप नहीं होगा। पिछली सरकार भी यही कहती थी। लेकिन इस के बावजूद विश्वविद्यालय में लगातार राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप होता रहा है। श्रीमाली जी बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति रह चुके हैं देखना पड़ेगा कि वह हैं कौन। वह श्रीमाली जी जो राजस्वान में उदयपुर से कांग्रेस के टिकट पर चुनाव लड़े, और जिन्होंने बुरी तरह से मात खाई। वह श्रीमाली जी, जिन्होंने उपकुलपति के पद पर रहते हुए विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसी नियुक्तियों की जिससे यह वातावरण बना।

हमें शुरु से आखिर तक सब घटनाओं को देखना चाहिए कि वहाँ यह सब क्यों हुआ। 6 अगस्त, 1977 को मंडिकल सभा की समिति की बैठक ने एक प्रस्ताव पारित करने की मांग की—विद्यार्थी परिषद् के समक्ष प्रस्ताव किया जाता है कि एम० बी० बी० एस० कौंसिल में प्रवेश के लिए होने वाली पी० एम० टी० परीक्षाओं से काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की क्वालिफाईंग परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले

विद्यार्थियों को पी० एम० टी० परीक्षा में उनके द्वारा प्राप्त कुल अंकों का 10 प्रतिशत बेटेज दिया जाये।

मेडिकल समिति ने एकेडेमिक कौंसिल को यह जो रिपोर्ट भेजी, उस का आधार यह था कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अपने मेडिकल कालेजों में क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्य आधारों पर दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों के लिए कुल 400 सीटों में 272 सीटें सुरक्षित करता है। प्रलीगड विश्वविद्यालय अपने मेडिकल कालेज की 50 प्रतिशत सीटें अपने विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुरक्षित करता है और इसी तरह वर्धा तथा पांडिचरी मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट भी अपने विद्यार्थियों के लिए किसी न किसी रूप में सीटें सुरक्षित करने हैं।

18 अगस्त, 1977 को हुई विद्युत् परिवर्ध की बैठक ने निर्णय किया कि 1978 से एम० बी० बी० एस० में प्रवेश के लिए होने वाली पी० एम० टी० की परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सभी विद्यार्थियों को उन के कुल प्राप्तांक का 10 प्रतिशत बेटेज दिया जायेगा। 31 जनवरी, 1978 को इस निर्णय की पुष्टि के लिए इस एकेडेमिक कौंसिल की मीटिंग हुई। उन्होंने एक औरदार नयागा किया। उन्होंने कुछ संशोधन कर के इस की पुष्टि की और पुनः विचार के लिए फिर मेडिकल समिति को भेज दिया। तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस का क्या कारण था कि पहले तो उस को पास किया, उस की पुष्टि करने के लिए एकेडेमिक कौंसिल की बैठक बुलाई और उस में पुष्टि किए बिना संशोधन करके भेज दिया जब कि नियम के अनुसार यह है कि जब पुष्टि के लिए बैठक बुलाई जाय तो या तो वह अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं या पुष्टि कर के भेजें। लेकिन पहले उस में संशोधन किया और संशोधन कर के फिर पुनर्विचार के लिए नीचे की समिति को भेजा। इसी से वह परेशानी हुई।

दूसरी बात—जो इस समिति को उन्होंने भेजा इस बीच में विद्यार्थियों ने रेक्टर से मुलाकात की और रेक्टर ने उन से कहा कि आप बस प्रतिशत बेटेज के बजाय आरक्षण की मांग कीजिए, वह हम पूराकर देंगे। तो पचास प्रतिशत आरक्षण पर विद्यार्थी राजी हो गए। इस बात की पुष्टि करने के लिए फिर एक मीटिंग बुलाई 22 फरवरी को और 22 फरवरी की उस मीटिंग में यह तय किया कि इन विद्यार्थियों को यह सुविधा दी जाय। तो 18 अगस्त को यह सुविधा देने की मांग की पुष्टि उन्होंने की। 31 जनवरी की बैठक के अंदर इस की पुष्टि की और इसी में 22 फरवरी को जो मीटिंग बुलाई वह बुलाई थी डा० उडप्पा की अध्यक्षता में।

सभापति महाशय : नाथू सिंह जी, आप सवाल कीजिए।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मवाल इसी मेसे निकल रहा है। 22 फरवरी को जो मीटिंग डा० उडप्पा की अध्यक्षता में बुलाई उस में जो निर्णय पहली समिति दे चुकी थी उस की बिल्कुल उलट दिया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि न तो हम बेटेज देंगे न पचास प्रतिशत आरक्षण देंगे और न बी एस सी पार्ट वन के विद्यार्थियों को इस में कोई सुविधा देंगे। उन्होंने बिल्कुल इस को उलट दिया। मेरा सवाल यह है कि वह डाक्टर उडप्पा जो हैं उन की नियुक्ति किस ने की? उन को उस समिति का अध्यक्ष किस ने बनाया, कैसे बनाया? उडप्पा साहब की नियुक्ति डा० श्रीमाली ने कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर के की क्यों कि इस निदेशक के पद पर या तो सीनियर प्रोफेसर हो उस की नियुक्ति हो सकती है या दो साल तक डीन हो उस की नियुक्ति हो सकती है। न तो वह सीनियर प्रोफेसर थे.. (व्यवधान).....

सवाल-जवाब : आप तो बहस कर रहे हैं। आप सबाल पूछिए।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह है कि डा० उडप्पा की जो नियुक्ति डा० श्रीमाली ने की क्या वह सही थी और अगर सही नहीं थी तो उन की गलत नियुक्ति क्यों की गई ?

तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि उस के बाद जब 25 फरवरी को रैक्टर साहब से विद्यार्थी मिले तो उन्होंने कहा कि 28 फरवरी को मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं। 28 को उन्होंने मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई। 2 मार्च के लिए डा० उडप्पा को कहा गया कि मीटिंग बुलाये। लेकिन 2 मार्च को किसी तरह की मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई। इस से छात्रों में असंतोष हुआ कि मीटिंग बुला कर बात भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। ता वहां पर हा, हल्ला हुआ और ऐसी स्थिति में हम लोग पहुँचे। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस समय भी पूरा जो आप का शिक्षा विभाग है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय में और यू० जी० सी० में कुछ लोग पुरानी मरकार के ऐसे पिटू बँटे हुए हैं जो आज विश्वविद्यालय का वातावरण शांत नहीं देखना चाहते। उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय में एमरजेंसी के अदर जो पुराने लोग भर रखे थे, उन को भी आज तक नहीं बदला गया। तो मेरा सवाल है कि क्या मंत्री जी जो इस तरह के भ्रष्ट लोग उनके मंत्रालय में और यू० जी० सी० के अदर बैठे हैं, पुराने लोगों के रिश्तेदार पुराने जो मंत्री थे उनके रिश्तेदार और डा० श्रीमाली जैसे लोगों के रिश्तेदार जो शिक्षा विभाग में बैठे हैं जो आज इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं क्या उन को वे निकालेंगे और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

शिक्षा में जो यह असंतोष का वातावरण बना उस का कारण खास तौर से यह था कि मैट्रिकल कालेज में उन को प्रवेश नहीं मिल रहा था। तो क्या मंत्री जी इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे शिक्षा व्यवस्था के अदर कि इन लोगों की शिक्षा को रोजगार के साथ

जोड़ा जाय और विश्वविद्यालयों के वास्तविक को जांच करने के लिए क्या आप विश्वविद्यालयों में इस तरह की कोई समिति बनायेंगे जैसे बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में वहां की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए वहां के नागरिकों ने एक नागरिक समिति बनायी है ? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहंगा कि क्या हर विश्वविद्यालय में वह इस तरह की कोई समिति बनायेंगे ? जिसमें वहां के प्रतिष्ठित नागरिक, विद्यार्थी और वहां के प्रोफेसर्स जिनका राजनीति से कोई लेना देना नहीं है जोकि बिल्कुल शिक्षा से संबंधित हों—इस प्रकार के लोगों की आप हर विश्वविद्यालय में कोई कमेटी बनायेंगे और इस पूरी घटना की न्यायिक जांच करने के लिए कोई डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी करने के बजाये या तो समद सदस्यों की समिति बनाकर जांच करवाये या वहां के प्रतिष्ठित नागरिकों की समिति बनाये—क्या इस प्रकार की जांच करवाने के लिये आप तैयार हैं जिस से कि वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लग सके और दोषी लोगों को दण्ड दिया जा सके ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र श्रीमान् आप जानते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान सस्था कानून के मुताबिक चलती है और हमारी पार्टी ने वायदा किया है कि कानून के मुताबिक चलायेंगे। हम कानून तो बदल सकते हैं लेकिन जब तक कानून नहीं बदलते हैं, जब तक समद कानून नहीं बदलती है तब तक जो कानून मौजूद है उसके मुताबिक ही चलना पड़ेगा। अभी जो कानून मौजूद है उसके मुताबिक हम उनकी स्वतंत्रता में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए जिन सुझाव दिए गए हैं उन पर हम कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते। अगर हम कुछ करते हैं जिनके खिलाफ वह काम होगा व तुरन्त कोर्ट में चले जायेंगे और हमारा काम रोक देंगे।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा था क्या आप ससस्वदस्यों की कोई समिति बनाकर भ्रज जो निष्पक्ष जांच कर सक और क्या

आप विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रतिष्ठित नागरिकों, प्रोफेसरों और विद्यार्थियों को लेकर समिति बनायेंगे जोकि पहले से ही विचार कर सकें और इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा न होने पाये ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : हमारे मंत्रालय की ओर से पहले ही हर विश्वविद्यालय को सुझाव गया है कि विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर एक ऐसी कमेटी बन जाये जिसमें छात्रों के प्रतिनिधि हो और शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधि हो—बाहर के लोगो को लेने का सबाल नहीं है। जिस तरह का झगडा चल रहा है उसके लिए हमारी ओर से यह सुझाव गया है।

श्री नाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यू० जी० सी० में प्रो० नरुल हसन के पक्ष के साथी प्रो० मतीश चन्द्र बैठे हुए हैं, वे, जिनका अनुदान दिया जाता है उसमें गडबडी करवाते हैं। तो जो आपके दफ्तर में इस तरह के लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो उनसे मिलकर इस तरह का काम करते हैं क्या उन के खिलाफ भी आप कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ? और आप न्यायानय में जाने से क्यों डरते हैं ? इससे आप डरेंगे तो आप सरकार चला नहीं सकेंगे हैं। आप उनको न्यायानय में जाने दीजिए। ऐसे कोई उदाहरण हैं जिनमें उन्होंने गडबडी की है।

श्री चन्द्र शोहर सिंह : सभापति जी मैं मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे युवा संगठन व प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल कर लेंगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : विश्वविद्यालय में जो छात्र संगठन है उनको तो साथ लेना है क्योंकि विद्यार्थी और शिक्षकों के बीच में एक सम्पर्क बनना चाहिए।

15 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

श्री श्री राय बागड़ी (मथुरा) सदन के सदस्य श्री राम किशन जी जो मेरे बरिष्ठ

मित्र हैं और जिन्होंने भारत में अकूतों और नरीयों का साथ दिया है और इस देश में डा० लोहिया की परम्पराओं को निभाया है और मेरे साथी रहे हैं।

मुझे को मालूम नहीं क्या कारण था कि उन्होंने 2 मार्च, 1978 को अपने भाषण में भावुकता में आकर या यों कहिये कि वे भरतपुर की जनता की पीडा को बरदाश्त न कर सकें हो मेरे लिए कहा कि मुझे यह ध्याल रखना चाहिए कि मैं ससद् सदस्य हूँ किसी ग्राम पंचायत का सरपंच नहीं हूँ। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि डा० लोहिया में बड़ा आदमी ससदीय प्रणाली में उन्होंने और मैंने किसी को माना नहीं। मुझे फर्क है कि मैं लोक मभा में डा० लोहिया और मधु एव राम सेवक यादव जी जैसे बरिष्ठ नेताओं का नेता रहा हूँ।

श्री राम किशन जी ने यह भी आरोप लगाया कि मैंने अफमरो की मीटिंग करके ठकम दिया कि पानी भरतपुर से मथुरा में नहीं आना चाहिए और इसको रोका जाये।

अध्यक्ष जी मेरी निगाह में माव प्राणी न सिर्फ भारत बल्कि समार में कोई भी है, कोई अंतर नहीं है। सिर्फ फर्क इतना है कि किसी की मौत या किसी का दुख ब्रमे पर जबरदस्ती क्या लादा जाये।

अमल में माननीय रामकिशन जी भूल गए कि जब तक गोवर्धन नहीं उठेगा तब तक इन्द्र का कोप जो पृथ्वी को पीडित करता है उससे राष्ट्र नहीं बच सकेगा। यह मैं नहीं कहा रहा हूँ आज से 5,000 वर्ष पहले भगवान् कृष्ण ने गोवर्धन उठा कर बज्र को बाढ़ से बचाया था।

मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री रामकिशन जी ने इतनी ममता जो क्षेत्र से दिखाई, जो सकीर्णता के शब्द मेरे लिए इस्तेमाल किए, अगर अपने

[श्री मनी राम बाबड़ी]

लिप करते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। असल में दोष क्या है कि बाढ़ जब आती है तब सब चिल्लाने हैं और जब बाढ़ चली जाती है तो सो जानें हैं।

मैंने हाथी कमीशन की मीटिंग मथुरा में बुलाई और श्री रामशिकन जी ने जो सहयोग दिया उसी का परिणाम है कि आज भरतपुर 750 करोड़ और मथुरा 1050 करोड़ रुपए बाढ़ के लिये लगना मजूर हुआ है। मेरे दोस्त मेरे पर आक्षेप करने के बजाय अपने क्षेत्र में जाकर सरकारी नौकरशाही के वान खोलें और इस काम को जो बाढ़ रोकने का है उसे तेजी में चलवायें ताकि भरतपुर में बाढ़ आने में पांच और न मधुग में।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे उस साथी का जिसने अभी जूतम के खिलाफ आवाज सुनना भी पसन्द न किया था यह बात दूसरी है कि वे मुझे भूल गए हैं यह स्पष्ट हो जाये कि मैंने जो कुछ भी किया है इस भावना से नहीं किया है कि किसी अन्य क्षेत्र का नुकसान पहुँच बल्कि मैं अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने के लिए किया है।

अच्छा हमारा माननीय श्री रामकिशन जी ने मुझको छोड़ा जिससे कि मथुरा भरतपुर और हरियाणा की जनता इस मंत्र का समर्थन गोवर्धन उठाए और भारत को बचाओ।

सभापति महोदय प्रामीडिज्ज मैं उतनी ही बात लिखी जायगी जितना दन के बयान में लिखा हुआ है।

15:05 hrs

[MR DEPUY-SPEAKER in the Chau]

METTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) NEED FOR INSTALLATION OF STATUES OF DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA AND DR SHAYMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE NEAR PARLIAMENT HOUSE

श्री राम किशन बाबबान (हाथीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज जिस सवाल को उठा रहा हूँ वह एक ऐसे महापुरुष का सम्बन्ध है जिस ने न सिर्फ आजादी की लड़ाई में बल्कि जिसने जीवन भर आजादी के बाद भी हमेशा जुल्मों के खिलाफ मर्घर्ष किया है। विस्मय पर जब हमला हुआ, तो सब से पहले उस महापुरुष ने आवाज उठाई। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान का मामला आया, तब उस ने आवाज उठाई और नेपाल की जेल में से बचे भागे। लार्ड इविन और जार्ज पंचम के स्टैंड, जो इन्डिया गेट के सामने थे और विदेशी जब हमारे शासक थे उन वक्त लगाए गए थे, को उखाड़ फेंकने का काम इसी महापुरुष की देन है। उस में हमारे माननीय बागड़ी भी थे और दूसरे बहुत से नेता थे। तो उस महापुरुष डा० लोहिया और उस के बाद डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की यादगारे स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में मैंने 377 के तहत इस मामले को उठाने के लिये लिखा था जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

