

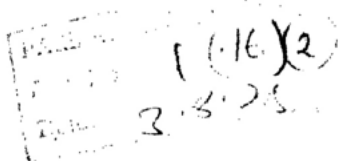
Sixth Series, Vol. XIV—No. 46

Friday, April 28, 1978

Vaisakha 8, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol XIV contains Nos. 41—50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price: Rs. 4.00

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(Sixth Series, Volume XIV, Fourth Session, 1978)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 28, 1978/Vaisakha 8,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Direct Trade By S. T. C.

*904. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is considering a proposal to eliminate middlemen by resorting to direct trade; and

(b) if so, the details and steps being taken in this direction?

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) The Corporation proposes to expand its direct trading operations with a view to benefit the primary producers and small scale sector by purchasing directly or through co-operative societies.

(b) The following steps have been taken by STC in this direction:—

(i) The Corporation has been following a consortium approach by organising groups of small scale sector units as a reliable supply base for stepping up exports.

(ii) Collaboration arrangements are being made with foreign organisations/buyers for supply of export products against import of machines etc. The entire production manufactured in the process will be exported by the STC to the respective countries.

(iii) Designers from foreign countries have been engaged for upgrading the skills of Indian designers for tapping the high fashion markets of Western Europe and USA.

(iv) The infrastructure for the development of leather industry has been considerably stepped up by importing machines for selected small scale units and by setting up Common Facility Centres in different leather producing States.

(v) A number of small scale sector items have been identified with the help of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries for developing the supply base.

(vi) The Corporation has been undertaking purchases directly from growers, their co-operatives and small manufacturers in respect of selected commodities. The number of small scale units participating in STC's exports have gone up from 335 in 1976-77 to 442 in 1977-78. The Corporation has planned to enrol more and more small units who can deliver their products to STC directly so that it can extend such direct buying operations to cover more items in the ensuing years.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I have gone through the statement and I have found it most disappointing that there is very little to indicate of the various other commodities that are being envisaged except that generally it says that in the respective selected commodities, etc. etc. So, I would like to know firstly what exactly is going to be done to help the handloom industry which is a very old industry in this country? Handloom fabrics, as everybody knows, are in very big demand abroad and at the moment, the position is that a number of handloom weavers are loaded with their stocks and are finding it extremely difficult to find markets abroad. Unless the STC steps in and helps them directly, they will be in greater difficulties. Therefore, as regards handloom, firstly what are you doing about exports? Secondly, what will you do also about seeing that the handloom weavers do get the yarn at rates which are commensurate with their industry because, after all, you must have coordination with other Ministries, otherwise, they will go into dol-drums.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The hon. Member has raised questions most of which are concerned with the Ministry of Industry. For the information of the House so far as the supply of yarn to handlooms is concerned, it is very much with the Ministry of Industry. But since last year, as the House is aware.....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If I may interrupt, the point is that the STC is going to take up the exports and those export orders are going to be there. I wanted to know what coordination would you have with your brother or sister Ministry. I know, it is with the other Ministry.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are both brother and sister departments, like you and me, and there will be proper coordination. Don't worry about that. So far as the supply of

yarn is concerned, yarn is supplied directly from the spinning mills to the apex societies of the various States through which it is distributed so that the middlemen's profits are eliminated and yarn is made available cheaper.

Regarding the first point made by the hon. Member—it is a vital point from my point of view also—the STC has decided to extend its activities and to give all possible support to the small-scale industries including handlooms. It is in this context that we are having close coordination with the Ministry of Industry. With a view to see that the exports of handloom products are further given an impetus, we shall see that their difficulties are taken into consideration and whatever efforts for better marketing are needed will be taken by the STC.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to know what steps the STC is taking to help secure the accumulated stocks of handlooms that are already there. I thought there would be an indication from the reply. But there is no indication in that.

Secondly, there are other industries, such as, the hosiery industry and so on which are small-scale industries and which are today facing a crisis in terms of marketing and so on. These small-scale industries are unable to reach out export markets unless and until the STC steps in and helps them. I want to know what steps are being taken to identify such small-scale industries. The general overall term of "small-scale industries" is one thing. What steps are being taken to identify as to which are the various sectors in the small-scale industries which have an export potential and what will be done in order to publicise that and see that they are made aware of it so that they can also take advantage of the scheme that the STC has in mind?

Also, I want to know in what way the STC is going to improve the functioning of the existing commodity boards and such corporations as the Jute Corporation of India which are

also handling similar things. Are they going to combine with them or are they going to help them? What are they going to do?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The STC has already identified various areas, whether it is textiles, engineering products, rubber products, jute products, whatever is being manufactured in the small-scale industries, all these areas have been identified. This House will be happy to know that during the year 1977-78, the exports of non-canalised items have gone up to nearly Rs. 247 crores as against Rs. 180 crores during the previous year. These are all from the small-scale industries. You will find that there is an increase of nearly 54 per cent in one year. It is because of the identification of the various areas.

Besides that, with a view to have better coordination with the small-scale industries corporations in various States and the small-scale industries associations in various States, we have decided to have one workshop for two days in the month of June. The STC will take a lead. We shall call all these representatives from various State Governments. The Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance will also be involved in these workshops. Both the State Government representatives and the small-scale industries associations will be brought together and, item-wise, a study will be made as to what are their difficulties, what are the new designs, that should be brought into the country, what are the marketing facilities that are to be provided and so on. Some sort of buffer-stock arrangements, transport arrangements, all these things will have to be done from the point of view of better coordination so that the STC plays an important role as an effective instalment for the socio-economic transformation of the country and, particularly of the small-scale industries. All possible measures will be taken by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: She asked about hosiery industry. What about that?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Hosiery is also included in that.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण बाबू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य व्यापार निगम विचीलियों को हटाने की योजना इसलिये तैयार करती है कि विचीलियों को ज्यादा मुनाफा न मिल सके, लेकिन राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जो कारोबार किये जाते हैं उसमें वह भी उसी तरह मुनाफा लेती है जिस तरह से विचीलियों की दृष्टि मुनाफा कमाने की रहती है। इतना मुनाफा जो राज्य व्यापार निगम लेता है, उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अधिकारियों के दोरे और एसो-भाराम पर खर्च हो जाता है, जिसके कारण राज्य सरकार निगम को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार की कोई योजना है या नहीं जिससे मुनाफा कम लिया जाये, एसो भाराम पर खर्च में कमी आये और राज्य व्यापार निगम को घाटा न लगे ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मुझे मालूम है कि इस तरह की शिकायत आती है और इसीलिये हमने इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट, ग्रहमदाबाद को एस० टी० सी० और एम०एम०टी०सी० के बारे में विचार करने के लिये कहा था, उनकी रिपोर्ट अप्रैल के पहले हफ्ते में हमारे पास आई है। विचीलियों की तरह हम मुनाफा नहीं लेना चाहते मगर गरीबों और खास तौर से पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को हम सहयोग देना चाहते हैं। हाउस को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि मैंने कलकत्ते में इस साल एक नया सेल बनाया है जो हमारे नार्थ-ईस्टर्न सेक्टर में मदद करेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि जहाँ जहाँ हमारा एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन आफिसर होगा वहाँ हम एस०टी०सी० का भी अफसर

लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे जिससे बहुत अधिक मुनाफा न हो और जो मुनाफा मिलता है उसका लाभ भी हमारे पूरे मुक्त के छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को होगा।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As the hon. Minister is aware, this is a very vital sector which cannot only provide a large scale employment in the country but also help in earning foreign exchange. Therefore, what efforts they are making to coordinate the supply of raw-material to the small scale industrial units which are producing goods meant for export? As far as finance is concerned, it is the biggest bottleneck and the Finance Minister is sitting just by his side. He knows that problem, I hope. Therefore, I would like to know what are the things that you are considering in this workshop. Are you going to consider all the aspects in their totality so that difficulties faced by the small scale units which are producing goods will be fully solved and you can have a time-bound programme for a maximum export of garments and various other things that are possible in the world for a competitive world market?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The various issues raised by the hon. Member will be necessarily considered in this workshop. I would like to clarify one point. As far as the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry is concerned, they are not in any way blocking all these efforts and the Finance Minister is a person who has been encouraging all these activities.

Vacant Seats in Boeing 737 Flights

+

*905. **SHRI SARAT KAR:**

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that many seats remain vacant in certain routes served by Boeing 737 flights;

(b) if so, what are the details of such routes;

(c) what is the average number of seats which remain vacant in each flight; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to ensure that the available payload capacity of such aircraft is more gainfully utilised?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) दिसम्बर 1977 के दौरान इंडियन एयर-साइंस के बोइंग 737 परिचालनों में प्रत्येक उड़ान पर बाह्यत आसत यात्रियों तथा प्रत्येक उड़ान पर आसत खाली सीटों की दर्शने वाला एक विवरण समा-पटल पर रखा है

(घ) सभी सेवाओं की लगातार आंच की जाती है तथा किसी भी मार्ग पर प्रस्तुत की गयी क्षमता का समय समय पर इस प्रकार समंजन किया जाता है कि वह मांग के अनुरूप हो सके। इसके साथ-साथ, उन सेवाओं पर यातायात के बढ़ाने के भी प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं, जहाँ इससे बढ़ाने की संभावना रहती है। अत्यधिक यातायात वाली उड़ानों के बुकिंग घाटों की डायन्यूक आंच की जाती है तथा यात्रियों को इस आधार पर टिकटें जारी की जाती हैं कि यदि अन्तिम क्षण पर कोई टिकट नहीं मिले तो वे अपना अवसर ले सकते हैं।

विबरण

दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान बोईंग-737 परिचालनों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	सैक्टर	सेवा संख्या	सीट अनुपात प्रतिगत	प्रति उड़ान घोसत वाली	प्रति उड़ान पर घोसतन वाली सीटें
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) 50 प्रतिगत से अधिक सीट अनुपात					
1	बम्बई-हैदराबाद	117-118	69.5	88	38
2	बम्बई-हैदराबाद	119-120	66.4	84	42
3	बम्बई-भावनगर	135-136	87.4	110	16
4	बम्बई-मंगलौर	159-160	78.4	99	27
5	बम्बई-डबोलिम	163-164	90.7	114	12
6	बम्बई-त्रिवेन्द्रम	167-168	77.4	98	28
7	बम्बई-डबोलिम	169-170	90.4	114	12
8	बम्बई-नागपुर-कलकत्ता	175-176	74.9	94	32
9	बम्बई-दिल्ली	185-186	86.0	108	18
10	कलकत्ता-गोहाटी-मोहनवाड़ी]	209-210	84.0	106	20
11	कलकत्ता गोरहाट-मोहनवाड़ी	213-214	76.8	97	29
12	कलकत्ता-गोहाटी-इम्फाल	217-218	86.1	108	18
13	कलकत्ता-बागडोगरा	221-222	60.4	76	50
14	कलकत्ता-गोहाटी	229-230	94.8	119	7
15	कलकत्ता-भगरतल्ला	235-236	81.3	102	24
16	कलकत्ता-दिल्ली	263-264	84.9	107	19
17	कलकत्ता-मद्रास	265-266	76.6	97	29
18	कलकत्ता-हैदराबाद-बंगलौर	269-270	59.6	75	51
19	दिल्ली-बंगलौर	403-404	87.9	111	15
20	दिल्ली-बम्बई	405-406	89.6	113	13
21	दिल्ली-आगरा-खुजराहो- वाराणसी	407-408	63.8	80	46
22	दिल्ली-सबनऊ-पटना-रांची- कलकत्ता	409-410	64.8	82	44
23	दिल्ली-अमृतसर-श्रीनगर	423-424	77.0	98	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	दिल्ली-मीनगर . . .	425-426	52.4	66	60
25	दिल्ली-मन्नास . . .	439-440	79.3	100	26
26	अमृतसर-काबुल . . .	453-454	50.4	64	62
27	दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद-बम्बई . . .	461-462	81.6	103	23
28	दिल्ली-जयपुर-उदयपुर-मीरगा- बाद-बम्बई . . .	491-492	74.9	94	32
29	हैदराबाद-नागपुर-दिल्ली . . .	515-516	50.1	63	63
30	बंगलौर-इजोलिम-बम्बई . . .	523-524	66.0	83	43
31	त्रिवेन्द्रम-बम्बई . . .	531-532	70.2	88	38
32	मद्रास-हैदराबाद-दिल्ली . . .	539-540	87.0	110	16
33	मद्रास-कोयम्बो . . .	573-574	61.7	78	48

(II) 50 प्रतिशत से कम सीट अनुपात

1	बम्बई-करांची . . .	131-132	48.1	61	65
2	काठमांडू-वाराणसी . . .	251-252	34.8	44	82
*3.	कलकत्ता-पोर्ट ब्लेयर . . .	285-286	45.6	55	45
4	दिल्ली-काठमांडू . . .	413-414	31.7	40	86
5	दिल्ली-करांची . . .	441-442	47.5	60	66
6	दिल्ली-काबुल . . .	451-452	45.8	58	68
7	दिल्ली-अमृतसर . . .	455-456	15.6	20	106
8	त्रिवेन्द्रम-कोयम्बो . . .	507-508	47.0	59	67
9	मद्रास-त्रिवेन्द्रम . . .	529-530	39.4	62	64

*पोर्ट ब्लेयर में विमानक्षेत्र सम्बन्धी परिसीमाओं के कारण कलकत्ता-पोर्ट ब्लेयर सेक्टर पर बिज्जी के लिए उपलब्ध सीटें केवल 100 हैं।

SHRI SARAT KAR: Though I had given notice of the question in English, the reply has been given in Hindi. Of course, I understand Hindi; therefore I have nothing to complain about it. But unfortunately the statement is not very pointed to the question. As far as I have been able to understand it, in nine routes, more than 50 to 60 per cent of the seats are vacant; in three or four routes, about

70 per cent of the seats are vacant. Out of 120 seats, the vacant seats are 50 or 60 or 70. May I know what are the valid reasons for this? Also he has given the picture of only December, 1977. May I know whether this is a continuous deteriorating picture or it is a picture showing a little improvement?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No frinks are available.

श्री पुष्पबोस्तन कीर्तिशाल : इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स में शराब तो कभी बान्नी नहीं थी ।

श्री माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विराद नहीं था रही है। बल्कि निरन्तर सुधार हो रहा है और हमारा मुनाफा बढ़ रहा है। जहाँ तक सीट्स के यूटिलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्टैंडर्ड के हिसाब से अब किसी हवाई जहाज की प्राकुपेंसी 70 परसेंट होती है, तो उस को बहुत अच्छा माना जाता है। प्राकुपेंसी के कम होने के दो तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि कुछ स्टूडेंस ऐसे हैं, जहाँ रनवे की लम्बाई पर्याप्त नहीं होती है, इसलिए पैसेंजर्स के लोड को कम रखना पड़ता है। दूसरे, लंबी दूरी के लिए ज्यादा फ्युअल रखना पड़ता है, क्योंकि बोच में रीफ्युअलिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, इस लिए भी पैसेंजर्स कम लिये जाते हैं। तीसरे, मौसम का भी पैसेंजर्स की संख्या पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। ठंड के दिनों में कैपेसिटी ज्यादा हो सकती है। लेकिन गर्मियों में—हाई टेम्प्रेचर में—, अगर अमता 126 की है, तो उसको कम किया जाता है (अवबखान) ये धाकड़े दिसम्बर तक के दिये गये हैं, लेकिन यह पूरे साल भर का ऐबरेज है।

बाबे, अगर कारगो, सामान, ज्यादा हो, तो पैसेंजर्स कम रखे जाते हैं। घनेक बार ऐसा भी होता है कि यात्रियों का रिजर्वेशन होता है, मगर वे समय पर नहीं आते हैं, और इस कारण कॅन्सेलेशन होते हैं। उस के कारण भी संख्या कम हो जाती है।

अगर विमान में 126 सीटें हैं, तो 126 पैसेंजर्स होना संभव नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है अगर 70 परसेंट सीटें भी धाकुपाई हो जाती हैं, तो उस को एयरक्राफ्ट का फुल यूटिलाइजेशन माना जाता है।

श्री सत्य नगर : अभी महोदय ने कुछ रीजन्स दिये हैं, मगर क्या सीटों के खाली

रहने का कारण यह नहीं है कि फ्लाइट्स का टाइम शिड्यूल कनवीनियन्स नहीं होता है, बिले और डिपेन्ड्स ज्यादा होते हैं, शायद इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का टिकट भी ज्यादा महंगा होता है, और इसी वजह से जंगल स्टार्ट मिनट पर कॅन्सल कर देते हैं। इस के प्रतिरिक्त क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि एम्बरर घण्टों के डेस्टिनेशन के बाद कुछ लोग डर के मारे इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों में नहीं आते हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ स्टूडेंस घनइकानोमिक हैं। मगर इस के बावजूद कुछ प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स के प्लेन उन स्टूडेंस पर जाते हैं। भुवनेश्वर तक कई एयरलाइन्स के प्लेन जाते हैं, जो काउन्टि भी होते हैं। लेकिन उस स्टूडेंस को घनइकानोमिक कह कर बोर्डिंग को उस स्टूडेंस पर नहीं बलाया जाता है। क्या यह बात सही है?

श्री पुष्पबोस्तन कीर्तिशाल : अगर हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टूरिज्म को प्रीमोट करना चाहते हैं, तो कुछ ऐसे स्टूडेंस पर भी धापरेंट करना पड़ता है, जहाँ फिलहाल कोई लाभ नहीं है। कुछ समय के बाद ट्रेफिक बेबेलप होने पर हमें उन स्टूडेंस पर प्राफिट होता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने भुवनेश्वर का जिक्र किया है। मैं लगातार इस का सरबे करा रहा हूँ, लेकिन सरबे रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अगर हम भुवनेश्वर को सीधे दिल्ली से लिंक करेंगे तो इस बात का भय है कि बोर्डिंग के लिए जितना न्यूनतम ट्रेफिक चाहिए, वह हमें नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन उस के बाद भी हमारी कोशिश है कि हम किसी तरीके से भुवनेश्वर को लिंक करें।... (अवबखान) ... धाप का रनवे तैयार नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह धाप करने या हम ?

श्री पुष्पबोस्तन कीर्तिशाल : रनवे हमारा है, लेकिन हम नहीं करते हैं

I have asked the Ministry of Works and Housing and they have promised to do it by next March.

यह उस को तो मैं कह नहीं सकता हूँ। लेकिन उन से मैंने कहा है कि उस को जल्दी आप करिए ताकि इस दिशा में जो सब्सिडी की मांग है उस मांग के अनुसार कुछ सेवा हम उपलब्ध करा सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: On behalf of Mr. Das, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will ask the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since the seat factor percentage in certain sectors, namely, Amritsar-Kabul is 50.4, Hyderabad-Nagpur-Delhi—50.1, Bombay-Karachi—48.1, Kathmandu-Varanasi—34.8, Delhi-Karachi—47.5, Delhi-Kabul—45.8, Delhi-Amritsar—50.6, I would like to know from the hon. Minister at what seat factor percentage we break-even and cover the cost of flying and how much are we losing on these sectors? What are the reasons for continuing these sectors?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The break-even is 60 per cent in 1977.

यह सही है कि यह जो मार्ग माननीय सदस्य ने बताया उस में एवरेज पैसेंजर की कमी 50 परसेंट से कम है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया जैसे कलकत्ता से पोर्ट ब्लेयर है, इस में लगातार लोगों की मांग आती रही है। जहाँ तक दिल्ली से भुवनेश्वर का सवाल है

we have to operate international flights from India to Kabul.

इसलिए इस को भुवनेश्वर से ले जाते हैं। उस को भुवनेश्वर ले जाने के लिए बेट इज जस्ट टु ऐडजस्ट इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स यह हम को साम होता है। इसलिए यह अभी किया जाता है।

Similarly, with regard to Madras-Columbo it has just started and it is under the gestation period and I think this traffic will soon pick up.

यह जो अधिकार हमें है वह वाइवर इंटर-नेशनल ट्रैफिक को सीधे करने के लिए है या चूँकि नये शुरू हुए हैं, जेस्टेशन पीरियड में उसमें कमी हुई है। मैं धामा करता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इस में इम्प्रूवमेंट होगी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: People are paying central excise for everything....

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your question. You cannot have two supplementaries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have I put a second supplementary? I will do nothing which will displease you.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, पहले गया में भी आप के हवाई अड्डा जाया करते थे किसी जमाने में और अगर आप ट्रिस्ट की दृष्टि से चलाते हैं तो क्या ऐसा सोचेंगे कि गया ही क्यों और जगहों के लिए भी छोटे जहाज चलाएँ जो ट्रिस्ट्स को ले जायँ, जैसे कि मैंने गया का उदाहरण दिया और वैसे ही छोटे जहाज से जब तक कि आप के पास यह पन्द्रह परसेंट की भरती होती है तब तक काम लें दिल्ली और भुवनेश्वर के बीच में।

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

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : भुवनेश्वर की बात तो मैं पूछ रहा हूँ, वहाँ का करेंगे तो सारे देश का ही हिसाब आयेगा। इसलिए उस के बाहर नहीं है।

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : बोधगया के बारे में बता दें कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन की दृष्टि से उस का महत्व है...

MR. SPEAKER: There is a separate question in the list for that.

Next question—Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav—absent. Shri R. L. Kureel—also absent. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jais—also absent. Shri Rajkeshwar Singh—also absent. Question No. 910

—Shri Dharam Vir Vasishth—also absent. Question No. 911—Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before I read out the number of the question, I have a submission to make. This is a very simple question. I did not give priority to it. There are a number of questions I have tabled. There is one explosive question about the United Commercial Bank and about which I have enough material and for which I have given the first priority. Another question I also gave second or third priority. This question was perhaps on 3rd, 4th or 5th priority. I do not know how it has come at first priority. I suspect, because I have much material about the Chairman, United Commercial Bank, who has been given extension. It is a very serious case. Even in the last year's Finance Bill I raised this matter. How it could....

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and discuss the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have lost the opportunity. I do not get the opportunity.

I was trying to raise that matter on several occasions. I have written to the Finance Minister also. Last year I raised the matter. Then I got sufficient material about that. Now what will happen? I will not have an opportunity to utilise that material.

Unless you agree that half-an-hour time will be given on that question I will not ask the question. In protest, I will not. (Interruptions) Why should I lose priority of my question? If you be kind enough, first priority....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it. You can come and discuss with me.

Change in Timings of Flights from Calcutta to Delhi

*911. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether timings of flights, both morning and evening from Calcutta

to Delhi are very inconvenient for the passengers;

(b) whether Calcutta is the main link of flights to Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Orissa; and

(c) if so, whether for the convenience of the passengers of Eastern Regions timings of flights from Calcutta to Delhi should be changed?

पर्वत और नगर विमान बंदी (की पुष्टोत्तम कीलक) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) कलकत्ता से दिल्ली की सावकालीन उड़ानों का समय-निर्धारण इस प्रकार किया जाता है जिससे कि यात्रा, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, उड़ीसा तथा उत्तरी बंगाल से दिल्ली के यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए कलकत्ता में उसी दिन की संयोजी उड़ानें (Connections) सुनिश्चित रूप से उपलब्ध हो सकें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you ask any person who flies from Calcutta in the morning, it is at Six O'Clock. What the hon. Minister says—in the morning at Six there is no connecting flight from any place of the Eastern Region—neither from Orissa, Tripura, nor Assam, Meghalaya, from nowhere. In the morning there is only one flight. If anybody wants to travel from the Eastern Region he cannot avail of this morning flight to Delhi.

Even from Calcutta also, coming 15 miles away from the heart of the city, they cannot avail of it. Nobody gets taxi. That is the problem. We have to start at 4 O'Clock or 4.30 O'Clock. At that time no taxi is available. Therefore, if one has to avail of the flight at Six, one has to come at the Airport, remain at the airport and then avail of it. Those fortunate people who have cars can avail of it. This is one of the problems of the morning flight.

Evening flight is at 8.15 P.M. We reach here in Delhi in our house at

1 or 2 O'Clock. The next day if you have to come to Parliament you feel drowsy....

MR. SPEAKER: You know more than anybody else, it is Question Hour and not debating hour. Please put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Right, Sir. Has the inconvenience which is being faced by the passengers of the Eastern Region of India been taken into consideration while fixing up time for the morning flight at Six and also evening time at 8.15?

श्री मुखोत्तम कौशिक : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हमारे हवाई जहाजों की इतनी टाइम पोजिशन है कि उन्हें बार-बार रूट्स पर धायेट करना पड़ता है। अगर हम किसी रूट के समय में परिवर्तन करते हैं तो उसका तमाम जगह पर डिस्टर्बेंस होता है। अगर किसी हवाई जहाज का समय सुबह 6 के बजाय 7 बजे किया जाता है तो उससे दूसरे रूट्स पर भी दिक्कत आयेगी। इस परिवर्तन की वजह से हमारे दूसरे रूट्स पर भी असर पड़ेगा। एक हवाई जहाज कलकत्ता जाता है उसको शाम को दिल्ली वापस आना होता है। यही दिक्कत शाम को वापस आने पर भी आयेगी। इसलिए थोड़ी अनुविधा इसमें जरूर है लेकिन हमारे यहां जो इस समय प्लेन इट्स का समय है, उसको बहुत सारी बातों को देखते हुए निश्चित किया गया है। इसलिए फ्लाइट्स का समय परिवर्तन करना और किसी स्थान विशेष पर करना यह संभव भी नहीं है। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के टाइमिंग को एडजस्ट करना पड़ता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जैसा कहा पूरा असम रिजन या नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन जो है उसके बारे में मानिन फ्लाइट तो नहीं लेकिन तमाम जितनी ईस्टर्न—

श्री सगर मुकु : बार पांच बटे बैठना पड़ता है।

श्री मुखोत्तम कौशिक : सिराज बोरोहाट के जहां अभी हमारा एयरपोर्ट बन रहा है एयर बस धायेटन के लिए, साढ़े ग्यारह बजे के पहले उन्हीं यात्रियों को जो गोहाटी से सीधे आते हैं बार पांच बटे उड़ना पड़ता है बाकियों को दो तीन बटे ही उड़ना पड़ता है।

फोर टैन जो करीब पीने बारह बजे कलकत्ता से चलता है और बार बजे के करीब दिल्ली पहुंच जाता है और जो हापिंग सब्स है उस में कुछ समय तो ज्यादा लगता है लेकिन पीने बारह बजे चल कर बार बजे के करीब दिल्ली पहुंचा जा सकता है। यह हापिंग फ्लाइट भी है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, in spite of the fact that there were more than two flights from Calcutta in the morning earlier why those flights were suspended? What the hon. Minister says is that it is done for linking etc., for their convenience, which is not correct. That also he has admitted. What happens is, you have to wait for four hours or five hours. So, what I want to know is this: Why is it that Calcutta is so unfortunate? It is not the case in respect of people going from Delhi or coming to Delhi. It is not the case in respect of people flying from Bombay and other places. They are starting at convenient timings. Many flights are also there. But why should this be so in respect of Calcutta, which connects the whole of the Eastern Region? It starts at an odd hour in the morning at six. In the night also it starts at an odd hour of 8-15. Therefore, I ask the hon. Minister, whether he will reconsider the matter and see that this inconvenience is removed.

श्री मुखोत्तम कौशिक : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उस पर मैं विचार करूंगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the question which has been put by

my hon. friend, Prof. Samar Guha, in the earlier Question No. 905, we found that one of the causes was this. The timing of the flights are not proper. This is something which causes great inconvenience to the passengers. In the earlier Question No. 905, the hon. Minister has mentioned that many flights are going vacant to Calcutta, and also from Calcutta to Delhi, via Ranchi, etc. Another cause is that Calcutta is not brought in within the Tourist Map of India. This is another cause. So, what I want to know is this:

May I know whether you will consider changing the timings of these flights from Calcutta to Delhi and from Delhi to Calcutta?

Secondly, may I know whether you are thinking of bringing Calcutta within your Tourist Map?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I can mention for the information of the Hon. Member that Calcutta is already on the Tourist Map of India.