'मैं आप का अत्यन्त ही प्रभारी हूँ कि आप ने अत्यन्त लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने का मोर्चा दिया है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया उन नेताओं में से हैं जिन का जीवन शायिन जनता के लिए समर्पित था। जिन्होंने कहा था कि नाग मरी बात सुनेंगे जहर सुनेंगे लेकिन शायद मरे मरने के बाद? डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सिर्फ विदेशी हुकूमत से जूझते रहे बल्कि आजादी के बाद भी देश की शोषित पीढ़ी जनता के लिए उन्हें काफी यातनाये सहनी पड़ी और जेल की चारदीवारी के अन्दर बंद रहना पड़ा। आज हम लोग जो सरकारी पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं वह उन्हीं की देन हैं। डा० लोहिया को कई बार विदेशी प्रतिभाये हटाने के जुम में भी जेल जाना पड़ा। आज हम अफसोस है कि हमने न सिर्फ डा० लोहिया को भुलाया है बल्कि उन की नीतियों को भी भूलने जा रहे हैं। आज कहीं भी उस

कृषि मंत्रालय की प्रतिमा बड़ी है जबकि इस विस्ती महुनगरी में सैकड़ों प्रतिमायें हैं। घट: मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना कि पालियामेंट हाउस के सामने ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन के बगल वाले चौक पर डा० मोहिमा की प्रतिमा 23 मार्च को स्थापित की जाए। साथ ही साथ एक और महान पुरुष डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, जो बहुत बड़े पालियामेंटरियन से तथा देश को शायद ही ऐसा विद्वान बक्ता मिला हो, की प्रतिमा इन्डिया गेट के सामने या पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट में स्थापित की जाए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, डा० धर्मदेकर और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जैसे महापुरुषों की प्रतिमा भी संसद् के केन्द्रीय कक्ष में लगनी चाहिए, तथा इनके जन्म दिवस पर सार्वजनिक छुट्टी की घोषणा की जाये। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय और सरकार इस और गम्भीर-तापूर्वक विचार कर इसी सत्र में एक बन्तव्य देंगे।

(ii) REPORTED SUPPLY OF ADULTERATED PESTICIDES TO FARMERS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometime back the House was in a serious discussion about a rape case. Now I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a serious subject, which is no less serious than a rape case. You will find that adulteration is there in every sphere of our lives and the Government is a silent spectator. I have got here this plant which has died due to the rape by the adulterators. This is not a mere plant. It is a very important vessel to cross the days of our lives. Even the pesticide supplied in West Bengal is adulterated. Due to adulteration the farmers face difficulties which cause national loss on the one hand. On the other hand due to financial difficulties the cultivators are not able to repay their loans,

which have been given to the farmers by the Government. This plant was collected from a farmer named Madan Das, Manjza Kanchan Nagar of Burdwan District. It is infested by the stem borer. It is the scientific name of the plant disease. Curative measures have been taken by the cultivators in due time and in day time. But they have got no effect. Spraying was done in broad daylight but it has not had any effect. It is very unfortunate for the nation that the Price Control Department of the Government is doing nothing and looking like an inanimate object. The pesticide's name is Dimecron. The company's name is CIBA. It is a very famous company all over the world. The effect is that thousands of acres of paddy have been lost without any remedy. I draw the attention of the Government to this serious matter so that they may take action regarding this. This affects cultivation of paddy and jute not only in West Bengal but all over the country.

(iii) REPORTED ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN UNIVERSITIES

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): Sir, it has now become fashionable for some dubious intellectuals to raise the question of academic freedom in Universities. The newspapers day in and day out have statements published of people who were originally with them and still are with them, who are constantly raising, raking up the question of interference in academic freedom in the universities.

So, if one scans the names of the protesting dons, it becomes easily apparent that those who utilised political power in the past for naked personal advancement and to obtain *malafide* and out-of-turn promotions are precisely those who are raising a scare of political influence under the new Government.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

Recently a JNU professor objected to the *locus standi* of Shri Morarji Desai enquiring into malpractices during the emergency in Universities. This should have been welcomed because of Morarji Bhai's moral stature and also he has long experience as Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith.

Now, Sir, what these professors really object to is that having padded their nests by their disgraceful collaboration with the previous dictatorial regime, they are to face an exposure of their own lack of academic standing. This has obviously made them insecure. They can no more assume that they can live comfortable luxurious lives without fear of accountability.

Sir, the cry of autonomy of Universities should not be a cover for unlimited freedom to run Universities as mini-kingdoms for a few feudal-lords posing as academicians.

However, having said this, I would also like to draw the Prime Minister's attention through you to the fact that a proper enquiry of the Universities is being impeded by the control of information flowing to him. This control is being exercised by an unholy alliance of discredited University professors and the corrupt administrators both in the Universities and in the Education Ministry.

I would like to give you an illustration. The Prime Minister enquired into the matter regarding the I.I.T., Delhi and all the people who are supplying him the files from the Education Ministry are people who have their sons and daughters studying in the IIT and whose admission was made available by very dubious means.

Sir, this clearly shows that because of this kind of collaboration interests and conflict of interest, it is not possible for the Prime Minister to get a proper, uninterrupted and unadulterated flow of all information.

Therefore, Sir, a proper enquiry by the Prime Minister of these Universities must be preceded by a purge or a major re-shuffle of University administrators both in the Universities and in the Ministry of Education.

(iv) REPORTED DAMAGE TO CROPS DUE TO RECENT HEAVY HAILSTORMS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री श्रीराम बालाजी (मथुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस जगह से यहाँ आ रहा हूँ वह स्थान मथुरा भारत में किसानों का प्रतीक है। वहाँ गोपाल कृष्ण हलधर थे। भ्रमल में भारत किसानों का देश है। जब किसानों पर आपत्ति आई, तो राजा जनक ते हल चलाया। भगवान् कृष्ण गोपाल-हलधर- ने भी न सिरुँ हल चलाया, बल्कि गड्यें चलाई और गोबर्द्धन को उठा कर उस क्षेत्र को बाढ़ से बचाया। उस के बाद समय समय पर महात्मा गांधी, डा० नोहिवा, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण और आज के गण्डर्पति किसानों के लिए संघर्ष करते रहे हैं। किसान समस्त भारत का प्रतीक है। लेकिन वह कितना भ्रमण है कि हालाँकि जनता पार्टी और विपक्ष दोनों ही किसानों की शक्ति के बल पर यहाँ बैठते हैं, लेकिन किसानों के दर्द की बात यहाँ नहीं उठाई जाती है। अगर किसानों के दर्द की कोई बात यहाँ उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है, या उठाई जाती है, तो जो लोग किसानों की शक्ति के द्वारा यहाँ आये हैं, वे कहते हैं कि किसानों की बात यहाँ न उठाई जाये।

जब जनता पार्टी का शासन आया, तो इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ी क्रांति हुई, एक नानाशाह खत्म हुआ और जनतंत्र का जन्म हुआ। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इन्द्र का कोप हुआ और देश में बाढ़ की विपत्ति आई। शासन ने इस बारे में बहुत काम किया, जिस से लोगों को कुछ राहत मिली, लेकिन जितना काम करना चाहिए, उनका नहीं हुआ। इस के बाद

किसानों के लिए गन्ने, कपास, सरसों और गुड़ और ह के भाव की समस्या पैदा हुई। अब ओलावृष्टि से, जिसे उर्दू में जालाबारी कहते हैं, किसानों की समस्त फसल खराब हो गई है।

कृषि मंत्री खुद किसान हैं और किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। यह सदन भी किसानों का प्रतिनिधि है। अच्छा होता कि इस सवाल पर यहाँ बहस की जाती। अगर ऐसा होता, तो हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के दर्द के लिए वह एक फाहे का काम देती और किसान यह महसूस करते कि यह सदन हमारे गम में शरीक है और वह हमारे दर्द पर सहानुभूति से विचार कर रहा है। कम से कम यह भावना तो होती कि जालाबारी या ओला-वर्षा से किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उस के लिए कुछ मुआवजा दिया जाये। हम उन्हें बीमे की कोई सहायता नहीं दे सके हैं, जबकि कारों वगैरह के लिए, और कारखानेदारों को, यह सुविधा मिली हुई है।

किसान बेचारे अनपढ़ हैं। लेकिन गांधी जी के सपनों के मुताबिक और डा० लोहिया के शब्दों में कभी वह दिन आयेगा, जब भारत का किसान उठेगा और अपनी किस्मत का फैसला खुद करने के काबिल होगा, और तब इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी भाग भाग कर उस का काम करेंगे। अच्छा होता कि कृषि मंत्री कम से कम यह ऐलान तो करते कि किसानों को जाला बारी या ओला-वृष्टि से जो नुकसान हुआ है, उस का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा।

हमारे विरोधी भाई बोलने में कम नहीं हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि वे बोलते तो बहुत हैं। लेकिन वे कभी एक मेम्बर की, और कभी दूसरे मेम्बर की, जूठी थाली उठा कर भागते हैं, और उसी में खाना शुरू कर देते हैं।

लेकिन वह बुनियादी सवालों—किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीबों के सवालों—को नहीं लेते हैं। अगर इस हाऊस में बुनियादी सवालों को लिया जायेगा, तभी देश और लोकतन्त्र मजबूत होगा। अगर विरोधी लोग बुनियादी सवालों को उठाएँ, तो मुझे खुशी होगी, जैसा कि हम लोग उठाया करते थे। लेकिन दूसरों के सवालों को उठाना, किसी के गीत गाना और किसी की टांग खींचना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं कृषि मंत्री से बड़े पुरजोर शब्दों में अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह कानून की दलदल में न फँसें। वह बाबा नानक के अनुयायी हैं, जिन्होंने बुढ़ापे में हल चलाया था—हालाँकि यह नहीं कि रोटी की कमी थी, वह तो सारे संसार का दाता था। कानून इजाजत दे या नहीं, लेकिन उन्हें कम से कम इस सदन के जरिये सारे भारत के किसानों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए कि जालाबारी से जो नुकसान हुआ है, सरकार उस की क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप डा० लोहिया के शिष्य रहे हैं। आप शेरों के नीचे बैठे हुए हैं। आप शेरों से दबने की बात न करें, बल्कि उन के पंजों को पकड़ कर शेरों की बात करें और बरनाला साहब को आदेश दें कि वह इस बारे में कुछ कहें।

15. 25 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1978-79

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1978-79 for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may if they desire to move

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the

third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 11A and 12 to 22".

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1978-79 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand.	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	2,53,53,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	12,65,27,000
3	Payments to Worked Lines and others.	70,25,000
4	Working Expenses—Administration	160,85,35,000
5	Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	703,96,12,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating Staff	359,71,86,000
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	329,69,90,000
3	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	110,79,62,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses.	65,51,82,000
10	Working Expenses—Staff Welfare.	59,00,81,000
11	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	145,00,00,000
11A	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund.	50,00,00,000
12	Dividend to General Revenues and Contribution for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax.	232,82,40,000
13	Open Line Works (Revenue)	10,29,73,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.	65,70,17,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	1298,98,89,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	46,23,16,000
17	Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund.	8,54,22,000
18	Appropriation to Development Fund	31,78,23,000
19	Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund.	33,64,37,000
20	Payments towards Amortisation of Over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund.	136,24,77,000
21	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	10,18,35,000
22	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	8,05,58,000

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट पर सारे राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से इस थोड़े से समय में मैं चर्चा नहीं कर सकता न करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस रेलवे बजट पर कुछ जो खास तौर से मेरे राज्य से संबंधित समस्याएँ हैं उनके बारे में अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहूँगा दुर्भाग्य है हमारे इस राजस्थान प्रदेश का कि गिछले 25-30 वर्षों में राजस्थान जो क्षेत्र के हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान का दूसरा सब से बड़ा राज्य है जहाँ कि 22 पुराने राजाओं के राज्यों को मिला कर एक राज्य बना है, वहाँ जो कुछ भी रेलवे का विकास हुआ वह कुछ राज्यों में राजाओं ने उस समय किया, उस के बाद आजादी मिलने के बाद कोई विकास रेलवे का नहीं हुआ। सिर्फ गंगानगर की तरफ एक थोड़ा सा टुकड़ा ब्राडगेज का बनाया है और कुछ मीटर गेज में उदयपुर से हिम्मतनगर तक एक नया टुकड़ा बना है। इस प्रकार देखा जाय तो राजस्थान में इस के अलावा और कोई विकास रेलों का नहीं हुआ है। मैं हर साल बजट को देखता रहा हूँ और कुछ मुद्दे राजस्थान से संबंधित सदन के सामने रखता भी रहा हूँ और इसी इरादे से कि दण्डवते साहब कुछ इस पर सोचें और विचारें, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने काफी गहराई से इस को देखा है। इस में सिवाय इस के कि कहीं छोटे मोटे पुल का प्रावधान है, कहीं किसी वर्कशॉप के अंदर डेढ़ करोड़ का अगर विकास करना है तो दस लाख रुपये उस के लिए रख दिए हैं, इसके अलावा और ज्यादा बात राजस्थान के मुताल्लिक नहीं है। जो मेन लाइन जयपुर से अलवर होते हुए अहमदाबाद जाती है उस के बारे में कह रहे हैं कि सात साल से सर्वे हो रहा है और इस को ब्राडगेज बनाया जायेगा। कोटे से सवाई माधोपुर जो पुरानी ब्राडगेज बनी हुई है उस के अलावा और कोई ब्राडगेज राजस्थान में नहीं है।

राजस्थान जैसे मैंने निवेदन किया क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा है। राजस्थान नहर वहाँ पर बन रही है, जिस का उत्पादन बहुत बड़ा होने वाला है। पहला फेस उसका पूरा होनेवाला है। उस इलाके में रेलों की जहाँ-जहाँ जरूरत है, जिस के बारे में सर्वे हो चुका है, उस की आज तक कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई, किस तरह से वहाँ का उत्पादन देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में जायगा, इस की कोई चर्चा नहीं है। वह बहुत रेतीला इलाका है, उस के बारे में आज तक रेलवे विभाग ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

एक और बहुत छोटा सा सवाल है—तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सिलेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में। इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान का मामला पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, इलाहाबाद में जाता है। यहाँ पर इस चर्चा को उठाया गया और आप के जो प्रैडीसेसर थे—मिश्र जी—उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि राजस्थान में जहाँ रेलवे के 6 डिवीजन हैं, कम से कम एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ऐसे छोटे लोगों की भरती के लिये किसी डिवीजनल हेड-क्वार्टर पर बना देंगे। यह आश्वासन रिकार्ड पर मौजूद है। मैंने इस मामले को दो-तीन दफ़ा उठाया। तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पदों पर पहले तो राजस्थान के लोगों की भरती हो ही नहीं पाती, क्योंकि वे उतनी दूर नहीं पहुँच पाते, बहुत थोड़े लोग वहाँ पहुँचते हैं। तो कम से कम एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन राजस्थान के लिये तत्काल बना दीजिये, जिस के लिये इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया जा चुका है—चाहे जोधपुर में बना दीजिये, चाहे जयपुर में, चाहे बीकानेर में, कहीं भी बना दीजिये। तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी में राजस्थान के लोगों की भरती बिल्कुल नहीं हो रही है, उस के लिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि बहुत छोटा सा मसला जो पड़ा हुआ है, उस को आप पूरा कर दें।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

इसी तरह से सांभर-डाइवर्शन आप कर रहे हैं। सांभर झील में पिछले दो-तीन साल से बरसात ज्यादा होने से पानी भर जाता है, रेलवे लाइन करीब 17-18 मील पानी कि नीचे डूब जाती है, जिसके कारण सारा जोधपुर और मारवाड़ का इलाका, जयपुर और ईस्टर्न राजस्थान तथा सारे हिन्दुस्तान से कट जाता है, पूरा रेलवे ट्रैफिक अजमेर में डाइवर्ट हो कर फिर कहीं जा सकता है। दुगना तो इस में माल का किराया लगता है, पैसेंजर का भी दुगना किराया लगता है। उस रेल को आप चला नहीं सकते, इस वजह से उस डाइवर्शन को बनाना अब आप ने स्वीकार किया है उस डाइवर्जन के लिए जो प्राविजन किया गया है वह मुझे कहीं नहीं मिला कि कितना प्राविजन है। कुछ अर्थ वर्क चल रहा है लेकिन कितने अर्थ में उसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं उसके बारे में मैं कोई जानकारी इस बजट में प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। 17-18 मील का वह डाइवर्जन है, उसको जब आपने चालू कर दिया है तो जल्दी पूरा करने की कोशिश करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue next time when we take up this discussion.

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions; thereafter we take up Private Members Business.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for progressive and rapid increase in travel facilities and amenities, more for second class passengers than for first class and ACC commuters (1)].

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Basic change in the approach and policy needed regarding construction of new railway lines particularly in the backward and distant regions, which must take place irrespective of profit consideration and substantially, if not exclusively, for public interest and proper development (2)].

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take urgent and effective steps to eradicate widespread corruption in the railways resulting into extensive harassment to passengers and traders. (3)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Radical reorientation eventually leading to abolition of the Railway Board. (4)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct very soon an overbridge at the Navsari Railway

station with the railways bearing the expense thereon.(5)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exploring the possibility of starting a new train between Ahmedabad and Amritsar.(6)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start both the fast and the non-stop passenger trains between Ahmedabad and Baroda for the convenience of thousands of people living and working and travelling in this region.(7)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start some additional trains for the convenience of daily commuters including students between Baroda and Bulsar in Gujarat (On the Western Railway).(8)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the Sabarmati Express from Ahmedabad to Varanasi via Bhopal.(9)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to start the conversion work of the meter gauge into broad gauge between Ahmedabad and Delhi. (10)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to construct a foot bridge at Ranip and Sabarmati near Ahmedabad, on the Western Railway for the convenience of passengers and pedestrians.(11)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide bed rolls at cheap rates to second class passengers travelling on long distance. (12)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to start construction of the new Bhavnagar—Tara-pur railway line in Gujarat.(13)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to introduce diesel engines on certain passenger express trains in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat and to speed up some of those trains(14)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for drastic costs in the expenditure by the Railway Board and other railway administrative overlords and bureaucrats. (15)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for shifting of the Western Railway headquarters from Bombay to some major city in Gujarat like Ahmedabad or Baroda.(16)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct special sheds for the yatri sahayaks, i.e. porters specially at major railway stations.(17)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide clean, good, healthy living conditions, drinking water and proper educational

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]
facilities for the Railway employees and their families living in the Sabarmati Railway colony near Ahmedabad. (18)]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend railway line to Hazaribagh in Chhotanagpur (Bihar), Balurghat in North Bengal and other backward areas of the country. (79)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give bonus to the Railway employees. (80)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for abolition of Railway Protection Force and vesting that responsibility with the Gram Panchayat of the area in which the rail line is lying. (81)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Step-motherly attitude towards NCCRS by the Railway Ministry. (82)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a halt between Ambona and Kalubathan in Dhanbad district (Bihar) E. Railway. (83)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing the number of trains on the Patherdih-Dhanbad and Chandrapura-Dhanbad lines. (84)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a railway level crossing between Bandarchua and Nripenia village on the Pradhan-khanta-Patherdih line in Dhanbad district, Eastern Railway. (85)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge in Pradhankhanta and Radhanagar station of Eastern Railway in Dhanbad district. (86)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for running a passenger train from Dhanbad to Sindri via Pradhankhanta in Eastern Railway. (87)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run Burdwan-Ranchi passenger train via Gaya instead of Gomoh in Eastern Railway. (88)]

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-acceptance of the bonus demand of the Railway employees. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make casual labour regular employees. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have railway link between Ludhiana and Chandigarh. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have longer more stoppage of trains at Phillaur. (168)]

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have preliminary Engineering-cum-traffic survey for a new railway line between Krishnagar city junction and Shikarpur via Karimpur, under Eastern Railway Nadia, West Bengal. (157)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have signalling survey for making provision for inter-locking system between Ranaghat, Krishnagar city and Lalgola under Eastern Railway. (158)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have cost-cum-feasibility survey for electrification of Ranaghat-Lalgola section beyond Krishnagar city, Eastern Railway. (159)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have cost-cum-feasibility survey for electrification of

Ranaghat-Gede section, Eastern Railway. (160)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability of checking the broad day light wagon breakings at Muragachha, Bethuadahari, Debagram and Plassey stations under Lalgola-Ranaghat section on Eastern Railway. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Economic viability as a pre-condition in expanding railways in backward areas. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct a new railway line from Krishnagar city junction to Shikarpur under Ranaghat-Lalgola section, on Eastern Railway a backward area in the district of Nadia, West Bengal. (163)]

"That the demand under the head construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to electrify Ranaghat-Lalgola section under Eastern Railway beyond Krishnagar city junction. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to electrify Ranaghat-Gede section, Eastern Railway in the district of Nadia, West Bengal. (165)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines-

[Shri R. P. Das]

Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert to broad gauge line the Nabadwip—Shantipur narrow gauge rail line under Eastern Railway. (166)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct a loco shed at Krishnagar city junction. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the second class waiting room of Khagraghat road station, Eastern Railway from outside to the platform with better amenities without loss of time. (169)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a second foot-bridge at Krishnagar city junction under Ranaghat-Lalgola section, Eastern Railway to facilitate quick interchange of passengers. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the approach road to the Muragachha station, Eastern Railway. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital,

Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to renovate the main station building of Khagraghat Road station, Eastern Railway, making provision for more booking counters and double entrance to and exit from the platform. (172)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct second platforms at Dhubulia, Muragachha, Debagram and Plassey stations, Eastern Railway to facilitate interchange of passengers between Up and Down trains. (173)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct foot-bridge at Dhubulia, Muragachha, Debagram and Plassey stations under Eastern Railway to facilitate interchange of passengers between Up and Down trains. (174)]

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have full fledged loco shed at Kankinara, Eastern Railway. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run a classless fast train between Calcutta and Delhi. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay bonus to railway workers. (185)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to dismantle the Railway Board. (186)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to extend railway lines in North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura. (187)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allot sufficient money for early completion of Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta. (188)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open an alternative to the Hill Section in Assam. (189)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take up work on extension of railway line up to Balurghat in W. Dinajpur, West Bengal. (190)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to involve railway workers in railway administration and management. (191)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to double the Sealdah-Bongaon and Bandel-Katwa sections of Eastern Railway. (192)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a fly over near Barraenpore at Nilganj Road. (193)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a fly over at Lane Gardens where a new station is being constructed. (194)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a foot bridge at Talpukur near Barraenpore. (195)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake expansion of the Kanchrapara Railway Workshop. (196)]

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a broad gauge line from Tiruchirapalli to the major port at Tuticorin. (199)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

[Failure to electrify Madras-Arakonam and Madras-Gudur section of the Southern Railway. (200)]

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill up vacancies of 7 station masters in Adra Division which have fallen vacant from June, 1977. (295)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for up-grading the Bishnupur and Garbeta Railway stations in Adra Division, S. E. Railway. (296)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill up the vacancies of eight cabin men from Indrabil to Godaplasal in Adra Division, S. E. Railway. (297)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide electricity facility to all the quarters of railway employees. (298)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide health centre for railway employees at Garbeta station, in Adra Division, S. E. Railway. (299)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—

Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a well or a deep tube-well for supply of water to the staff quarters of Chandrakona station in Adra Division, S. E. Railway. (300)]

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the six Railway Service Commissions. (311)]

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct soon an over-bridge at Shakti Nagar crossing. Delhi. (327)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the Ring Railway in Delhi at the earliest to meet the traffic problem. (328)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of Railway platforms on important stations of Delhi to divert the goods trains to other platforms. (329)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct new halting stations at Shakti Nagar, Kirti Nagar and other places in Delhi. (330)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to avoid congestion on railway platforms and improve the sanitary conditions on all Delhi Railway stations (331)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ignoring of Scheduled Tribes in the recruitment in the Railway Department, particularly in the scale of officers (332)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct railway line from Sampla, District Rohtak to Jhajjar Tehsil of the same district and connect Jhajjar Tehsil to Bahadurgarh to Rohtak district (Haryana) (333)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPEAL OF CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT AND WITHDRAWAL OF MISA—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion of Shri Samar Guha's following Resolution for the repeal of Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act and withdrawal of MISA:

"This House recommends to the Government to redeem its sacred pledge, made to the people on the historic occasion of the last Lok Sabha Election, by forthwith repealing the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, which was passed by Parliament under a precarious condition of *de facto* captivity during the repressive Rule of Emergency and which aimed at conspiratorially crippling the democratic freedom of the Indian people and subverting the basic principle of Rule of Law in an unholy effort to perpetuate a quasi-authoritarian administration in the country in abject violation of the fundamental objective of the Indian Constitution, and recommends further to withdraw immediately the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) which was atrociously used during the above days of darkest period of our democracy as the main arm of suppression and oppression of the people in an ugly desire to protect the personal dictatorship of the former Prime Minister in utter defiance of the sovereign will of the people."

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav may continue his Speech.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) :
मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास श्री संमर गुहा का एक तार आ गया है, हो सकता है आपके पास भी आया हो ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have not yet reached that stage of discussion.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बने हुए लगभग एक साल हो रहा है। श्री समर गुह जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, जिस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रस्ताव को रखकर उन्होंने इस देश का श्रीर जनता पार्टी का बहुत बड़ा उपकार किया है। उन्होंने इस बात को याद दिलाया है कि 1977 के आम चुनाव के समय हमने जो प्रतिज्ञा की थी इस देश की जनता से उसको हमें पूरा करना चाहिए। अब वह समय आ गया है जब इसको एक दिन के लिए भी मुस्तवी नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आप देखें कि क्या स्थिति है? आप देश के किसी भी कोने में चले जायें, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या दक्षिण के किसी प्रदेश में चले जायें, जहाँ भी आप जायेंगे आप देखेंगे कि किसी न किसी तरह का अन्दोलन शुरू हो गया है। हर जगह छात्र संगठन, युवा जनता के लोग सरकार को अट्टीमेन्ट दे रहे हैं कि आपने वायदा किया था मंहगाई घटाने के लिए, आपने वायदा किया था बेकार लोगों को काम देने के लिए, एक साल हो गया है और हम अभी तक बेरोज़गार हैं, अब हम एक दिन भी नहीं टक सकते हैं, आप अपने वायदों को पूरा करें।

अब हमारा संविधान है उसके आर्टिकल 16(4) में लिखा हुआ है कि सरकारी सेवाओं में आबादी के जिस घंश का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होगा उसके लिए सरकार प्रबलम्ब स्टेट कानून बना करके उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देगी। 1977 के आम चुनाव के पहले जब जनता पार्टी का मैनिफेस्टो बन रहा था तो उसमें

हमने कहा था कि जो पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं जिनका सरकारी सेवाओं में नगण्य स्थान है उसके लिए, जिन मुठ्ठी भर लोगों ने सरकारी सेवाओं को मोनोपोलाइज कर लिया है उनकी मानोपोली को खत्म करके, जिनका उचित रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है उनको उचित रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने के लिए कानून बनायेंगे। लेकिन एक साल बीत जाने के बाद भी सरकार ने उसको पूरा नहीं किया है। बिहार में इस मामले को लेकर आग लगी हुई है। जो लोग सबियों से उपेक्षित हैं उन्होंने धंगड़ाई लेनी शुरू की है। इसीलिए मैं ने कहा कि श्री समर गुह ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है वह बहुत ही मौज है। समूचे सदन को एकमत से उसे पारित करके सरकार से कह देना चाहिए कि जितने भी वायदे किए गए हैं, चाहे मीसा सम्बन्धी वायदा हो या अनएम्प्लायमेंट सम्बन्धी हो वह पूरा किया जाये। चाहे पिछड़े वर्ग को संरक्षण का वायदा हो, चाहे मंहगाई खत्म करने का वायदा हो, सबको एक-एक कर के हम को पूरा करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज परिस्थिति देश में बदल गई है। 30 साल तक देश में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी। हर पांच साल के बाद कांग्रेस के लोग चुनाव के समय मैनिफेस्टो ले कर आते थे और चुनाव के बाद उस मैनिफेस्टो को भूल जाते थे। जनता भी सोई रहती थी, कोई अन्दोलन बगैर नहीं होता था। लेकिन अब देश की परिस्थिति इतनी ज्यादा बदल गई है कि एक साल तक वायदा-खिलाफ़ी देखने के बाद समूचे तबके के लोग अपनी-अपनी मांगों को लेकर उठ खड़े हुए हैं। यदि हम ने अपने उन वायदों को जो हम ने 1977 के चुनाव के पहले जनता से किये थे—जैसे हम चुनावों के बाद देश में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत खत्म हो गई और हमारी सरकार बनी, तो हम कर्ना-कर्ना काम करेंगे—उन वायदों को यदि हम ने पूरा नहीं किया तो देश में एक बाबैला मच जाएगा।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये इस सोवरेन-पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव इस समय हमारे सामने है, उस को हमें सर्व-सम्मति से पास करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज क्या स्थिति है? हमें यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है—एक तरफ तो हम सरकार पर यह दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि 42वें संविधान संशोधन को प्राउट-राइट रिजेक्ट करना चाहिये, मीसा को खत्म करना चाहिये, ये क म जिस समय हुकुमत हमारे हाथ में आई थी, उसी समय हो जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन दूसरी यह है कि दूसरी तरफ सरकार उसी मीसा को दूसरी शब्द में लाना चाहती है। हम लोगों को मालूम है—मैं धानी ही बात आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ—जब इन्दिरा गांधी न कोर्ट के दरवाजे बन्द कर किये थे, मीसा लागू कर दिया था, मम्बे देश को एक तरह से जेल-खाना बना दिया था, हम लोगों को मीसा में बन्द कर दिया गया था, हम लोगों के श्वरो को कुचक किया गया, सब सामान जब्त किया गया, माल-मवेशी ले गये। हम लोगों का ही नहीं, मान लीजिये हमारे खिलाफ मीसा का वारंट निकला था और हम मौजूद नहीं थे, तो गांव में हमारे बगल में जो लोग रहते थे, उन के माल-मवेशियों को उठा कर ले गये उन की सारी जायदाद को जब्त कर लिया गया और कोर्ट में इस के खिलाफ कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती थी। इतने बड़े जुल्म के बाद जब हम लोग बाहर आये, तो हम ने जनता से कहा था—यदि जनता पार्टी की हुकुमत आयेगी तो देश के अन्दर रूल-आफ-ला इस्टेब्लिश किया जायेगा, कानून का राज्य कायम किया जायेगा—जनता से यह हमारा वायदा था। दूसरा वायदा हम ने यह किया था कि जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड है, उस में भी हम संशोधन करेंगे, लेकिन

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या संशोधन हो रहा है? शासक आप ने भी देखा होगा एक तरह से संशोधन रूप में मीसा को हम क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में प्रस्थापित करने जा रहे हैं। वह मीसा जो एमर्जेंसी का मीसा था, उस से भी ज्यादा भयानक रूप में यह दूसरा मीसा आ रहा है। इस लिये मैं आप के जरिये सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है, इस को हमें पारित करना चाहिये और यदि हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया, तो आप समझ लीजिये कि अब 30 साल पहले की जनता नहीं है, 30 साल पहले के हिन्दुस्तान का छाव नहीं है, यदि वे देखते हैं कि हम बायदा खिलाफी कर रहे हैं तो वे धगड़ाई लेना शुरू कर देते हैं। इसलिये हम-भूल-भूलैया में न रहें। कांग्रेस ने तो तीस साल तक अपने बयबो को पूरा न कर के हुकुमत कर ली, लेकिन हम यदि अपने वायदे को भुला कर, कार्यान्वित न कर के, 10-15 साल भी इस देश में हुकुमत करना चाहे, यदि यह बात हमारे दिमाग में हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में बड़ी भूल कोई नहीं होगी। हम को जनता एक मिनट भी बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी यदि जितने वायदे हम ने जनता से किये हैं, उन को पांच साल के अन्दर पूरा कर के नहीं दिखलाया।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम समर गुह साहब को धन्यवाद करते हैं और हम समझते हैं कि चाहे मीसा के बारे में, चाहे सम्पत्ति के बारे में, चाहे फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के बारे में या जो भी वायदे हम ने जनता से किया है, उन को हमें पूरा करना चाहिये। जनता पार्टी की हुकुमत आने के बाद एक ही फ्रेडिट उस को मिल सकता है और वह यह कि हम ने इमर्जेंसी को खत्म किया और इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी को पुनर्स्थापित किया। यही हमारा एकमात्र फ्रेडिट है इस एक साल में लेकिन हम जो क्रिमिनल कोड में एमेडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं, उस से हम अपने उस फ्रेडिट को खत्म कर देंगे। इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्यों से