And, so far as the services are concerned, there are so many factors as I just mentioned. There are lot of adjustments which have to be made between so many places and that is why this was done.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: I thank my hon. friend Prof. Samar Guha for raising this important question. This question vitally relates to the air services to the eastern region of India.

Sir, we have a bitter experience in respect of this air-travel from Delhi to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Gauhati. Our experience is that in Gauhati, huge numbers of passengers travelling up to Dibrugarh, are facing great difficulties, because of the fact that the daily Boeing flight is not being maintained up to Dibrugarh.

So, my question is this: Will the Government explore the possibility of maintaining regular service of Boeing upto Dibrugarh every day, in order to remove this inconvenience to the

passengers, as huge numbers of passengers from Gauhati to Dibrugarh are facing this inconvenience, due to lack of this daily Boeing Service? Will you extend it and make it a regular service? This is my question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: That cannot be done at present. We are preparing Gauhati for the operation of the Air-Bus. Air-Bus definitely cannot remain there in Dibrugarh. So, after the start of the operation of the Air-Bus what arrangements will have to be made, will have to be looked into.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: I have been asking for the Boeing Service. That has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you able to provide a Boeing Service?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: We are making ready the Gauhati airport for operation of Air-Bus. When Air-Bus is introduced, we will have to see whether Boeing is required or not and then if it is required, some other arrangement in the best interest of that region will be made.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Sir, I repeat I am not asking for the Air-Bus. I am asking about the Boeing service.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is saying that he is trying to introduce Air-Bus. If that is found possible, then it will be considered. He has said it.

बी एच० एल० पडवारी : मंत्री जी बतार्येणे कि कलकत्ता के साथ जैसा मासनीय गृह साहब ने बताया कलकत्ता के साथ घसम, मजिपुर, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, उड़ीसा और झरखण्ड, मेघालय जुड़े हुए हैं। सबेरे जब वहाँ से हल लीज चलते हैं तो 210....

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise from that.

बी एच० एल० पडवारी : सबेरे वहाँ की फ्लाइट का कलकत्ते के साथ दिल्ली से कनेक्शन न होने के कारण हल लीजों की

कलकत्ते में 6, 7 बंटें सकता पड़ता है बराबर, रात में 8 बजे चलते हैं तो ठहरने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है, तो 11.45 की जो क्लाइंट है वह क्लाइंट नम्बर 229 से कनेक्ट नहीं हो सकती है। वह पहुंचती है 12 बजे। इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि हम लोग सबरे ग्रीवाटी से आने वाले लोग क्लाइंट नम्बर 410 को पकड़ सकें, या फिर क्लाइंट नम्बर 211 जो बाराणसी हो कर आती है उसके साथ में इसको कनेक्ट कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a suggestion for action which you may consider.

Postings and promotions in Collectorates of Excise and Customs

*912. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Collectorates of the Excise and Customs covering the whole country are not covered administratively by the common rules of postings and promotions and the staff at certain places corner most of the benefits; and

(b) if so, whether some steps are being taken to see that this drawback to certain staff at various places is removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Group A posts in the Customs and Central Excise Departments are manned by a common service, partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion from Group B officers of these Departments. There is a common seniority list for Group A officers, who are also liable for service throughout India, and therefore they are all on the same footing so far as their promotion prospects and postings are concerned.

As regards posts in Group B, C and D, there are separate cadres which, in most cases, comprise one or

sometimes more than one Custom Houses/Collectorates. The general rules and criteria for promotions within and between these groups are common. However, in view of the varying pattern of development and industrial expansion in different parts of the country, the nature of customs or central excise work at different places and the consequent differences in organisational and supervisory patterns, the expansion of the cadres has been more in certain Custom Houses/Collectorates than in others, as a result of which the pace of promotion cannot always be uniform in different Collectorates.

As regards postings of officers in Groups B, C and D, these are made within the area of the Collectorate or Collectorates manned by one cadre, and the same general principles are followed. However since the jurisdictions of different Collectorates have been establishment with reference to various administrative considerations; particularly the number of assesseees and the amount of revenue collected, the areas, manned by different cadres vary considerably. It follows that staff in certain Collectorates are liable to transfer over wider areas than those in other Collectorates. This, however, is inherent in the system of division of the tax administration into viable Collectorates.

(b) Whereas the principles of promotion are applied and followed uniformly, it would not be possible to have complete equality in promotion prospects etc. for employees in Groups B, C and D except by having a common all-India cadre for such posts, which is not considered practicable as it would involve far greater drawbacks in the shape of transferability of lower-paid employees throughout India. However, while scrutinising or according staff sanctions, an attempt is made to achieve some uniformity in the ratio of supervisory posts to lower posts, which would help to even out disparities in promotion prospects in different cadres.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Sir, there is a great dissatisfaction among the employees, particularly, in B, C and D groups. They don't get their promotions because their promotions depend within the Collectorate itself and, if they are not fortunate enough to be placed in a particular collectorate for their service, they are not entitled to have any promotion in the higher grade.

Therefore, the division of the collectorate and for formulating the jurisdiction which is a very defective one ought to be modified. It is neither based on the number of assesses, nor on the amount of revenue collection. Will the hon'ble Minister re-form the collectorates from this point of view?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The total number of excise collectorates lecturer and for formulating the some States we have more than one collectorate whereas there is the case of Chandigarh collectorate which covers the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, etc. There are some States like U.P., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal where we have two collectorates. On an All India basis so far as Group 'A' officers are concerned they are treated on par. Their postings and transfers are done on an all-India basis. So far as the officers of the other categories like 'B' and 'C' are concerned their postings are according to the State cadres. There are two exceptions in the whole country. One is Maharashtra where there are three collectorates—Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. Nagpur is attached with Indore. Poona has a separate cadre. Bombay has a separate cadre. Chandigarh, Delhi and Jaipur have got one cadre for all these States. These people are agitating that Chandigarh and Jaipur cadre should be separate. Government has taken a decision to have separate cadres. So far as Maharashtra is concerned the difficulty is within one State we have two cadres—that of Poona and Bombay. It is the only State throughout the country

where we have this difficulty. The hon'ble Member wants that these three cadres should be united. In that case I seek the cooperation of all the Members belonging to Maharashtra. Personally I have no objection if there is one common cadre but it cannot be done without their co-operation.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Sir, I am thankful to the Minister. May I know whether there are any difficulties in forming a common collectorate for all these three or even keeping them as three separate collectorates can the cadre be one for all the three collectorate so that there will be uniformity in promotion to superior posts?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as the question of creation of one collectorate for the whole of Maharashtra is concerned it is not possible looking to the volume of work handled by Bombay Collectorate. Their revenue collection is to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores whereas Poona collectorate amount is only Rs. 24 crores. So, how can Bombay be tagged to Poona? As regards the point of having one cadre, as I have already said, I have no objection. I shall be too happy as we have got in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. But Bombay and Poona people are opposed to it. If the hon'ble Member is able to persuade his colleagues for one common cadre for the whole of Maharashtra, I have no objection.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I would like to know whether Government is aware of the fact that there are some Group 'A' officers who want to remain in Delhi and manipulate the things in such a way that even if they are transferred they retain their residence at Delhi?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Orders have already been passed that any Group 'A' officer who has been at one place for more than five years should be transferred.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाव : यादनीय मंत्री
ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि कलैक्टरेट

धाड़िस में काफी काम बढ़ा है, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस व्यापार बढ़ते हुए काम को देखते हुए क्या नई नियुक्तियों की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

क्या आपने ऐसी पालिसी बनाई है कि क्लास-ए और क्लास-बी के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनका स्थानान्तरण सामान्य तौर पर किया जाये, या उनके खिलाफ जब भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें आती हैं, तभी उनका स्थानान्तरण किया जाता है ?

क्लास-ए और बी के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनको जो बेतन मिलता है, क्या यह सही है कि वह उससे अधिक पैसे की महीने में शराब पी जाते हैं ? क्या आप इसकी भी जांच करायेंगे ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जहाँ तक नई पोस्टों के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है तो 1977 और 1978 में 3114 नई पोस्टें क्रिएट की गई हैं, जिसकी वजह से स्टेशनन काफी हद तक दूर हो जायेगा ।

जहाँ तक अधिकारियों के तनखाह के ज्यादा शराब पीने का सवाल है, यह तो जनरल एलीगेशन है, अगर कोई शिकायत किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध जायेगी तो उसकी अवश्य जांच कराई जायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या इन अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण उन के विरुद्ध शिकायत मिलने पर किया जाता है । इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. Next Question No. 913.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाया जाये । मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise. Question No. 913 Dr. Bapu Kaldate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस का जवाब देना चाहती है । क्या इन अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण उन के खिलाफ शिकायत मिलने पर किया जाता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. Next Question 913.

Pilots of I.A. and A.I. patronising private hotels for lodging

*913. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilots of Indian Airlines and Air India have been patronising the private hotels for their lodging;

(b) whether there is any restriction on these pilots to stay in hotels run by the I.T.D.C.;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) if the answer is in the affirmative what action has been taken against those violating the rules?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) : जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) : यदि उनकी स्थिति उपयुक्त होती है और उनके किराये तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अनुकूल होते हैं तो भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा संचालित होटलों को तरजीह दी जाती है । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के दिल्ली, कलकत्ता तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम में होटल हैं ।

एयर इंडिया के विमान चालक दिल्ली तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों में ठहरते हैं । उन्हें कलकत्ता में नहीं ठहरना पड़ता ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानचालक दिल्ली में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के

होटलों में ठहरते हैं। उन्हें लिबेन्ग्रम में निवसित रूप से नहीं ठहरना पड़ता।

कलकत्ता में किमाबाबाक कहर में ठहरते हैं, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के एयरपोर्ट होटल में नहीं।

डा० बापू कालबाते : मंत्री महोदय ने जिन तीन नगरों का उल्लेख किया है—कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और लिबेन्ग्रम, वैमानिक उन में से सिर्फ एक ही जगह पर आई०टी०डी० सी० के होटल में ठहरते हैं। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, बम्बई में वैमानिक होटल भोबराय और ताज इन्टरनेशनल में ठहरते हैं। वैमानिक जिन अन्य जगहों में ठहरते हैं, क्या वहाँ उन के लिए पर्मानेंट रुम्ज रख हुए हैं, और उन के किराये तथा आई०टी०डी० सी० के होटलों के किराये में क्या फर्क है ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : बम्बई में वे सन्नूर में ठहरते हैं, जो एयर इंडिया का सबसिडियरी होटल है, और ताज में भी वे ठहरते हैं।

डा० बापू कालबाते : क्या बम्बई में सन्नूर में जगह नहीं है, इस लिए वे ताज इन्टरनेशनल में ठहरते हैं, या पहले वहाँ ठहरने की आदत के अनुसार यह कार्यवाही चल रही है ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : यह भारत तो पहले से ही है। इन्हें के बलाबा पायलट्स एसोसियेशन के साथ गुरु से यह समझौता रहा है, जिस के मुताबिक होटल में ठहरने के बारे में उन की राय ली जाती रही है। उसी समझौते के मुताबिक उन की राय के अनुसार उन्हें वहाँ ठहरने की सुविधा दी जाती है।

श्री उग्रसेन : इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के जो वैमानिक प्राइवेट होटलों में ठहरते हैं उन को जो ज्यादा किराया देना पड़ता है, क्या उस के लिए उन के भत्ते में ब्रह्मोसरी की जाती है ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : किराया ज्यादा नहीं है। नियमानुसार जिसना उन्हें देना है, उसने ही किराये में उन्हें ठहराया जाता है।

श्री उग्रसेन : अगर वे भोबराय या ताज में ठहरें और उन्हें ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़े, तो क्या इस बात का भी समझौता है कि वह डिफरेंस उन्हें दिया जाय ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी भी होटल में जा कर ठहर जायें। समझौते के समय जो उन के साथ तय होता है कि वे किस होटल में ठहरेंगे उसी में ठहरते हैं।

श्री उग्रसेन : क्या समझौते में उन्होंने इस बात की मांग की थी कि हम को डिफरेंस जो है वह दे दिया जाय पीने खाने के लिए ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : पीने खाने के लिए कोई भ्रम से नहीं दिया जाता। नियमानुसार जो कमरे का किराया निर्धारित किया जाता है वह दिया जाता है। बाकी उन को जो दैनिक मिलता है उस में से वह खर्च करते हैं।

Export of Tea

*914. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of tea exported during the last five years, viz. 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, and the amount of foreign exchange earned each year on this account;

(b) whether the present rise in price of tea in the Indian market is due to higher exports; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to arrest the rise in the market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Statement showing the quantity and value of tea exported during the last five years is as follows:

	Quantity in m. kgs.	Foreign Exchange earned in Rs. crores
1973-74	150.27	144.85
1974-75	225.06	223.53
1975-76	211.41	238.29
1976-77	242.40	255.26
1977-78	219.60	556.00
(Provisional)		

(b) and (c). The tea prices started rising in early 1977 due to a number of factors like low production in Sri Lanka in 1976, sharp decline in world supply of coffee and consequent increased demand for tea, apprehension about continued shortage, panic buying etc.

With a view to protecting the domestic consumers from the sharp escalation of international prices, an export duty on tea of Rs. 5/- per kg. was imposed in April, 1977 and excise rebate and drawback of duties on tea exports were simultaneously withdrawn. Leading tea packeteers in the country were also persuaded to reduce the price of packeted tea. The producers were also asked to bring more of their crop to various auction centres so as to increase the overall availability of tea at auctions. As a result, the total quantity sold at the auction centres during the current season 1977-78 (upto 1st week of April) was 364 million kgs., 66 million kgs. more than last year. Though production in 1977 was a record 560 million kgs. i.e., about 48 million kgs. more than the previous year, the export target for 1977-78 was scaled down to 225 million kgs. from the pre-

vious year's figure of 242 million kgs. in order to make more tea available within the country.

An important step taken recently in order to prevent chances of hoarding of tea stocks was bringing tea within the purview of Essential Commodities Act. As a consequence of all these steps taken by Government, price of tea came down sharply from May, 1977 onwards and has stabilised at reasonable levels.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

It is written in the statement that tea prices started rising due to low production in Sri Lanka. I cannot understand why our country's prices should go up. I want to know from the hon. Minister if foreign prices are better and whether government has any plan to increase tea production? In the next three years what will be the production and what will be the export quantity and the quantity for the domestic consumption? It is stated in the statement that leading tea packeteers in the country were also persuaded to reduce the price of packeted tea. How much price had been reduced by this method of persuasion? It is also stated that in order to prevent chances of hoarding of tea stocks, tea was brought within the purview of Essential Commodities Act? How much stock had been exhausted and how much quantity has been permitted for the stock?

श्री अरिफ बेग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि श्रीलंका के घंवर यदि चाय का उत्पादन कम हुआ तो हमारे यहाँ प्राइसेज कैसे बढ़ जाती हैं, मैं इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्य को यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीलंका और भारतवर्ष चाय के उत्पादन में विश्व में बहुत बड़े देश हैं। यदि श्रीलंका के घंवर चाय का उत्पादन कम होना तो वर्ल्ड मार्केट के घंवर चाय की कीमत बढ़ेगी और यही कारण है कि दुनिया के बाजार के घंवर चाय की कीमत बढ़ी है और उस का प्रभाव भारत में भी

हुआ। लेकिन हम ने जो कदम उठाए हैं उन के अनुसार आप को यह सुनकर खुशी होगी कि हालांकि हम जो चाय की मात्रा बाहर भजते हैं वह पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम है लेकिन उस की कीमत हम को ज्यादा मिली है। हम ने बाजार के अंदर इस प्रकार से अपनी प्रणाली को लागू किया है कि उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते दाम पर चाय उपलब्ध करा सकें। जब हम ने चाय को एसेशियल कम्पोडिटीज के अंदर घोषित किया तो पूरे के पूरे व्यापार पर अपना कंट्रोल कर लिया और वह एसान किया कि जो लोग 1 हजार किलोग्राम अपना स्टॉक रखेंगे उन को समय समय पर सूचना देनी पड़ेगी कि उन के पास कितनी चाय है। इस प्रकार से हम ने चाय के पूरे व्यापार पर कंट्रोल किया। यही नहीं हम ने यह पाबन्दी लगा दी है कि चाय को वह लोग आयात के अंदर लाएं और चाय आयात से मार्केट में आती है। इस से हम को बड़े पैमाने पर चाय के मार्केट को कंट्रोल करने में मदद मिलती है।

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was asking about the action taken for production of tea for the next three years so that internal consumption will be maintained as well as exports. That question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: If you put half a dozen questions, how can the Minister answer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): For the information of the House, I may say that production of tea last year was 560 million kg; as against that during this year production will go up to about 600 million kg. We have a comprehensive plan; by the end of the year 2000 we intend to produce 1300 million kg in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not produce more than the demand.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is a lot of demand. Do not worry. I am saying that by the end of 2000 that will be the production. We have a comprehensive plan. Every year about 10,000 acres of land is additionally brought into cultivation of tea. We are making all efforts and taking care to see that we meet the domestic demand. That is the reason why last year we brought down the exports and scaled it down to 225 million kgs. and that will be the policy and we shall see that tea is made available domestically at reasonable prices. At the same time we are quite conscious of the fact that there is a growing demand and we have taken up several projections and programmes accordingly.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: It has been stated that the prices of tea would be stabilised at reasonable level. But as far as my knowledge goes, the prices are not stable. Secondly we are exporting much. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any steps so that the modern technique is developed in the tea gardens and the tea that is produced would be of a good quality so that we can earn more foreign exchange.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have stated on the floor of the House that we supply the required machinery, also the required loans and there is some element of subsidy so that the whole tea plantation is modernised. After thirty or forty years, the plant goes out of order or deteriorates. Under these conditions, we are taking up new plantations and there is also that renovation of plantation and for that purpose all possible modern machinery is being provided. So far as the quality of tea is concerned, the House will be happy to know that India produces the best quality of tea and the average yield per acre is the best in the whole world.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: There is no doubt that this year we

earned a record foreign exchange through export of tea. It could have been more. There is a great demand for Darjeeling Clean black tea in USSR market. But on the other hand in the local market, the price of tea is going higher everyday inspite of so many assurances from the Tea Barrons that tea will be sold at Rs. 10 to 12 per Kg. In order to check the increase in price. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any decision (a) to create a buffer stock of tea, (b) to declare any maximum price of tea and (c) to stop the forward sale to prevent smuggling.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have asked all tea growers to bring at least 75 per cent of their tea produce at the auction centres. Secondly we have put export duty of Rs. 5 on the export of tea. Thirdly we have also taken care to purchase tea through our Tea Trading Corporation of India and the NCDC and NCCF and other cooperative agencies and to make it available through the distribution centres. We are taking all possible steps to maintain the prices.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: He has not replied to my question about the fixing of the maximum price.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have already said that we have taken several steps and if the House is interested in knowing the price...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Have you fixed any maximum price?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: No, Sir That is not necessary.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Tea is exported at notoriously low price and there is no packeting and all that, but I am not on that point. Even in the internal market, if the Minister compares the price at which the sale is effected by the various tea companies in India and the price the consumer pays, he will find that the consumer is paying four hundred or five hundred per cent of the price at which the

factory is selling. It may be due to collision or some other reasons. I do not see, there is any other way except this sort of public distribution in the matter of tea. Is the Minister taking any steps in regard to that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Fortunately, the Government is in charge of seven plantations in the country and we are well aware of the price structure and having regard to the price structure, all steps are being taken. This year it so happened that the rice in the London Market has crashed down by about fifty per cent. Naturally it has affected here also. But I can assure the hon. House that through our cooperative agencies and through the Tea Trading Corporation of India, we make adequate purchases so that the tea prices are retained at the prescribed level.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This House cannot be taken for a ride. The question was, there is a difference of 400 times between the ex-factory price and the retail price. What is the public distribution system? That was the question.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do not know whether my friend was attentive or not. I said, now we are in charge of seven tea plantations and we know the cost structure. It is not correct that there is a difference of 400 times in price.

श्री सर्वे मुर्तुका : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से माफ़ कराना चाहता हूँ—प्राज्ञ अच्छी चाय यहाँ नहीं मिलती है, सब फारन-कन्टीज बली जाती है, इस की क्या वजह है ? क्या मंत्री जी अच्छी चाय देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This allegation is absolutely wrong. Whatever standard of tea is required, it is available in the Indian market. I am sorry that the hon. member should not be aware of it.

RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. SPEAKER: Short notice question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order, Sir. Rule 54 says:

"A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of the opinion that the question of an urgent character, he may direct..." etc.

I am not questioning your ruling or decision in accepting this short notice question. This question reads:

"Whether during the last three months the Income Tax authorities at Bangalore have raided the Houses of some high-ups in Karnataka recently..."

Whenever we put questions, your office has been insisting that we must be very specific about the name, etc. I have myself put questions about vigorous raids conducted on Bengal Lamps as well as Limca and the ministers have been reluctant to accept them. While this question has been accepted even though it only says 'high-ups', which is not clear. Moreover, what is the public importance? It can be interpreted as political overtone. I am not questioning your wisdom in accepting this question, but I feel that other questions like this should also have been accepted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I do not want to question your ruling. But the manner in which the Finance Minister has accepted this question is clearly against the accepted principles and procedures laid down. Virtually two questions have been put within one question. Part (a) is:

"whether during the last three months the income-tax authorities at Bangalore have raided the houses..."

Part (c) is during the last one year, what action has been taken against

persons who have invested on immovable assets disproportionate to their known sources of income in Karnataka? This is a different question altogether. It says "one year". What is the urgency about it? Under rule 54 and your recent direction about short notice questions, with the consent of the Speaker and the minister concerned, a question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days. I have tabled a number of such questions, even including the drafting of RSS into this, the wiping of literacy in the country etc. All these things are very urgent.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your legal objection?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are not defending corruption or anything, but where is the urgent public importance regarding asking "during the last one year"?

Part (c) of this question is:

"During the last one year what action has been taken against persons who have invested on immovable assets disproportionate to their known sources of income in Karnataka."

It looks that there is a political bullying by the Janata Party members and the Finance Ministry and they cleverly managed to accept this question even against the accepted principles and norms laid down. Therefore, this question may come within the orbit of the ordinary Starred questions. But now it has been accepted. This is for your kind consideration. Kindly give a ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My objection is, if a question of this nature is allowed as a matter of urgent public importance, then you will appreciate that the question must have a larger coverage, meaning that if information

is to be given about any income-tax raids, then why should it be restricted to Bangalore? Then all States throughout the country and all such high-ups should be covered. But to isolate only one State and to accept the question, only that creates doubts particularly when we have now States having different political parties. It gets a political overtone when such a question is allowed. You should kindly scrutinise and see that it should have a larger coverage—about Karnataka and about every other State. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to make a submission. I think there are certain rules about the admission of Short Notice Questions and so far as the rules are concerned, it is the Speaker—first who decides the urgency of the matter and then the question is referred to the Minister. Firstly, it is to be scrutinised and allowed by the Speaker. If he does not allow, then it does not go to the Minister at all.

So far as this question is concerned this is a very important question and a matter of public importance. I do not think my friend wants to protect the blackmarketeers who are the Ministers and the Rajya Sabha Members....

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

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Sir, it is expected that they should lead a clean and clear life and if they lead a clean life....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Two points have been raised. One is about the urgency of the matter and the other is about the two questions which have been involved. So far, similar questions have been allowed about the urgency of the matter. There are a large number of such questions about income-tax raids which have been allowed. There is no question about that. But there is substance in

the point which Mr. Lakkappa raised in his question. There have been probably two questions which were overlooked by me. There is no doubt about it. On the question whether they are urgent or not and whether they are of public importance or not, the Speaker's decision is final and it is not open to question. Now, Mr. Nanjesha Gowda may put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Regarding the two points in the same question.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Now that I have allowed it, it cannot be reversed.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Please see Rule 41 about the admissibility of question. Sub-rule (xvii) of Rule 41 says:

"It shall not ask or information on a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

In connection with this matter, you have seldom allowed it as a Short Notice Question. Some writ petition is pending before the Karnataka High Court.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Nobody has brought it to my notice.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: You can very well clarify from the Finance Minister. He should know about it. It is pending before the Karnataka High Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any writ petition pending on the matter?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think so.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: If you allow this, it is dangerous....
(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When a Member says something on the floor of the House please take note of it. Keep this question pending. Ask the State Government whether the matter is pending before a court

ment has nothing to do with this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They do not want to face this. (Interruptions). They want to support the black-marketeers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Black-marketing has grown under the Janata Government. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, the writ petition will not affect this. The question says this:

"(a) whether during the last three months the Income Tax authorities at Bangalore have raided the houses of some high-ups in Karnataka recently and seized unaccounted money and other connected documents."

This cannot be the subject-matter of writ petition. But whether the seizure is valid or not, may be a subject-matter. Then the question says:

"(b) if so, how much money was seized; who are those persons; follow-up action taken and other details thereof;

(c) during the last one year what action has been taken against persons who have invested in immovable assets disproportionate to their known sources of income in Karnataka; and

(d) do Government propose to make a survey of such people and deal with such cases firmly or at least against persons about whom complaints are made to the Minister?"

None of these matters can be the subject-matter of a litigation. Mr. Nanjesh Gowda, please put the question now. Dr. Pandit, should we have a debate on this? Please sit down. If you make a comment on it, somebody else also will make a comment on it.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: This is Short Notice Question. The whole question could have been raised through a Starred Question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. My decision, for the time being, is final. So many advisers I have got. Now, Mr. Gowda.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Income Tax raids in Bangalore

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three months the Income Tax authorities at Bangalore have raided the houses of some high-ups in Karnataka recently and seized unaccounted money and other connected documents;

(b) if so, how much money was seized; who are those persons; follow-up action taken and other details thereof;

(c) during the last one year what action has been taken against persons who have invested on immovable assets disproportionate to their known sources of income in Karnataka; and

(d) do Government propose to make a survey of such people and deal with such cases firmly or at least against persons about whom complaints are made to the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In February, 1978, the Income-tax authorities at Bangalore conducted search and seizure operations at the premises of Messrs Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd., Shri H. R. Basavaraj, ex-Managing Director, Shri M. L. Advani, present Managing Director and some connected persons. Books of account and slips of paper indicating tax evasion were seized from the premises of the Company. Papers relating to the Company were also seized from the residential premises of S/Shri Basavaraj and Advani and an employee of the Company.

Jewellery and cash of Rs. 4.96 lakhs were found and inventorised at the residence of Shri Basavaraj. At Shri Advani's residence, two fixed deposit receipts of Rs. 25,000 each and a share certificate of Rs. 10,000 were also seized.

Search at the premises of Shri H. S. Pakirappa and Pawan Finance Corporation, Bangalore, resulted in seizure of fixed deposit receipts/ promote of over Rs. 17.22 lakhs along with some papers. Jewellery, share certificates and cash of over Rs. 88,000 were found and inventorised. Investments and donations of about Rs. 9 lakhs are stated to be unaccounted. Enquiries are in progress.

(c) and (d). The Income-tax Department is conducting outdoor survey in such a manner that all areas get fully covered; priority being given to new localities and important market places. If a new property is noticed or an investment in a property is found not to have been disclosed, appropriate action including initiation of penal proceedings, wherever warranted, is taken.

Complaints alleging tax evasion are duly scrutinised and action as called for is taken.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: It is very clear from the answer of the hon. Minister that black money was seized. Whether a person belongs to the Congress (I) Party or the Janata Party or the other Congress, if he has black money, his house must be raided. You have done very well, but the only apprehension is that whatever party he may belong to, whatever position he may occupy, whether he is a Minister or an M.P. or a Rajya Sabha Member, he should not take shelter and people should not pressurise, and Government should not yield to such pressure. Government must deal firmly with that person.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: It is this black money which is playing with politics, with the markets and with the traders in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a calling attention. Please come to the question.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: We talk of black money. So, we must support the Government in stopping such black money.