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद शर्मा]

निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो हरकत सरकार करना चाहती है डेमोक्रेसी को कस्टेन करने के लिए, नागरिकों की भाजबारी पर कुठारघात करने के लिए और कोर्ट का दरवाजा बन्द करने के लिए, उस को हम लोगों को नहीं चलने देना चाहिए और इस तरह की कार्यवाही सरकार को नहीं करनी चाहिए।

घ्राप के जरिये मैं सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर प्रवेश में छात्र आन्दोलन का जहा तक सवाल है, इस छात्र आन्दोलन पर इसी हाकूम में काल एटेशन घ्राया है और यही नहीं कि उत्तर प्रवेश में ही विश्वविद्यालय बन्द है बल्कि बिहार में भी चार, पाच आ यूनिवर्सिटिया है, उन को होली की छुट्टी के पहले ही बन्द कर दिया गया। होली की जो छुट्टिया होती थी उस के पहले ही समूचे बिहार की यूनिवर्सिटियों को बन्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि सरकार को यह डर हो रहा है कि अगर सभी यूनिवर्सिटियों को बन्द नहीं किया गया, तो जनएससामेट के खिलाफ, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जो भ्रमन-चैन देश में बिगड़ रहा है, वह और न दिगड़े। यह जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है, उन को यूनिवर्सिटियों को बन्द कर के क्या रोक जा सकता है और कितने दिन यूनिवर्सिटियों का बन्द कर के घ्राप उस को रोक सकते हैं। जनता के साथ जो बायदे किये गये हैं उन को पूरा किये दबैर घ्राप इस को नहीं रोक सकते हैं। जनता पार्टी और जनता पार्टी की सरकार निश्चित तौर पर जब जनता को दिये गये बायदो को पूरा करेगी, तभी जा कर आन्दोलन खत्म हो सकता है और देश में भ्रमन चैन हो सकता है और देश को घ्रागे बढ़ाने का भी काम हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं घ्राप के जरिये फिर माननीय सदस्यो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस प्रस्ताव को सर्वसम्मति से पास करें और घ्रापने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उस के लिए घ्राप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The position is that we have exhausted the

time that was allotted for this resolution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have received a telegram from my esteemed friend and colleague, Shri Samar Guha. It reads as follows: "Unwell—from Calcutta it has come—

"kindly defer my right of reply next day" Now, Sir, we may take that into consideration. I am given to understand that the hon. Minister also wishes to intervene.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): We shall also. .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of "we shall also". If at all, we can only think of his right of reply. Mr Chitta Basu, you please understand the position

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the position?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The position is that the time allotted for this resolution is exhausted. I must make one remark here because I have been waiting for a long time to make it. You see, there are several people who give notice of the resolutions. One Member gets at No 1, the other Member gets at No 2 and it is so happening in this House that everytime somebody gets No 1, he keeps on extending the time and then the No 2 has absolutely no meaning. I think that position should stop and the Members should also understand it.

Yes, Mr Kamath, you may continue.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am given to understand that the Minister would like to intervene when the mover of the resolution, Mr Guha, is present in the House. So, under Rule 340, I move that the debate on this motion be adjourned. Rule 340 may be read with proviso to Rule 29, which reads as follows:

"Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 27 and 28, any such business which is under discussion at the end of that

day—that is, today—shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that clause—that is, a fortnight hence—and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.”

So, Sir, if the Rules permit, I would like to move that the debate on the resolution be adjourned to the next day set down for this business, i.e., 31st March.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, Mr. Kamath, you cannot read the two rules together.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Why not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can move for adjournment, but then it will mean that it has to get again into the ballot.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: These two rules, are they incompatible? How can they be incompatible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, they are absolutely different as far as I can see.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But, Sir, a Member should get the benefit of the rules.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, Before Mr Kamath can move for adjournment, there will be further difficulty as I see from your point and that is, if the time is exhausted, as you say, for this particular Resolution by Shri Samar Guha, and as I see your point that the other resolution has also come up by priority, then before Shri Kamath's move for adjournment is acceptable to you and to the House, at least you must agree to extend the time allotted for this resolution. Otherwise, without agreeing first for the extension of time allotted for this resolution, what are you adjourning? The House must first agree to the extension of time. If the House does not

agree to the extension of time, then Mr. Kamath's move for adjournment of the debate has no meaning, because adjourning for what if the time is exhausted? That is my point. So, I think the House must first agree if it wants that the time allotted for Shri Samar Guha's resolution be extended by one hour. If that is agreeable to the House, then Shri Kamath's motion for adjournment can be put. That is my contention.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: How much time was allotted for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours. There are still five minutes more.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Was it not extended last time by one hour?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. No, it was not extended.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is why I am suggesting. Sir, let us extend the time for debate by one hour and then Mr. Kamath may move the motion and then we can proceed to the next resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to the House. But if it is for adjournment, Rule 30 will also apply which means that it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot. That is there in the Rule.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Any way five minutes still remain for the next day. It can be extended next day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Provided it gets in the ballot. Any way, you can move.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What about Rule 29, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can move for adjournment of the debate.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
Five minutes is there and when we take it up, then you can ask for extension of time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Is proviso to Rule 29 not applicable?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, but Rule 30 follows. Rule 30 speaks about adjournment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
They are contiguous, in juxtaposition—check by jow!

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I said the difficulty is that it has to get into the ballot. Any way you can move for adjournment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
I move that the debate on the Resolution be adjourned under Rule 340 to the next day set down for this business, i.e., 31st

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the debate on the Resolution be adjourned?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The debate is adjourned

15.49 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF ENGLISH AS ADDITIONAL LINK LANGUAGE

SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM
(Thanjavur): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that, besides Hindi being the link language, English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

This assurance was given by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But from that time in the House as well as outside, non-Hindi-speaking people have been demanding for the Constitutional amendment. I would ask the Home Minister why the assurance was given, when it was given, to whom it was given and under what circumstances it was given. The Prime Minister of the country will not be giving an assurance to anybody at anytime. An assurance is given when there is such a need because of the political atmosphere in the country. Under certain particular circumstances, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave that assurance. We demand that assurance must be given constitutional protection.

It is claimed that Hindi should become the link language of the States, because it is spoken by 42 per cent of the population. If this 42 per cent were to be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country, from Cape Comorin to Himalayas, the argument would be logical. But this 42 per cent is concentrated in one compact area, that is, the States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, if this 42 per cent is taken into consideration, it would be a permanent advantage to the people of this area and a permanent disadvantage to the people living in other areas. If, instead of 42 per cent, even if it is only 20 to 30 per cent, if Hindi is spoken throughout India, say, by 30 lakhs in Tamil Nadu, 30 lakhs in Kerala, 30 lakhs in Karnataka, 75 lakhs in Andhra and 80 lakhs in West Bengal and Assam and soon, then only we can say that Hindi is spoken throughout India.

If the Hindi-speaking people are scattered throughout India, it may be the logical thing that Hindi may be the official language of the States. It can also be the link language.

For Hindi-knowing people the official language of the State is Hindi and the medium of instruction of the State is Hindi and the link language is Hindi. Do you understand how many the advantages for the Hindi region and how many the disadvantages to the people in the non-Hindi-speaking regions are?

Then, again, we are not against Hindi as such. We are only against Hindi alone being made the official language of the State. There is the classical example of how Canada tackled this problem. Canada was created by immigrants from Europe. Canada has both English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians. Though the French-speaking Canadians are in a very small minority, they have accorded equal status and rights to both English and French. In the same way, we demand that English also be accorded the status of the official language of the State.

We, coming from the non-Hindi-speaking States, are sitting here. But some of the members here though knowing English put questions in Hindi and get answers also in Hindi. When we look at their faces, they give the impression "unless you know Hindi, you must keep quiet". This is the way the non-Hindi-speaking people are treated here.

Not only are the students against having Hindi as the only official language, but also the teachers and professors. Not only are the politicians against it, but also the common people, the industrialists and the Judges. Everybody is against Hindi as the only official language. Even the Janata Party in Tamil Nadu and even our hon. Minister, Shri Ramachandran, do not agree to Hindi as the only official language.

In the Janata Party conference held in Bangalore on 21st or 22nd January, 1978, an assurance was given that there would be no imposition of

one language on another and that all the languages would be given full scope for development. This was just before the elections. It was also an election strategy, and so people would not believe it being only an assurance given on the platform or a public meeting. If you want to gain the confidence of the non-Hindi-speaking people, Parliament is the place where you should give the assurance, and that too not by words but by bringing an amendment of the Constitution. Only if the assurance is turned into a protection can you gain the confidence of the non-Hindi-speaking people.

The Nehru assurance was given years ago. After that we requested the Congress people and the Congress Government to incorporate it in the Constitution, but in the House and outside the House the Congress people said: "We have been elected by the people consecutively for three or four terms. You are small parties and you cannot question our right. Whatever we say is correct, whatever we do is correct." Then, the smaller parties came to an understanding and formed themselves into the Janata Party. Now I ask the Government and the Janata Party not to follow the example of the Congress Party.

Tamil is rich in literature. Works like Paripadal, Padithru Pattu, Silappadikaram, Manimekalai etc., were written some two thousand years ago. Tholkappiyam, which is a work on grammar, was written some three thousand years ago. So, you can imagine the richness of the Tamil language. There is also the great work Tirukkural which has been described as: 'kalattal pazhamaiyum karuttal pudumaiyam, i.e., old in time but new in thought. Tamil is rich enough to become the official language of the Union, and if the Government of India accepts it as the official language, it will fulfil the requirements in all directions within a month. But I am not demanding my language; I am demanding English. I plead for

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[Shri S. D. Somasundaram.]

English. I speak for English not because I am enamoured of it, not because I think English ought to be given a higher place than my own mother tongue, but because it is the most convenient tool, most convenient medium which distributes advantages or disadvantages evenly to Hindi speaking people and non-Hindi speaking people. That is why we are asking for English to be the official language of the country.

16 hrs.

Hindi is the official language of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Some States have their own languages like Gujarat—Gujarati, Maharashtra—Marathi, Punjab—Punjabi, Andhra—Telugu, Kerala—Malayalam, Tamil Nadu—Tamil, etc. 9 small States have English as the State official language, namely, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Laccadives. But in the Central Government Secretariat, they prepare notes and letters in English and then translate them into Hindi and send Hindi version to non-Hindi speaking States. Whichever State wants Hindi translation, the Government may send. But in this way, you are wasting time, money and manpower in sending Hindi version to all States. You are saying both inside the House as well as outside that you are not imposing Hindi on anybody. But indirectly, you are sending circulars, letters to those offices like the LIC office, AG's office and Railway Departments which are in non-Hindi region like Madras, Kerala only in Hindi language and not in English.

People from the Hindi region were saying that after 1965 Hindi would be the official language of the country. But what happened in 1965? There were agitations against the single official language formula and that Hindi should not become the only official language of the country. The ex-Ministers, Shri Subramaniam and

Shri Alegesan had resigned on the issue of Hindi. I say the non-Hindi region people are not prepared to accept Hindi as the official language. It is not only that we are not prepared for Hindi but Hindi itself is not prepared to become the official language. I request, leave it to the people and let them develop their languages in their own time due to the natural process, without the backing of the Government. If the people think that Hindi has to become a link language, it will first have to be the *de facto* link language and then the *de jure* link language. I would request the Janata Government, the Janata Party, to come to a compromise. You should not bring in Hindi like this. Let the people decide it. You should have full confidence that Hindi by itself will become an official language. I think, you are passing a vote of No Confidence against Hindi, against the ability and the capacity of the Hindi region people to develop Hindi, when you want to bring Hindi with the backing of the Government. I would request you to amend the Constitution. Our Constitution is a flexible one. We can amend the Constitution accordingly to implement Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament to continue English as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that, besides Hindi being the link language, English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

Now, Shri Shyamaprasanna Bhat-tacharyya.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY
(Dharmapuri): My name is at No. 2;

it is my ~~turn~~ now to move the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As per the rules, there can be only one mover of the resolution. Being No. 2, you are getting the precedence in the speakers' list. That is all. Shri Bhat-tacharyya may speak after him.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM (Chengalpattu): I have also given my name to speak on this resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

Shri Ramamurthi

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI: Sir, the resolution for the consideration of the House is:

"This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that, besides Hindi being the link language, English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

*Sir, even in the last Session of Lok Sabha this Resolution of mine got a place in the Ballot and it was put on the agenda for the Private Members' Day. Since the resolution of my hon friend Shri Samar Guha got precedence over mine, my resolution lapsed. I am very happy that the Ballot Box of Lok Sabha has considered again this moment as the most opportune for introducing my resolution demanding that Pandit Nehru's assurance on language to the people of non-Hindi speaking States be given constitutional sanction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru gave this solemn assurance to the non-Hindi

speaking people, because he realised that so long as non-Hindi people do not want a language it should not be imposed on them. He realised that, unless a language is willingly accepted by the people, from whatever section they may come, it is useless to compel them to learn a language. His assurance was that so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it, English should continue as the additional link language. Till recently the people of Southern States were confident that Nehru's assurance would be honoured and they did not bother themselves about the official language of the country. The political transformation that has taken place in the country during the past 12 months, the political climate prevailing in the country now, has made them feel that even Nehru's assurance would go with the winds.

The Janata Party at the Centre is a party of political groups of varying voices and differing hues. It is a conglomeration, which has thrown the entire country in a cauldron of confusion. The Lok Sabha Elections proved that the Janata Party had no roots in the southern States. The people of southern States elected Congress candidates. The non-Hindi speaking people of Southern States have reaffirmed, in the recent elections to the State Assemblies, that they have no faith in the Janata Party, which has no economic policy except the plank of language fanaticism.

The leaders of Janata Party speak whatever comes to their mind, which has forfeited the confidence of the people of Southern States that Nehru's language assurance would be honoured by the present Central Government. They are afraid that their rights would be denied and they seek constitutional protection to Nehru's assurance on language.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. Ramamurthi]

Instead of concentrating on resolving the economic problems, the Janata leaders both in the Party and in the Government are spending their energy in slogan-mongering like ENGLISH NEVER HINDI EVER. I know the reason for this. The Janata Party Government is representing only Hindi-speaking States, and it is not a Central Government representing the entire nation. Naturally they want to cater to the palate of Hindi-speaking people only and in this process they do not mind even offending the susceptibilities of non-Hindi speaking people.

With his charismatic personality, Pandit Nehru could have declared Hindi as the only language of India on the dawn of 15th August, 1947 and the people would not have batted their eye-brows; they would not have resented it at all. Why did not Nehru do that? He knew that the language is the heart-beat of the people and he knew that language is next only to life. The future well being of the nation was dear to him. But the Janata leaders, who in a group took a solemn oath before the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi, are flouting the elementary tenets of Gandhism. Gandhi said that Hindustani should be the language of the nation. But, much to his chagrin, Hindi was made the language of the country. Now, the Janata Government, in spite of their commitment to democracy, is keen to push down the throat of unwilling people Hindi. I would like to warn them that they are only sowing the seeds of separation in the country with this kind of language chauvinism. In 1956 when the country was aflame in language fanaticism, Jawaharlal Nehru could have stood unmoved by the things happening around him. He could have put down the linguistic fracas. But he had the messianic approach to the myriads of problems faced by the country. He constituted the States Reorganisation Commission for, demarcating the

States on the basis of language. Crooked and narrow thinking, which seems to be the prerogative of Janata leaders, was alien to him.

In the recent Janata Party Conference convened at Coimbatore, the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai claimed that Hindi is being spoken by 60 per cent of the people in the country and hence Hindi should be the link language. I deny this and this claim is not based on facts but merely argument of imagination. I refer you to the 1971 Census Report, according to which, out of 54.28 crores of people only 16,25,77,612 people only speak Hindi. I have taken this figure from the Pocket Book of Population Statistics, 1972 published by the Government. Even this figure of 16.26 crores is not correct. This is an artificially hiked-up figure just to boost the number of Hindi-speaking people. Again in the Census Report, you will find that 47 dialects, from Awadhi to Surgujia, form part of Hindi. The number of Hindi-speaking people has thus been multiplied by adding 47 different dialects under Hindi and Hindi is being imposed on this dubious claim of a language being spoken by majority of the people. The statistics are compiled by the Government, not by me. This is going to lead to an area of strife and controversy.

At the time of piloting the official language Bill in the Lok Sabha, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister, said

"Price Minister [Nehru] has suggested in his assurance three things: One is that English should continue beyond January, 1965. The second is there should be no time-limit prescribed for this purpose. Thirdly, the views of the non-Hindi speaking people should be taken into consideration before arriving at any final declaration about having Hindi as the only link language."

Let me inform you and the House that Pandit Nehru had the vision that lan-

guage controversy would lead to the disintegration of the country. While speaking in the Constituent Assembly on 18th September, 1949, on the language, Pandit Nehru stated:

"Is your approach going to be democratic approach or authoritarian approach? I venture to put this question to the enthusiasts for Hindi because in many speeches I have listened here and elsewhere there is very much a tone of authoritarianism, very much a tone of Hindi-speaking area being the centre of things in India—the centre of gravity—and others being the fringes of India. That is not only an incorrect approach, but it is a dangerous approach."

Nehru was in fact prophetic and his approach of 28 years ago is true even today. Perhaps as a statesman he could envision the state of things to come in 1977.

I will refer to what Dr. Singhvi a constitutional expert not belonging to any Southern State has to say on the cooked up statistics showing that Hindi is spoken by majority of the people.

"Whole dialects which have nothing to do with Hindi have been included in Hindi census. Even languages like Urdu, Punjabi and Rajasthani have all been included, filched to make Hindi the language of the largest number of people in India."

Let the Prime Minister controvert him. Dr. Singhvi refers to the 1971 Census figures.

By repeating that Hindi is being spoken by majority of people in the country, an attempt is being made to enslave the majority of non-Hindi speaking people of the country.

Let me quote what Shri B. C. Roy, the West Bengal Chief Minister had to say when a Resolution on Language was passed in the West Bengal Assembly.

"It is a fact that constitutionalists who were discussing this problem were obsessed with the idea of a country having one language, but they forget that India is a polyglot country, that there is a large volume of people who have developed their culture and tradition on the Dravidian languages. The Mongolian language also has got a fairly great and large influence over the language of some people of the country. Therefore in a country which is a 1 polyglot country so far language is concerned, the question of having one language only need not be such a difficult problem and it is possible to have in a country like this more than one language, which may be called the official."

This Resolution has not yet been annulled by the West Bengal Assembly and it is in force.

Day in and day out, the Hindi zealots are engaged in language chauvinism. Insults are heaped upon the non-Hindi speaking people. One Minister sitting in London says that Tamil is a Dasi language and in fact all regional languages are Dasi languages. Fortunately he has said it in London. Dasi in Tamil means Prostitute. If he has guts and gumption let him come to Dharmapuri, my constituency, and say this. His family will not get even shreds for his last rites. It is said that those who do not speak Hindi have no love for the country. The hon. Minister says I will not speak English because my parents were no English. Does he mean that those who speak English have English parentage? What a calumny?

Our Prime Minister says: do not impose English on Hindi-speaking people; similarly Hindi should not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. This is just sugar-coated pill. English is not hereby anybody's mercy. It has been there for 300 years and it will continue to be there for ever. By saying this, the Prime Minister indirectly implies that English will be

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

driven away from Hindi-speaking areas and non-Hindi speaking people will have to correspond with Hindi-speaking people only in Hindi. Similarly, in the recently held Official Languages Conference, Shri Charan Singh and Shri Morarji Desai stated that within two years the regional languages should become official languages of the States. I have no grouse against this statement. But, if it means that English should be expelled from the States, I am opposed to it.

Hindi is the only official language in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana. Instead of pulling up these State Governments for acting prejudicially to the integrity of the nation, Shri Morarji Desai took exception to the introduction of two-language formula which has been introduced by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He says that Shri M. G. Ramachandran should have consulted him before doing so, as if the other north Indian States have done so.

The concept of three language formula was that non-Hindi speaking people will have their regional language. English and Hindi and the north-Indian Hindi-speaking States will have Hindi, English and one of the southern languages. While the Southern States have vigorously implemented this three-language formula the Hindi-speaking States took to Sanskrit, which is akin to Hindi and no South-Indian language has been taken up by any State in the North. Yet the Prime Minister says that Hindi will foster national integrity and the patriotism of Southerners will make them learn Hindi.

The non-Hindi speaking people have lost their faith in the professions of this Janata Government and they doubt whether even the assurance of Prime Minister that Hindi will not be imposed will be honoured. I would like to appeal to the hon. Members of this House, coming from different parts of the country that the language issue can be settled only through under-

standing and appreciation and not in anger, animosity and annoyance. Language is a question of life and death for the people. If you want to use force, it means destruction for both.

If the language tangle is to be resolved amicably, if it is to foster national unity and integration, then this Resolution must be accepted unanimously by this House directing the Government to amend the Constitution by incorporating Nehru's assurance on language.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) :

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ।

कि संकल्प में, —

‘करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन’ का लोप किया जाये। (1)

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ।

कि संकल्प में, —

“पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू द्वारा संसद् को दिये गये इस दृढ़ आश्वासन को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये संविधान में संशोधन करें कि सम्पर्क भाषा हिन्दी के अलावा अंग्रेजी भाषा भी तब तक अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा बनी रहेगी जब तक अहिन्दी भाषी लोग चाहेंगे।” के स्थान पर “राष्ट्रीय भाषा के बारे में संवैधानिक उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित करें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि अंग्रेजी भाषा, जो मात्र 2 अथवा 3 प्रतिशत लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है, के प्रभुत्व के कारण भारत की अन्य राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं के हितों पर आंच न आये।” प्रतिस्थापित किया जाये। (2)

श्रीमन श्री सोमसुन्दरम जी अंग्रेजी में बोले लेकिन राममूर्ति जी तमिल में धारा-प्रवाह बोल रहे थे। मुझे तो तमिल नहीं आती केवल एक शब्द आता है—बनवकम।

अभी हमारे सामने बोलते हुए श्री राममूर्ति भाई ने कहा कि इस मामले में क्रोध और आक्रोश का वायुमण्डल न हो कर तर्क और शांति का वायुमण्डल होना चाहिए और उसी में यह मसला तय होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा उन्होंने और भी बहुत सारी बातें कहीं जिनका उत्तर देना मैं आवश्यक नहीं समझता और न यह अपेक्षित ही है। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि भाषा का प्रश्न एक संवदनशील प्रश्न है और इसके सम्बन्ध में सचमुच में विचार होना भी चाहिए।

आपने कहा कि हिन्दी केवल 42 प्रतिशत लोगों की भाषा है।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sorry for a small intervention, Sir. He is quoting, but I have given statistics—these are Government figures. Out of 58.3 crores population, only 16 crores of people are Hindi speaking population.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वे हिन्दी को समझते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी को बहुत सारी भाषाएं हैं। भाषा विज्ञान के विद्वार्थी जानते हैं कि प्रत्येक भाषा की उपभाषाएँ होती हैं और हिन्दी की बहुत सारी उपभाषाएँ हैं लेकिन फिर भी सब मिलाकर 42 प्रतिशत की बात की जाती है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले कितने हैं? शायद दो या तीन प्रतिशत होंगे। इस पर भी हम कहें कि वह हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हो। आपने यह भी कहा कि हिन्दी के कारण दक्षिण भारी के लोगों को घाटा होता है। हमने तो प्रावधान किया है कि तमिलनाडु में तमिल में काम हो, आंध्र में तेलुगु में, कर्नाटक में कन्नड़ में और कर्नाल में मलयालम में काम हों। इसमें कुछ बिगड़ता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी कहा गया कि तमिल एक समृद्ध भाषा है। एक भारतवर्षीय होने के नाते मुझे तमिल के साहित्य पर गर्व है। अभी तो मैं कह रहा था कि जिस भाषा में त्याग राजे हैं वह तो भारत की समृद्धि का द्योतक है।

सभापति जी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है कि जिस भाषा में संत तुलसीदास पैदा हो वही भाषा भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हो सकती है। अभी नेहरू जी और महात्मा गांधी का बहुत स्मरण दिलाया गया है, हमने बापू की समाधि पर कसम खायी है, मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन बापू के भाषा के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द आपकी सेवा में जरूर उपस्थित करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा था :

"If I had the powers of a despot, I would to-day stop tuition of our boys and girls through a foreign medium and require all the teachers and professors on pain of dismissal to introduce the change forthwith. I would not wait for the preparation of next books. They will follow the change. It is an evil that needs a summary remedy."

यह गांधी जी ने कहा था। आप पंडित नेहरू की बात कहते हैं। पंडित नेहरू ने सचमुच में इस देश को बचाया जब भाषा की सामप्रदायिकता एवं संवेदनशीलता के कारण भारत में तनाव था तो पंडित नेहरू ने एक आश्वासन दे कर के सचमुच में देश की रक्षा की, हम इसको स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन नेहरू ने क्या कहा, वह मैं आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ :

"Hindi now has completely assumed the role of national language and most of the work of the congress is being done in Hindi. It is gratifying to learn that Hindi is increasingly spreading in Tamil Nadu."

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAN-GAM: It did not happen at any time. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Hindi never spread in the area of Tamil Nadu.

श्री रामजी सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ कि व्यवधान न हो। आपको उत्तर देने के लिये अवसर मिलेगा। जब संविधान सभा में राष्ट्रभाषा के सम्बन्ध में विचार हो रहा था तो 13 सितम्बर, 1949 को पंडित नेहरू ने कहा जो बातें कही, मैं उन्हीं के शब्द आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ

"It is perfectly right to say that English has done us a lot of good and we have learnt much from it and progressed much. But normally no nation can become great on the basis of a foreign language. Why? Because a foreign language cannot be the language of the people."

Father of Nation said that national language should represent the composite culture of India

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्रों से कहूँगा कि जब राष्ट्रभाषा के सम्बन्ध में संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् में सारा कानून पास हो गया तो अन्त में अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था, जब हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा का स्वरूप दिया गया था

We have done the wisest thing possible and I am glad, I am happy and I hope posterity will bless us for this

सचमुच में हिन्दी तो ब्रह्मिन्दीभाषियों की देन है। हिन्दी को पंडित दयानन्द सरस्वती ने बताया, सुभाष बोस ने जब भारत के बाहर जा कर के आजाद हिन्द फौज की स्थापना की थी तो कहा कमाल अंग्रेजी में नहीं बल्कि हिन्दी में चलते हैं। श्री राष्ट्रपिता बापू गुजराती थे, उनकी भाषा हिन्दी नहीं थी। तो हिन्दी को तो ब्रह्मिन्दी भाषियों का प्यार ही मिलता रहा है, उसीसे मिलता रहा है। इसीलिये हम तो चाहेंगे कि तमिलनाडु के लोग सचमुच में हिन्दी की आशीर्वाद दें और उसको समर्थ बनायें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोपाला स्वामी प्रायगर ने जब भाषा के सम्बन्ध में क्वेस्टी-ट्यूएंट थसेम्बली में कहा था, इस पर 300 सभोचन प्राये थे। बहुत सारी बातें नहीं कहा चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था ना :

English should continue to be used.

लेकिन कितने दिन के लिये और उन्होंने माना था कि

Common language of the whole of India can be Hindi

इतना ही नहीं दक्षिण के बड़े-बड़े विचारक जिनमें पट्टाभि सीतारमैया, जो कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे श्री गोपाला स्वामी प्रायगर, प्रोफेसर रंगा, श्री अल्लमेशन, श्री यिरुमल राव, श्री अनन्तशयनम् अय्यंगार और श्री कला वैकट-राव, इन्होंने एक संयुक्त वक्तव्य दिया था कि—

We support the view that the Union Constitution should lay down that the national language and the script shall be Hindi and Devnagri respectively, that in the Federal Parliament business shall be transacted in Hindi written in Devnagri script

मैं चाहूँगा कि थोड़ा सहें। हम लोग तो कहते हैं कि उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत का सवाल नहीं है। भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति इस बात की साक्षी है कि जैसे क्रिकेट इंग्लिश चलती है, उसी तरह कभी उत्तर से राम, कृष्ण और शिव चले हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद दक्षिण से श्री शंकराचार्य रामानुजाचार्य, निम्बकाचार्य और माधवाचार्य प्राये। तीसरी इंग्लिश उत्तर की थी और अब चौथी इंग्लिश दक्षिण की है। तो आप सम्पूर्ण भारत-वर्ष में छावेंगे।

इस बार जनता पार्टी ने दक्षिण से न केवल राष्ट्रपति को दिया है, बल्कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को भी दिया है प्रज्ञान संजी श्री ब्रह्मिन्दी

भाषी प्रदेन के हैं। यह जनता पार्टी की जीत है कि वह किस तरह से देश को एक करना चाहती है। लोगों का कहना है कि यह भय और भ्रान्का है। मैं कहता हूँ कि भय किस से है और क्या है। अभी मैंने प्रमाण दिया कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार दक्षिण और उत्तर के भेद को भुला देना चाहती है। प्रश्न यह है कि समूची दुनिया में अंग्रेजी कहा कहाँ है? किस दृष्टि से हम चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा रहे?

शिक्षा शासन में मैं 25 वर्षों से पढ़ा रहा हूँ। शिक्षा शास्त्र में अपनी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा सरल होती है। अंग्रेजी एक प्रकार का व्यवहार है विद्यार्थी के साथ, यह शिक्षा शास्त्र कहता है।

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने एक बार रूस में अपना प्रमाण-पत्र अंग्रेजी में उपस्थित किया था, तो उसको लौटा दिया गया था। जिस राष्ट्र की अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा न हो, उसकी राष्ट्रियता नहीं खिल सकती है। हम सारे दक्षिण भारत में भी जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि सामान्य लोग टूटी फूटी हिन्दी समझते हैं। इसलिसे जनता के दृष्टिकोण या समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से भी हमसे तो हिन्दी का ज्यादा प्रसार है।

यह हिन्दी के प्रसार का सवाल नहीं है। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि तमिल, कन्नड़ और मलयालम का विकास न हो, हम यह चाहते हैं अंग्रेजी जब तक रहनी तब तक प्रायः ज्यादा प्रेम, समय और शक्ति तमिल और तेलुगु के लिये नहीं लगा सकेंगे। अंग्रेजी जो लार्ड है, जमींदार है वह जब तक रहेगी तब तक देश के बच्चों का विकास नहीं होगा।

रूस में बहुत सारी भाषाएँ हैं, लेकिन वहाँ की सबसे प्रायः लैंग्वेज है, फिर भी रूसी भाषा को मुख्य स्थान दिया गया है। चीन में भी बहुत सारी 28 डायलेक्ट्स हैं लेकिन चीनी भाषा को स्थान दिया गया है।

समापति महोदय, जब हिन्दी के विषय में हम कहते हैं तो हमारा निवेदन है कि हमारे दक्षिण के भाई हृदय से सुन लें कि हम तमिल, कन्नड़, मलयालम या तेलुगु के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, हम तो चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी हट जाये और इन भाषाओं का ज्यादा ज्यादा विकास हो। भारतवर्ष की केवल एक ही राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं है, जितनी भी भाषाएँ यहाँ हैं, वह सब राष्ट्रभाषा हैं और सब पर हमारा गौरव और सम्मान है।

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAN-GAM: This is a matter of importance to the non-Hindi speaking area. It is a very important issue for them. We should be given more chance. We should be given first preference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Now, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): This is a very delicate question. This is a very important matter also. Here we have got to consider the question of national integration.

India is a country where so many people speak so many languages, each one learns his own language. But, as the days pass, new languages are also developing. Take for example Nagalese. That is coming to the field. They are also demanding their right for this language. If we love our country, we must love integration, we must respect everyone in this country. We must not differentiate in this respect.