From the answer we find that the total worth of the money, promotes and jewellery seized is about Rs. 30 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER: That is mentioned here. What is your question?

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: There are some documents seized along with the money and jewellery. We have got the apprehension that these documents may be destroyed.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly come to the question?

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the documents are safe and what follow-up action has been taken. Further, I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that whoever may be involved, such cases will be dealt with firmly and strictly, and that the quickest possible action will be taken. People are now feeling that they are let loose because of the kindness of the Government. We do not want that. There must be a fear about possession of black money. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can assure the hon. Member that the matter will be gone into thoroughly and fully, and whatever action is necessary and is called for will be taken. I can also assure him that the documents that have been seized have been inventorised and will be taken care of until the matter is disposed of.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: With regard to parts (c) and (d) of

the question, we find that the persons have invested this black money in immovable assets. When we make such allegations, you say that we must be very specific. I have been specific in this case, and I want to be specific now also. There is one Minister in the Karnataka Government...

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow you. You have not given intimation.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: I have given. I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will not be allowed. You must give me *prima facie* proof about any individual, if you want to mention his name.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: There is a written answer of the Minister about this gentleman. This Minister who is in the Karnataka Government has given false accounts.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That does not arise.

श्री उपस्थित: मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर को वह पढ़ रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Rules do not permit that. Unless you give me *prima facie* proof about an individual, you cannot mention it here. That is the rule. (Interruptions)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: He is reading the statement of the Minister in formulating his question.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: In answer to my Question No. 6314, the Minister has said that his assets are disproportionate and there is a considerable increase in that and there will be investigation on that. He has stated that. In that connection, I have written to you also. He has invested 40 lakhs. There are eye witnesses to that. What action Government has taken, I want to know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On a point of order. He cannot put the same

question which has already been answered in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it; I cannot go back.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: On a point of order. I am on Rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given me previous intimation. About mentioning of names I would not have allowed, but for the fact that these names have already been given to the House by the Finance Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point of order is that a question which is in sum and substance the same, which has been already put, cannot be put again.

MR. SPEAKER: The same question has not been put. Mr. Lakkappa has been thorough in rules.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: These people have played havoc in the State. I want an assurance from the Minister of Finance that these people should not be allowed to play havoc hereafter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: What is the action taken by the Government? It is now six months. When will it be taken? I want an assurance on that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member referred to the Question which was asked earlier, in August, 1977, to which a reply was given. He referred to that Question and linked it up with this Question and asked for progress on that.

The earlier Question was Unstarred 6314. If I may be permitted to read that out, the Question was:

"(a) the assets and liabilities declared by the present Irrigation Minister of Karnataka, Shri H. C. Srikantiah, by his wife, daughters and sons in-law in the income-tax

returns filed by them during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) whether the assets declared by them were found disproportionate to their known incomes; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken."

The reply was:

"(a) The wealth-tax returns have been filed by Shri H. C. Srikantiah, Irrigation Minister of Karnataka. The details of assets and liabilities are given in Annexure "A". No return of income or wealth has been filed by his wife, daughters and sons in-law.

(b) and (c). The increase in the wealth is substantial during the assessment year 1976-77. As the assessment is still pending, the question whether the assets declared are found to be disproportionate to their known sources of income will be investigated."

That investigation is continuing.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In Karnataka, the election was fixed on 25th February, 1978 and the raid was conducted on 16th February, 1978. The answer given is:

"Jewellery and cash of Rs. 4.96 lakhs were found and inventorised at the residence of Shri Basavaraj."

This jewellery and cash were accounted for. Then, it says:

"At Shri Advani's residence, two fixed deposit receipts of Rs. 25,000 each and a share certificate of Rs. 10,000 were also seized."

These were also accounted for. Also, the house of Mr. Basavaraj's nephew was searched on the same day with a definite purpose. The reply says, "Rs. 17.22 lakhs along with some papers were also seized." These were also accounted for.

My submission to the House is that Mr. Basavaraj is an active Congress

leader of Karnataka and, further, he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. This action was particularly politically motivated on the eve of elections in order to malign the Congress Party (I) and also to sabotage the elections. The Janata Party thought that Mr. Basavaraj would finance the elections. In order to sabotage the elections, this was done. The Governor of Karnataka had recommended and also asked the Income-tax Commissioner to conduct the raid particularly on the house of Mr. Basavaraj with a definite motive. They have done it with a definite motive. I am speaking from a reliable source. The Janata Party wanted to do it with a deliberate intention to malign...

(Interruptions)

May I know from the hon. Minister how many houses of Janata Party leaders were raided during that period and if anything incriminatory is found what action the Government is going to take against the Income Tax Office?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the hon. Member is doing a grave injustice to himself. The Congress benches have been repeatedly saying that this Government does not conduct seizure and search operation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Impartially.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What nonsense? Impartially in your days, not impartially now! You look at the facts. These were conducted in an ordinary way. But the hon. Member says: this was politically motivated. All right, even if it was politically motivated, as he says, he should concentrate on the facts that were discovered. I have refrained from pointing out all the things that were seized; I will now point them out to you.

(Interruptions)

It is impossible for me not to do that. I have been forced to do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question was: why Basavaraj alone?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Here is a point. For instance, the papers that were shown.....

(Interruptions)

I think it is necessary for you to maintain peace. The deposit aggregated Rs. 16,73,600 in the books of Pawan Finance Corporation also seems to require investigation. All the relevant fixed deposits which should have been in the possession of the alleged depositor were found in the promises of the creditor, that is, Pawan Finance Corporation showing that the deposits were spurious. I will show you another point since you wanted. A deposit of Rs. 1.25 lakhs in his wife's name, namely, so and so has not been disclosed. She is not a wealth tax assessee. Now these are the things that were brought out. I did not wish to say about them because when these things were found, they would be gone into and until the investigation is completed, nothing should be done. But when I was told that this was politically motivated, I had to say that ordinary search and seizure operations had been carried out in course of which over Rs. 30 lakhs had been found; deposits and slip papers have been found. All of these were duly taken into account by the Department to say that there was no sufficient ground for the Income Tax Officer to have undertaken such search and seizure operations is really very unreasonable.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I would put a very simple question. The raid was conducted in February and it is now the end of April. People who have accumulated black money, I say so, have any one of them been arrested and put into jail or they have been bailed out or they have been just left out as it is?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question of arrest does not arise in such mat-

ters. Investigations have to be carried out. But certainly the information, the slips which have been found show that a considerable sum had been given as donation to persons who took part in the elections.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Since this is a question relating to Karnataka, I evince a lot of interest in putting supplementaries. First of all, I assure the House and the Government that I will be the last person to defend any culprit.

(Interruptions)

I am not raising any defence against such persons. A suspicion has been created in the country that black-marketeers, hoarders and speculators have been let scot free by this Government and no intensive action has been proposed by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You were objecting to.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But most of the people who are having black-money have joined the Janata Party to shield themselves, and their houses have not been raided.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is the question. There are people who have accumulated black-money but still they have gone scot free. If you want the names of those people, I will mention because I have submitted a memorandum.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Of course, I do not want to go against the rules. I would like to know whether such persons have escaped by joining the Janata Party and they want to hide themselves from these anti-black-money operations which have been carried out by the Government. I want to know whether it is a fact that you discriminate such people. I want

to know whether you will take action against such people also who have come to your fold to escape from the operations against them for hoarding black money and black money operations—and they are higher-ups in the Janata Party.

MR. SPEAKER: If you give the names, he will investigate.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what the question is. Search and seizure operations are conducted under the various provisions of the law. They were very greatly intensified during the Emergency period. We consider that such search and seizure operations should only be undertaken where sufficiently reliable and definite information and also weighty information becomes available with the income-tax authorities. No interference takes place so far as the Government is concerned. We do not indicate whom to raid or what to do. It is left entirely to the income-tax department. The only instruction given to them is that they must satisfy themselves that good reasons exist, and only then, and then only, undertake search and seizure operations. The total number of search and seizure operations since this Government came to power, compared to the previous years, has been relatively small. When these operations take place, in almost every case something or other is found, which supports what I am contending that very great care is taken before deciding upon whom to raid...

MR. SPEAKER: Is it done on Party basis?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Not at all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In view of the fact that he has brought so much information out, I would like to know from the Minister two things. One is, in his answer he has said, "some connected persons". I would like to know the names of those connected persons. Secondly, he says that 'complaints alleging tax

evasion are duly scrutinised and action as called for is taken'. I want to know who have made the complaints and how quickly will he scrutinise.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you ask that? You cannot.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: At least a part of it, whatever he could answer, he should answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think, I have mentioned: M/s. Gemini Distilleries on the 16th February, search and seizure operation, Shri H. R. Basavaraj, ex-Managing Director of that Company, residential premises, Shri M. L. Advani, Managing Director, Shri H. S. Pakirappa, Excise Contractor, Shri M. K. Palanangappa, Storekeeper of the Company, Shri M. G. Krishna, Administrative Manager of the Company, Shri Ramesh V. Vohra—that is another company.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister when exactly the information was given to the Income-tax Officer and whether, before ordering seizure and raids, he has made any recording on the paper? If so, I would like to know on what date and by whom.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am sorry I have not got that information as to what date. I have the information about the date on which they carried out the search.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether there was any record, whether an order was made.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The record must definitely have been made and an order passed for carrying out the search. But I have not sent for those papers, nor have I seen them. But if the hon. Member wants me to make certain that this was done, I will do so. If he wants to know the date...

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered your question. He said it must have been done and if you want, he will call for it.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: For every seizure that is made. I want to know...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not followed his answer. He said, 'I have not called for the paper. If you want, I will call for the paper and let you know. It must have been done under the Income-tax Act.'

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Let him place it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I cannot place it on the Table but I will check and give the information about the date and so on.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The hon. Minister has said that Mr. Basavaraj, an MP of Cong (I) Party has been running a distillery and wine shops and other businesses and he is a financier of Cong (I) and he is a close associate of Mr. Devaraj Urs. May I know if it is a fact that he himself admitted before the Income-tax Department that the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs that was recovered from him was outside his account? (2) Is it also a fact that the Income-tax Department got a chit from his house or from the company in which the names of the persons to whom it donated the amount for election has been written and the total amount of donation was about Rs. 8 lakhs. If it is so, may I ask the Minister if it is not a clear case for prosecution and why have you not started prosecution proceedings?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: To whom were donations given? You name them.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not one of the donatories.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am waiting for a donation from you.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The statement was made by Mr. Pakirappa

regarding donation involving Rs. 4.72 lakhs and not by Mr. Basavaraj.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You said Rs. 5 lakhs were recovered from his cash. My question was whether he admitted before the Income-tax Officer that it was outside the account books and it was a black money. Is it a fact?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I did not say that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am asking you that question—whether he admitted before the Income-tax Department that the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs which was recovered from his house was outside his account.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless you have positive information, you should not say.

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

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My first question is that the hon. Minister said that there was a list in which donations were described. Would he kindly give us the full list and the names of those who had received donations and whether tax proceedings have been launched against them for receiving money?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: These are matters which are still under investigation. So I would rather not answer it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is he shielding these people? The economic offenders are ruining the country. I want to know who are the persons who are at the receiving end and which is shown in the list and whether tax proceedings have been started against them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: With regard to proceedings against these persons whose names were found in the list,

no proceedings have been started against them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already told you that it was because the investigation is still proceeding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking for a fact. I am not asking for an opinion or judgment on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to say who those people are?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not got the names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is very bad. I am very sorry. This is very disappointing. What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not got the records about it here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has got the information that before the Income-tax Department he admitted....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu does not require an advocate.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He denies that it is not (*Interruptions*). He should see from the record. He admitted before the Income Tax authorities that it was black money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry that Mr. Patel is withholding certain information. I am sorry to say.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you presume that way?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is contradiction. He wants to say since investigation is in progress, 'I will not much rather tell the names.' Now he says that he is not in possession. Which one is true and which one is not? Let us understand that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me say, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you in a position to give any more information, Mr. Patel?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have just been sent some papers which show some names which cannot be identified here and certain figures, of amounts, placed against them. These are said to be have been paid, outside money, money not accounted for. If you want to know the names, I can read the names.

These are names of people like—

Kalibaba	Rs. 1,07,000
Siva. Ram	Rs. 2,00,000
R. V. Channa Basappa	Rs. 10,000
Venkataramana	Rs. 5,000
T. Venkataswamy	Rs. 50,000
Kuppuswamy	Rs. 10,000

It is difficult for me.

These are names (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ugra Sen:

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why have tax proceedings not been started against them?

श्री उग्र सेन: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ—इस बात के लिये जितनी जांच हुई है, चाहे कोई एम०पी० हो या शराब के कारखाने का मालिक हो, जितने कागजात पकड़े गये हैं, उन की कोई संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट और कौन सी कार्यवाही आप करने जा रहे हैं—। सारी बातें सदन की मेज पर रखेंगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no need to lay anything on the Table of the House. But I can give him an assurance that we will take all action against whoever is found to be guilty. Whatever action is called for and when the action is taken, I shall certainly inform the House if the House desires me to do so.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार के सहरसा जिले में ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

906. श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सहरसा जिले में ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक स्थानों को जैसे सरही महिषी काह स्तान, समदा गढ़ही, धरहरा गढ़ही (महादेव स्थान) जहाँ लौकिक पहलवान, मराठन मिश्र, भारती, काकू बाबू और बिरोट राजा तथा कर्ण का पौराणिक गढ़ है तथा जो धनुसंधान का प्रमुख केन्द्र हैं, पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किया जायेगा जिससे सरकार को काफी आय हो सकती है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त जिले में कोसी बराज और सिद्धेश्वर मेला आदि का भी पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो उक्त स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). क्योंकि ये केन्द्र मुख्यतः स्थानीय या प्रादेशिक महत्व के होंगे, अतः इनके विकास का कार्य राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व होगा ।

Economic position of Small Industrial Units in Residential Colonies in Delhi

*907. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to assess the economic position of the small industrial units in the various residential colonies in the capital during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of such units, out of them, which have been assessed for the purpose of income tax; and

(c) if not, the procedure adopted by the Government to assess the income of such small units running in residential colonies of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). An Economic Census has been conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi in November 1977 by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration. The Census ascertained the structure, nature of activities and employment in the establishments engaged in non-agricultural activities and took into account only establishments which employed one or more hired workers on a regular basis. It did not cover own-account enterprises utilising family labour. The data gathered does not include information regarding assessability to income tax.

(c) Under Section 139 (1) of the Income-tax Act, every person is bound to furnish voluntarily a return of his total income if it exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax. The Income-tax Department, Delhi, is arranging its own survey programme in such a manner that all the areas are covered early; priority being given to new localities and important markets. During the course of the survey, information likely to be useful from the Direct Taxes view-point is collected. After scrutiny of the survey reports, statutory proceedings under the Income-tax Act are started, wherever called for, to assess the income, whether derived from an industrial unit or otherwise.

M.P. Government proposal for feeder Air Service, for Tourist Centres

***908. SHRI NERMAL CHANDRA JAIN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) have the Government of Madhya Pradesh sought clearance of the Centre for launching "Feeder Air-service" for tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) Government of India's reaction thereon;

(c) by what time such clearance shall be given;

(d) objections, if any, with details thereof; and

(e) if no objections are there, will the Government of India offer any financial aid to Government of Madhya Pradesh on this laudable plan of theirs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In January 1978, Government of Madhya Pradesh sought advice regarding the suitability of an aircraft with a provision of 18-20 seats, its price etc., for the purpose of starting air services in the State. They also sought confirmation whether it would be possible for Government of India to grant loan for the purpose.

(b) to (e). The question of connecting small towns and cities of tourist and other interest by 3rd level operations is engaging the attention of the Government. A preliminary project report has been prepared and it is at present under examination by a Committee constituted to go into the various aspects like phasing of the scheme of 3rd level operations keeping in view the requirement of the different regions etc., type of aircraft, the agency that would operate, the administrative structure, route structure, pay structure, route pattern etc., and such other relevant details. The Committee is expected to submit

their report by the end of June, and the Government will thereafter take a decision on the subject. The question whether State Governments should be permitted to operate feeder services will be examined only after the report of the Committee is received and a decision is taken on the report.

Export of Monkeys to U.S.A.

***909. SHRI RAOKESHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of monkeys to U.S.A. has been banned by the Government as reported in the "Sunday" dated 2nd April, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The export of monkeys to all destinations including USA, has been banned as a measure of compassion for animals and to prevent cruelty against them.

Rise in the prices of Essential Commodities

***910. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of gur, sugar, oil and Vanaspati are on a downward trend, while prices of wheat, rice, gram and pulses have upward trend;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with a 4-Point fall in prices after an 88-Point rise since 1970-71; and

(d) if not, the details of efforts made to bring down prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The wholesale prices of *gur*, sugar, edible oils and vanaspati are lower than those of last year. Over the year, the wholesale prices of rice are also lower, whilst the wholesale prices of wheat are marginally higher. The prices of gram and pulses, which were substantially higher have now shown declining trend in respect of most of the varieties.

(b) Increase in the prices of gram and pulses has been on account of decline of about 2 million tonnes in the production of pulses in 1976-77 as compared to the preceding year. Besides, the production of pulses has remained nearly stagnant during the past 12 years.

(c) Government is not satisfied with the present trend of prices. Efforts are being made not only to stabilise the prices of essential commodities but also to bring them down to the extent possible.

(d) During the past one year, Government has taken a large number of measures to contain the rising trend in the prices of consumer goods and to improve their availability. Among the measures taken; the important ones are:

(1) A restrictive monetary and credit policy;

(2) Liberal import of edible oils to meet the gap between supply and demand.

(3) Sale of imported refined rapeseed oil at a retail price of Rs. 7.50 a kg. through the public distribution system throughout the country. (The prices of refined rapeseed oil is being reduced to Rs. 7 a kg. with effect from May 1, 1978).

(4) Supply of imported oils to the vanaspati industry ranging between 75 per cent to 90 per cent of their requirements of oils;

(5) Import through NAFED of 10,000 tonnes of masoor and liberalised policy towards import of pulses;

(6) Arranging for import of about one million tonnes of cement;

(7) Continuation of ban on exports of pulses, HPS groundnuts, edible oils;

(8) Imposition of ban on exports of fresh vegetables including potatoes, cuminseed and turmeric;

(9) Imposition of an export duty of Rs. 5 a kg. from April 9, 1977 and simultaneous withdrawal of the rebate on exports of tea;

(10) Declaration of tea as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act;

(11) Sale of considerable quantities of loose tea through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and National Consumers' Cooperative Federation (NCCF) at a retail price of Rs. 16.50 a kg. at a large number of centres;

(12) Import of large quantities of raw cotton;

(13) Imposition of stock limits on traders in respect of pulses, oilseeds and edible oils;

(14) Increase in the support prices of wheat, paddy, gram, groundnut, sunflowerseed and raw cotton;

(15) Fixation, for the first time, of the support price for mustardseed bringing them, a little over 75 per cent of the total oilseeds production in the country under the price support scheme;

(16) Arrangements for bufferstocking of major edible oils and pulses through socially-controlled agencies.

(17) Removal of restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat and rice;

(18) Larger releases of levy and non-levy sugar;

(19) Reduction in excise duty on and free sale sugar; and

(20) Increased supply of kerosene.

गत तीन वर्षों में हुई विमान दुर्घटनायें

*915. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितनी विमान दुर्घटनायें हुईं और उनमें कितने लोग मरे ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में मृतकों के निकट संबंधियों को कितने समय बाद मुआवजा दिया गया और इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) . अप्रैल, 1975 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान, 84 अधिसूचनीय दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं, जिनमें से 17 दुर्घटनाएँ घातक थीं जिनमें 323 व्यक्ति (36 कार्मिक, 286 यात्री तथा 2 भूमिस्थ व्यक्ति) मारे गये । घातक दुर्घटनाओं तथा प्रत्येक मामले में दिये गये या देय मुआवजे के व्यौरों का दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है । फ़न्डालय में रखा गया । रेसिदे संख्या एल० टी०—2214/78]

Change made in paid up period of a policy by L.I.C.

*916. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has changed the paid up period of a policy from two years to five years;

(b) if so, what are the grounds for such a drastic change; and

(c) whether it is in the interest of the policy holders?

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

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

Edible oil crises due to misuse of Import Licences

*917. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the vigorous propaganda made by Indian Oil and Produce Exports Association that the edible oil crisis has been caused in the country by the misuse of import licence of Rs. 540 crores given for the import thereof;

(b) the value of oil, in crores of rupees, imported last year by Private

sector out of the import licence granted to them in 1977 and if the licence was not utilised whether it is not breach of commitment with Government; and

(c) whether Government have a policy to check such activities of private traders and of Government Department in order to remove this unprecedented and serious edible oil crisis and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The import by private sector was about Rs. 282 crores (through Bombay Port which is the main port of entry). The import licence enables the licensee to make imports and it is not obligatory on the part of licensee to utilise it.

(c) Government had taken steps with a view to streamlining the policy for issue of licences for edible oils. Details are given in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. It is because of the measures announced by the Government that the oil imports improved in the latter half of the year.

Statement

(1) All licences which had already been granted and against which no firm commitments by way of opening of irrevocable letters of credit or any other irrevocable commitment to import the goods were made within three months from the date of issue of such licences, were made invalid for importation.

(2) Licences for edible oils and oil seeds were subsequently granted only on the basis of firm commitments entered into by the applicants with the overseas suppliers.

(3) The value of licences, the items to be imported and the validity period of licences were in terms of the firm contracts entered into by the applicant with the overseas suppliers.

(4) Licensees were required to submit a report to the licensing authorities concerned as soon as the imports had been effected.

(5) Inability to effect import on the basis of licences issued for reasons beyond the control of the licensee was required to be reported to the licensing authorities concerned within 10 days from the date on which the licensee has failed to effect imports as per the original contract.

Individual Life Insurance Business of L.I.C.

*918. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the individual Life Insurance business of the L.I.C. has shown a shortfall during the first six months of financial year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The new business in India under individual assurances during the first six months of the financial years 1977-78 and 1976-77 was as under:

(In crores of rupees)

During 1-4-77 to 30-9-77		During 1-4-76 to 30-9-76	
Sum proposed	Sum proposed	Sum proposed	Sum proposed
768.5	630.9	826.1	673.3

Direct Exports by Rail

*919. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering to have direct exports by rail;

(b) whether in this regard a committee has been set up;

(c) if so, when the same is likely to start functioning;

(d) the names of countries where the exports can be made by rail; and

(e) whether it will be costly or cheaper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to a Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Rail (SCOPE-RAIL) recently set up by the Ministry of Commerce to discuss various problems relating to the movement of export cargo by Rail transport. According to its terms of reference SCOPE-RAIL is required to examine the adequacy and regularity of rail services for export traffic, adequacy of handling and warehousing facilities, adequate and timely supply of wagons and containers, introduction of promotional Rail freight rates, augmentation of Rail transport facilities for direct exports to Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal, introduction and facilitation of multi-model movement of containers etc.

SCOPE-RAIL in its first session held on 20th March, 1978 at New Delhi, had discussed in depth various appropriate measures for promotion of exports by Rail to adjacent countries. However, it is not possible to generalise on the issue as to whether exports by Rail will be costlier or cheaper than by other modes. In fact, the cost of transportation depends upon the commodities transported, lead of traffic and various other factors.

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के दैनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारियों का नियमित किया जाना

*920. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के सभी होटलों में होटलवार, तदर्थ आधार पर दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की ग्रेडवार संख्या कितनी है और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वे वहां पर कब से काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उन को नियमित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के विभिन्न होटलों में दैनिक मजूरी पर कार्य करने वाले लगभग 392 कर्मचारी हैं। उन में से 139 अनुसूचित जाति के हैं तथा 9 अनुसूचित जनजाति के। उनकी ग्रेडवार तथा होटलवार संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापति पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) दैनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारियों को स्टाफ की जल्द और पदों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर नियमित करने का प्रश्न भारत पर्यटनविकास निगम के प्रबन्धक वर्ग के विचाराधीन है।

Posting of S.A.S. passed Accountants/ Section Officers of Office of C. & A.G.

*921. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prescribed qualifications and other prerequisites for posting of SAS passed Accountants/Section Officers of the Office of the C.&A.G. on deputation to different Audit Offices abroad; and

(b) was there any instance in the past that an officer was posted on deputation to a foreign country without fulfilling the prescribed norms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are no prescribed qualifications or pre-requisites for posting of Section Officers of the offices in Indian Audit and Accounts Department to the Audit Offices in London and Washington. Serving Section Officers with very good record of service are considered for such posting.

(b) Postings so far made have been from panels prepared by duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees.

Seizure of contraband Goods off Bombay Coast

***922. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Arab Dhow with contraband goods valued at Rs. 28 lakhs was seized off Bombay coast in February-March, 1978;

(b) if so, the nature of goods seized;

(c) the number of persons arrested and their nationality;

(d) the total amount of smuggled goods seized off Bombay coast during the year 1977-78 and its value and the nature of goods seized; and

(e) how the seized goods have been disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On 25-2-1978, an Arab Dhaw valued at Rs. 2 lakhs along with contraband goods valued at Rs. 28 lakhs was seized off Bombay Coast. The contraband goods mainly consisted of textiles and watches. Eight persons were arrested. Of these, five persons were Pakistani nationals and three Indian nationals.

(d) During the year 1977, contraband goods such as gold, watches,

synthetic fabrics etc. totally valued at about Rs. 18.68 crores were seized off Bombay Coast in the jurisdictions of Customs (Preventive) Collectorate Bombay and Central Excise Collectorate, Pune, in the State of Maharashtra. During the said period, the value of the contraband goods seized on the West Coast was Rs. 20.16 crores.

(c) Seized smuggled goods are confiscated to Government on adjudication. After the remedies of appeal and revision as provided under the Customs Act, 1962, are exhausted, those goods which are not cleared or redeemed, become ripe for disposal. Such goods are then disposed of according to prescribed instructions. In the case of perishables, however, the goods are disposed of immediately after seizure.

Purchase of processed Mica by Rupee-Trading Countries

***923. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rupee trading countries have been purchasing large quantities of processed mica from India;

(b) what were exports of fabricated mica parts to these countries in the last three years;

(c) whether specific provision for export of at least 50 per cent of mica in the form of fabricated mica components has not been made in Trade Plans with these countries; and

(d) if not, why not?

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

(b) Exports of fabricated mica to Rupee Currency area, during the past few years have been as follows:

Year	Rs. (in lakhs)
1974-75	86
1975-76	80
1976-77	213
1977-78	Not available. as detailed break up is yet to be worked out.

(c) and (d). It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to include in the Trade Plans as much fabricated mica as possible. It is, however not practicable to stipulate a specific proportion for fabricated mica vis-a-vis the Trade Plan provisions for mica as a whole.

Setting up of Lac Marketing Board

*924. SHRI RAM KISHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a lac marketing board; 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) and (b). Setting up of a Lac Marketing Board to regulate and control the production of sticklac, the manufacture of seedlac and shellac and the marketing of the same is under consideration of the Government. Final decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

Jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in regard to Audit of Government Companies and the Public Sector Undertakings

8465. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government have under their consideration any proposal to take away the jurisdiction of the Comptroller & Auditor General

of India in regard to audit of the Government Companies and the Public Sector Undertakings and whether they have called views of the Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations and Companies in this regard;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in affirmative to that extent the Parliament and the State Legislatures will be handicapped in exercising their control over Finances of States and the Centre; and

(c) whether Government have examined whether the proposed action will be fully in accord with the letter and spirit of the Indian Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government companies are audited at present by Statutory Auditors who are appointed by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller & Auditor-General of India (C.&A.G.). Comptroller and Auditor General also issues directions to the Statutory Auditors regarding audit of these companies besides conducting a supplementary or test audit of their accounts. In addition a performance-cum-efficiency audit is also undertaken periodically by the Audit Board under the auspices of Comptroller and Auditor General.