National integration and the preservation of unity is the basic task of every citizen of India. We must take it for granted that everyone must learn his own language with equal respect. We must not forget to show that respect to other languages. We must proceed firstly on the basis of equality of respect to each language as a citizen of this country. That is the principal premise on which we should proceed. It must also be

[Shri Shyamaprasanna Bhattacharya]

understood that English language has come to us as a colonial heritage because they ruled over us in this country for more than two hundred years and so we have been compelled to learn their language for service, for our existence and for our education. So, we must not forget that too. It is remaining in us as a colonial heritage. A free Indian citizen must know that this cannot be denied. We learn other country's languages as a cultural requirement and, as an academic interest, we also learn Chinese, Russian, French and German languages. Our scholars are compelled to learn those languages. That also must be accepted as a fact. Moreover that is not our mother-tongue. English is not our mother-tongue. We must realise this. Let us first realise that the first thing is as to which one has to take its place—English or any other language—in our country. The fact of the matter is that there is a lot of change taking place in our country. Hindi population is highest in our country and so Hindi is used by a maximum number of people of our country. This must also be taken into account. But, we must not impose Hindi by force or by anything else. We should not go against the sentiments of the people. Otherwise those who are habituated in English-speaking—not in Hindi—may react. Maybe, very small percentage of people only know English in this country and it is with them that we are corresponding with or with whom we come across. We must realise this also. It is not a question of the number but it is a question of sentiment, the feeling. So, our Hindi-speaking people must have patience so that English can go away, wither away from here and Hindi can take its place as a link language position in our country and afterwards it becomes the national language in its natural course. But kindly do not impose it on any person whatsoever. Only a few persons may remain who will be sticking to English for a long

time. Let them. But afterwards they will learn Hindi. Hindi is not a difficult language to be learnt. It is easily spoken.

Sir, I come from West Bengal. West Bengal has a majority of Bengali speaking population. Still we have accommodated Hindi language. It is natural for us. People from Orissa come to us. We have not yet accommodated Oriya as Hindi. That is a fact. This must be realised. Now, Nepalese and Santhalis are coming out. They are trying to have their script. We are welcoming them. Forcing and imposition of a language is a bad thing for our national integrity and national development. Our Hindi friends must have patience. When ultimate thing is assured why should there be haste or impatience. Try to be patient.

Sir, India is a very big country from Cape Comorin to Kashmir. Each one of us must respect all the languages. Let us proceed with this attitude. If this attitude is adopted, I am sure, we must be able to solve the language problem and will come closer and closer day by day. So, Mr Chairman, I want to make an appeal that with a sober mind we should proceed on solving this most sentimental question. With this appeal I resume my seat.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend, Shri Somasundaram. Sir, when my friend moved this Resolution, I was quite happy because this is the burning issue of the day in our country. When this Resolution was tabled, I sincerely felt that my friends opposite would join us in passing this Resolution unanimously but, Sir, from what my friend, Dr. Ramji Singh spoke... My hopes were shattered. Instead of having a regional approach, an approach which will solve the problem his speech has only ignited the problem. I am sorry to say this. Since independence, we have been

facing many problems in the country. There are many issues. Priorities are not given to those issues which call for urgent action but priorities are given to those issues which are non-issues. Ever since the Janata Government came to power, this issue has assumed a very dangerous proportion (Interruptions) Sir, in 1956, a formula was evolved. That was the three-language formula. The idea was that the people in non-Hindi speaking States shall learn Hindi and friends from Hindi speaking States shall learn one of the South Indian languages. With all the zeal, with all the sincerity, people in the South through Dakshin Bharat Hindi. Prachar Sabha, started learning Hindi. But I do not know whether any University in the Northern-part of India or whether any school in North has even cared to teach any of the South Indian languages. There may be some schools here and there teaching a South Indian language. This only shows the utter contempt they have for South Indian languages. That is why in 1965 when the people in South realised that Hindi was being imposed on them the D.M.K. gave a call to the people. Some thought that it was a political call. But what happened was that the moment they started their agitation, one and all, irrespective of the parties they belonged to joined the agitation. The entire Tamil Nadu was in turmoil and many lives were lost their lives. Even in 1961 Conference, a formula was worked out. I would like to know what harm will be done if we have many languages as our national languages. Small countries like Switzerland has adopted 4 languages as their national languages, Canada has adopted 2 as its national languages, Belgium has adopted 3 as its national languages and the Soviet Union has adopted 16 as its national languages. Here even the Gazettes are published in all the 16 languages.

Therefore, Sir, to say that we should learn only Hindi is not reasonable on

our part. If you say English is foreign, yes we also feel that Hindi is foreign to us. Our friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has declared that it is a colonial heritage that we have acquired. It is not our intention that English should continue for ever. We must have a language of our own. But the question is: what language? Sir, the Prime Minister says since the majority of the people speak this language we must speak this language. If you talk about the majority, in our country if you take bird, population, cows are in majority. But what is our national bird? Majority of animals were pigs, donkeys and monkeya. What is our national animal? When you talk about giving protection to minorities, for God's sake please do not throw this argument at all. My friend who spoke earlier gave statistics that Hindi is not spoken by 60 per cent or 70 per cent of the people of our country as claimed by the Prime Minister. Recently in Coimbatore, in a Janata Party Political conference, the Prime Minister is reported to have said that he refuted the charge levelled against him and his party that they wanted to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. He said:

"I cannot say anything more than that this is not true at all. There is no question of imposing Hindi on anybody. But we must also see that the country has to be one and in a country with 17 national languages we have got to live together and understand each other."

The spirit behind this resolution is good but any amount of ministerial assurances, any amount of talks in public meetings and political conferences is not going to satisfy us. What do we lose by incorporating Pandit Nehru's assurances in the Constitution? That is what we want to say. Mr. Desai went on to say in that conference that he considered all the 17 languages as equal and he was always pleading that the work in the States either in Government, education or in courts must be carried on

[Shri K Gopal]

in the languages of the States ...
He said further

"If another language other than Hindi was understood by more than 15 or 20 per cent of the people then its claim to be the sole official language of the country could be considered. But only Hindi was understood by more than 50 to 60 per cent of the people in the country whereas English was understood by only two to three per cent of the people. As English was not part of the 17 languages, Hindi had been made the official language under the Constitution.

While conceding that there were some people who were fanatical about the introduction of Hindi, the Prime Minister asked if it was not true that the same type of fanaticism was exhibited by those who pleaded for English which was understood by a few."

17 hrs

Here I should like to tell him that it is not out of any love for English that we plead for this thing. If you say that English is foreign, I completely agree with you. But as far as the people of the South is concerned, Hindi also is as foreign as English. That is the reason why we oppose the imposition of Hindi tooth and nail. Let us not forget the fact that the people of the south especially are very sensitive about it and any attempt to impose Hindi will be dangerous to the integrity of the country. We charge you, gentlemen, that if there is danger to the integrity of the country it is from you. We are not asking for any division of the country. But on this issue one has to consider well. What is happening today? Take the P & T Department directory, it comes only in Hindi; you take the TV coverage in Madras, only Hindi commentary. If I go to Connaught place on my dhoti I am being

called a Madrasi and there is a slang which I do not wish to use in this House. It only shows the utter lack of understanding and lack of consideration on your part towards us.

Therefore I request you not to be carried away by emotion. If you are carried away by emotions, we have every right to be carried away too. If you have love for your language, we have also love for our language. Therefore, the only way to solve this problem is this. Please, for God's sake, accept this Resolution and let our friends who speak after Ramji, not speak in the way he did. There will be a flare up. With these words I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept this resolution, let us pass it unanimously and we will be creating history in the Parliament of India by doing so.

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAN-GAM (Chengalpau) Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that you gave me an opportunity to speak on the language issue, on the resolution for the continuance of English as an additional link language, along with the Hindi language. First of all, I should like to request the hon. Members who belong to that side, especially those who belong to the Hindi speaking areas to remember one thing. This is not a problem of Hindi versus English but it is a problem of South Indian languages versus Hindi; this is a problem of non-Hindi speaking people versus the Hindi speaking people. Whenever we speak in English they say to us you have affection towards English language whereas you have no affection towards Hindi language which is the national language. That is the opinion expressed by our friends here. I should like to ask them two questions. What do we mean by the word 'nation' and what do we mean by the word 'language'? Nation, according to me, means a territory consisting of different types of people belonging to different regions, having different conventions, customs and practices.

but all should belong to a particular culture. Language is the source through which we express our ideas to other individual. If this meaning is considered to be correct, we cannot call our country as a nation; put it is a sub continent. Only on this basis I want to say something about the language issue.

The language issue has been discussed for the past forty years in our country, not from 1947 or 49, not today or yesterday. We are passing through a very swift period of translation and what we do today may not be wholly applicable tomorrow. What have we done? Can Hindi only be our official language in the whole country from Kanya Kumari to Himalayas? What they have done 25 years before will not be applicable in 1977 or 1978. I am coming from the deep southern part of this country. My mother tongue is Telugu. I speak Tamil; but here I am speaking in English. Tamil is spoken by 4.5 crores of people in Tamil Nadu. It is a heavy language; it is an old language. But on that ground I am not saying that Tamil should be the role official language in the whole country.

The persons who have Hindi as their mother-tongue—which was born only two hundred years ago on the banks of the river Ganges, without having rich literature—they have only Tulsi Ramayana in Hindi—want Hindi to be the official language for the whole of this country from Kanyakumari to Himalayas consisting of 80 crores of people. We speak Tamil, nearly 4½ crores of people are talking Tamil, we speak Telugu, nearly five crores of people are speaking Telugu. Do you think that our country is a chota country, small country. No, our country is a very very big country consisting of sixty crores of people. A particular language is spoken by three to four crores of people. How can you expect that all persons belonging to our country should adopt one language, that Hindi should

be the sole official language of our country, leaving other languages which have rich literature, heritage and culture.

May I ask a question? The Hindi-speaking people say that Hindi should be the sole official language and for that they give a particular reason viz., that it is spoken by the majority of the people of our country. What is majority? I am not a student of Mathematics. I am a student of History. I do not know anything about mathematics, not even elementary mathematics. I feel that 51 per cent is considered to be a majority. Not even sixteen per cent of the people in our country speak Hindi, not even five per cent can write Hindi. The Hindi language is spoken in only three to four States viz., M.P., U.P., Himachal Pradesh and so on, and it is not spoken through out the breadth and length of this country.

We have a language called English, which is a gift of the Goddess of Education, Saraswati. This is not what Mohanaragam says. This was said by an eminent scholar Shri C. Rajagopalachari, who had opposed English, who wanted Hindi to be the official language in the year 1938. Such a great man, such a scholar, Shri Rajagopalachari, who said that Hindi should be the official language in the year 1938, came forward in the year 1965, after seeing the attitude of the Tamillians, the attitude of the non-Hindi speaking people, and said: "No, No, Hindi should not be the sole official language. We should treat all the languages as equal." I want to ask a question. Who are we? Are we the last generation of this world? Who are we to determine as to which language should be the official language of the country? Are we the masters of our future generations? Are we the masters of our posterity? Let us think something about the economic development. Let us think about the developmental activities of your country. Why should we un

[Ragavalu Mohanaramgam]
necessarily talk about this language policy? Of course a very complicated issue.

On the other day, I asked a question in English and the Answer by the concerned Minister was in Hindi. I would like to ask a question: Is it not the convention of this Parliament that when a Member asks a question in English and if that language is known to the concerned Minister, the Minister should reply in English. Then it was said, the Minister can speak in either one of the two languages, viz, English and Hindi. Today when an hon. Member asked a question in Hindi and the Minister started answering in English, he was asked to speak in Hindi and he spoke in Hindi. Why? Why was he surprised to speak in Hindi?

I would like to ask a question. You agree that I am the citizen of this country. I do not know English; I do not know Hindi. Do you mean to say that I should not become a Central Minister? When you say that a Minister can speak in one of the two languages that means only persons, who know either English or Hindi, can become a Minister in the Centre. Where is justice? Where is the language issue?

Our Doctor here has pointed out: "We have liking towards Tamil, towards English and towards all the languages."

Touch your heart, think about it for a flicker of the moment—I am asking the Hindi-speaking people—please stand up, touch your heart and tell me. We say that Tamil is the richest language in this country. Do you adopt Tamil as the sole official language of this country? No. You will not accept. I will say, Telugu is the sole official language of this country. But you will never accept that. Similarly, if you say that Hindi should be the official language, we will also never accept that.

My friend, Mr. Gopal said: you are creating a way for the Balkanisation of this country. If you say that Hindi should be the official language of our country, I want to tell you that our country will be broken into pieces. But I do not want that. I am for the unification of the country, I am for the unity of the country. My father was a perfect Congressman; he had been to prison thrice, he had been to prison in 1942; he was in jail for six years, he has worked along with great people, eminent personalities during our freedom struggle. I am his son. I want unification of this country. I do not want this country to be broken into pieces. Why do you unnecessarily create some complications? Why do you unnecessarily say that Hindi should be introduced?

I will tell you one thing. We have our Tamil in Madras. You have Hindi here.

(Interruptions)

I do not know what exactly he is speaking because I am not in a position to understand. Our country is so big that even to come from Madras to Delhi, it takes two hours by plane. It is a very big country. Don't think of your own constituency first. Thinking about your constituency, do not talk about the language policy. Think about this nation, think about Kanyakumari, think about Himalayas and then come forward and talk about this language issue. You forget everything. We are not asking anybody here to adopt our language—Tamil language—to be the official language, whereas you are asking us to introduce the three-language formula. You ask me to read Tamil, you ask me to read Hindi....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARAMGAM: Sir, this is a sentimental issue I have been to prison twice....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are so many hon. Members in the list to

speak. There should be some time-limit for every Member.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: I come from that particular part of this country where we are opposing Hindi vehemently.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): You allow him some more time.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: Sir, this is a sentimental issue. We are asked to study three languages. I have already crossed 40, I hope you might have crossed 50 or 55, and our Prime Minister has already crossed 80. We should not worry about the language issue.

You are asking the Hindi-speaking people to study only one language, whereas our children are expected to study three languages—Tamil, Hindi and English, Tamil for the region, Hindi for our nation and English for the international field. You ask us to study three languages. Whereas a cowboy from Bihar, or a cowboy from Madhya Pradesh or a cowboy from Uttar Pradesh can become a Collector in Tamil Nadu, because of our English, because of our Tamil and because of our knowledge in so many languages we cannot become Collectors in any district in the northern part of this country. Robert Clive came to our country and became the Head of our State without knowing the ABC of the administration. Hindi-speaking people without any degree in administration, just knowing Hindi, may come to Madras and become Collectors and boss over our children. Do you mean to say that we have to tolerate it? No, no. Advantages and disadvantages should be equally distributed. All the 60 crores of our people should be treated equally and all languages should be treated equally.