The following suggestions relating to conducting of audit of public enterprises have been received:

(i) Audit of Government Companies should be done by professional auditors. They may be appointed by the Board of Directors out of a panel approved by the Government.

(ii) Efficiency audit of the Government Companies may be conducted periodically by a panel of experts nominated by the Government.

(iii) If considered necessary, in special circumstances, Central Government may perhaps retain the power to ask the Comptroller and

Auditor General for examination of the accounts in any particular case.

These suggestions have been referred to the High Powered Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Sachar to recommend measures for simplifying the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The question of examining these suggestions further by Government would arise only after receiving the recommendations of the Committee.

ITDC in the Service of Private Sector

8466. SHRI SUKDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *New Age* dated the 19th March, 1978 under the caption 'ITDC in the Service of Private Sector';

(b) if so, the reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that imported cars of ITDC are rusting in the garage for want of customers because of high rates being offered to commuters of such cars than prevailing with the private operators;

(d) the total number of such imported cars with details as to when these were imported and revenue earned

therefrom and date of acquisition or such cars by ITDC;

(e) what have been remarks of the auditors of ITDC regarding physical verification, shortage of stores and spares during the last five years; and

(f) the steps being taken to remove the malady?

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

(b) The Government is aware of the managerial problems and losses being incurred by the Transport Division of the ITDC.

(c) No, Sir. The rates for tourist vehicles, whether in the public or private sector, are approved by the State Transport Authority keeping in view the type of vehicles, and all owners of such vehicles are required to hire them out at the approved rates.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) The auditors have pointed out certain shortages/excesses in the stores and spares of the tourist vehicles.

(f) The Government have constituted a committee to go into the question of the working of the Transport Division and suggest remedial measures so as to ensure optimum utilisation of the fleet and its most economical operation.

Statement

No. of cars

Year	In the beginning	Additions	Deletions	No. at the end	Revenue earned
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1968-69	30	—	—	30	} Separate figures for imported cars are not available.
1969-70	30	1	..	31	
1970-71	31	54	7	78	
1971-72	78	—	8	70	
1972-73	70	41	4	107	26.92
1973-74	107	2	2	107	42.88
1974-75	107	1	..	108	40.84
1975-76	108	..	..	108	40.77
1976-77	108	..	11	97	43.58
1977-78	97	20	9	108	41.00

Working of Relatives of Chairman of Central Bank of India with Kapadias

8467. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a close relative of the Chairman of Central Bank of India is working with the Kapadias Company, Standard Barrels; and

(b) if so, what is the job assigned to him and how long he is working with Kapadias?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The brother of the Chairman of the Central Bank of India is working with M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay since February 1967. He is a Laboratory Technician for testing the quality of paints.

Studies made by I.M.D.

8468. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the studies made by I.M.D. during this year; and

(b) whether desert locust meteorology and agroclimatic conditions of droughts also are included in these studies?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHK): (a) India Meteorological Department carried out studies in the fields of synoptic meteorology including studies on tropical cyclones; weather forecasting including numerical weather prediction and medium and long range forecasting; monsoon meteorology; climatology including agroclimatic study of droughts; agricultural meteorology including incidence of pests and diseases, desert locust meteorology and dry farming meteorology; meteorological instrumentation including radar meteorology; satellite meteorology; hydro-meteorology; air-pollution; meteorolo-

gical telecommunication and seismology.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Changes in Customs Act

8469. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide deterrent punishment to those indulging in smuggling activities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any changes in Customs Act; and

(c) if so, the details of such changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. In order to provide for deterrent punishment to persons indulging in smuggling, a Bill seeking to amend, inter alia, Section 135 of the Customs Act, 1962, has already been introduced in Parliament. The amendment proposed is to the effect that in the case of any person punishable for an offence under section 135 relating to any goods to which Section 123 applies and the market price whereof exceeds one lakh of rupees or in the case of any person convicted of an offence under Section 135 is again convicted of an offence under this Section, the minimum period of imprisonment will be one year instead of six months as at present.

Abrogation of sales tax

8470. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have since moved the Union Government to amend the relevant articles of the constitution to facilitate the abrogation of sales tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Pilgrimage Places and Allocation to Gujarat State

8471. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the pilgrimage places in the Country during the next financing year; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated State-wise and particularly for Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to develop specific centres of pilgrimage during the current or next financial year. However, it is proposed to set up a Society under the Societies Registration Act which will provide financial assistance for improvements/expansion/construction of dharamshalas/sarais/musafir-kanas at nationally important centres

of pilgrimage. The Society in turn will receive grants/donations from the Central and State Governments, religious/charitable trusts, institutions, individuals, etc.

Orissa Government proposal for Exploitation of Tourist potential

8472. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government has requested the Union Government to make an investment of at least Rs. 4 crores for exploitation of tourist potential in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Central Department of Tourism has received a 'Note on tourism potential of Orissa' identifying place of tourist interest and infrastructural facilities required at the places identified. Provision of funds for development of places/schemes has been indicated only with regard to the following two schemes/projects:—

Name of the place	Scheme	Estimated expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Puri-Konarak	Completion of marine drive linking Puri and Konarak	121.00
(ii) Ratnagiri-Udaigiri	Construction of link road	61.00

Since these schemes relate to road construction, they come within the purview of the State PWD and/or the Roads Wing of the Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport depending upon whether they are State or National highways. As such the expenditure would not be chargeable to the tourism sector.

Star-Nite organised in Ashoka Hotel by Delhi Flying Club

8473. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 3334 dated 9-12-1977 regarding Star-Nite

organised in Ashoka Hotel by Delhi Flying Club and state:

(a) whether C.B.I. report on the matter has since been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether collection and account of Star Nite reported to have been deposited by the Delhi Flying Club in the State Bank of Saurashtra have been verified by the C.B.I.; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The enquiry by the C.B.I. is in the final stages and is likely to be completed shortly.

(c) and (d). The account relating to the "Star Nite" maintained with the State Bank of Saurashtra, as also the report of the Secretary of the Delhi Flying Club have been examined by the C.B.I. It has been ascertained that Rs. 15,78,727/- was collected by the Delhi Flying Club and a sum of Rs. 2,99,517.69 was spent in organising the "Star Nite". The remaining sum of Rs. 12,79,209.31 stands deposited with the State Bank of Saurashtra.

होप टेक्सटाइल मिल, इंदौर

8474. श्री हुकम चन्द काज्याय : क्या

बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) होप टेक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के इस के चालू होने से आज तक निम्न-निम्न वर्षों में कितना उत्पादन शुल्क दिया तथा कितनी राशि का अभी भुगतान करना बाक है तथा क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क से बचने के लिये मिल द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले कपड़े के छाछा मीटर और चौथाई मीटर के टुकड़े बनाये जाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह मिल रुई और कपड़े के अपने स्टॉक के बारे में गलत और जाली प्रॉकड़े दिखा कर भ्रामकता पर बैंकों से धनराशि लेती है और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उस ने किन-किन बैंकों से धनराशि ली है तथा प्रत्येक बैंक से कितनी कितनी राशि ली है तथा इस मिल को बैंकों द्वारा कितनी अधिक राशि लेने की अनुमति है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्तौल प्रमोद) : (क) मांगी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

होप टेक्टाइल मिल, इंदौर द्वारा सूती वस्त्रों पर और सूती सूत पर भ्रदा की गई उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

वर्ष	सूती वस्त्रों पर भ्रदा किया गया शुल्क	सूती सूत पर भ्रदा किया गया शुल्क
1973-74 (23-10-1973 से 31-3-1974 तक)	₹ 7,97,534.43	₹ 3,97,414.20
1974-75	20,26,597.02	10,05,351.40
1975-76	17,73,659.52	9,23,685.12
1976-77	11,97,384.59	8,87,470.38
1977-78	16,54,254.21	9,96,314.42

मिल की ओर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की कोई बकाया नहीं है। मिल द्वारा बाबे तथा बीबाई शीटर के टुकड़ों में कपड़ा काट कर उत्पादन शुल्क के अपवर्जन का कोई मामला विभाग की जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

Fasting and Demonstration by Class II I.T.Os.

8475. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was fasting and demonstration by the Class II Income Tax officers recently against the Government's discrimination between Class I and Class II income-tax officers while they do the same type of work;

(b) what was the charter of demand of these Class II Income-tax officers; and

(c) whether the Government is going to remove their grievances, if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Officers (Class II) as also other officers, represented by the Bengal Income-tax (Gazetted) Services Association, Calcutta, observed protest days on 27-2-1978 and 28-2-1978. They wore black arm-bands and pinned to their shirts a printed sheet containing their demands. There was also a whole night sit-in-demonstration by them from 5 p.m. on 28-2-1978 to 5 a.m. on 1-3-1978.

The printed sheet containing their demands is reproduced below:—

“BENGAL INCOME TAX (GAZETTED) SERVICES ASSOCIATION.

Protest against

*Discriminatory and Elitist Policy against 80 per cent Officers.

*Incorrect Evidences & Suppression of Material Facts Before Supreme Court, Pay Commissions & Parliament.

*Top-heavy Administration Ignoring Acute Stagnation Below.

DEMANDS

*Equal Pay & Opportunity For Equal Work.

*Drop Black Seniority Rule, 1973 & Implement Parliamentary Committees' Recommendations.

*Stay Promotion to C.I.T. Till Basic Problems of Majority Officers are Simultaneously Solved.

*Stop Direct Recruitment Till Absorption of All Eligible ITOs Cl. II into Cl. I As a First step.

*Stop Hoax Of Job-Classification And Integrate Two Classes Of I.T.Os With Identical Duties & Responsibilities.

*Remove Imbalance In Cadre-Structures & Career Prospect Of Promotees *vis-a-vis* D. Rs.

*Grant Senior Scale On Promotion To Cl. I & Accord Benefit Of Equal Services Rendered.

*Realistic Work-Norms & Working Conditions.

DEMANDS JUSTICE TO RENDER JUSTICE

Protest Days—27-2-78 & 28-2-78.”

(c) The question regarding the career prospects of all officers including the Income-tax Officers (Class II), is kept under constant review and appropriate action taken as and when considered necessary.

Commercial Banks authorised to deal in Foreign Exchange

8476. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of commercial banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange as at the end of the First Five Year Plan, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and as on 1st January, 1978; and

(b) what was the total number of Branches of the banks authorised as Foreign exchange dealers engaged in foreign exchange business all over India at the end of first five year plan, at the end of third five year plan and at the end of December, 1977 (on 1st January, 1978)?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Information to the extent available with the Reserve Bank of India will be obtained and placed on the Table of the House.

Indian and Foreign Tourists who visited Goa

8477. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and Foreign tourists who visited Goa during last three years and upto date and new schemes and facilities under consideration of Government for development of Goa keeping in view the increasing interest of tourists in that area; and

(b) the revenue earned from tourists in Goa during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The statistics of international tourist arrivals are compiled on an all-India basis and not on State-wise or placewise basis. The statistics of domestic tourists are not maintained by the Central department of Tourism as so far no scientific methodology for the purpose has been devised. This is being done. However, the Foreign Tourists Survey conducted during 1976-77 (July to June) revealed that 7.15 percent of all the foreign tourists visiting India, visited Goa during that period.

As regards new schemes and provision of facilities for attracting more tourists, the Central Department of Tourism had a hydrographic survey undertaken of the coastal area along

selected beaches in Goa for identifying safe areas or development along the beaches. It is also proposed to organise water ski courses for our youth in conjunction with the youth hostel at Panaji provided suitable water areas for the purpose are available. A survey for finding such areas is underway by the State Government. The India Tourism Development Corporation also proposes to construct a hotel along one of the beaches in Goa.

(b) No revenue has been earned by the Central Government from tourism in Goa as it does not directly operate any tourist facilities in Goa.

Public Sector Undertakings doing Marine Insurance Business

8478. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2293 on the 10th March, 1978 regarding Public and private Sector Marine Insurance Companies and state:

(a) the names of the eight public sector undertakings doing marine insurance business and how many branch offices did each have in the country as on 1st January, 1978;

(b) how many firms/persons were working as marine insurance agents for each of these undertakings as on 1st January, 1978 at the end of the First Plan and at end of Third Plan; and

(c) how many (1) agents (2) Branches of these Public undertakings were functioning in each of the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as on 1st January, 1978 at the end of First Plan and Third Plan respectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The following are the names of the eight Public Sector Undertakings (including three State Government Insurance Departments) and the number of Branch Offices of each of them doing

marine insurance business, as on 1-1-1978:—

Name of the Public Sector Undertakings	Number of Branch Offices
(1) (i)	(a)
(i) General Insurance Corporation of India (engaged in re-insurance business only)	Nil
(ii) National Insurance Company Ltd.	129
(iii) New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	249
(iv) Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Ltd.	161
(v) United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	150
(vi) Government of Gujarat Insurance Fund	Nil
(vii) Kerala State Government Insurance Department	The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available
(viii) Government of Maharashtra State Insurance Fund	

(b) An insurance agent is required to take out a licence under section 42 of the Insurance Act, 1938 for procuring and soliciting insurance business and any person holding such a licence is authorised to procure all classes of insurance business i.e. Life and General Insurance business. Hence it is not possible to ascertain the number of firms/persons procuring marine insurance alone for each of these undertakings.

(c) General Insurance Business in India was nationalised w.e.f. 1-1-1973 and prior to this, there were a number of Indian and Foreign companies transacting insurance business in India. It cannot, therefore, be ascertained at this late stage as to how many agents and branches were located at each of the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras at the end of the First Plan and Third Plan respectively.

The information as at 1-1-1978 is, however, being gathered and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Keeping of an accurate account of Money Circulation

8479. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India is not keeping an accurate account of money in circulation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there have been numerous instances of detecting of duplications or even triplications of currency notes apart from the usual instances of counterfeiting; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India maintains a denominationwise account of the notes and coins in circulation and every effort is made to ensure that the same is accurate as far as practicable.

(b) Every year millions of pieces of currency and bank notes are printed and supplied by the Nasik and Dewas Presses to the Reserve Bank of India. For instance, during 1977-78 the supply to Reserve Bank was about 5100 million pieces of notes. In such a voluminous work, some stray instances of wrong or mismatched numbering of currency and bank notes, which remained undetected in the Presses, do come to notice but their number is an insignificant fraction of the total volume of fresh notes circulated every year. During 1977-78, for instance, there have been only 7 instances of such notes with identical numbers which were brought to the notice of the Government as against 13 cases in 1976-77.

(c) The defective numbering occurs either on account of mechanical defects in the numbering machines or due to wrong hand-numbering, which remains undetected at the subsequent examination. Disciplinary action is always taken against the defaulting employees in each case.

Export of Leaf Springs

8480. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leaf springs which are used in automobiles are exported to foreign countries;

(b) if so, what is the value of leaf springs exported to each country during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) what is the procedure adopted for inviting applications from the manufacturers of leaf springs in small scale sector?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Export of automobile leaf springs is not canalised through any public sector undertaking. Export orders could be secured by the small-scale manufacturer himself or by a merchant exporter or an export house. The decision to associate a manufacturer, either in the small scale or the organised sector, is taken by the merchant exporter or the export house, according to its normal business practice.

(In lakhs Rs.)

Statement					
Main Importing Countries	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan	4.46	4.44	1.50	4.07	10.11
Canada . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6.97
Iran	0.02	..	..	..	26.09
Kenya	2.91	6.01	10.04	3.35	6.35
Kuwait . . . . .	..	..	0.57	12.02	24.06
Malaysia	1.13	3.40	1.10	1.32	12.57
Mauritius	0.27	0.66	0.27	1.46	5.32
Nigeria	6.48	3.47	3.58	10.94	4.72
Singapore	3.71	5.76	4.51	11.14	12.33
Tanzania	2.39	2.53	15.89	14.59	12.80

	1	2	3	4	5	6
U. S. A.	—	—	..	0'42	4'06	
Germany—FR . . . . .	—	—	..	..	1'61	
Holland | . . . . .	—	—	..	..	1'03	
Phillippines	—	2'87	..	..	..
Poland	14'00	3'36	..	..	..
Sudan	0'86	0'74	..	..	..
Others	0'64	0'44	2'39	1'22	3'11	
TOTAL	36'87	33'68	40'35	60'53	131'13	

Estimation of Manpower Planning Department of State Bank of India Bombay re: Vacancies of various Grades in the country

8481. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Manpower Planning Department of the State Bank of India, Bombay, has estimated the number of vacancies in the clerical grade in the Country at 30,000 for 1978 and a shortage of 10,000 officers for 1978;

(b) is it a fact that there is a backlog of 10,000 unfilled vacancies of clerks for the years 1976 and 1977; and

(c) steps proposed to fill up the vacant posts in the interest of improving customer services, and in the context of acute unemployment among the educated youth.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) State Bank of India has reported that it has not yet completed the assessment of vacancies in its offices for the year 1978.

(b) No, Sir. The bank has reported that unfilled vacancies are very few.

(c) Unfilled vacancies are proposed to be filled up as early as possible.

Income tax outstanding against each of the firms or industry connected with Birlas

8482. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of income-tax outstanding as on 31st March, 1978 against each of the firms or industries connected with Birlas and each partner of these firms and industries;

(b) since when the income tax is in arrears against them;

(c) the steps taken to realise this amount of income-tax;

(d) whether any proceedings have been initiated against any of the firms or partners of Birlas and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) whether the provisions of Income-tax Act provide for such leniency in recovering income-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (e). The requisite information is not readily available; it is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

एशियाई विकास बैंक से सहायता

8483. श्री एस० एम० सोमानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यमान ऊर्जा संकट और विश्व आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति से निपटने के लिये विकासशील सदस्य देशों की सहायता करने के लिए ऋण देने के कार्यक्रम को एशियाई विकास बैंक ने एक नया रूप दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त बैंक द्वारा तैयार की गई नई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत को मिली सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) एशियाई विकास बैंक अन्य सस्थाओं के साथ मिल कर वित्तपोषण करने और कार्यक्रमों के लिये ऋणों जैसी हाल में श्रुत की गई कुछ नवीनताओं के साथ मोटे तौर पर पहले से स्थापित ढंग के अनुसार बराबर ऋण दे रहा है ।

(ख) यद्यपि भारत ऋण लेने का पक्ष है लेकिन हमारी नीति एशियाई विकास बैंक से ऋण लेने की नहीं है ।

विदेशी कम्पनियों की और बकाया कर

8484. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन विदेशी कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन की और विभिन्न प्रकार के करों की राजि बकाया है और इस की कुल कितनी राजि बकाया है तथा कब से तथा उन से यह राजि वसूल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा आर्थिक प्रपराओं के लिये ऐसी प्रत्येक कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ खान) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और खन-पटन पर रक़ बी जायेगी ।

Opening of headquarter of State Bank of India at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

8485. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa requested his Ministry to consider for operating of State Bank headquarter at Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the content of the request made by the State to justify the opening of headquarter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). During his speech at the Regional Consultative Committee meeting, Eastern Area, held on April 11, 1978, the Chief Minister of Orissa suggested that the State Bank of India should establish a 'head office' in Orissa as the State Bank has the largest number of branches in the State, it is the Lead Bank in 6 out of 13 districts of the State, these six districts are comparatively more backward and the Bank had reportedly established regional head offices in some other States with even less business and less number of branches.

(b) The State Bank has reported that it has already undertaken a review of its organisational structure, including the location of its local head offices, and that the views of the Hon'ble Chief Minister will be given due consideration during the review.

करल बैंक एम्प्लाइज यूनियन, जयपुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया मांग पत्र

8486. श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिनांक 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 को करल बैंक एम्प्लाइज यूनियन, जयपुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये मांग पत्र पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : कामीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ, जयपुर द्वारा

दिये गये उक्त मांग पत्र में ब्राजील बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में पब्लिसिटी, भरती के नियमों और विभिन्न भर्ती जैसे मुद्दे दिये गये हैं। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित मांग पत्र में दी गई मांगों सहित विभिन्न मामलों पर नीति संबंधी निर्णय दांतवाला समिति द्वारा 23-2-78 को रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों और उन पर रिजर्व बैंक की राय को ध्यान में रखते हुए किये जायेंगे। परन्तु, चिकित्सा संबंधी लाभों, छुट्टी, वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि आदि जैसे भ्रष्टाचारपूर्ण मामलों में, क्षेत्रीय प्रांतीय बैंकों की सलाह दी गई है कि वे उस राज्य सरकार के सम-तुल्य स्तर के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले सेवा नियमों को प्रगतिमान रूप से अपनाएँ जिनमें वे प्रवृत्त हैं।

Tourist facilities for Maharashtra

8487. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) facilities proposed to be provided to the tourists in Maharashtra State by the Central Government;

(b) whether any complaints or any other information has been received from the tourists regarding the conditions prevailing at tourist spots; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There are two continuing schemes of the Central Department of Tourism in Maharashtra, viz. (i) construction of Yatri Niwas at Sewagram at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.75 lakhs and for which a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1978-79, and (ii) development of the area at the foot hills of Ajanta for which an amount of Rs. 9,36,000 was sanctioned in 1977-78. The India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a

hotel at Bombay subject to the availability of suitable land and resources.

(b) and (c). Majority of the complaints are regarding beggar nuisance at tourist spots, condition of the steps at Apollo Bunder from where tourists take the launch service to Elephanta, poor condition of the jetty at Elephanta and of the launches plying to Elephanta, long waiting queues at Ajanta to enter the caves, lack of low priced restaurant at Ajanta etc. These complaints have been taken up by the Regional Tourism Office, Bombay with the various authorities concerned. The nuisance caused by beggars, touts, urchins at tourist centres was taken up in the State Ministers Tourism Conference held in August 1977 which recommended that efforts should be made to remove beggars, etc. from at least the monuments, railway stations, airports, hotels, etc. It is for the State Governments to take suitable action on this recommendation through their law enforcement machinery.

कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र का विकास

8488. श्री धर्मसिंह नाई पटेल : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रगति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात एक्सपोर्ट्स कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, ग्रहमदाबाद के बेयरमैड से दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 1978 का एक 11 सूत्री जापान प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र का शीघ्र विकास करके की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो 11 सूत्री जापान में क्या लिखा है ;

(ख) इन मांगों पर, मांगवार, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और किन मांगों पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इस के कारण क्या है; और

(ग) उन मांगों पर कब और क्या निर्णय करने का विचार है जिन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहायिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हाँ। गुजरात निर्यात निगम के अध्यक्ष से प्राप्त दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 1978 के ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित व्यापक सूत्र बलान विवरण में सूचीबद्ध किये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा विकास आयुक्त, कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र, के परामर्श से व्यापक सूत्रों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है और इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय लिये जाने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

विवरण

1. क्षेत्र की मौलिक अवधारणा 'निर्बाध व्यापार करना' है और इस लिये कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र से कच्चे माल और अथवा किसी अन्य उत्पाद के आयातों एवं निर्यातों के लिये अनुमति प्रक्रिया संबंधी बिना किसी प्रतिबंधों के मुक्त रूप से दी जानी चाहिए।

2. कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र में आयात किये गये ऐसे माल का निर्यात समस्त विश्व में किसी भी स्थान को किया जा सकता है। हमें आयातक पर यह दबाव नहीं डालना चाहिए कि वह उस का उपयोग विनिर्माण उद्देश्य के लिये करे।

3. कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र में आयातक को यह अनुमति दी जा सकती है कि वह सीमा शुल्क द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली सरल तथा कारणर कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत भारत में किसी भी वंश आयात लाइसेंसधारी को आयातित कच्चा माल बेच सके, जिसका भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में किया जाना चाहिए।

4. व्यापारिक निगमों को ऐसे क्षेत्र में भूखण्ड आवंटित किये जा सकते हैं जहाँ वे अपने गोदामों तथा ऐसे कार्यालयों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं जिन में न्यूमार्क, लन्दन एवं टोकियो जैसे विश्व के व्यापारिक केन्द्रों

को सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा सहित दूरसंचार तथा टैलेक्स सुविधाएं हों।

5. देश के विनिर्माताओं के लिये आयातित कच्चा माल काफी सहायक होगा। इस से भारतीय विनिर्माता कच्चे माल का आयात करने में लगने वाला काफी समय बचा सकेंगे तथा कीमत के उतार-चढ़ाव से बच सकेंगे तथा वे 24 घंटों के अन्दर ही तत्काल कच्चा माल प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

6. जो कदम प्रति तत्काल उठाया जाना है, वह है ऐसा शक्तिशाली सांविधिक निकाय नियुक्त करना, जिस के अध्यक्ष कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री हों, जो स्थल पर ही तत्काल विविध समस्याओं के बारे में विनिश्चय कर सकें। इस सांविधिक निकाय को कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र के द्रुत विकास के लिये सभी शक्तियां दी जा सकती हैं।

7. क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये अग्रयक्त को पूर्ण रूप से यह प्राधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे कच्चे माल की प्रोसेसिंग के लिये तथा विविध स्थानों को उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी कर सकें।

8. टैक्स प्रणाली सिगापुर आय टैक्स प्रणाली अथवा हांगकांग आय टैक्स प्रणाली के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए जिस से क्षेत्र में निवेश किये जाने के लिये काफी विदेशी पूंजी प्राप्त होगी।

9. एक सरकारी अधिकारी तथा व्यापार का एक प्रतिनिधि तत्काल नियुक्त किया जाये ताकि वे सिगापुर और हांगकांग में टैक्स प्रणाली का सर्वेक्षण कर सकें तथा एक महीने के अन्दर ही अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करे जिस से भारत सरकार शीघ्र ही विषय के बारे में विनिश्चय कर सकें।

10. नौबहन एक गम्भीर समस्या है जिस पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाये। हम यह सुझाव देते कि ऐसी सभी नौबहन कम्पनियों को भगले पांच वर्षों के लिये भाड़ा उपदान दिया जाये जिन के जहाज कांडला पत्तन को छूते हैं। नौबहन कम्पनियां लम्बे समय से यह स्थायी तर्क दे रही हैं कि जहाज भरने के लिये माल उपलब्ध नहीं है अथवा जहाज उपलब्ध नहीं है।

11. गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की उन नौबहन कम्पनियों को 15 से 20 प्रतिशत तक उपदान सहित ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दिया जा सकता है जो नौबहन नियम प्रारम्भ करेंगी जिसका मुख्यालय कांडला में होगा और स्टीमर केन्द्र बिन्दु से चलेगा।

उर्वरक संबंधों के लिए विदेशी सहायता

8489. श्री हरमोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को उर्वरक संबंधों के लिये विदेशी सहायता मिल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और किन शर्तों पर ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) व्योरा संलग्न अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है ?

विवरण

उर्वरक संबंधों के लिए मिलने वाली विदेशी सहायता

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	स्रोत	रकम दाता करेंसी में	शर्तें		
				रियायती अवधि सहित परिपक्वता अवधि (वर्ष)	रियायती अवधि की दर (प्रतिशत)	ब्याज की दर (प्रतिशत)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	इंडियन फार्मस फटिलाई-जर कोआपरेटिव लि०	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	10.9 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर	15-1/2	5	8
2	सिंदरी फटिलाईजर परियोजना	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	0.1 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर	50	10 1/4	प्रति-शत का (सेवा प्रभार)
3	ट्रामबे फटिलाईजर परियोजना	तदेव	5.00 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर		तदेव	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	उर्बरक उद्योग परियोजना	तदेव	10.5 करोड़ भूमरीकी डालर		तदेव	
5	नेशनल फर्टिलाईजर लि० की भटिण्डा उर्बरक परि- योजना	जापान	11 अरब येन	25	7	4
6	नेशनल फर्टिलाईजर लि० की पानीपत उर्बरक परि- योजना	जापान	11 अरब येन	25	7	4
7	भटिंडा उर्बरक परियोजना और पानीपत उर्बरक परियोजना के लिए तदेव ऋण	तदेव	10.9 अरब येन	25	7	4
8	गुजरात नर्मदा वैली फर्टि- लाईजर कम्पनी लि०	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	1300 करोड़ ड्यूश मार्क		इस रकम में से 55 करोड़ ड्यूश मार्क का ऋण 10 वर्षों की रिया- यती अवधि सहित 30 वर्षों में वापस करा जाना है और इस पर 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से व्याज लगेगा और 7.5 करोड़ ड्यूश मार्क के ऋण की रकम की वापसी अवधि 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 50 वर्षों में की जानी है और इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से व्याज लगेगा।	
9	सदन' पेट्रोकेमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन लि० (उद्योग परियोजना तुद्र कुडी तामिलनाडु)	युनाइटेड किंगडम		77.40 लाख	25	7 व्याज मुक्त पीड
10	मंगलौर केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाईजर लि० (उर्बरक परियोजना, बंगलौर)	तदेव	105.00 लाख पीड		तदेव	

कुटीर उद्योग प्रारम्भ करने वाले बेरोजगार स्नातकों और युवाओं को ऋण सुविधाएं

8490. श्री सुरेन्द्र शा सुबन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पिछड़ेपन और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को देखते हुए, सरकार ने यहां कुटीर उद्योग प्रारम्भ करने वाले बेरोजगार स्नातकों और युवाओं को ऋण की और सुविधायें देने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को निर्देश दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल):

(क) और (ख). सरकार छोटे और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने की अत्यधिक महत्व देती है। इस लक्ष्य के लिये, उद्योग मंत्रालय ने एक केन्द्रीय योजना तैयार की है जिस में बिहार सहित अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन छोटे एककों के लिये 'माजिन-मनी' का प्रबन्ध किये जाने का प्रावधान है जिन में संयंत्र और मशीनों में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक का निवेश नहीं है।

सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को भी हिदायत कर दी है कि वे इस योजना के मार्गक कार्यान्वयन में सक्रिय रूप से सहयोग

दें। इस के साथ ही साथ बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे प्राथिक और प्रौद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को अधिकारिक सहायता प्रदान करें।

Development of Tourist Spots in Tripura during 1978-79

8491. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for development of Tourist Spots in Tripura during 1978-79 have been submitted;

(b) if so, the details and estimated cost thereof and the Central aid if any sought in this regard; and

(c) whether the same have been cleared by Government and if so, the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). As against an outlay of Rs. 12.40 lakhs for tourism schemes proposed by the Government of Tripura in their Annual Plan 1978-79, the final outlay agreed to in the discussion with the Planning Commission was Rs. 10 lakhs.

The details of the schemes together with their outlay are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Annual Plan 1978-79—Tripura

Scheme	Accepted Outlay	Remarks
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
(a) Director and Administration (Strengthening of Tourist Wing at headquarters of the Tourist & Publicity Deptt.)	0.75	Priority to be assigned to the appointment of a Deputy Director with stenography assistance.
(b) Tourist Transport Facilities (Conversion of the truck into a tourist coach)	1.00	

Scheme	Accepted Outlay	Remarks
(c) <i>Tourist Accommodation</i>		
(i) Tourist Lodge at Agartala and Subsidiary development	2' 00	For completion
(ii) Preliminary work of subsidiary development at Agartala	1' 50	
(iii) Development of Nirmahal on Rudrasagar Lake	1' 00	5' 00 For landscaping and beautification of Agartala.
(iv) Development of Unakuti	0' 50	For renovation of Lake Palace.
(d) <i>Tourist Information and Publicity</i>	1' 50	For opening Information Centres at Delhi and Calcutta and for tourist literature.
(e) <i>Tourist Centres</i>		
(i) Development of Dumbor Lake Area	0' 50	Token provision for survey work.
(ii) Development of Jampui Hills	0' 25	
(iii) Construction Tourist Lodge at Sipahijala (Preliminaries)	0' 50	1' 75 Janata type accommodation for Tribals.
(iv) Pilgrim Rest House at Matabari	0' 50	
TOTAL TOURISM	10' 00	

Information regarding employment to Candidates in Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks

8492. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about complaints being received from various Sections to the effect that the candidates who apply for various posts in the Public Sector Undertakings/Nationalised Banks are not being informed of the action taken on their applications for employment in response to various advertisements although fees in the form of Indian Postal Orders/Bank Drafts etc. of the desired amount are sent by the applicants; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). On a review, it is seen that practice varies from company to company. Quite a large percentage inform applicants of the results of their application though in some cases the results are communicated only to those who are called for interview or who make a specific enquiry. Some of the companies who are not replying to all applicants have informed that they are not doing this as it results in incommensurate work due to the very large number of applications. It is for the organisations to adopt fair and appropriate procedures in such matters.

Export of Carpets

8493. SHRI C. N. VISHVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question 5122 on 31st March, 1978 regarding quality complaints of carpets and state:

(a) the nature and details of the complaints on Export of Carpet received by Export Inspection Council since March, 1977; and

(b) the actual monthly figure of Carpet export (above and below 32,000 knots) in value and volume since April, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Only one complaint was received by the Export Inspection Council from a West German firm about the quality of hand-knitted woollen carpets supplied to them by a New Delhi firm. The carpets in question were of above 32,000 knots/sq. metre, which is not under compulsory quality control and preshipment inspection.

(b) Precise information is not available as exports of carpets are not recorded quality-wise. However, the actual exports of carpets, druggets and Namdahs both in value and volume for the months of April to July 1977 are as under:

(figures in lakhs)

Months	Export of Carpets druggets, Namdahs	
	Qty. (Sq. Metre)	Value (Rs.)
April 1977	2.57	583.10
May 1977	2.66	626.07
June 1977	1.30	316.09
July 1977	2.38	527.10

New Tourist Hotel in Konark and Puri in Orissa

8494. SHRI PADMACHARNA SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to start new tourist hotel in Konark and Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when and what amounts have been provided for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for the construction of a new Tourist Hotel at Konark or Puri in the Central Sector during the Five Year Plan 1978-83. The India Tourism Development Corporation, however, proposes to provide a Travellers Lodge at Puri subject to the availability of suitable property and funds.

Report to C.C.I. & E. about the figures of Export, and Imports after shipments are made or received

8495. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time generally taken by the authorities at the various ports to report to the C.C.I. & E. the figures of exports and imports after the shipments are made or received;

(b) the time taken in the Ministry to compile statistics after the reports are received;

(c) whether any rules or norms exist for reporting and compilation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken to improve the procedure so that information will be available with the Ministry within not more than a week after the exports are made and imports have landed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The authorities at the various ports do not report figures to the C.C.I. & E. but to the D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta who

compile and publish the data on exports and imports. The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(a) Primary compilations by Customs House (called daily trade returns) covering exports, re-exports and imports are received by DGCI&S from major ports in bulk on daily basis and from minor ports fortnightly and monthly. All returns for a particular month are received by DGCI&S usually with a time-lag of one month, exception being those held up due to delays in finalisation of relevant shipping bills/bills of entry.

(b) Time taken in the DGCI&S to compile the statistics after the receipt of the daily trade returns is usually about a month.

(c) The norms exist for reporting at Customs House and compilation in the DGCI&S. The norms in the DGCI&S per day per person are the following:—

(1) Scrutiny of returns

200 and 150 transactions for exports and imports respectively excepting in the case of Palam and land customs checkpoints returns where the quota is 100 and 90 respectively.

(2) Totalling and checking—1,500 items.

(3) Commodity country-numeric coded listings

Auditing—20 pages.

Reconciliation—40 pages.

(4) Final alphabetic tabulations

Auditing—10 pages.

Reconciliation—40 pages.

(5) Punching and verification of cards

Punching—425 for exports and 375 for imports.

Verification—500 for exports and 400 for imports.

(d) Because of technical and administrative difficulties like large increase in number of transactions, introduction

of new trade classification, frequent machine break-down etc., compilation of statistics has been considerably delayed. Steps are being taken to reduce the delays. However, under the existing system of reporting and compilation the trade statistics cannot be made available within a week after exports and imports are effected. The values of total trade for a month are made ready and are issued as a press note with a lag of five weeks from the end of the month to which the data relate. Steps are being taken so that the commodity-country details can be made ready one month thereafter.

Twin Jet Aircrafts to Gulf Countries

8496. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of operating Twin-Jet Aircraft on flights to Gulf countries with a view to having more economical operation of such aircraft than on domestic flights; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Air-India has been operating twin-jet Airbus Aircraft leased from Indian Airlines on flights to Gulf countries. It is profitable to operate Airbus Aircraft to Gulf countries as compared to its operation on domestic sectors, the reason being higher fare viz., three times the domestic fare. The feasibility of operating such an aircraft on flights to Gulf countries and similar short haul sectors has not yet been examined.

Posts reserved for S.C. and S.T. in Income Tax Department, Tamil Nadu

8497. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of promotions in respect of Income-tax Officers

(Group-B), Income-tax Inspectors, Supervisors Grade-I and Grade-II, Head-Clerks and Upper Division Clerks separately in Income-tax Department, Tamil Nadu charge during the years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) what is the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per 40 point roster—year-wise and cadre-wise as referred in (a) above;

(c) what is the number of posts filled up out of (b) above—year-wise and cadre-wise separately;

(d) what is the number of short-fall and reasons for the short-fall for the above years; and

(e) what steps are being taken to wipe out the back log?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHR ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Payment of amount to Government Employees, deposited under compulsory Deposit Scheme

8498. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to make full and final payment of amount deposited under C.D.S. to Government employees; and

(b) if so, on what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ख़ास की तस्करी के बारे में श्री मोनी बाबा का प्रश्नोत्तर

8499. श्री सुरेश विक्रम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को फरवरी, 1978 में श्री मोनी बाबा, मारवाड़ी संस्कृत कालेज, 3005/111, मीरघाट बाराणसी से ख़ास की तस्करी के बिबरण वाला एक पत्र मिला था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पत्र में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं और क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रकाश) : (क) जी हाँ। श्री मोनी बाबा की एक दरखास्त जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ख़ास मणकों की तस्करी के बारे में थी, संसद् सदस्य श्री मनीराम बागड़ी की मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री को मिली थी। यह दरखास्त विचारार्थ वित्त मंत्री को भेजी गयी है।

(ख) इस दरखास्त में दिये गये सुझाव का सम्बन्ध, मुख्यतः इन्डोनेशिया से ख़ास के मणकों के आयात की अनुमति देने से था, तथा आयात किये गये मणकों को सुपर बाजारों, गांधी आश्रमों तथा सरकारी एजेंसियों के जरिये बेचने से था, जिस से उन का अवैध आयात रोक जा सके। दरखास्त में मुख्य मुद्दे का सम्बन्ध, ख़ास मणकों के आयात की मंजूरी देने से था, इसी लिये कार्यवाही के लिये एक उपयुक्त पत्र वाणिज्य मंत्री को लिखा गया था।

Tax evasion detected by I.T. Department

8500. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale tax evasion by Manipal Power Press, the Kasturba Medical College, the Academy of General Education, the Medical Relief Trust and the Manipal Medical Relief Society, Manipal, Karnataka was detected by Income-Tax Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). Allegations of tax evasion by these parties are under enquiry by the income-tax authorities. The extent of tax evasion, if any, will be known on completion thereof.

Payments made by All India Congress Committee to Shri K. L. Bhatia and others

8501. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that about a crore of rupees was paid by All India Congress Committee to Shri K. L. Bhatia and others for arranging public meetings, loud speakers etc.;

(b) if so, has Government made any inquiry into the genuineness of payment and its disbursement;

(c) is it also a fact that proper accounts were not maintained by Shri Bhatia's concerns, who was arrested a few months back;

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government against him; and

(e) is it also a fact that the whole case has been referred to C.B.I. for making inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (d). An amount of rupees one crore is found to have been received by Messrs Romika Enterprises, a proprietary concern of Shri K. L. Bhatia during the period January 1977 to March 1977 from All India Congress Committee as advance towards hire charges of vehicles. According to Shri Bhatia, he had not maintained any accounts from 1960 to the end of 1976. He has also not produced any books of account for the following period. The returns of

income for the assessment years 1967-68 to 1976-77 have been filed by him on estimate basis. Return for the assessment year 1977-78, relevant for the consideration of receipts of rupees one crore from the All India Congress Committee and its disbursement, has not yet been filed. Proceedings under section 148 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been initiated in his case for the assessment years 1967-68 to 1972-73. For the assessment year 1975-76, the assessment has been made ex-parte under section 144 of the Income-tax Act on income of Rs. 6.69 lakhs as against the returned income of Rs. 0.30 lakh.

Shri K. L. Bhatia has made an application before the Income-tax/Wealth Tax Settlement Commission for settlement of his income-tax/wealth tax case for various assessment years. Under the second proviso to Section 245D (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961/22D(1) of the Wealth-tax, 1957 the Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth-tax has objected to the application being proceeded with by the Commission.

(e) Central Bureau of Investigation are investigating a case against some persons who are alleged to have abused their official position in collecting funds for the Congress Party and diverting these to benami firms in which they were alleged to be having financial interests. Shri Bhatia is alleged to have abetted them.

दिल्ली तथा पंतनगर के बीच मौसमी विमान सेवा

8502. श्री भारत कृषन : क्या सर्वदम और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा पंतनगर के बीच कब तक मौसमी विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है

(ख) क्या मैनीताल तथा कुमाऊं के अन्य पर्यटन स्थलों पर जाने वाले पर्यटकों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह दैनिक सेवा होगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री युक्तालक्ष्मी कौशिक) : (क) पंतनगर को दिल्ली के साथ विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विमान बेड़े की अत्यधिक तंगी के कारण, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स किन्हीं नये स्थानों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के बारे में विचार करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ।

बीमा कम्पनियों के कार्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर लगाया जाना

8503. श्री कंलाश प्रकाश : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या बीमा कम्पनियों के कार्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर लगाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ कम्प्यूटर लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने से कितने व्यक्तियों (कर्मचारियों और अधिकाधिकारियों) की छंटनी करनी होगी ; और

(ग) वर्तमान सरकार की अधिक लोगो को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की नीति इस योजना से कहां तक मेल खाती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) हाँ (ग) . सरकार ने बीमा उद्योग की संगणकों की आवश्यकताओं की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ दल

नियुक्त किया है । जब इस दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाएगी तो इस मामले के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

किदवाई नगर, बिठलभाई पटेल हाउस और आर०के० पुरम में सुपर बाजार की शाखाओं का कार्यकरण

8504. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या दिल्ली में किदवाई नगर, बिठलभाई पटेल हाउस और आर० के० पुरम की सुपर बाजार शाखाओं के कर्मचारी बिक्री हेतु सप्लाई किये जाने वाले कपड़े को काउन्टरों पर नहीं रखते हैं, उसे छिपा लेते हैं और इस कपड़े को राशन कार्डों अथवा दुकानदारों के राशन कार्डों पर अपने प्रादमियों को चोरी-छिपे बेचते हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप गरीब लोगों को उचित लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सुपर बाजार की शाखाओं पर गुप्त रूप से इस मामले की जांच करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यमुना-पार के क्षेत्र और तिलक नगर की ओर के क्षेत्र में शाखाएं खोलने के लिये अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है और इसके क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में सुपर बाजार की शाखाएं कब खोलेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) सुपर बाजार के प्रबन्धकों और दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में नियंत्रित कपड़े की बिक्री में ऐसी कोई अनियमितताएँ नहीं आई हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यमुना-पार के क्षेत्र खिचड़ीपुर में नवम्बर, 1976 से सुपर बाजार की एक शाखा कार्य कर रही है। यमुना-पार के क्षेत्र में जब कभी भी ग्रीर शाखाएं खोलने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान दिया जाएगा, सुपर बाजार के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा नई शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा। जहां तक तिलक नगर के क्षेत्र का संबंध है, जनकपुरी और राजौरी गार्डन में स्थित शाखाएं काफी हद तक वहां के निवासियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हैं। यदि इन क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध हो जाता है, तो नई शाखा खोलने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

Directors nominated for Boards of Nationalised Banks

8505. SHRI MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Directors nominated bank-wise for the Boards of the 14 nationalised banks and the State Bank of India;

(b) the number of Muslims and members of other minorities nominated as Directors of the Boards of such banks separately and bank-wise; and

(c) on what basis selection for nomination as Directors of Bank is made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI H. M. PATEL: (a) The information is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2215/78].

(b) The relevant information is indicated in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2215/78].

(c) The criteria followed for the appointment of Directors on the Boards of the nationalised banks are given in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2215/78].

As regards the State Bank of India, the nominations were made by Government in terms of the provisions contained in section 19(1)(d) and section 21(1)(c) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. While, for nomination of directors on the Central Board of the State Bank the law lays down the criteria, namely, that they will be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India from among persons having special knowledge of the working of cooperative institutions and or rural economy or experience in commerce, industry, banking or finance, no such criteria have been specifically laid down for nomination of members on the Local Boards of the State Bank. Government have, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, nominated on these Boards persons competent to represent the interests of farmers, small-scale industry, cooperation as also persons with professional experience and expert knowledge in different fields which are likely to be useful for the working of the State Bank.

Price of Dhania

8506. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN. DIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Dhania has fallen steeply in the market due to which agriculturists are forced to sell Dhania product much below the cost of production in places like Guna, Kumbhraj of Madhya Pradesh and other producing centres;

(b) whether Government are considering to work out the cost of production of Dhania and give the farmers relief by remunerative support price to save their losses; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the above situation has arisen due to stoppage of export of Dhania by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The wholesale prices of Dhania in recent months in 1978, though lower in comparison to the corresponding months in 1977, were generally higher in comparison to the wholesale prices in 1976. In recent weeks the wholesale prices of Dhania have shown an upward trend.

(b) There is at present no proposal to work out the cost of production of Dhania. Government has, however, directed National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation Ltd. (NCCF) to make larger purchases and to see that the prices do not fall to unremunerative levels.

(c) There is no ban on the export of Dhania.

Export of Sugar

8507. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will export about 7 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1978 and 1979 as per quota allocated to the country under the international agreement;

(b) if so, to what countries this sugar will be exported;

(c) when will the export start; and

(d) at what rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Government have decided to export 6.50 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1978. This will enable us to meet our quota for the year under International Sugar Agreement, 1977, as well as, Indo-EEC Agreement. The quantity of sugar to be exported during 1979 has not been decided yet.

(b) Sugar may be exported to any country with whom we have trade relations, depending upon the offer. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the actual destination to which sugar will be sent.

(c) and (d). Out of the quota of sugar released for export, some sugar has already been exported to EEC. The shipments of rest of the quantity will be undertaken depending upon the sales contract.

It is not possible to indicate the rates at which sales of sugar will be made. However, all efforts will be made to ship our quota in full during the calendar year.

C.A.I.B. Examinations

8508. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.A.I.B. examinations scheduled to commence on the 2nd November, 1977 was postponed at the eleventh hour by the Indian Institute of Bankers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the re-examination papers were reported to have leaked out again;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in respect of the leakage of papers and measures proposed to avert the recurrence of such incidents in future;

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a more competent and efficient body to handle such career examinations; and

(f) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, as the State Bank of India Officers who look after the examination work at most of the places had informed through their

Staff Federation that they would disassociate themselves from the examination work and as no ready alternative was available, postponement had to be resorted to.

(c) No leakage of question papers was reported to the Institute. However, in two small centres—one in U.P. and the other in Rajasthan—re-examination as scheduled earlier, i.e. between 2nd and 8th November 1977, did take place. Though it is a fact that the same question papers were subsequently used for the postponed re-examination, the Institute has found no evidence of the question papers of the re-examination having circulated from the above two small centres to other areas.

(d) to (f). The Institute has taken certain steps to tighten up the procedures at different stages of examination. Government have also requested the Reserve Bank of India to look into this and suitably advise the Institute.

Subsidy for export of Handloom Goods

8509. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) full particulars regarding the policy of subsidy for the export of handloom goods;

(b) the reasons for giving such subsidy indicating whether the primary object is to earn foreign exchange; and

(c) whether in view of the mounting foreign exchange reserves, utilisation of which has been tardy, Government propose to stop the subsidy for foreign exports and allow the same for internal consumption in order to help the weaker sections?

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

to (c). Government do not subsidise the exports of handloom goods. There is, however, an export assistance scheme operated by the Textile Industry to which Government contributes from time to time. Government's contribution is generally for purposes of meeting the impact of the non-rebatable internal taxes and the differential between the domestic and international prices of raw cotton. Such assistance has helped in furthering exports of handloom goods. The present scheme is valid upto 31st March, 1979, before which the matter will be reviewed.

Official level Indo-British talk for Joint Ventures in Third Country

8510. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether an official level talks of the Indo-British Economic Committee were held recently in New Delhi for identifying concrete projects in which India and Britain could collaborate as also exploring the possibilities of joint ventures in third countries;

(b) if so, the recommendations made thereby; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Discussions were held on various aspects of bilateral economic relations, including commercial and industrial cooperation. Focal points to exchange information and pursue possibilities to promote industrial collaboration and third country joint ventures were identified.

It has been decided that the Ministry of Commerce of Government of India and the Department of Trade of the Government of UK would be responsible for following up the conclusions and decisions of this meeting and will keep in constant touch with each other.

Policy regarding functioning of Multi-Nationals

8511. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a firm policy line about the fate and functioning of the various multi-nationals in our country;

(b) if so, main indication thereto; and

(c) how does the Government propose to tackle this matter from the point of view of national honour and economic self-reliance?

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

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the House on the 23rd December, 1977.

(c) Foreign companies are allowed to operate in the country only on such

terms as are determined by the Government of India to be in the national interest.

रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों को दी गई आर्थिक सहायता

8512. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने रुग्ण औद्योगिक एकक हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम ने उन्हें कितनी राशि की आर्थिक सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने रुग्ण एकक हैं और उन्हें कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) रुग्ण एककों को कोई सावर्भौम स्वीकृत परिभाषा न होने के कारण, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) पिछले तीन कलेंडर वर्षों के दौरान, भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत (प्रभावी) और वितरित की गई पुनर्निर्माण सहायता की राशि नीचे लिखे अनुसार थी :—

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)			
	1975	1976	1977	टिप्पणी
स्वीकृतियां (प्रभावी)	3.60	10.50	8.62	17 नये एककों सहित 46 एकक
वितरित राशि	5.72	8.04	8.92	16 नये एककों सहित 69 एकक

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत कार्यालय वाले किसी औद्योगिक एकक को भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वारा कोई पुनर्निर्माण सहायता नहीं दी गई है। परन्तु भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त एककों में से तीन कारखाने उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अवस्थित हैं। भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वारा इन तीनों एककों को, दिसम्बर, 1977 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार स्वीकृत और वितरित की गई सहायता क्रमशः 4.94 करोड़ रुपये और 4.44 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

काफी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना

8513. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार काफी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये दीर्घावधि योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के परिणाम स्वरूप काफी के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चारिक बेग) :

(क) जी हां। काफी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये काफी के विकास की दीर्घावधि परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना तैयार कर ली गई है।

(ख) इस योजना में सन् 2000 तक काफी के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में 1.30 लाख हेक्টার तक विस्तार करने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से 58000 हेक्টার कर्नाटक, केरल तथा तमिलनाडु के परम्परागत काफी

उगाने वाले राज्यों में तथा 72000 हेक्টার आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, असम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा मध्य प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे राज्यों और मिजोराम तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश आदि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों जैसे अपरम्परागत क्षेत्रों में होंगे।

(ग) योजना के अनुसार काफी का उत्पादन सन् 2000 तक बढ़कर 2 लाख मे० टन होने की सम्भावना है जबकि इसका वर्तमान परिमाण लगाना एक लाख मे० टन है।

दालों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

6514. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के दौरान दालों की कीमतों में, विशेष रूप से अरहर, मसर और काबली चने की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, 1978 में गत वर्ष के संगत महीनों की तुलना में दालों की कीमतों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या दालों के समर्थन मूल्य के निर्धारण के लिये कृषि आयोग ने कोई सिफारिश की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख). चालू पचांग वर्ष के पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान दालों के शोक मूल्य वर्ष, 1977 की इसी अवधि के मूल्यों की तुलना में कम रहे हैं। जनवरी-मार्च, 1978 तथा 1977 के दौरान

वासों के बोके मूल्यों में हुए उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :

जनवरी-मार्च के दौरान उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत

	1978	1977
बालें	+ 0.4	+13.2
चना	+ 1.5	+ 5.0
घरहर	+ 6.9	+34.1
मूंग	+ 1.3	+ 28.7
मसूर	-21.4	-13.6
उड़द	- 1.8	+11.4

(ग) कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 1977-78 के विपणन मौसम के लिए चने के बारे में 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा पहले ही की जा चुकी है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने घरहर (तुर) तथा मूंग के बारे में भी समर्थन मूल्यों की सिफारिश की है और तदनुसार सरकार द्वारा 155 रु० तथा 165 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा की गई है।

Deterioration in Colour of Tobacco

8515. SHRI RAM KISHAN;
SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to deterioration in colour of tobacco long storage without redrying and development of funky smell have reduced the prices of tobacco thereby causing disappointment to the growers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to help the tobacco growers?

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

(a) Development of funky smell in lower stalks of tobacco, when bundled in heaps at farmers' kutcha godowns is a usual phenomenon and not a new occurrence this year. Deterioration of colour under long storage conditions is mainly expected in brighter grades bulk of which has already been marketed and not in medium and low grades of tobacco. The large size of the crop, lower proportion of bright grade leaves of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh this year and indications of a somewhat weaker export demand are the factors primarily responsible for depression in prices.

(b) In order to relieve the situation, the Government have already directed the State Trading Corporation of India to purchase 10,000 metric tonnes of virginia tobacco on Government account. This quantity is over and above a quantity of 5,000 metric tonnes which the STC were already buying on their own account and risk to meet their estimated export requirements.

Export of Kendu Leaves to Pakistan

8516. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Kendu leaves that have been exported from India

to Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the last three years;

(b) the quantity and value of Kendu leaves obtained for that purpose from Orissa; and

(c) the effort being made by Government to maximise export of this item?

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

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

(c) Kendu leaves are in demand mainly in the neighbouring countries such as Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, etc. and are being already exported to those countries. The Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd., have a contract in hand for export of 2,400 metric tonnes to Sri Lanka, part shipments against which have already taken place and the balance is yet to be shipped. They have also started negotiations for a fresh contract with Sri Lanka for a further quantity of 2,400 metric tonnes. The State Trading Corporation of India are also exporting this item to Pakistan.

Statement

(a) Exports of Kendu leaves from India.

Quantity in metric tonnes.
Value in Rs. lakhs.

Name of the country	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Pakistan . . . . .	..	..	250	15.92	632	30.14
Sri Lanka	4365	157.50	967	33.25	842	32.46
Total (including those to other countries) .	5391	188.84	2580	95.98	4004	142.28

(b) Exports of Kendu leaves from Orissa.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Quantity (in metric tonnes)	1500	700	300
Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	47.25	31.50	9.45

Note :—The information regarding exports from Orissa is based on information received from the State Government.

Disparity in Pension

8517. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Organisation of Pensioners has appealed to the Government to end disparity in pensions and also to raise the rate of pension of those retired before independence to the level of 1973; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission enhanced rates of pension was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1973. Those who retired before that date did not get the benefit of such enhanced rate. However, these pensioners have been

allowed temporary and ad hoc increases and relief in pension from time to time. With effect from 1st April, 1958 the rate of temporary increase in pensions of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.50 was allowed to those in receipt of pension not exceeding Rs. 100/-. An ad hoc increase of upto Rs. 10 per month in pension was allowed on pension not exceeding Rs. 200/- with effect from 1st October, 1963; this was increased by another Rs. 10/ per month from 1st September, 1969. Besides, with effect from 1st January, 1973 such pensioners have also been allowed ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35 p.m. depending on the amount of pension. In addition to all these, these pensioners have been allowed graded relief @ 35 per cent of pension subject to minimum of Rs. 35 and maximum of Rs. 175/- per month.