You can ask me a question 'What is your suggestion?' I will suggest one

thing. Who are you to decide this issue? Let this issue go to our posterity, let our future generation decide this case. Let us not worry about this issue. Let us worry about our economic freedom, let us worry about our political freedom, let us worry about so many problems which are confronting us and which we are facing. Why should we unnecessarily drag this language issue? I know fully well that our hon. Law Minister, Mr. Shanti Bhushan, can deliver his speech at 120 words per minute in English. I used to be here only to listen to his English, not for any other thing. Whenever I came to know that the Law Minister was speaking, I used to rust to the House to listen to him. Even that gentlemen was asked one day to speak in Hindi. Really, I admire his English and he speaks much better in English than in Hindi. If such an eminent lawyer was asked one day to speak in Hindi, what about the persons who are not at all knowing ABC of Hindi being asked to speak in Hindi? That is why I request Members from the Hindi-speaking areas not to give so much of attention to language issue. After all, it is a trivial matter. Let our future generation solve this language problem. We are not the masters to solve this problem.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I feel that there should be an amendment to our Constitution that not only Hindi should continue as additional language, but also English should stand permanently. Otherwise all the 15 languages should be treated as equal, should be the official languages for the whole of this country and not a particular language.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी (बहराइच): सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं अपने सभी साथियों से निवेदन करना कि वह भावुकता में आकर इस प्रश्न को न लें और अपने स्वार्थ से ऊँचा उठ कर देश हित में विचार करें। मैं अपने प्रस्तावक महोदय से कहना

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वागी]

चाहूँ कि मैं उनके प्रस्ताव के इतने भ्रष्ट नक तो सहमत हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव में जो कि नेहरू जी ने आश्वासन दिया था वह मेरी सरकार ने भी आश्वासन दिया, उसको क्रियात्मक रूप दिया जाय उसे तेजी के साथ लागू किया जाय। परन्तु सविधान में सविधान किया जाय इसने मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि सविधान का जो निर्माण हुआ वह उत्तर भारत के लोगों ने ही नहीं बल्कि समस्त भारतवर्ष के लोगों ने मिल कर जो बुने हुए प्रतिनिधि थे उन सब ने सविधान सभा में बैठकर यह निर्णय लिया और निर्णय लेते हुए उन्होंने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया यही सबने बड़ी भ्रान्ति हो रही है कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा क्या? यह राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार नहीं की गई बल्कि सम्पर्क भाषा स्वीकार की गई है, और सविधान के अनुसार जो मुख्य प्रान्तीय भाषाये हैं वह सभी राष्ट्रीय भाषाये हैं जिनमें तमिल तेलगु बंगला उडिया आदि सभी भाषाये हैं उन्हीं में है यह सब राष्ट्रीय भाषाये हैं। 14 भाषाये राष्ट्रीय भाषाये मानी गई हैं। इसलिए जो लोग हिन्दी का राष्ट्र भाषा कहने की बात कहते हैं वह भी मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी का हित नहीं करते हैं, और जो विरोध करते हैं वह भी अपने का भ्रान्ति में रखते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम तमिल भाषा और अन्य भाषाओं के लिये बहुत बड़ा सम्मान है और होना चाहिये।

मेरे मित्र ने बर्ण महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है कि यहाँ हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग की अनुमति है तमिल तेलगु क्यों नहीं बोल सकते हैं? मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जितनी राष्ट्रीय भाषाय स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं उन सब में बोलने का यहाँ अधिकार होना चाहिये और उसका ट्रांसलेशन यहाँ होना चाहिये। सरकार ने ट्रांसलेशन की व्यवस्था की है कि पहले बता दीजिये तो आपका ट्रांसलेशन अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में होते हुए चला जायगा। मैं सरकार

की इस व्यवस्था से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन 14 भाषाओं में होना कठिन होगा इस लिये यह व्यवस्था कही गई है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दी को ही सम्पर्क भाषाओं क्यों बनाया गया? इसलिए नहीं बनाया गया कि यह बहुत उन्नत भाषा है, इसमें बड़ा साहित्य है। इस विवेकता के कारण से हिन्दी को सम्पर्क भाषा नहीं बनाया। बल्कि इसलिए सम्पर्क भाषा बनाया गया क्योंकि यह ज्यादा लोगों के द्वारा बोली और समझी जाती है। प्रश्न उठा कि तमिल और तेलगु को क्यों नहीं गुजराती बंगाली को क्यों नहीं? यह प्रश्न ठीक है। प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्दी को इसलिए बनाया गया कि राष्ट्र की एकता ज्यादा आवश्यक है। अगर राष्ट्रीय एकता नहीं रही तो हमारी योजनाये सब समाप्त हो जायेगी। राष्ट्र समाप्त हो जायेगा, यह देश टुकड़ों में बंट जायेगा देशभक्ति घुमिल हो जायेगी। राष्ट्र की एकता की सुरक्षा के लिए एक लिंगुएज, सम्पर्क भाषा होना बड़ा अनिवार्य था। इसलिए प्रश्न यही था कि हम विदेशी भाषा को लिंगुएज बनायें या हिन्दी को बनायें?

समाप्त महोदय, समूचे भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेजी के लगभग डेढ़ दो सौ वर्षों के अन्दर अपने स्कूलों और कालेजों के प्रयत्नों के परिणाम भी सिर्फ 2 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या पैदा हो पाई है। अगर अंग्रेजी लिंगुएज बना दी जाये, सम्पर्क भाषा बनाई जाये तो मुश्किल से ये मुट्ठी भर 2 प्रतिशत लोग 3 प्रतिशत या 5 प्रतिशत हो जायेंगे, लेकिन यह राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये योग्य नहीं बन सकेगी, सम्पर्क भाषा नहीं बन सकेगी।

यह पड़े-लिखों का प्रश्न नहीं है। अगर प्राचीन बेपड़ा आदमी भी तीमलमाडु में चला जाये या तमिलनाडु का बेपड़ा आदमी यहाँ आ जाये तो वह किस प्रकार आपस में बात करेंगे। क्योंकि हम जुड़े हुए हैं एक दूसरे से

हुम बहुत बेध्टा करें बांटने की तो भी यह बात बनती नहीं है। उत्तर भारत से लोग सीरियाला के लिए दक्षिण भारत में रामेश्वरम, कन्याकुमारी, बंकराचार्य जी के धाम पर दर्शन करने के लिए जाते हैं। यही नहीं, दक्षिण के लोग भी यहां पर ब्रह्मनाथ, केशरनाथ, अमरनाथ, डाररिकापुरी और गया वगैरा में यात्रा करने के लिए आते हैं। लेकिन प्राज भी जो लोग आते जाते हैं, उनकी सम्पर्क भाषा हिन्दी ही है और इस सदन में पास होने के पहले भी हिन्दी ही थी। आप मानें या न मानें, हिन्दी अपने आप ही स्वतः सम्पर्क भाषा बनी हुई है और रहेगी। इसलिए इस प्रश्न को भावुकता के साथ लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उस समय मंत्रिघान बनाने वालों के सामने यह कठिनाई थी कि हिन्दी को प्रचलन नहीं लाया जा सकता और अंग्रेजी को हटाया नहीं जा सकता, आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के रूप में, इसलिए उन्होंने 15 साल का अवसर इसे दिया। मैं उनके वह शब्द पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

"The official language of the Union will be Hindi in the Devanagari script for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution. The English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement."

उन्होंने इस प्रकार की बात कही कि अंग्रेजी 15 साल तक रहेगी, इसे भी चालू रखा जायेगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ तो उसमें दक्षिण के लोग भी थे और उत्तर भारत के भी थे। सम्पर्क भाषा का प्रश्न सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ। उसके पश्चात् विरोध कब आरम्भ हुआ ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके समर्थन में सबसे पहले स्वर्गीय अठ्ठेय राजगोपालाचार्य जी ने सभा उठाया और दक्षिण भारत में जहां प्राज हिन्दी का सबसे ज्यादा विरोध चल रहा है, वहां उन्होंने हिन्दी को अनिवार्य शिक्षा बनाया और दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी का सबसे बड़ा प्रचार केन्द्र बना। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उसके बाद क्या हुआ ?

सियासत, पोलिटिक्स और राजनीति इसमें घुसी। उसके दो कारण थे। एक कारण में कुछ दम था कि अगर हिन्दी सम्पर्क भाषा आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बना दी जाये तो सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में नौकरी करने वालों के जो परीक्षाएँ होंगी, अगर वह हिन्दी में होने लगीं तो नौकरियों में उत्तरभारत के लोग ज्यादा आ जायेंगे और दक्षिण भारत के पीछे रह जायेंगे। उनकी इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ। मैं अपनी सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह कठिनाई दूर होनी चाहिए। जो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये परीक्षाएँ हों वह सब राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में हों। विद्यार्थियों को छूट होनी चाहिए कि वह किसी भी भाषा में परीक्षा दें। ताकि अंग्रेजी का अन्त बिदेशी दासता का प्रतीक हमारे सिर पर न रह जाये।

अभी हमारे डी० एम० के० के मेम्बर बहुत उत्साह और जोश के साथ बोल रहे थे। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने ... (अवधान)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): There is only one Member from DMK who is conspicuously absent. We are from All India Anna DMK. If you cannot understand this, how can you understand our language?

श्री ओम प्राकश त्यागी : माननीय सदस्य की यह बात ठीक है कि डी० एम० के० के सदस्य नहीं बोल रहे थे।

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

जब तामिलनाडु में डी० एम० के० बनी और श्री राजगोपालाचारी को हटाने और अपनी गवर्नमेंट बनाने का सवाल था, तो उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया। मैं भी नेहरू के इस आश्वासन से सहमत हूँ कि जब तक अहिन्दी-भाषी लोग हिन्दी को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं, तब तक अंग्रेजी भी चलती रहे।

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-
GAM: We never wanted. (Interrup-
tions)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी नेहरूजी के शब्द यही हैं कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी भी एडीशनल लैंग्वेज—एम्प्लिशड लैंग्वेज—के रूप में रहेगी। मैं इस से सहमत हूँ। अंग्रेजी एडीशनल लैंग्वेज के रूप में रहेगी। मेरा और माननीय सदस्यों का कोई विरोध नहीं है। अर्थात् सम्पर्क भाषा हिन्दी के साथ सहयोगी भाषा, अतिरिक्त भाषा, अंग्रेजी भी रहेगी—हिन्दी ही नहीं, अंग्रेजी भी रहेगी। सम्पर्क भाषा तो हिन्दी ही रहेगी, लेकिन अंग्रेजी भी रहेगी। माननीय सदस्य “भी” को “ही” बनाना चाहते हैं। मतभेद केवल यही है? (व्यवधान) जब उधर के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तो मैं शान्ति के साथ सुन रहा था। नेहरूजी ने यही कहा कि देश में हिन्दी भाषा के साथ अतिरिक्त भाषा अंग्रेजी भी चलेगी, जब तक कि अहिन्दी-भाषी लोग हिन्दी के बारे में सहमत नहीं होते हैं। मैं इस से सहमत हूँ। उन के आश्वासन वासन के अनुसार ऐसा ही हो रहा है।

किसी पर हिन्दी लादने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। जिन माननीय सदस्य न यह प्रस्ताव रखा है, उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ राज्यों को हिन्दी में पत्र जा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने ए, बी, सी स्टेट्स बनाई हुई हैं। जो हिन्दी-भाषी राज्य हैं, केन्द्र से उन को हिन्दी में पत्र जाते

हैं। जो राज्य ए कंटेनरी में नहीं जाते हैं, बी में जाते हैं, उन को हिन्दी के पत्र के साथ अंग्रेजी की कापी भी जाती है। बाकी राज्यों को, जो सी कंटेनरी में हैं, अंग्रेजी में पत्र जाते हैं, हालाँकि वे जो अंग्रेजी से ही जाते हैं, वे नेहरूजी के आश्वासन के खिलाफ जाते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी उस पर आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर अंग्रेजी में जाते हैं, तो भी ठीक है। दोनों में जाने चाहिए—अंग्रेजी में भी जाने चाहिए और सम्पर्क भाषा में भी जाने चाहिए। लेकिन ठीक है, हमें आपत्ति नहीं है। जब तक वे पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हिन्दी उन्नत भाषा नहीं है और यह सम्पर्क भाषा बनने के लायक नहीं है, मेरे बन्धुओं ने यह सवाल उठाया है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी संस्कृत भाषा के पैट से निकली है और संस्कृत भाषा वह भाषा है, जिसमें से ससार की अधिकांश भाषाओं ने जन्म लिया है। संस्कृत भाषा ही ससार में एक ऐसी भाषा है जिस में ससार की प्रत्येक वस्तु के लिए और प्रत्येक बात के लिये शब्द बन सकते हैं और उनको प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। इस लिए हिन्दी को उन्नत भाषा न कहना और इस को असमर्थ भाषा कह देना, यह आक्षेप मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। जब तक इस की मा संस्कृत जीवित है, तब तक हिन्दी भाषा, अंग्रेजी ही नहीं, ससार की किसी भी भाषा के स्थान पर अपना स्थान बना कर खड़ी हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात आपने हिन्दी को लादने की कही। मैं कहना चाहूँगा—मैं इस बात के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि हिन्दी थोपी जाय। अगर कोई मेरे हिन्दी भाषी बन्धु ऐसा बोलते हैं, हिन्दी किसी पर थोपी जाय, तो वे हिन्दी का हित नहीं करते, वे हिन्दी के विरोधी हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने उन बन्धुओं से भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि भारतवर्ष के किसी भी प्रान्त के किसी भी व्यक्ति पर अंग्रेजी थोपने की चेष्टा भी नहीं की जानी चाहिए, अंग्रेजी नहीं थोपी जानी

चाहिए। जो उस में बोलना चाहें, वे बोलें। जो दक्षिण के भाई हैं, उन के लिए भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि मां की गोद से वे अंग्रेजी ले कर नहीं आते हैं, अंग्रेजी उन को पढ़नी पड़ती है। लेकिन मैं इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को हम रखें तो इस में हानि क्या होगी? उस में सबसे बड़ी हानि यह है कि अंग्रेजी के जो प्रेमी हैं उन के बच्चों को अतिरिक्त भाषा पढ़नी पड़ेगी....

17.32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: Can you suggest me an alternative way? We do not want English. But you say, Hindi should be adopted.

श्री शोम प्रकाश त्यागी : आल्टरनेटिव बता रहा हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों के लिए हिन्दी अनिवार्य हो, वहाँ हिन्दी भाषी लोगों के लिये दक्षिण की एक भाषा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए और तब तक वे परीक्षा में पास नहीं माने जायें, जब तक कि वे उस भाषा में पास न कर लें...

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Right from 1956, you have not adopted that. What is the use of saying it?

श्री शोम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं ऐसा क्या बोल रहा हूँ? दक्षिण भारत और उत्तर भारत की भाषाओं में कोई होड़ की बात मैं नहीं मानता। मैं सभी भाषाओं का आदर करता हूँ, अंग्रेजी का भी आदर करता हूँ, वह भी अच्छी भाषा है। संसार की सभी भाषायें अच्छी हैं, एशियन भी अच्छी है, फ्रेंच भी अच्छी है, जर्मन भी अच्छी है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी भाषा हमारे यहाँ की सम्पर्क भाषा नहीं बन सकती। क्यों? मैं एक खेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अंग्रेजी का मोह हमारे साथ लगा रहा और यह

बनी रही तो कल हिन्दी ही नहीं अपितु जितनी प्रांतीय भाषायें हैं, यह उन की सीत पैदा करेगी और वे मर जायेंगी। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आया हूँ, हमारे प्रान्त के बच्चों ने हिन्दी पढ़नी शुरू कर दी, लेकिन जब यहाँ अंग्रेजी; इम्तिहान होते हैं—दफ्तरों में और यहाँ अंग्रेजी बोली जानी है, तो अब फिर हमारे स्कूलों में, हमारे बच्चों पर अंग्रेजी बोधी जा रही है। यही हास तमिलनाडु में हो रहा है, यही प्रान्त में होगा, यही कर्णाटक में होगा। उनकी प्रांतीय भाषायें समाप्त हो जायेंगी, लड़ खड़ा जायेंगी। अगर भाषा लड़खड़ाई तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ—अंग्रेजी से कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है, परन्तु संसार में जो भाषा विशेषज्ञ हैं वे इस बात को मानते हैं कि भाषा का सम्बन्ध केवल भावुकता से नहीं है, भाषा का सम्बन्ध उस देश की संस्कृति से है, भाषा का सम्बन्ध उस देश के इतिहास से है, भाषा का सम्बन्ध उस देश के साहित्य और धर्म से है। अगर किसी राष्ट्र को मारना है तो उस देश की भाषा छीन लीजिए। इससे उस देश की संस्कृति मर जायेगी, उस देश का इतिहास मर जायेगा। और वह राष्ट्र राष्ट्र नहीं रह जायेगा। अगर तमिलनाडु में तमिल मर गई तो वहाँ का ढाँचा लड़खड़ा जायेगा। इसी तरह से दूसरे प्रान्तों की भी बात है। हम किसी भाषा को समाप्त नहीं करना चाहते सभी भाषायें बढ़ें और सम्पन्न हों। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आप अंग्रेजी के बारे में एक ही बात को ध्यान में रख लीजिए, मुझे विदेशों में जाने का मौका मिला है, आप मुझे यह कहने के लिए माफ करेंगे कि अब अंग्रेजी में बोलने की ह्यात हुई तो लोग मजाक उड़ाते हैं। दूसरी भाषायें हैं बहुतो ठीक है लेकिन अंग्रेजी हमारे यहाँ मालिको की भाषा बनकर रही है, और यह हमारी दास्ता का बिगड़ बन गई गई है। इसलिए जितनी जल्दी इसको हटाया जा सकता है, हटाया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी]

इन शब्दों के साथ जिस रूप में यह प्रस्ताव है उसका समर्थन करने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ। इस बात का मुझे खेद है। जो संशोधन मैंने दिया है उसको सबन स्वीकार करे।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pradhan.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): I want to speak for two minutes.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): After him, I will speak.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If you do not want Government to say anything, I do not have any objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pradhan.