Though requests have been received from individual pensioners as well as pensioners' organisations there is at present no proposal to bring pre-1st January, 1973 retirees on the enhanced rate of pension introduced on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

बैंकों में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता

5818. श्री किरंजी प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कार्य कर रहे प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल कर्मचारियों में अ० जा० तथा अ० जन० जा० के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी में अ० जा० का भारभित कोटा न भरने के विचार से बैंक अधिकारी अस्थायी रिक्त स्थानों पर हरिजनों के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य जातियों के लोगों को उम्मेद प्रदान करने में सह्यता करने तथा बाद में इस आधार

पर नियुक्त कर लेने कि उन्हें अनुभव प्राप्त है, ले रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पद्धति को बन्द कराने के उद्देश्य से अस्थायी तथा अन्य स्थानों पर हरिजनों को नियुक्त करके भारभित कोटा भरा जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० शेल) :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का वर्गीकरण अधिकारियों, क्लर्कों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों में किया गया है। 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के प्रत्येक वर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशत की 31-12-1977 की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

अधिकारी क्लर्क अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी

14 राष्ट्रीयकृत

बैंक . 1.78 11.72 18.90

भारतीय स्टेट

बैंक . 1.10 10.66 21.27

(ख) से (घ). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की भरती स्थायी आधार पर की जाती है। कुछ बैंक रोजगार कार्यालयों से उम्मीदवार बुलाकर अस्थायी रिक्त पदों को भरते हैं किन्तु कुछ बैंक तत्काल उपलब्ध उम्मीदवारों को बुलाकर अस्थायी रिक्त पदों को भर लेते हैं। जब कभी पद खाली होते हैं तो स्थायी नियुक्तियों के लिए इन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के बारे में विचार किया जाता है।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का भारभित कोटा भरने के लिए बैंकों से कहा गया है कि अस्थायी रिक्त पदों पर भी इन्हीं जातियों के उम्मीदवार भरती

करें तथा बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि तदनुसार वे सरकार के धाईसों का पालन कर रहे हैं।

Realisation of outstanding amount of L.L.O.

8519. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 of 17th March, 1978 regarding steps taken to realise outstanding amount and state:

(a) whether any step has been taken by L.I.C. to realise Rs. 3,75,000 outstanding with Shri Chattu Ram Bhadani; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The balance of dues of Rs. 3,75,000 (as on 31st December, 1977) after purchase of the property at Jhumritalaya is to be recovered from Shri Chattu Ram Bhadani on the strength of a personal decree passed by the Bombay High Court. According to LIC, execution proceedings for realisation of its dues were taken and several properties of Shri Bhadani were got attached by the Court in pursuance of the personal decree. Sale proclamation has been issued and the Court would move further in the matter of valuation of the properties after service of sale proclamation and after hearing the opposite party.

हिन्दी टाइपिंग तथा स्टेनोग्राफी में प्रशिक्षित टाइपिस्ट और स्टेनोग्राफरों की संख्या

8520. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय विभाग में हिन्दी टाइपिंग तथा स्टेनोग्राफी में प्रशिक्षित किये गये टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने टाइपिस्ट और स्टेनोग्राफरों का पूरा प्रयोग केवल हिन्दी कार्य के लिये किया जाता है ;

(ग) ऐसे टाइपिस्ट तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवा का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनका उपयोग करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गयी है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) टंकक : 20
आशुलिपिक : 17

(ख) टंकक : 6
आशुलिपिक : 3

(ग) और (घ) हिन्दी टाइप और आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षित क्रमशः शेष टंककों तथा आशुलिपिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग आवश्यकता होने पर हिन्दी के काम के लिए आंशिक रूप से किया जाता है। उनकी सेवाओं को उपयोग में लाने के लिए योजना बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। तथापि, सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का धीरे-धीरे उपयोग बढ़ने से उनकी सेवाओं का अधिकधिक उपयोग किया जावेगा।

जीवन बीमा निगम लखनऊ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के ऊँचे श्रेणों के प्रसिस्टेंट

8521. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री जीवन बीमा निगम, लखनऊ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऊँचे श्रेणों के प्रसिस्टेंट के बारे में 16 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4265

के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक समा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) जी, हां । यह सूचना 15 दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Rules for Family Pensioner

8522. DR. B. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for a family pensioner to be entitled to get relief in pension;

(b) is it a fact that a Government servant who is also a family pensioner does not get relief in pension; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All family pensioners are being allowed ad-hoc/graded relief on their family pensions on the same basis as pensioners, to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the family pensioners who are employed in Government/Semi Government service etc. are allowed Dearness Allowance on the pay they draw during employment, such pensioners are not compensated again by payment of ad-hoc/graded relief on family pension as it will amount to double compensation on the same cost of living.

Difficult credit terms impeding growth of Indian Project Abroad

8523. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether uncompetitive prices and difficult credit terms are impeding the growth of Indian Project abroad; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). While uncompetitive prices have led to loss of bids in a number of cases, on very few occasions stiffer credit terms have been ascribed as the reasons for failure in bids. The Working Group operating under the auspices of Industrial Development Bank of India clears the proposals for turnkey projects involving deferred payment terms and other projects, including construction contracts, where participation by the Industrial Development Bank of India is sought by the Commercial Banks. The terms are decided by the Working Group on its commercial judgement and are not unfavourable compared to terms offered by other countries on commercial considerations alone.

The measures taken to improve project exports are the following:

(i) Centralised consideration of proposals by IDBI Working Group for simultaneous clearance by financial agencies concerned;

(ii) Constitution of Project Exports Committee to consider proposals requiring relaxations in the existing policy provisions;

(iii) Project assistance based on net foreign exchange earnings from services to encourage project exports as distinct from pure supply contracts.

Advancing of Loans to Sugarcane Growers by Punjab National Bank at Pannadam in Tamil Nadu

8524. **SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYAMAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab National Bank at Pannadam in Tamil Nadu has advanced loans to sugarcane growers who supply sugarcane to Aruna Sugars Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is the amount advanced to the growers per acre, mode of payment etc.;

(c) has the bank forced the growers to deposit the cash portion of the loan in Bank itself, if so, the number of such growers as well as the amount received as deposit from them; and

(d) if so, do Government propose to instruct the Bank authorities to refund the deposit to the growers for the purpose for which the sanction was made?

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

(b): The advances of the bank last year per acre, depending on actual requirements, amounted to:

(In Rupees)	
Category according to expected yield of sugarcane	Amount
(i)	(ii)
Above 30 M. Tons	
Planted Crop	1600
Ratoon Crop	1300
25 to 30 M. Tons	
Planted Crop	1400
Ratoon Crop	1100
15 to 25 M. Tons	
Planted Crop	1200
Ratoon Crop	900
15 M. Tons	
Planted Crop	1000
Ratoon Crop	700

The payment for the fertiliser component was made directly to Shaw Wallace & Co. on behalf of the borrowers after getting proper authority letter from them. The payment in respect of seed component was made to Aruna Sugar Ltd., for supply of seeds, as per arrangements made by the borrowers. In case of cash component, the borrowers who did not want to draw the amount immediately, opened their Saving Fund Accounts in the bank and kept the money therein for withdrawing as and when required.

(c) and (d). The Bank did not force any borrower to keep cash component of the loan in the bank itself. The borrowers however, on their own, deposited with the bank the cash component in their saving fund accounts. 1161 such accounts were opened by the borrowers with deposits of Rs. 11.70 lakhs.

All the money deposited by the borrowers has since been withdrawn by them to meet their needs at different stages of crop production.

Chit Fund Companies

8525. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Federation of Chit Funds have expressed their apprehension that most of the Chit fund companies would have to wind-up their business on the enactment of proposed legislation; and

(b) if so, how the Government propose to allay the fears of the Chit Fund Companies?

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

(b) To the extent that it was possible the views of the Federation have been taken into account in drafting the proposed Bill.

Setting up of a Museum to Display rare Gems and Jewellery

8526. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Sunday Standard' of 2nd April, 1978 stating that the Finance Ministry is proposing to set up a Museum to display rare gems and jewellery;

(b) if so, the brief outline of the scheme; and

(c) on what date it is proposed to be started and what would be the source of the gems and jewellery from which the Museum will acquire?

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

(b) Gems and jewels of historical value will be collected from all parts of the country and displayed in a Museum in Delhi. Heir-loom and antique jewellery are expected to form the major part of this collection. The display will convey an idea of the history and culture of different parts of our country and high-light the craftsmanship in the cutting of gems and making of jewellery. The general public will be provided access to a national heritage and scholars, a rich source for research. In the process, craftsmanship as well as tourism will be encouraged. Possibly the scope for smuggling priceless gems and jewels out of the country, will be reduced.

(c) The main source of exhibits will be private collections including those of erstwhile princely houses, other Museums in the country, archaeological findings and treasure troves. Exhibits will be obtained on donation or loan. It is not possible to specify the exact date on which the Museum will be inaugurated.

Policy of Promotion of Auditor/Selection Grade Auditors in Offices of G.A.G.

8527. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding promotion to the cadre of Auditor/Selection Grade Auditors prevailing in the offices of Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) whether the policy prevailing in the said audit office is clearly contrary to the principle of promotion on seniority-cum-fitness basis as is in vogue in other Departments of Government of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and steps being taken to introduce the principle of promotion on seniority-cum-fitness basis as prevailing in other offices of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) (i) *Promotion to the cadre of Auditors.*—25 per cent posts in the cadre of Auditors are filled by promotion of Clerks (20 per cent by those who have rendered five years service in the Clerks' grade and 5 per cent by those who pass the "Limited Departmental Competitive Examination" after they have rendered three years service in the Clerks' grade). The remaining 75 per cent posts in the Auditors' cadre are filled by direct recruitment.

For promotion against the 20 per cent quota, the clerks who have shown capacity of a much higher order than what is adequate for Clerks, are considered according to seniority.

(ii) *Promotion of Auditors to Selection Grade.*—Auditors are eligible for promotion to the selection grade after they have rendered a minimum of 10 years service in the grade. The promotion is made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tax Evasion through Religious and Charitable Trusts

8528. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some religious and charitable trusts are used as medium for tax evasion and a number of individuals connected with large industrial houses have also set up religious and charitable trusts ostensibly for charitable purposes;

(b) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has undertaken any review as to how the amended provisions of the taxation laws have been actually implemented in relation to such trusts; and

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

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

Banking Facilities in Block Headquarters in Orissa

8529. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Block Headquarters in Orissa which have not been provided Banking facilities by the Nationalised Banks yet;

(b) name of Block Headquarters which will be provided with such banking facilities during the current year; and

(c) number of new branches and names of places where Nationalised Banks will be opening their branches during the current year in accordance with the suggestion of the Banking Commission?

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.

(c) The Reserve Bank have indicated that as at the end of December 1977, the banks were holding licences for opening 75 more offices in the State or Orissa. The names of the places to which these licences relate are set out in the Statement enclosed. The branch expansion plans of the banks for the current year are under scrutiny in the Reserve Bank of India.

Statement

List of centres in Orissa in respect of which banks had licences/allotments pending with them as on 31-12-1977

Name of District	Centre	Name of bank holding licence
1	2	3
1. Balasore	1. Motto 2. Proof and Experimental Establishment Campus—Chandipur.	United Bank of India State Bank of India
2. Bolangir	3. Nunhad 4. Jharigaon 5. Padia 6. Pattangi 7. Kusumi	Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank Do. Do. Do. Do.
Boudh Khondmals	8. Bastingia	State Bank of India
Cuttack	9. Paradeep 10. Cuttack-Tulsiapur	Canara Bank State Bank of India

1	2	3
	11. Cuttack-Board of Sec. Education	State Bank of India
	12. Malgodown (Cuttack)	Do.
	13. S.C.B. Medical College Campus, Cuttack.	Do.
	14. Cuttack	United Bank of India
	15. Cuttack-Naya Bazar	Do.
	16. Rajnagar	Cuttack Gramya Bank
	17. Indupur	Do.
	18. Kalapathar	Do.
	19. Baidyaswar	Do.
	20. Pahanga	Do.
	21. Barchana	Do.
	22. Dolipur Korai	Do.
	23. Jhapur (Kabathanda)	Do.
	24. Mangalpur	Do.
	25. Derabish	Do.
	26. Dilasahe	Do.
	27. Kunteoni	Do.
	28. Bari	Do.
	29. Patamundai	Do.
	30. Barambarada	Do.
Dhenkanal	31. Talcher Thermal Power Station	State Bank of India
Ganjam	32. Bhanjanagar	Do.
	33. Matikhalo (Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Campus)	Do.
Ganjam (contd.) . . .	34. Patrapur	Canara Bank
	35. Sanakhemandi	Syndicate Bank
	36. Nuagarh	Do.
	37. Rayagada	Do.
Kalahandi	38. Thumal Rampur	State Bank of India
	39. Lanjigarh	Indian Overseas Bank
Keonjhar	40. Molangtoli	State Bank of India
Koraput	41. Now-Rangpur	Do.
	42. Narayanpatna	Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank
	43. Bandugam	Do.
	44. Chandrapur	Do.
	45. Kork Kanda	Do.
	46. Derigaon	Bank of India
Mayurbhanj	47. Bisoi	Bank of India
	48. Chitrada	Do.
	49. Baisinga	Do.
	50. Bariapada	Canara Bank
Puri	51. Konark	Do.
	52. Bhubaneswar—Directorate Bldg.	United Bank of India
	53. Odogaon	Puri Gramya Bank
	54. Chhaitana	Do.
	55. Satpara	Do.
	56. Sunakhala	Do.
	57. Baliana	Do.
	58. Nuagaon	Do.
	59. Nayagarh	Do.
	60. Jagannathpur	Indian Overseas Bank
	61. Bhubaneswar	Dena Bank
	62. Puri Temple Rd.	State Bank of India

1	2	3
Sambalpur . . .	63. Sambalpur 64. Jamankira 65. Kundheigola 66. Jharbandh 67. Bargarh 68. Kolabira	Bank of India Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank Do. Do. Do. Do.
Sundergarh . . .	69. Koida 70. Rourkela Sector 14 71. Rourkela Sector 1 72. Jhirpani 73. Sundergarh 74. Garundia 75. Rourkela Steel Town Ship	State Bank of India Do. Do. United Bank of India Punjab National Bank Canara Bank Indian Overseas Bank

Agreements between India and U.S.S.R. on visits of Tourists of both Countries

8530. SHRI K. MALLANNA;
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-member Delegation, from Moscow, has recently negotiated with Indian travel agents rates and programmes for Soviet tourists visiting India during 1979 and also to promote Indian tourist traffic to the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreements arrived at between the two countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b): Yes Sir. A delegation of Intourist, Moscow, signed separate protocols with Indian travel agents for handling travel arrangements of tourists from U.S.S.R. visiting India during 1979.

The protocols cover the number of tourists from U.S.S.R. to be handled by each travel agent, tour itineraries to be followed and tariff to be charged for the same. The protocols include only a general clause stating that travel agents would encourage Indian

tourist traffic to visit U.S.S.R. without specifying any number.

Blacklisting of Indian Cashew Exporters by U.S. Importers

8531. SHRI FAQUIR ALI
ANSARI:

SHRI D. G. GAWAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian cashew exporters are likely to be blacklisted by the U.S. importers for their failure to fulfil contractual obligations as reported in the "Economic Times" dated the 12th March, 1978;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether any penalties have also been imposed on the Indian firms by the U.S. Arbitration;

(d) the names of these firms and the brief nature of failure on their part; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take against such firms who cause damage to India's name in this way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received by the Government that a few Indian exporters had not fulfilled their contractual obligations to ship cashew kernels to some buyers in U.S.A. as well as other countries. However, Government have no direct knowledge of any proposal to blacklist Indian cashew exporters by U.S. importers.

(c) and (d). According to the information available with the Government Arbitration Awards have been obtained by the U.S. importers against the following Indian exporters:—

1. Grand Cashew Corporation, Quilon.
2. Kesav Cashew Co., Quilon.
3. Rajmohan Cashews Ltd., Quilon (Settled).
4. Asuma Cashew Co., Quilon.
5. Johar Cashew Exporting Co., Quilon.
6. Younus Cashew Industries, Quilon.
7. M. A. Nasir Cashew Industries, Quilon.
8. Navabharath Cashew Traders, Quilon.
9. International Cashew Traders, Quilon (settled).

In all the cases the reason for the U.S. importers going for Arbitration was non-fulfilment of contracts partially or wholly by the Indian exporters to supply cashew kernel at the contracted prices.

(e) Government propose to take action against the defaulting firms under the relevant provisions of the Import Trade Control Policy. As a result of the efforts made by the Government, some of the defaulting units have already come to a settle-

ment with their buyers and made shipments or remittances of the settled amount.

Financial Relations between Centre and States

8532. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the financial relations between the Centre and States particularly in view of the opinions expressed in the recent meeting of the National Development Council by several State Chief Ministers; and

(b) if so, the nature and direction of the proposed review?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Taking into consideration the views expressed by the Chief Ministers of the States in the meeting of the National Development Council held on 18th and 19th March, 1978, it was decided to set up a Committee of the NDC to review, having regard to the Constitutional provisions, the fiscal arrangements, including the Gadgil Formula and the scope of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, necessitated by the larger role assigned to the State Governments in development planning and execution. It will be for this Committee to consider all the relevant issues.

Lifting of ban on Export of Rhesus Monkeys

8533. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some private exporters are making sustained efforts to have the ban on the export of the Rhesus monkeys, effective April 1, lifted, stayed or modified to enable American laboratories to continue slaughtering thousands of these primates in the name of medical research, mainly aimed at killing

human beings through a variety of thermo-nuclear devices as reported in the Blitz of March 25, 1978;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) facts of the matter and any revision proposed/accepted in the decision taken earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c): No, Sir. The Government is not aware of any efforts being made by the private exporters to have the ban on the export of the Rhesus monkeys, lifted, stayed or modified and there is no move to review the ban on export of monkeys.

Assistance to Consultancy Firms in their promotional efforts

8534. **SHRI UGRASEN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by consultancy firms in India for entering contracts abroad for setting up power plants, housing, hospitals projects, railway network etc.;

(b) what steps Government propose to take for timely flow of information role of Indian missions, financial guarantee and deferred payment facilities etc.; and

(c) what assistance Government propose to provide to the consultancy firms in their promotional efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). In order to minimise the difficulties experienced by the consultancy firms in India for securing contracts abroad in the various fields of their activities, the Government have taken a

number of steps from time to time. The Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been nominated by the Government of India as the Central Co-ordinating Export Promotion Agency for consultancy services in the country. In order to stimulate the growth of Indian Consultancy Organisations and to help them to secure contracts abroad, the following important measures have been taken by the Government:—

(i) Consultancy firms with minimum annual turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs have been made eligible to have blanket permit facilities as against Rs. 10 lakhs for other non-traditional exports.

(ii) Adequate facilities have been provided for release of foreign exchange to the business visits, payment of overseas commission and purchase of tender documents in order to ensure collection of market information, follow-up of bids and smooth execution of contract.

(iii) The requests of consultancy organisations for opening of offices abroad for export promotion are considered liberally by the Reserve Bank of India.

(iv) For the propose of meeting the expenses of the technical and other staff employed for the project and purchase of material required, suitable pre-shipment credit facilities are made available against consultancy agreements, to technical consultancy and management consultancy firms at concessional rates of interest.

(v) Suitable guarantees are also extended to exporters of consultancy services after taking due account of the competence of the firms to undertake the assignment in question and other related aspects.

(vi) Financial assistance is provided to the consultancy organisations out of Market Development Funds

for different activities like undertaking market studies, opening of foreign offices, taking up publicity campaign and undertaking feasibility studies abroad.

(vii) Where a consultancy firm undertakes a feasibility study, free of cost, for a project authority abroad, 60 per cent of the expenses on the study is met from the Market Development Fund.

At present, most of the commercial information from foreign countries is being channelised through our Missions and EEPC Offices abroad. The information received by the Engineering Export Promotion Council from its overseas offices or Indian Missions abroad or the Buying Organisations in some countries is published in the Bulletin or circulated for the information of the Indian firms.

Third level Airline for unemployed Pilots

8535. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had promised Third Level Airline for the unemployed pilots; and

(b) if so, what is the progress and when will the scheme start operating?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Apart from various other efforts to absorb pilots in Indian Airlines and Air-India, Government is also considering to start a Third Level Air service. This will be connecting the places of tourist interest and other important places where Indian Airlines does not operate. This aspect was discussed with the Commercial Pilots also and they were advised to operate these services on a co-operative basis. Government is prepared to give them the required licence. In Bombay such a licence has been given.

2. The Project Report prepared by Indian Airlines for setting up a Third

Level Air Services to connect small town of tourist and other interest, not connected by Indian Airlines, is being examined by a Committee constituted for the purpose under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Civil Aviation, which would submit its recommendations by end June 1978.

तस्करों और चोरबाजारियों से पकड़ा गया माल

8536. श्री छीतूबाई गणित :
श्री बाबूसाहिब पंस्लेकर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से मार्च 1978 तक पकड़े गये तस्करों और चोरबाजारियों के राज्य-वार नाम और संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उन से कितने मूल्य का क्या माल राज्य-वार पकड़ा गया है; और

(ग) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और देश में ऐसे आर्थिक अपराधों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ अख्तर) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

(ग) सरकार ने तस्करी और विदेशी मुद्रा की जालसाजी को रोकने के लिये, निवारक तथा प्रवर्तन तन्त्र को सुदृढ़ करके विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम (कोर्फोसा) के उपबन्धों का चयनात्मक उपयोग कर के और उपयुक्त आर्थिक उपाय कर के तीन-तरफा हमला शुरू किया है। तस्करों और विदेशी मुद्रा छल-साधकों तथा उन के रिश्तेदारों और सहयोगियों द्वारा गैर-कानूनी तौर से अर्जित की गई सम्पत्तियों के सम्पहरण के लिये भी तस्कर तथा विदेशी मुद्रा छल-साधक

(सम्पत्ति का समपहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबंधों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ताकि उन्हें गर-कानूनी तरीकों से प्राप्त किये गये लाभों से वंचित किया जा सके।

कुछ बिनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में और कुछ अन्य कारोबार तथा व्यवसायों के बारे में आय/कुल बिक्री की कुछ निर्धारित सीमाओं के ऊपर, लेखा रखने की अनिवार्य व्यवस्था करके, काला धन बाहर निकालने और उस के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए, प्रत्यक्ष कराधान संबंधी कानून में पहले ही किये जा चुके संशोधनों के अतिरिक्त अब कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिये गुप्त सूचना एकत्र करके जांच करके, लेखा-बहियों की जांच पड़ताल कर के तथा तलाशियां ले कर एक समन्वित प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

Quantity of gold possessed by India as compared with advanced nations

8537. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of quantity of smuggled gold with the Government and measure proposed to end smuggling; and

(b) whether India possesses disproportionately large quantity of gold as compared with other nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Quantity and Value of gold seizures made under the Customs Act during the years 1976 to 1978, are furnished below:

Year	Quantity in Kgs.	Value (Rs. in lakh) (at local prevailing market price)
1976	173	83
1977	264	163
1978 (January & February only)	45.6	35

Several anti-smuggling measures have been taken to combat smuggling, including that of gold. Preventive and intelligence machinery have been strengthened. Patrolling along the coast and on sea have been intensified. The important transport routes are also covered by patrolling and surprise checks. The entire west coast, south eastern coast, the vulnerable sector in Amritsar Division along the Indo-Pakistan border have been provided with wireless communication net work. Similar facilities are being provided all along the Indo-Nepal border and at selected points on the riverine route to Calcutta port. Besides, as an economic measure to tackle the evil of gold smuggling, Government have decided to commence the sale of gold from the stocks held by it. Govern-

ment have also decided to introduce a simplified scheme for export of gold jewellery either by allowing import of gold or by sale of gold from Government stocks at international price.

(b) No Sir.

Central Excise Duty on Tobacco produce in Sikar District of Rajasthan

8538. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Excise duty is levied on the tobacco produced in Sikar district (Rajasthan) which is not considered suitable for bidi manufacturing at the same rate as is levied on the bidi manufacturing grade of tobacco; and

(b) whether Government will reassess the excise duty on the above tobacco after making a scientific analysis thereof?

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

(b) The question of rationalisation of Central Excise tariff on tobacco has already been considered by the Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee. Based on their recommendations, the rate of excise duty on tobacco used in the manufacture of biris has been fixed at the same level as the one for non-flue cured unmanufactured tobacco used for other purposes. However, in addition duty has been imposed on branded biris. Thus, the biri tobacco attracts two stage duty—one when in the form of tobacco and another when in the form of branded biris. Under the circumstances, the question of re-assessment of the rate of duty on non-biri tobacco is not warranted at present.