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): (Spoke a few words in Oriya) व्यवधान

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no translation. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I was given to understand.....

श्री उद्यत्तेज (देवरिया)। आप उनको अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no translation.

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: (Spoke a few words in Oriya)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pradhan, there are some practical difficulties. There is no shorthand writer who can record it. There is no provision for an interpretation. We are trying to get an Oriya man for interpretation. Either you speak in Hindi or in English. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): With your permission, Mr. Speaker. I want to say a few words. Previously, when Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was there, I raised this issue; I raised this simul-

taneous translation issue. (Interruptions) you allow me to speak so that I will resolve this....

MR. SPEAKER: We are trying to get an interpreter in Oriya, but we are not able to get. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Let him speak in Oriya.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no translation. (Interruptions) Mr. Pradhan, the difficulty is that your speech will not be understood by anybody. It will be taped, no doubt; but there is no facility now for translation.

श्री गजनाथ प्रधान : इन्टरप्रेशन करने के लिए आप ने अभी तक व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की है ?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let him speak in Oriya, Sir. What is the harm? We will understand. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All right, Mr. Pradhan, if you want to speak in Oriya, you may go ahead.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Indukki): I would suggest that Mr. Biju Patnaik may translate it.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

Mr. Pradhan.

SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN. (Spoke a few words in Oriya).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have got all the respect for the Member. He wants to express himself in his own language and the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution says that all the languages should be respected; but, about simultaneous translation, in 1967, when I was a Member, I raised this issue and then the Speaker agreed that simultaneous translation in all the languages should be arranged here in the Parliament. Now, here is

a Member who wants to speak and express himself more eloquently in his own language, but no arrangement for interpretation has been made. I would like to know how Members of this Parliament can understand a language they do not know. There should be simultaneous translation for the languages of all the States. When the Schedule says all these languages should be respected, will it not amount to a breach—that we are not enabled to understand such a beautiful speech he is making.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

We have called for applications and some applications have come so far. We are selecting the persons concerned, for the purpose, but they will have to undergo some orientation course first.

In some of the languages we have been able to provide Interpreters, but for some we have not been able to do so.

*SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Sir, I am sorry to say that English language is still continuing to rule to the detriment of other Indian languages. English language in the Indian context which is understood by 2 per cent of the population has been imposed on the Indian people. During the 30 years of independence, the English language is considered as the queen whereas the Indian languages have been reduced to the status of maid servant. I am of the firm opinion that in order to raise the mass consciousness in the country English language should be abolished from public use immediately and Indian languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution should be used in the courts, in Secretariats, in schools and fields and factories. We have signally failed to de-

velop India's agriculture and industry due to the fact that English language which is understood and spoken by only a microscopic minority in the country has been used for the purpose. Our developmental activities have come to a stand-still due to the exclusive use of English as one of the public media. Those in India who are espousing the cause of English are not the true successors of Mahatma Gandhi but the successors of Robert Clive and Milton. Hence I stand for abolition of English from public use here and now, and suggest that there should be revolutionary changes in the structure of our administration as a result of which our IAS and IPS officers would be in a position to communicate with the vast masses of peasants in their own mother tongue. Sir, I am speaking with a feeling of anguish when I see in the villages that our villagers have not yet tasted the fruit of freedom as they have been deprived of communicating with their officers in their mother-tongue. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I had a chance to visit Japan before I was detained under MISA. I found Japanese to be a proud people who have the courage of conviction to speak in their mother tongue, Japanese even if they know English. On the other hand, the IAS officers love to speak in English rather than in their mother tongue. The main reason why Japan has progressed in Asia is that they have conducted their affairs mainly in the field of agriculture, industry and mass communications in their own mother tongue. On the other hand, corruption has become rampant in India due to the continuous use of foreign medium like English in our public transactions. Our planning has failed. We have neglected our Indian languages by not using them in various departments of public life. We should be grateful to men like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Lohia who have exhorted the Indian people to forsake their inferiority complex once and for all by using Indian languages in all public

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Gananath Pradhan]

transaction; instead of English. Then alone we can be true successors of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr Lohia. India would be a great country when its ancient languages would throb with vitality as a result of their continuous use in public life.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Sir, is the House going to adjourn at 6 00 O'clock?

MR SPEAKER The time for the debate on this Resolution expires at 5 50.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) The time may please be extended by two hours. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I have asked the Home Minister to make a statement at 6 00 O'clock.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Extension of two hours would mean that it would go to the next day.

श्री बाबुलाल इल (जोनपुर) इसका टाइम बढ़ाना आवश्यक है, अभी इस पर लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं श्री मावलकर जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR SPEAKER If you want the time to be extended, it will go to the next Private Members' Resolution day.

I want to have the Government's point of view, because they have to find the time.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY We are not encroaching on the Government's time.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK The time can be extended by two hours on the next Private Members' Resolution day. (Interruptions)

SOME HON MEMBERS: It may be extended today.

MR SPEAKER There seems to be a difference of opinion. Those who are in favour of the time being extended on this Resolution by two hours not today, but on the next Private Members' Resolution day may please stand up in their seats.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER As it is the sense of the House that the time should be extended, the time is extended by another two hours for this Resolution.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Mr Speaker Sir, I will speak for five minutes today and then continue on the next day.

Sir, I have the honour to speak on this Resolution which Shri Somasundaram has brought forward in this House. I think, this resolution which embodies the assurance given (Interruptions)

SOME HON MEMBERS Please speak in Bangla.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir,

MR SPEAKER You cannot force any Member to speak in a particular language.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Bangla is my mother tongue and I am very proud of it. It is a language for which a new State was created and the nation of Bangladesh was created, but in this Parliament we should not raise the language issue in this way as it would create differences in the Members. I know, all the Members do not understand Bengali, much as I love my language, much as I am fond of my language, I will not speak in Bengali, I will speak in a language which is intelligible to all the Members. I again say that this language chauvinism, these strong feelings of language is something that should not be encouraged in any way. We

are striving for rational integration and here, language is an issue which we should always discuss in a dispassionate way, free of emotions and free of all passions. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do that.

Sir, while I support the resolution, let me make my point absolutely clear. I am not a Hindi-speaking person nor is my mother tongue Hindi. But I do feel while supporting this resolution, that Hindi should have become the link language of India. But it is a tragedy of history that the people who were in charge of affairs....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay—North-East): Like Pandit Nehru.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:....could not reach Hindi to the non-Hindi speaking people in a way acceptable to them. And this resolution is very simple in as much as it does not say that Hindi will never become the link language but that till such time as the non-Hindi speaking States accept Hindi, English should continue as the additional link language. I do not understand why passions are aroused on this simple question. Do you want the integrity of the country, do you want the unity of the country to be preserved? If you want that, then I think the solemn assurance of Pandit Nehru should be continued.

We have seen the history of this language debate. It was there in the Constituent Assembly and you remember, Sir, that in the Constituent Assembly, this resolution to make Hindi the official language was passed by one vote only. In 1965 when the date schedule expired, then Hindi automatically became a link language. What happened? The South was up in arms because the South felt that Hindi was being imposed on them. As it is, the southern people have no objection to Hindi and they were starting to learn Hindi. In my State, Hindi is not our mother language but we all learn Hindi as a matter of course because there are so many

non-Hindi speaking people in my State; to communicate with them we have to speak in Hindi. But once the sense of imposition is there, these people revolt. When dictation is there, people will revolt. I only want to appeal to those Members who want to support Hindi, that they will only be harming the cause of Hindi by supporting Hindi chauvinism. This is not what Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru would have supported. If you really want to propagate Hindi and if you really want to make Hindi a link language, you should do it in such a way that the sentiments of people whose mother tongue is not Hindi are not hurt. You cannot hurt the sentiments and then ask him to learn the language.

In 1969 Chief Minister's Conference under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru the three language formula was adopted. What was the three language formula? English should continue the link language. Then every person will learn his own mother tongue and, in addition to that, those whose mother tongue was not Hindi will learn Hindi and those whose mother tongue was Hindi will learn a South Indian language or any other Indian language. This can only be the way to real integration. But, unfortunately, this could not be implemented in full and to-day, those who say that only Hindi should be the link language, are not strengthening the integrity of this country. How would one feel whose mother tongue is not Hindi when you tell him that Hindi will be the official language? He feels that he will become a second-class citizen....

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We have already become.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:....in a country where English will be the link language and Hindi will be the official language....

I may continue on the next day but I again want to say that this is not subject which we should deal with,

[Shri Sugata Rai]

with full of passions or emotions. I can understand the love for Hindi of those people who speak Hindi, just like in Bengal we are proud of our Bengali language. We are proud of our language, we are proud of Rabindranath Tagore and the Bengali literature and culture. But for that matter, I do not ask anybody to learn Bengali by force. Of course, many learn it out of love. So also, if they are not prepared to learn Hindi by love, you cannot do it by force. In this country you cannot..

MR SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

18 hrs.

RE INCIDENTS AT LUCKNOW

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have sent you an adjournment motion on the issue of the incidents at Lucknow. There are large-scale firings and lathi-charge on peaceful demonstrators. Members of Parliament are involved and Congress Members were arrested.

MR SPEAKER: No adjournment motion please. You must give notice before 10 O'Clock in the morning.

Please see Rule 57—

"Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to each of the following:" This is mandatory. I have no right.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki): Before the Home Minister takes the floor, I just want to bring to his notice, for whatever comments he may be capable of, and to the notice of the House, a very serious development which has taken place in Lucknow in the course of the day. That statement.

(Interruptions)

I will take only two minutes time. I bring to your notice a very important.... (Interruptions) With a heavy heart.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule? (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under the same Rule Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta raised the issue this morning.

MR. SPEAKER: Between 12 and 1 P.M., following the normal practice, some Members have been raising the issue in Zero Hour.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A Member of this House was beaten up.

(Interruptions)

This is that matter which concerns cane growers. There was demonstration. Firing took place. Lathi charge took place. A member of this House was beaten up. Mr Goel, an elected member was shot. He is in serious condition in the hospital. Mr. Kamla-pati Tripathi, Shri Uma Shankar Dixit, former Speaker of the Assembly, all of them have been arrested. Their bail.... (Interruptions)

You will not hear me. What is this intolerance, you all understand.

Then, Sir, we listened to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta because we knew there was something serious.

(Interruptions)

I would, therefore, appeal to the Home Minister, when he makes a statement, he may refer to this also. He may make a statement on this matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): There is an important matter. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu, a member of this House has been beaten up.

(Interruptions)

The hon. Home Minister may make a statement.

श्री हुकम चन्द काव्जिया (उफ़रैत) : महोदय, ब्यबस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ

MR. SPEAKER: Your lung power is considerable.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Shri Rajagopal Naidu is a Member.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My ear-drum is gone, I cannot even hear; my ear-drum is broken.

I call the Home Minister. The Home Minister is making the Statement

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to ask only one question. I am not asking anything else, I want to know one thing only

MR. SPEAKER: Your leader has already spoken about it. Your leader has already made a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not on that.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I won't allow. May I tell the House that the House is sitting for this particular purpose after 6 O'clock and I have requested the Home Minister to make a statement. If the House does not want to hear that statement, it is a different matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All I want to know is only this (Interruptions**)

MR. SPEAKER: No. That will not go on record. I have called the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, this morning hon. Members wanted to know the facts in respect of a news item that appeared in one of the Birla papers today. And now another question has been raised by my hon. friend opposite about the arrest of

certain Congress leaders in Lu know. I would like to know through you, Sir, from my hon. friend Mr. Sathe as to what he expects from me—whether I should give the facts about Khetri first or about Lucknow first. I would like to know this.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: About Khetri first.

18.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGATIONS OF MOLESTATION OF WOMEN IN KHETRI (RAJASTHAN)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir the matter regarding allegations appearing in today's issue of "Hindustan" about molestation of more than 100 women in Khetri (Rajasthan) on 26th February, 1978 was raised in the House this afternoon and several Members expressed understandable shock and concern at the report. As desired by the speaker enquiries have been made from the Government of Rajasthan and according to information conveyed by them on telephone, the Press report is totally baseless and false.

According to available information, a film star show had been arranged at Khetri on 26th February, 1978 in a shamiana erected next to a local cinema hall, Deshbandhu Talkies. About 2,000 ticket holders were allowed entry into the shamiana, but there was a large crowd outside which was pressing for entry without tickets. After the show started, the crowd started throwing stones and when the police tried to control the situation, some miscreants cut off the electric connection. The programme came to a stop and the local officers present, namely, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police with the help of about 120 policemen who were on

[Shri Chāran Singh] duty, took charge of the women and children and removed them to the adjacent Deshbandhu Talkies to prevent any unoward incident. The unruly crowd was thereafter made to disperse. Arrangements were made to safely reach the women and children to their homes after the situation had been brought under control.

The Government of Rajasthan have completely denied the allegation that any women were molested or that they were forcibly taken away from the site of the function by undesirable elements. The matter was raised in the State Legislature also where the Chief Minister announced that the Additional Inspector General of Police, Crime Branch, would be holding an inquiry into the whole incident.

A mention was made in the House this afternoon about the involvement of some C.R.P.F. personnel in the incident. It has been verified that no CRPF is posted at Khetri. There is, however, a contingent of the Central Industrial Security Force for guarding the installations of the Khetri Copper Project. There is no information regarding their involvement in the incident.

The veracity of the Press report even otherwise appears to be extremely doubtful as an incident of such a serious nature which allegedly occurred on 26th February, 1978, could not possibly have remained unreported, till today. The State Government have further reported that on 4th March, 1978, the State Labour Minister, Prof Kedar Nath accompanied by two Members of Parliament, S[Shri Kanaiya Lal and J. P Mathur visited Khetri in connection with the strike in the Project, but no complaint regarding the alleged incident was made to them.

I will earnestly appeal to the House not to give credence to such sensational news reports till the facts have been verified from the concerned authorities.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will please sit down. The Home Minister is on his legs.

SHRI GAURI SHANKER RAI: What action do you propose to take against the Birla paper?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: In reply to the query put by the hon. Member, Shri Gauri Shanker Rai, I must tell the House that I have already asked the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs to inquire, to consult the Law Department, as to whether the report of this paper is actionable or not. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: One by one

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, he made a mention about the lathi charge.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gupta rose on a personal explanation. Because it was he who raised the issue, let him go on.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, on the basis of this press report and later on on the statement of the Home Minister, it was found baseless. I feel that I should have been more cautious. The Parliamentary practice demands that a Member has a right to raise any public issue. But, if it is wrong, I am really sorry. I raised this on the basis of the press report and, as the Home Minister has rightly pointed out that if such a baseless report is published in a press, action should be taken. So, Sir, I am very sorry for what I have done.

श्री ईश्वर जीवरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय
राज सवेरे श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त की बात सुनकर
मैंने भी प्रश्न उठाया था कि गृह मंत्रीजी को

स्वाय-पक्ष देना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ
यह मेरी धृष्ट थी । चूंकि पक्ष में छपा था
इसलिए किसी भी सदस्य का उल्लेख होना
स्वाभाविक था । परन्तु मैंने उस समय जो
क़त्त कहा था उसको वापिस लेता हूँ ।

(Interruptions)

18.16 hrs.

RE. INCIDENTS AT LUCKNOW—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to
say something about Lucknow?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: As regards
the alleged incident about the arrest
of certain Congress leaders in Luck-
now, I have no information at all. I
will make enquiries and let the House
know on Monday next. But I may

add that whatever the status of the
individual concerned if he contra-
venes law, legal proceedings will be
taken against him whether he is a
leader of the Congress Party or the
Janata Party.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are
peaceful demonstrators.

क्या उनके ऊपर चाप गोली जलाओगे ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands
adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
March, 20, 1978/Phalguna 29, 1899
(Saka).