बिदेशों द्वारा तम्बाकू की मांग

8539. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्र : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुत से देशों ने भारतीय तम्बाकू की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के साथ भारत ने वर्ष 1977-78 में व्यापार समझौते किये हैं और उन की मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में 60 से अधिक देशों को हमारा तम्बाकू निर्यात किया जा रहा है। 1976-77 के दौरान 96.72 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के अनिर्मित तम्बाकू की तुलना में अप्रैल 77 से दिसम्बर 1978 तक हमारे निर्यातों का मूल्य

105.37 करोड़ 80 होने का अनुमान है

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान किसी भी देश के साथ भारत द्वारा ऐसा कोई व्यापार करार नहीं किया गया जिस में केवल तम्बाकू के निर्यात की व्यवस्था हो। तथापि सोवियत संघ, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, बल्गारिया, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य आदि जैसे कतिपय पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों को, उन देशों के साथ की कई वार्षिक व्यापार योजनाओं में तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिये मात्रा अथवा मूल्य सम्बन्धी विशेष उपबन्धों का समावेश किया गया और इस के अलावा, अन्य देशों के साथ भी समय समय पर सम्पन्न किये गये व्यापार करारों में जहाँ उचित समझा गया, भारत से निर्यात के लिए उपलब्ध मद के रूप में तम्बाकू का उल्लेख किया गया है। उदाहरणार्थ 1977-78 के दौरान कोरिया जनवादी गणराज्य तथा मंगोलिया जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार करार सम्पन्न किए गए जिन में भारत से उन देशों को तम्बाकू तथा तम्बाकू माल के निर्यात की व्यवस्था है लेकिन उन में मात्रा सम्बन्धी सीमा अथवा अन्य प्रतिबन्धों का उल्लेख नहीं दिया गया है।

माल के निर्यात के लिये नकद सहायता देने की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण

8540. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादों के निर्यात पर नकद प्रोत्साहन देने की प्रक्रिया को हाल ही में सरल बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ध्येय क्या है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) जी हां।

(ब) 1 सितम्बर, 1977 से मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात व निर्यात के अधीन लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारियों द्वारा काउंटर पर ही नकद सहायता के भुगतान की एक नई सरलीकृत भुगतान योजना लागू हुई। इस नई कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत, निर्यातकर्ता नकद सहायता के लिए सुबह अपने आवेदन-पत्र काउंटर पर देते हैं और उसी दिन शाम को प्रारंभिक संवीक्षा के बाद देय पाई गई राशि के लिए बैंक प्राप्त करते हैं। नई कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट के उस प्रमाण को पेश करना समाप्त कर दिया गया है जिसे पिछले सरलीकृत भुगतान योजना के अन्तर्गत पेश करना जरूरी था।

उन निर्यातकर्ताओं को जिन्होंने 1976-77 के दौरान निर्यात किये थे और उस पर श्रार० ई० पी० लाइसेंस और अथवा नकद सहायता प्राप्त की थी वे इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नकद सहायता पाने के पात्र हैं।

नालन्दा, पावापुरी और राजगीर पर्यटन केन्द्रों की स्वदेशी और विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा

8541. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में कितने स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों ने नालन्दा, पावापुरी और राजगीर पर्यटन केन्द्रों की यात्रा की तथा वे वहाँ कितने समय तक ठहरे तथा उन केन्द्रों की यात्रा के लिये उन्होंने यातायात के किन साधनों का उपयोग किया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन तीन महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों के लिये दिल्ली और कलकत्ता से कोई सीधी रेल लाइन अथवा विमान सेवा नहीं है जिस से यात्रियों को अनावश्यक रूप से कठिनाइयाँ होंगी हैं; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन केन्द्रों के लिये यात्रा सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा उनका क्रमवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री मुखोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) विदेशी पर्यटकों से संबंधित पर्यटक आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर रखे जाते हैं, (क) राज्यवार, या (ख) स्थानवार आधार पर नहीं। जहाँ तक अन्तर्देशीय पर्यटकों के आंकड़ों का संबंध है, उन्हें बैज्ञानिक तरीके से एकत्रित करने के लिये अभी तक कोई उपयुक्त तरीका ईजाद नहीं किया गया है, हालाँकि इस कमी को पूरा किया जा रहा है। अतः पर्यटन विभाग के पास, राजगीर, नालन्दा तथा पावापुरी की यात्रा करने वाले अंतर्देशीय तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों के कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

इस समय, अधिकांश पर्यटक राजगीर को अपना बेस बनाते हैं तथा बस द्वारा एक दिन की भ्रमण यात्रा पर नालन्दा तथा पावापुरी जाते हैं। राजगीर में पर्यटकों के ठहरने की औसत अवधि लगभग तीन दिन है। अधिकांश पर्यटक तथा तीर्थ यात्री ट्रेन द्वारा बखतावरपुर पहुंचते हैं और वहाँ से अपनी सुविधानुसार बस या शटल ट्रेन द्वारा राजगीर के लिए रवाना होते हैं।

(ख) राजगीर, नालन्दा तथा पावापुरी के लिये पटना निकटतम विमान क्षेत्र है : पटना से बस द्वारा इन केन्द्रों की आसानी से यात्रा की जा सकती है। यात्री यातायात की कम संख्या होने के कारण इन केन्द्रों को दिल्ली या कलकत्ता के साथ सीधे विमान सेवा से जोड़ना आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा : राजगीर तथा नालन्दा से दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता के लिए कोई सीधी रेल सेवा नहीं है, परन्तु

पटना-कलकत्ता मुख्य लाइन पर बख्तावरपुर से एक ब्रांच लाइन राजगिर तथा नालंदा के लिए रेल सेवा की व्यवस्था करती है। ये केन्द्र राजगिर से 69 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित पटना से सभी मौसम की सड़कों द्वारा भी जुड़े हुए हैं। क्योंकि दिल्ली/कलकत्ता के लिए रेल यतायात का परिमाण कम होगा, इन केन्द्रों को सीधे दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता के साथ रेल सेवा से जोड़ने पर भारी खर्च करने का कोई पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं होगा।

(ग) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का इन केन्द्रों को याता करने वाले अत्याधिक संख्या में बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिये राजगिर तथा नालंदा में उपयुक्त सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन केन्द्रों की एक मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) पहले ही तैयार की जा चुकी है, तथा ब्रावास, शिविर स्थल, कैफेटेरिया आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के विकास कार्य को 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

Complaints against State Bank Surat

8542. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government received complaints against State Bank, Surat for delay in payment and harassment of poor applicants who held less than 10 of 1000 denomination notes;

(b) is it true that above payments are not made whereas larger amounts have already been paid; and

(c) will Government see that poor applicants do not incur harassment and their cases are immediately disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). Some representations were received to the effect that the State Bank of India, Surat, is not accepting certain declara-

tions where the signatures of the declarants have been attested by functionaries other than those mentioned in Section 7(3) of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978. The Reserve Bank has advised the parties to now get their declarations attested by the authorised functionaries under the Act to enable the State Bank of India, Surat, to act on them. Payments are made irrespective of the amount involved provided the declarations are in order.

Money deposited by various organisations in Vijaya Bank

8543. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Government organisations, semi-Government organisations, Government Corporations, Statutory Bodies have deposited their money in Vijaya Bank as against the nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and full details thereof and remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that, under their existing arrangements for collection of statistical data from banks, information in regard to deposits of Government organisations is not separately obtained. However, under the existing instructions, public sector undertakings, local bodies and statutory authorities under the Central Government are required to have banking arrangements only with public sector banks. Relaxations from these instructions are given on merits. Government have no information that in contravention of these instructions public sector undertakings etc. under the Central Government are keeping deposits with the Vijaya Bank Ltd.

Increase in the price of Tea in International Market

8544. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase during the year 1976-77 in the price of tea in the International Market;

(b) if so, the details regarding the role of Indian tea export and the details regarding the foreign exchange earned by India; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in the domestic market to meet the International Market demand for Indian tea and if so, to what extent export duty was imposed per kg.?

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

(b) India's share in world tea exports is a little over 29 per cent. Details of foreign exchange earned through tea exports in the last five years is at under:

	Rs crores
1973-74	144.85
1974-75	223.53
1975-76	238.29
1976-77	295.26
1977-78*	558.00

*Estimated

(c) The production of tea in India reached a record level of 559.82 M. Kgs.

during 1977 which was 48 M. Kgs. more than in 1976. The International price of tea went up steeply in early 1977. To protect the domestic consumer from this increase an export duty of Rs. 5 per kg. was imposed as from April, 1977.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में बेरोजगार स्नातकों और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को ऋण

8545. श्री युवराज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 और 1978 की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार के कितने बेरोजगार स्नातकों और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये और कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों ने गत दो महीनों से ऋण देना बन्द कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० वटेल) :

(क) सूचना देने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में बैंकों द्वारा विशेष रूप से बेरोजगार स्नातकों और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋणों के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अलबत्ता, ऋणकर्ताओं के ये वर्ग, अपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

बिहार राज्य में उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि विषयक ताजा उपलब्ध

ब्रांकड़े नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

	मार्च, 1977		*दिसम्बर, 1977	
	खातों की संख्या (करोड़ रुपये)	बकाया राशि (करोड़ रुपये)	खातों की संख्या (करोड़ रुपये)	बकाया राशि (करोड़ रुपये)
1. कृषि	184776	60.40	209847	69.86
2. छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	15072	33.70	17267	38.51
3. सड़क और जल परिवहन संचालक	28814	26.50	28236	29.10
4. खुदरा व्यापार और छोटे व्यवसायी	32302	12.85	36808	13.94
5. व्यावसायिक और स्वयं नियोजित व्यक्ति	20821	2.34	22736	2.75
	281785	135.80	314894	154.16

* ब्रांकड़े अनन्तितम हैं :

(ख) जो नहीं। बल्कि बैंक इन वर्गों के ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण की मात्रा को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

Appointment of Chairmen of Nationalised Banks

8546. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of Chairmen of at least two nationalised banks has not been announced in spite of the fact that their date of retirement has expired on 31st March, 1978; and

(b) if so, the names of these banks and reasons for not announcing the names of the Chairmen?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The current term of appointment of the Chairmen of the Syndicate Bank

and the United Commercial Bank expired on 31-3-1978. Shri R. Raghu-pathy has been appointed as the Chairman and Managing Director of the Syndicate Bank and he has assumed charge with effect from 24th April 1978. The question of appointing a successor to the present Chairman and Managing Director in the United Commercial Bank is under the consideration of the Government.

पर्यटन विकास के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

8547. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : काय पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को पर्यटन विकास के लिये वर्ष 1970 में 30 जून, 1976 तक कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन मूहों पर विचार किया है जो राज्य के पर्यटन विकास में बाधक हुए हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (जी बुक्खोसल कौशिक) : (क) क्योंकि चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ होने के साथ केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। तथापि, 1970 से 1976-77 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में प्रारम्भ की गई पर्यटन स्कीमों पर केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 52,11,494-रुपए (पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा 22,17,494-रुपए, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा 29,94,000-रुपए) व्यय किए गए।

(ख) पर्यटन के विकास में साधनों की कमी मुख्य रूप से बाधक रही है।

Adjudication proceedings in respect of seizures made from Jaipur and Gwalior Palaces

8548. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 838 on 18th November, 1977 regarding seizures made during Emergency from Jaipur and Gwalior Palaces and state:

(a) whether the adjudication proceedings in respect of seizures made during the Emergency period from Jaipur and Gwalior palaces have been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). The adjudication proceedings under Gold (Control) Act in respect of an article of Gold in the shape of a parrot on a stand weighing 183 gms. valued at Rs. 10,000 seized, on voluntarily being produced by the erstwhile ruling family of Jaipur during the Emer-

gency has been completed. The gold article was confiscated but allowed to be redeemed on a fine of Rs. 2,000 in lieu of confiscation. There were no other seizures during the emergency. Seizures made in Jaipur Palaces under gold (Control) Act prior to emergency have been adjudicated.

The adjudication of the Gold Control Case in respect of seizures made from Gwalior Palace are expected to be finalised shortly.

Steps to check smuggling of Tea

8549. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large quantity of tea produced in Eastern India viz., Assam, West Bengal is being transported by road every now and then to Amritsar, Waji Bander and Sundarnagar direct from the factories;

(b) whether it is a fact that these three places not being centres of tea consumption proportionate to the quantities received, the tea is being regularly smuggled out of India without paying the export duty imposed; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such smuggling and to bring the export into the regular channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by the Government have not revealed that large quantities of tea are being transported by road regularly to Amritsar and other places direct to from factories. There is also no indication that large quantities of tea are being smuggled out of India to Pakistan.

(c) The Border Security Force and Customs Preventive and Intelligence formations along the Indo-Pakistan border have been alerted to intensify their vigil so that any attempts at

smuggling of tea out of India are effectively thwarted.

Projects sponsored by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

8550. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the broad particulars of the projects sponsored by Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation which recently were or are being negotiated for assistance from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Corporation has negotiated in March 1978, the Karnataka Irrigation Project involving International Development Agency assistance of \$ 126 million (\$ 7 million are to be routed through the Corporation). Three projects are currently being negotiated in Washington with International Development Agency. The Projects are:—

(1) Jammu and Kashmir Horticulture Project, (2) Andhra Fisheries Project and (3) National Seeds Project (Phase II). As per information available, the Jammu and Kashmir Project envisages financial outlay of Rs. 21.6 crores towards construction of 5,000 storage units for apples, 25 apples grading and packaging centres, 20 walnut grading and processing units 2 fruit processing plants and one transshipment centre at Haryana/Delhi border and mushroom production units. The Andhra Fisheries Project contemplates fishery development programme at Visakhapatnam and Nizamapatnam. The National Seeds Project represents the second phase of the setting up of processing units for production of certified seeds in five States.

Improvement in the Runway at Port Blair Airport

8551. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of about the need for improvement of the runway at Port Blair and a proposal for 68 lacs is pending before the Government of India and if so, What is the decision of the Government of India;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is no lounge in the airport and inadequate sitting arrangement causing lot of inconvenience for the passengers; and

(c) if so, what action Government contemplate?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. An estimate for the improvement of the runway amounting to Rs. 33.09 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work is nearing completion. There is no proposal of an estimate for Rs. 68 lakhs as referred to.

(b) and (c). The terminal building which is temporary in nature, consists of 3 blocks, two of which are used as Arrival Hall and Departure Hall. To provide additional seating arrangements in the Passenger Lounge, an estimate amounting to Rs. 9,000 has recently been sanctioned for purchase of cane chairs.

सिनेमा कलाकारों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

8552. श्री मानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में सिनेमा कलाकारों पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकारउल्ला) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिन फिल्म कलाकारों की तरफ आयकर

की बकाया है उन सब के बारे में मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी करने में पर्याप्त समय तथा श्रम-लवणता। जिन फिल्म कलाकारों की तरफ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76 अथवा 1976-77 अथवा दोनों ही वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में सकल आयकर की बकाया 31-3-1978 को 10,000/- रु० अथवा उस से अधिक की थी, उन के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Shares of S.C. and S.T. in posts filled in each category in the Ministry

8553. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts filled in each category of posts in respect of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings for the entire period of Janata Government regime with specific shares of S.C. and S.T. in such employment and also the number of posts reserved in each category and reasons thereof; and

(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to S.C. and S.T.?

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

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द हुए लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कम ब्याज पर दिया गया ऋण

8554. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सभा में यह घोषणा की थी कि आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम (मीसा) के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किए गए राजनीतिक बंदियों को, जिन के परिवारों ने कठिनाइयों का सामना किया है, राष्ट्रीयकृत/वाणिज्यिक बैंक कम ब्याज दर पर उन के पुनर्वास हेतु ऋण देंगे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आशय के आदेश बैंकों को दे दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1977-78 मध्य प्रदेश के किन किन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने किन किन लोगों को ऋण दिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि वे उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में अपनी किसी भी चालू योजना के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम उद्यमों के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उन आवेदकों को उदार शर्तों पर ऋण प्रदान करे जो आपातकाल के दौरान केवल तत्कालीन प्रतिबंधित संगठनों की सदस्यता अथवा अपने राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के कारण ही मीसा अथवा डी०आई०एस०आई०आर० के अधीन 6 माह अथवा इस से अधिक के लिये बन्दी बनाये गये थे या सजायापता रहे और जो अपनी जीविका के लिये बैंक की सहायता के बिना कोई आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं चला सकते हैं। जब भी कोई ऋणकर्ता विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्राप्त करने का पात्र होता है तो बैंक इस योजना की शर्तों के अनुसार उसे सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

(ग) बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना यह प्रकट करती है कि वे इस सलाह के अधीन सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं। यद्यपि उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं के लिये बैंकों की चालू योजनाओं की शर्तों के अधीन सहायता दी जा रही है, लेकिन मीसा/डी०आई०एस०आई०आर०

के भव्तीन बन्दिनों को भी गई सहायता के सम्बन्ध में झग से कोई झकड़े नहीं रहे जाते ।

Source of Capital of Owners of Star-Hotel, Bar and Cinema Hall in Dhanbad Industrial Belt

8555. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether within last five years there has been sudden increase in the number of "Star-Hotel", Bar, and Cinema hall in the country in general and Dhanbad industrial belt in particular;

(b) whether it is a fact that as in most of the places in Dhanbad all the establishments are based on unaccounted money without any bonafide source and income-tax return; and

(c) whether the Government propose to work a thorough probe into the source of capital of the owners of all these establishments of luxury?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Approval and classification of hotels on the Star system was discontinued in 1973. Information as to the number of hotels, bars and cinema halls in the country at different points of time is not available. Collection thereof involves expenditure of considerable time and energy which may not be commensurate with the results that are likely to be achieved. Information available shows that a number of cinema halls, bars etc. have come up in the Dhanbad industrial belt during the last five years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Income-tax authorities are conducting survey operations to discover new assesseees including those engaged in running hotels, bars and exhibition of films. Enquiries as called for are being made in all cases of suspected tax evasion; penal proceedings being initiated wherever

warranted.

Business of L.I.C. during March, 1978

8556. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation business in March, 1978 has been badly hit; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The new business of the Corporation in India under individual assurances during March, 1978 compared with the business in March, 1977 was as under:—

(In crores of rupees)

	March, 1977	March, 1978
Sum proposed	348.99	339.58*
Sum assured	479.20	467.37*

*Figures subject to audit.

(b) The marginal shortfall in business during March, 1978, as compared with the business in March, 1977 is attributable to the strike by the Development Officers in March, 1978.

Sale of Tea Gardens by Sterling Tea Companies

8557. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sterling Tea Companies have decided to sell their tea garden; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In terms of section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, sterling tea companies have to convert themselves into Indian companies in which the non-resident shareholding is not to exceed 74 per cent. While there have been a few cases of outright sale of tea estates, the most

common method of Indianisation proposed by the sterling tea companies consists of a group of sterling tea companies merging into Indian companies formed for the purpose of taking over their assets and liabilities. In cases where the sterling tea companies have sought permission for sale of their estates, it has been given after due valuation.

Import of Raw Cashew

8558. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw cashew imported during the last six months;

(b) the quantity allotted to the State of Karnataka out of it; and

(c) the total quantity of raw cashew proposed to be imported during the remaining part of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). During the last six months (October, 1977 to March, 1978) a total quantity of 19,500 metric tonnes of raw cashewnuts was imported. Out of this a quantity of 1,000 metric tonnes was allotted to factories situated in Karnataka.

For the year 1978-79, the Cashew Corporation of India are hopeful of being able to import about 60,000 to 70,000 metric tonnes of raw cashewnuts.

Working of Super Bazar

8559. CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Super Bazar Cooperative Society Limited was set up in Delhi;

(b) how much capital Government has invested in the said Bazar;

(c) how many branches are functioning at New Delhi and Delhi and how many more Government proposed to open in the next two years;

(d) whether the said Super Bazar is working on commercial lines and what are the profits and loss accounts for the last five years; and

(e) what further steps Government are considering to modernise the working of the Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Cooperative Store (Super Bazar) Limited, New Delhi, was registered on 25th June, 1966, and started functioning on 15th July, 1966.

(b) The Government have invested a sum of Rs. 79.24 lakhs as share capital in this institution, besides an outstanding loan of Rs. 93.30 lakhs, and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 11.81 lakhs.

(c) 34 branches are functioning at present in Delhi and New Delhi areas. The Management of the Super Bazar has plans to set up another 70 new branches subject to suitable accommodation being made available by the concerned local authorities.

(d) The Super Bazar has been making marginal net profit from the year 1972-73 and profits for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 accounts of which have been audited, were Rs. 70.51 lakhs and Rs. 10.66 lakhs respectively. The accounts for the subsequent years are under audit.

(e) Government have recently reconstituted the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar and the Management of the Cooperative Store are taking further steps to improve the sales-turnover and rationalise its operational and business procedures and reduction in overhead expenses.

Tourist Complex at Farakka in West Bengal

8560. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a tourist complex at Farakka of West Bengal;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK**): (a) to (c): There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to set up a tourist complex at Farakka in West Bengal due mainly to constraint on resources necessitating a selective approach.

Utilization of Old Caravelle Aircrafts

8561. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines is planning to phase out its caravelle fleet completely with the acquisition of a few more new Boeing 737's;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) whether these Indian caravelles will be utilised on the Gulf routes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK**): (a) Indian Airlines is planning to phase out its Caravelle aircraft.

(b) This is because of the comparatively high operating cost and difficulty in obtaining spare-parts for the Caravelle.

(c) No. Sir. Not by Indian Airlines.

Jobs to Dependants of Retiring Personnel of Indian Audit and Accounts Department

8562. **DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether steps are proposed to be taken to give jobs to the dependants of the retiring personnel of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (**SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH**): No, Sir. Under the existing rules, cases of sons/daughters and near relatives of the employees, who die in harness or are boarded out on medical grounds and the family is found in indigent circumstances, alone can be considered for appointment on compassionate grounds by relaxing the normal procedure for recruitment.

Foreign Exchange Entitlement

8563. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has raised the foreign exchange entitlement for every individual and business;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent it will help the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (**SHRI H. M. PATEL**): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has recently raised the foreign exchange entitlement for travel abroad of individual and business visits. the details of which are given hereunder:—

(i) The foreign exchange under the Foreign Travel Scheme has been increased to five hundred dollars, once in every two years, irrespective of the airline on which the travel is made.

(ii) Foreign exchange for business visits etc. are given below:—

(A) Business Visits

	Sr. Businessmen	Jr. Businessmen
Group 'A'—Nigeria & Saudi Arabia	US \$ 120 (to be released for a maximum period of 10 days)	US \$ 90
Group A—Western Hemisphere (including West Indies) Kuwait, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Oman and Baharain	US \$ 100	US \$ 75
Group B—U.K., Continent of Europe, Iran, Japan and Libya	US \$ 95	US \$ 70
Group C—Other countries	US \$ 85	US \$ 65
Bilateral countries	Ra. 750	Ra. 550

(B) Allowance for attending conferences

The foreign exchange admissible for attending International conferences will be the same as admissible to junior businessmen for business visits, indicated at (A).

(C) Entertainment allowance

Senior Executives	\$ 500
Junior Executives	\$ 250
Travelling Salesmen	\$ 250

The scales will apply to entertainment in the case of blanket permit holders also.

(D) Short term specialised Training

For the first month	\$ 60 per diem i.e. \$ 1800 for a month
For the second and subsequent months, upto 6 months in all.	\$ 40 per diem i.e. \$ 1200 per month for five months
TOTAL	\$ 7800 (1800 plus 6000)

However for period exceeding 6 months, a uniform scale of \$ 750/- per month will apply.

(E) Incidentals for persons going abroad on the invitation of foreign Government, attending international conferences/seminars on hospitality of overseas sponsors, leading scientists etc., going on institutional hospitality and wives of businessmen accompanying their husbands and getting full hospitality from overseas associates of businessmen.

\$ 100/- for first 15 days, there after @5/- per diem.

(iii) Foreign exchange release for studies abroad.—The foreign exchange for maintenance etc. of students going abroad for higher studies has also been increased and is indicated as under:

	USA/Canada	U.K.	Other countries
A. Maintenance	US \$ 4000 p.a.	US \$ 3000 p. a	US \$ 3000 p.a.
B. Initial Equipment allowance	US \$ 300	US \$ 250	US \$ 250
C. Pre-Session allowance	US \$ 165	US \$ 120	US \$ 120

In addition, foreign exchange for tuition fees is released on the basis of actuals as certified by the foreign institutions.

(iv) Government has also raised overall quota available to Members of Parliament for study tours from Rs. 18,000/- to Rs. 27,000/-. The scales on which foreign exchange will be released to Members of Parliament for study tours has also been revised as under:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) For the first month | \$ 60/- per diem |
| (b) For the second and subsequent months upto six months in all | \$ 40/- per diem i.e.,
\$ 1200/- per month |
| (c) For period exceeding 6 months at the uniform scale of | \$ 750/- per month. |

The scale of release of foreign exchange for spouses accompanying Members, will be \$ 25 per diem.

The main reasons for the increase of foreign exchange entitlement are as under:

- (i) To offset the increase in the cost of living abroad;
- (ii) to prevent leakage of foreign exchange which was taking place through reciprocal arrangements;
- (iii) to reduce malpractices; and
- (iv) to promote exports in case of business visits.

This liberalisation of foreign exchange entitlements for legitimate purposes is expected to assist the travelling public. And to the extent, it is, satisfied, must be considered as of help to Government.

Abolition of Levies on Tractors

8564. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish or to reduce the levies on tractors and farm machinery with a view to bring down their prices; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Under notification No. 335/77-Central Excises dated 2-12-1977, Tractors of Draw Bar Horse Power 12 and below have been exempted from the whole

of the excise duty leviable thereon. Similarly power tillers have been exempted under notification No. 177/77-Central Excises dated 18-6-1977.

A request for the grant of exemption from payment of Central Excise duty for agricultural tractors, irrespective of the Horse Power, is under examination of Government.

Renewal of Contracts of General Insurance

8565. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80 per cent contracts of General Insurance are routine contracts which are renewed on the same printed policy forms every year;

(b) whether crores of rupees are spent on printing of the policy forms and allied papers;

(c) whether it is a fact that G.I.C. contemplates to purchase machines for doing partial mechanisation and thus to spend crores of rupees;

(d) if it is so, why routine policies issued every year on same terms and conditions are not got printed in the shape of booklets just like Radio Licence and renewed every year by fixing appropriate Insurance stamps to save public exchequer from waste to the tune of tens of crores; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

Policies of General Insurance are renewed every year by way of separate endorsements and not by way of fresh policies.

(b) The number of documents issued every year is about 50 lakhs, on which the printing cost comes to about one rupee per document.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(d) Does not arise. Moreover, it is not possible to issue and renew policies in the shape of booklets just like Radio Licence, as the nature of covers, sums insured and terms of contract etc. differ from policy to policy, from client to client and from year to year.

(e) Does not arise.

Proposal to regulate Trade in Edible Oils

8566. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term regulation of trade in edible oils is being contemplated to regulate price fluctuation in this commodity;

(b) if so, whether existing traders associations will be utilised in implementing these regulations; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). A massive production-cum-distribution system, which also proposes to cover edible oils and vanaspati, has been finalised and circulated to the State Governments for comments. In implementing this system, optimum use will be made of the existing infrastructural facilities in the private, public and cooperative sectors.

Depositing of Income-tax by M/s. Kores India

8567. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Kores India have not been depositing the income-tax amount deducted at source from the salaries etc. of their employees and others;

(b) if so, the action Government contemplate to take or already taken,

(c) the amount recovered as penalty; and

(d) other action taken in connection therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Some delays have been noticed in the payment of tax deducted at source from salaries by M/s. Kores India. As regards deduction of tax at source from payments other than salaries, no delay in making the deposit of such tax has come to notice.

(b) to (d). A show cause notice has already been issued for levying penalty as required under section 201(1) read with 221(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Action has also been initiated for charging interest for the belated payments.

Setting up of Joint Ventures Abroad

8568. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any fresh proposal regarding the setting up of joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Government have since revised the Guidelines governing

Indian Joint Ventures abroad a copy of which is attached.

Guidelines Governing Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

1. The Ministry of Commerce shall be the focal point for approving, monitoring and evaluating all proposals of Indian entrepreneurs for joint ventures abroad.

2. There shall be an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures abroad. This Committee will consist of the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, External Affairs, Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs), Industry, D.G.T.D., and the Deptt. of Company Affairs. The Committee shall be presided over by the Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce.

3. This Inter-Ministerial Committee shall consider and decide all proposals for joint ventures abroad industrial or otherwise such as consultancy, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants etc.

4. The Ministry of Commerce will provide Secretarial assistance to this Committee and shall arrange to place all proposals for joint ventures abroad before this committee and convey the decisions of the Committee to all concerned.

5. The decisions of this Committee on all the proposals for joint ventures abroad shall be final in all respects. The Committee's clearance for export of raw materials including controlled items will be considered as final and the directions shall be complied with by all concerned authorities without further reference or scrutiny. For this purpose, the concerned agencies or departments shall be invited to the meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad in which the proposals involving such exports are considered. Approval of proposal by this Committee will include clearance under Section 372 of the Companies Act.

6. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures would consider the proposals for joint ventures abroad on the basis of the following guidelines:—

(a) Participation by Indian parties will have to be in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Country where the project is to be located. Association of local parties, local development banks and financial institutions should be encouraged to the maximum extent feasible.

(b) Indian participation should normally be in the form of export of indigenous plant and machinery equipment required for the joint ventures. However, on merits of each case, participation in one or more of the following forms may also be considered by the Committee:

(i) Export of know-how;

(ii) Capitalisation of service fees, royalties and other payments;

(iii) Raising of foreign exchange loans abroad;

(iv) Grant of loans by Indian participating companies to the joint venture units.

(c) Normally cash remittance will not be allowed for meeting equity contribution but the hard and deserving cases will be considered on merits and on consideration of the fields of Collaboration. For example, cash remittance may be considered in cases of consultancy and other service ventures. While considering such cases, it should be seen that substantial exports of capital goods and services are envisaged over a long period of time.

(d) Necessary powers have been delegated to the Reserve Bank of India to consider requests for release of foreign exchange for meeting preliminary ex-

penses in connection with setting up the joint venture company, visits of technical and managerial personnel etc. Foreign exchange release for follow-up visits by technical and managerial personnel after the formation of joint venture company will also be decided by the RBI within its own powers. Reference to the Ministry of Commerce or Deptt. of Economic Affairs for the purpose of such foreign exchange releases will not be necessary.

(e) Requests for contribution to right issues additional equity in the joint venture project will be considered on merits in the light of past performance of the project and other financial details. Such contributions shall be normally through exports of machinery equipment but in exceptional cases exports of components and raw materials may also be allowed on merits of each case.

(f) Machinery etc. exported should be of Indian make. No second hand or re-conditioned machinery would be allowed for export against Indian investment.

(g) Normal import replenishment, as available to exporters under the import policy in force from time to time for registered exporters will be allowed on exports against capital.

(h) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible, will also be allowed on exports of machinery and equipment against Indian equity subject, however, to a ceiling of 10 per cent of F.O.B. value.

(i) The schemes for industrial and manufacturing joint ventures should be technically and financially viable and should be supported by a detailed project report along-with cash-flow statements and profitability projections. Schemes for commercial trading/service ventures should similarly be supported by feasibility studies and projections.

(j) Indian participation should ordinarily be through a corporate entity in India. It should have at its command necessary manufacturing experience and technical competence.

(k) Requests for associating with the local sponsors/organisations in the foreign country for tendering and bidding of construction projects shall be considered on the basis of the details of tenders submitted, the requirements of financial and the other guarantees and estimated pattern of inflow.

(l) Indian applicant desiring to set up a joint venture unit abroad shall submit the application to the Ministry of Commerce for approval under Section 27 of FERA, 1973. The application shall be in the form prescribed for the purpose. In order to enable clearance under Section 372 of Companies Act, a simultaneous application may be forwarded as an enclosure to the main joint venture application.

7. Apart from approving the proposals for industrial joint ventures abroad, the Inter-Ministerial Committee shall also evolve procedures and machinery for ensuring a successful implementation of such proposals and for periodical evaluation of the actual working of joint ventures in foreign countries.

मूल्यों में होने वाली वृद्धि को टालने के लिए
विचीलियों को हटाना

प्रश्न 8569. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की थोक मंडियों में विचीलियों की भूमिका के कारण मूल्यों में ऐसी वृद्धि होती है जिसे टाला जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विचारियों को हटाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक दूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) तथा (ख). वितरण के विभिन्न स्तर होने से कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वितरण लागत में वृद्धि होती है, जो अन्ततः कुट्टक स्तर पर उच्च उपभोक्ता मूल्यों में परिलक्षित होती है।

उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दामों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से सरकार का कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर नियंत्रण है। चावल, गेहूं तथा लेबी वाली चीनी जैसी वस्तुएं निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करायी जाती हैं। कुछ वस्तुओं में लाभ की मात्रा को नियंत्रित करने में सहायता देने की दृष्टि से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नेपिड) तथा राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ (एन० एन० सी० एफ०) जैसे राष्ट्र स्तरीय सहकारी संगठनों के कार्यों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें जमाखोरों, चोर-बाजारी करने वालों तथा समाजविरोधी दूसरे तत्वों की गतिविधियों को रोक सकती है। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कृषि वस्तुयें, जिन में अनाज, दालें, तिलहन तथा खाद्य तेल भी शामिल हैं, एक ही मण्डी केन्द्र में एक थोक विक्रेता द्वारा दूसरे थोक विक्रेता को बेचने पर रोक लगाने और जिन वस्तुओं के बारे में बहुपक्षीय विक्री प्रचलित है, उन्हें एक थोक विक्रेता द्वारा अन्त्य किसी थोक विक्रेता को केवल एक बार बेचने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। राज्य सरकारों से इन उपायों के बारे में अपने विचार भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Tobacco burnt in Andhra Pradesh

8570. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that huge quantities of tobacco are being burnt in Andhra Pradesh because buyers have ganged up and brought crash in price; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government?

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

(a) No, Sir. According to information received by Government, some growers symbolically burnt small samples of tobacco in Guntur on 30th March, 1978 in order to focus attention on the need for purchase of tobacco through a Government agency.

(b) The Government have already directed the State Trading Corporation of India to purchase 10,000 metric tonnes of virginia tobacco on Government account. This quantity is over and above a quantity of 5,000 metric tonnes which the STC were already buying on their own account and risk to meet their estimated export requirements.

Subsidy given to various Government Departments

8571. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of subsidy given on various items during the last five years in various departments of Union Government; and

(b) the categories of persons for whom and categories of subjects for which the subsidies were given; and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information about subsidies given by Central Government is available in the Annual Budget Documents of

Central Government and Railways. Subsidies were granted for specific purposes and benefits thereof accrue in general to the entire country. For example, subsidies given to Food Corporation of India to compensate for the excess of economic costs over sale realisations of foodgrains and subsidies in Railway freight for foodgrains, help in keeping the prices of foodgrains low and the benefits thereof flow to all consumers of these items.

Export of Refrigerators and deep Freezers

8572. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether refrigerators and deep freezers are being exported to foreign countries from India at present;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the quantity exported during the last three years;

(c) is it a fact that due to high taxation Indian Refrigerators are unable to compete with products of other countries in the Persian Gulf Countries; and

(d) steps taken to reduce the excise duty on the refrigerators?

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

(a) Refrigerators are being exported from India.

(b) Export of various types of refrigerators during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given in the attached statement. Export figures for 1977-78 are not available.

(c) and (d). For a successful export operation of refrigerators, it is very necessary that there is a large domestic market so that a large turn over at home may support export production and make exports of refrigerators viable. While no excise duty is payable on exported refrigerators, the excise duties payable on inputs are refunded by way of drawback. In order to stimulate the domestic market, particularly in the small scale sector, the excise duty on domestic refrigerators of capacity not exceeding 100 litres has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent during the Budget announcement for 1978-79.

Statement

Export of various types of refrigerators during 1975-76 and 1976-77 was as follows :—

Main Countries	1975-76		1976-77	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>A. Domestic Refrigerators (Elec.) :</i>				
	Nos.	Lakh Rs.	Nos.	Lakh Rs.
Bahrain	65	0.39	378	4.35
UAE	714	6.02	800	8.02
Iraq . . . . .	..	..	1013	7.73
Kuwait . . . . .	..	..	962	8.98
Mauritius	221	1.84	207	2.17
Yar	50	0.40	50	0.52
Other countries	18	0.19	316	2.98
TOTAL 1	1068	8.84	3726	34.7

1	2	3	4	5
B Refrigerators-Complete:				
Bahrain . . . . .	..	..	60	0.57
UAE	266	1.46	30	0.26
Kuwait	400	3.22	..	..
Mauritius	9	0.18	75	0.68
Oman	36	0.30	100	0.96
Nigeria . . . . .	..	..	92	1.97
Qatar . . . . .	..	..	30	0.30
Yar	50	0.40	50	0.44
Others	60	0.66	18	0.23
TOTAL	821	6.22	455	5.41

C. Refrigerators (N.E.S.)

Indonesia . . . . .	..	..	10	0.12
Nigeria	1	0.02	10	0.27
UAE	17	0.56	..	..
Srilanka	5	0.60	..	..
Philippines	621	7.48	..	..
Others	5	0.05	5	0.09
TOTAL	649	8.71	25	0.48

Posting of Commissioner of Income Tax to Rajkot

8573. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Commissioner of Income Tax is lying vacant in Rajkot Head Quarters;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be filled up; and

(c) whether Government are aware that considerable hardship is caused to the assesseses owing to the delay in the posting of a Commissioner at Rajkot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes.

(b) It is likely to be filled up very shortly.

(c) Government have been receiving representations in this regard.

दिल्ली और बड़ौदा के बीच विमान सेवा

8574. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और बड़ौदा के बीच विमान सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली-बम्बई विमान सेवा के बड़ौदा में रुकने की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद और अहमदाबाद-बड़ौदा विमान सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क), जो नहीं। दिल्ली से बड़ौदा के लिये एक सीधी विमान सेवा चालू करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बड़ौदा-दिल्ली यातायात की आवश्यकता-पूर्ति सौराष्ट्र में अन्य स्थानों की भांति बम्बई से होते हुए की जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद की सीधी विमान सेवा पहले से ही चल रही है। बड़ौदा के अहमदाबाद से बहुत कम दूरी पर होने के कारण, इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच एक विमान सेवा चलाना सर्वथा अलाभप्रद रहेगा।

Problems on the appointment of common Chairman of Indian Airlines and Air India

8575. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of a joint Chairman for Indian Air Lines and Air India has created certain problems at the management level;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in Times of India dated 14th April, 1978 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(c) A common chairman has been appointed under proviso (a) to section 4(1A) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 to secure greater coordination between the two Corporations

and to ensure utilisation of the infra-structural facilities to the best advantage of both the Corporations. The question, therefore, of any reaction to a press report does not arise.

Supercession in Supervisory Posts of I.T.D.C.

8577. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supercessions have been made in I.T.D.C. in the Supervisory posts;

(b) if so, the number of officers superseeded during the last three years;

(c) the reasons and grounds for injustice to the employees of Indian Tourism and Development Corporation; and

(d) whether Government has any intention to redress the grievances of the Senior Officers superseded by juniors in order to avoid any future conflicts in staff?

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

Applications received by Joint Venture Committee for Joint Venture Projects

8578. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Venture Committee had received a large number of applications for its approval of Joint Venture projects between the period starting from the date of dissolution of Fifth Lok Sabha i.e. 18th January, 1977 till the formation of new Government and/or Sixth Lok Sabha during March, 1977;

(b) if so, the number of such applications and the total number of projects given approval out of such applications before the formation of the new Government in March, 1977 with details;

(c) whether these applications had included applications from those whose projects were earlier rejected by the Committee;

(d) whether complaints have been received by Government for action on the part of Joint Venture Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). During the period referred to, 17 applications were received, out of which approval was given to five projects as detailed below:

Name of the Party

Approved by the
Joint Venture
Committee at its
Meeting on

1	Garware Synthetics Pvt., Ltd., Bombay	28-2-1977
2	Transport Corpn., of India Ltd., Secunderabad	28-2-1977
3	Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd., New Delhi	28-2-1977
4	ASC Engineers & Consultants Ltd., Calcutta	28-2-1977
5	Indian Roads Construction Corporation, New Delhi	28-2-1977

(c) There was only one such application.

(d) and (e). Some complaints had been received about the approval given to M/s ASC Engineers and Consultants Ltd. for establishment of a joint venture in Indonesia for manufacture of hightensile-reinforcement concrete bars. On examination of the complaints, it was found that the case was covered by the general guidelines governing the setting up of joint ventures abroad.

Marking Fee of I.S.I

8579. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the marking fee charged by ISI is the same for the products of the small scale industries as well as those of the larger units and it has also decided to increase the fee from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500 recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether some concession is

under consideration in this regard in view of Government's intention to help the small units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The minimum marking fee charged by the I.S.I. from small scale industries is Rs. 650 less than that charged from the large scale units. The certification marking operational expense is, however, the same for both types of units. Recently, in the case of some products, an increase in the marking fee has been decided ranging from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000 for covering the increase in the expenses in the operation of the certification marking scheme.

(c) No further concession in this regard to the small scale units is at present under consideration by the I.S.I.

Research against damage of Crops in Punjab, Haryana & H.P.

8580. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that crops worth crores of rupees are damaged annually in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh by hail storms no steps have been taken to suppress hail or dissipation of cyclones etc.;

(b) whether any experiments have been made or research undertaken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No hail suppression experiments have yet been performed in India. India Meteorological Department has plans for Weather Modification Experiments which include hail suppression. There are no methods yet for dissipating cyclones.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Cement

8581. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that India is exporting cement to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what is the trade balance of the trade of export and import of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) During the year 1977-78, Cement was exported against only firm irrevocable contracts entered into earlier. No fresh contracting was allowed due to acute shortage of cement in the country.

(b) Exports during 1977-78 were to the tune of Rs. 16.45 crores and imports were of the value of Rs. 18.35 crores.

Countries from which Ammunition for Foreign Rifles is imported

8582. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which ammunition for foreign rifles is imported;

(b) whether permits for its import are issued only to the dealers or also to the persons possessing their personal rifles; and

(c) if so, the names of the dealers and persons who have been issued such licences and the foreign exchange released every year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Foreign Trade Statistics of India do not classify separately the item "ammunition for foreign rifles". Only "hunting and sporting ammunition" is classified and this is imported from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, U.K. and U.S.A.

(b) In terms of the Import Policy for 1977-78, import of arms and ammunition was allowed only to the Established importers and not to any individuals possessing their personal rifles. In the Policy for current year (1978-79), import of arms and ammunition has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India.

(c) Particulars of all import licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library.

**Exemption to Bid manufacturers from
Packaged Commodities Rules**

**8583. SHRI NATVARLAL B.
PARMAR:**

**SHRI RAM KANWAR
BERWA:**

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

(a) whether the manufacturers of
bids have submitted a representation
seeking total exemption from the
provisions of the packaged commodi-
ties rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Govern-
ment thereon?

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

(b) The Standards of Weights and
Measures (Packaged Commodities)
Rules stipulate that—

(i) every package intended for
retail sale should bear a declaration
as regards the name of the com-
modity, the name and address of
the manufacturer/packer, the date
of packing, the net contents and the
price; and

(ii) the net contents in every
package should be in prescribed
standard quantities.

The manufacturers had pointed out
that considering the nature of the in-
dustry, it would be difficult for them
to indicate the date and the price.
Further, they also represented that
packaging in the standard quantities
prescribed would enforce hardship on
them.

(c) The Government after careful
consideration of the representations
on the one hand, and the interests of
the consumers of bids who generally
belong to the weaker sections, on the
other, has decided to exempt the bidi

packages from the obligation of date
marking. Further, the industry has
been allowed to pack bids in ten and
thereafter in multiples of five to suit
their convenience. A further three
months has also been allowed to en-
able the industry to use up their
existing stocks of packaging material.

**Number of Registered Merchant Ex-
porters and Manufacturer Exporters**

**8584. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MAL-
HOTRA:** Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is total number of regis-
tered merchant exporters and regis-
tered manufacturer exporters of (1)
Readymade garments (2) Engineer-
ing goods (3) Finished leather and
leather goods as on 1st January, 1978
and what was their number when
scheme of compulsory registration
came into force and also as at end of
third Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the names and ad-
dresses of top fifty merchant expo-
rters having largest exports of (1)
readymade garments (2) light engi-
neering goods (3) leather goods and
what are their export performance for
last five years and main items export-
ed by each; and

(c) what are the names and addres-
ses of top 50 manufacturer exporters
(i) large industries or DGTD units
and (ii) small scale units having lar-
gest export of (1) readymade gar-
ments (2) light engineering products
(3) leather goods and what are their
export performances for last five years
and main items exported by each unit?

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

(b) and (c). This type of informa-
tion is not being maintained by Gov-
ernment.

कुछ वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण

8585. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जाबरा, महाडपुर सीहोर, कैलारस, इलहों और डबरा स्थित पांच चीनी मिलों ने गत तीन वर्षों में किन्हीं वित्तीय संस्थाओं से उत्पादकों को भुगतान हेतु कोई ऋण लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं, और प्रत्येक को कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम में से किसी ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्पादकों की ऋणायगी के लिये, जाबरा, महाडपुर, सीहोर, कैलारस, इलहों और डबरा की चीनी मिलों को ऋण नहीं दिया है ।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और जीवन बीमा निगम विषयक यथा सम्भव सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Import of Edible Oil

8586. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import edible oil during the year 1978-79 to meet the country's demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof i.e. the quantity and the quality;

(c) the names of the agency through which it will be imported;

(d) the names of the country from whom it will be imported; and

(e) the mode of its distribution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Adequate quantities of edible oils will be imported during the oil year 1977-78 (November-October) to ensure free availability. Soyabean Oil, Rapeseed Oil, Palm Oil and Palmolein will be imported through STC, both for issue to the vanaspati industry and for allotment to State Governments for distribution for direct consumption.

(c) S.T.C. will import edible oils on Government account. Private Trade may import all edible oils/seeds except palm oil of all types and coconut oil under the O.G.L.

(d) Usually from U.S.A., Canada, South America, Europe, Malaysia and Indonesia.

(e) Private importers dispose of the oils imported by them in the open market through open market trade channels. The oils imported by S.T.C. are allocated to vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati and those imported for direct consumption are allotted to State Governments for distribution through their licensed fair price shops.

Change in Schedules of Flights of Indian Airlines

8587. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pattern and style of the Schedule of flights of Indian Airlines, effective from 1st April 1978 have been completely changed;

(b) whether deviation from old pattern and style of the Schedule have created complications to consult it rather than solve it, for the users of Indian Airlines flights;

(c) if so, factors which lead to change of the pattern and style of the Schedule; and

(d) steps that are proposed to popularise the same by making it simple for consultations?

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

(b) While general response seems to be favourable, there have been a few suggestions indicating preference for the earlier Pattern.

(c) The change was effected on an experimental basis with a view to better readability and easier reference to flight timings between city Pairs under conventional groupings. The schedule also contains an abstract of Direct Services between Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras which has been widely acclaimed.

(d) Further improvement in this regard would be made in the winter schedule, if necessary.

Report of Inquiry into the Crash of Air India Boeing 'Emperor Ashoka'

8588. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1583 on 3rd March, 1978 regarding violation of air safety rules by the Executive of Air India and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Court of Inquiry has since been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. The accident is under investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The tenure of the Court of Inquiry has been extended upto 30th June, 1978.

Foreign banks authorised to deal in Foreign Exchange in India

8589. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign banks were authorised to deal in foreign exchange in India at the end of First Five Year Plan and as at the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many branches of Foreign banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange were dealing in foreign exchange in India at the end of the First and the Third Five Year Plans respectively; and

(c) what is the number of foreign branches of Indian banks presently functioning abroad and what was the number of branches of Indian Banks abroad at the end of the First Five Year Plan and at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Information to the extent available with the Reserve Bank of India will be obtained and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As at the end of December, 1977 Indian Banks had 105 branches, including five mobile agencies, outside the country. The corresponding figures at the end of first five year plan and third five year plan were 36 and 58.

Application for dilution of foreign share holdings under F.E.R.A. from Macneill and Magor Limited

8590. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received application for dilution of foreign shareholdings under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act from the Macneill & Magor Limited,

Calcutta on behalf of its foreign counterparts viz. Williamson Tea Holdings U.K. and Duncan Macneill and Company Limited, United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details along with elaborate detail of process being adopted for correct share dilution and to offer these shares of Tea Estates in India to members of public;

(c) whether it is a fact that objections have been raised by the Reserve Bank of India against these applications in connection with their typical way to evaluate the worth of shares; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank has received proposals

under Section 29 of the FERA for the Indianisation of the 19 sterling tea companies, belonging to the Williamson Magor (WM) and Macneill and Barry (M & B) groups:

(b) to (d). According to the scheme of Indianisation submitted to the Reserve Bank, three new Rupee companies, which have been formed for this purpose namely, George Williamson (Assam) Ltd., Majuli Tea Company (India) Ltd., and Assam Company (India) Ltd., will take over the assets and liabilities of the 19 sterling tea companies as shown in the Statement attached. The non-resident shareholding in the three new Rupee companies will be restricted to 74 per cent. The proposal for the allotment of the remaining 26 per cent to be offered to the Indian residents is as follows:

1. George Williamson (Assam) Ltd.	} 16 per cent to an Indian company by the name of Bishnauth Tea Company Ltd. and 10 per cent to the public.
2. Majuli Tea Company (India) Ltd.	
3. Assam Company (India) Ltd.	16 per cent to an Indian company by the name of Dimakusi Tea Company Ltd. and 10 per cent to the public.

2. The Indianisation proposals mentioned above are under the consideration of the Government/Reserve Bank.

Statement

Name of the sterling tea company

Name of the Rupee company formed for the purpose of taking over the assets and liabilities of the companies.

1

2

1. Williamson Magor Company Ltd. (W.M. Group)

1. Berelli Tea Company Ltd.
2. Bardubi Tea Company Ltd.
3. Bargung Tea Company Ltd.
4. Attareekhat Tea Co. Ltd.
5. Tingri Tea Company Ltd.
6. Rupajuli Tea Co. Ltd.
7. Moabund Tea Co. Ltd.
8. Koomong Tea Co. Ltd.

George Williamson (Assam) Ltd.

9. Rajmai Tea Co. Ltd.
10. Itakhooli Tea Co. Ltd.
11. Corramore Tea Co. Ltd.
12. Boroï Tea Co. Ltd.
13. Majuli Tea Co. Ltd.

Majuli Tea Company (India)
Ltd.

II. Macneill & Barry Ltd. (M & B Group)

14. The Assam Co. Ltd.
15. Assam Estates Ltd.
16. Greenwood Tea Co. Ltd.
17. Salonah Tea Co. Ltd.
18. Thanai Tea Co. Ltd.
19. Upper Assam Tea Co. Ltd.

Assam Company (India) Ltd.

Under-valuation of assets by Tea Companies

8591. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn that Tea Estate in India under control of Sterling Companies in U.K., have resorted to under-valuation of their assets during the year 1977-78 and subsequently in order to undermine the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act that provides dilution of foreign shareholdings;

(b) whether such valuation reports have been submitted to Reserve Bank of India by them through some professional Chartered Accountants and Advocates and not by qualified and approved valuers;

(c) if so, facts thereof along with the names and number of tea estates in India which have since submitted applications containing proposal for reduction/dilution of foreign shareholdings in such manner; and

(d) the reaction of the Government and steps taken to put stop to it and

also for correctly evaluating the assets so that under-hand foreign exchange may not be perpetrated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. No sterling tea company would resort to undervaluation of its assets, because that would result in lesser amount of consideration being payable to the foreign company for the transfer of its Indian business.

(b) There is no statutory requirement that applications of the sterling tea companies should be supported by the valuation reports of qualified and approved valuers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposals of the sterling tea companies are comprehensively scrutinised by the Tea Board which takes into account all relevant factors in valuing the net assets of sterling tea companies. The reports of the Tea Board are further considered by the Government with the assistance of a Valuation Group. In settling the valuation, it is ensured that well accepted valuation principles are adhered to and that the business and net

assets of the sterling tea companies are properly evaluated. The question of any provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act being allowed to be undermined does not, therefore, arise.

Clearing of list of Panels for recruitment of Ex-Servicemen as Airport Officers

8592. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2381 dated the 10th March, 1978 regarding recruitment of Ex-Servicemen as Airport Officer in the International Airport Authority of India during the year 1975 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were more than 10 ex-servicemen selected within the given list of panel;

(b) if so, what steps have been now taken to provide employment to such of the ex-servicemen who were not given appointments earlier and also steps taken to offer such services to other selected candidates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the IAAI have further gone in for advertising such posts during 1977-78 and have since taken other candidates without clearing the earlier lists of panels; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor and cost and expenditure incurred in conducting selection during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In the panels drawn up by International Airports Authority of India on 1st December 1975 and 2nd November 1976 for recruitment to vacant posts of Airport Officers, besides the ten candidates shown therein as ex-Servicemen, there was one more candidate who had not indicated in his application that he was an ex-Servicemen although he had mentioned

about his past service in the Air Force.

(b) The Authority has appointed two Ex-Servicemen on the basis of seniority from the panel drawn up on 1st December 1975. The life of this panel was for one year and therefore, no further appointments can be made from this panel at this stage. Eight ex-servicemen were included in the second panel drawn up on 2nd November 1976 for departmental promotion and all these eight persons have been appointed as Airport Officers. There is no reservation for ex-servicemen for appointment to the post of Airport Officer.

(c) and (d). Since the panel drawn up on 2nd November 1976 had been exhausted, vacancies of Airport Officer along with vacancies in other categories were advertised by the International Airports Authority of India. The total expenditure incurred during 1977-78 in respect of selections made for all categories of posts was Rs. 58,077.28. It is not possible to separate the expenditure incurred exclusively on the selection of Airport Officers.

Air link between Agartala and Delhi

8593. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the inadequate air services between Calcutta and Agartala;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered need for increasing the flights on the said route; and

(c) whether the Government is considering the proposal to develop link between Agartala and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The traffic needs between Calcutta and Agartala are duly taken into account in Indian Airlines scheduling.

At present, Indian Airlines is operating daily Boeing-737 service and a 4 times-a-week F-27 service on this route.

(c) Same day connections are available for passengers travelling between Agartala and Delhi through Calcutta.

Commercial Banks authorised to handle Foreign Exchange

8594. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many commercial banks were functioning in India as on 1st January, 1978 and how many total Branches did they have;

(b) how many of these commercial banks were authorised to handle foreign exchange as on 1st January, 1978 and how many total branches did they have which were dealing in foreign exchange as on that date;

(c) how many bank branches authorised to deal in foreign exchange were actually functioning in each of the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(d) how many branches of foreign banks dealing in foreign exchange were functioning in the cities mentioned in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As on 1st January, 1978 there were 126 commercial banks functioning in the country. They had 26994 offices.

(b) As on 1st January, 1978, 56 commercial banks were authorised to handle foreign exchange. These include 12 foreign banks. The number of branches which were dealing in foreign exchange, to the extent available, is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). Information to the extent available with the Reserve Bank of India is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Names of the banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange and the number of their branches dealing in foreign exchange

Name of the Bank	No. of branches dealing in foreign exchange
1	2
(A) Indian Banks	
1. Allahabad Bank	71
2. Andhra Bank Ltd.	15
3. Benares State Bank Ltd.	9
4. Bank of Baroda	84
5. Bank of India	145
6. Bank of Madras Ltd.	53
7. Bank of Maharashtra	21
8. Bank of Cochin Ltd.	52

1	2
9. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	4
10. Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	19
11. Canara Bank	1024
12. Central Bank of India	98
13. Corporation Bank Ltd.	274
14. Dena Bank	24
15. Federal Bank Ltd.	277
16. Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.	2
17. Indian Bank	660
18. Indian Overseas Bank	569
19. New Bank of India Ltd.	63
20. Punjab National Bank	101
21. Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.	15
22. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	20
23. State Bank of Hyderabad	17
24. State Bank of India	70
25. State Bank of Indore	13
26. State Bank of Mysore	290
27. State Bank of Patiala	22
28. State Bank of Saurashtra	191
29. State Bank of Travancore	331
30. Syndicate Bank	59
31. Union Bank of India	31
32. United Bank of India	8
33. United Commercial Bank	912
34. United Western Bank Ltd.	4
35. Vijaya Bank Ltd.	36
36. Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	5
37. Vyasa Bank Ltd.	13
38. South Indian Bank Ltd.	221
39. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	5
40. Karnataka Bank Ltd.	7
41. United Industrial Bank Ltd.	NA

1	2
42. Sangli Bank Ltd.	N.A.
43. Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	N.A.
44. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	N.A.
TOTAL	6527

(B) Foreign Banks

1. Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	2
2. American Express Int. Banking Corp.	3
3. Bank of America NT & SA	4
4. Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	3
5. Banque Nationale de Paris	2
6. British Bank of Middle East	1
7. Chartered Bank	24
8. Citibank	6
9. Grindlays Bank Ltd.	36
10. Mercantile Bank Ltd.	20
11. Mitsui Bank Ltd.	1
12. Sonali Bank	1
TOTAL	123

N.A. Not Available.

Note:—Certain Indian banks have not furnished to the Reserve Bank information regarding the number of branches dealing in foreign exchange as on 31st December 1977. In such cases the available information as on 31st December 1976 has been incorporated in the above statement.

Proper assessment and collection of Income-tax from Doctors and Lawyers in Delhi

8595. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doctors and Lawyers in Delhi charged high rate of fees from their patients and clients;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these professionals do not issue any receipts to the patients and clients with a view to avoiding income tax payment;

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking or propose to take for proper assessment and collection of income tax from doctors and lawyers separately;

(d) what is the present method under which these people are assessed; and

(e) what is the amount of tax collected from doctors and lawyers in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Doctors and lawyers charge fees according to their own schedule of rates. In the absence of any standard norms regulating the amounts of fees chargeable by persons in these professions, it is not possible to say whether the fees being charged by doctors and lawyers are high or not.

(b) No uniform practice appears to have been adopted by doctors and lawyers of Delhi in the matter of issuing of receipts. Some issue while others do not. In cases where proper accounts are not maintained, the return of income-tax is filed by them on estimate basis.

(c) Section 44AA was introduced in the Income-tax Act by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 with effect from 1st April, 1976. Sub-section (1) of this Section makes it obligatory on persons carrying on certain professions including legal and medical professions to keep and maintain such books of account and other documents as may enable the Income-tax Officer to compute his total income in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, by sub-section (3) of this Section, Central Board of District Taxes has been empowered to prescribe the books of account and other documents to be kept by any class of persons. In

pursuance of this provision, the Board have notified draft rules relating to the maintenance of books of accounts by certain categories of professions as per notification No. SO: 18(E) dated 12th January, 1977. Medical and legal professions are also included in this notification. Suggestions have been received in this regard and the rules will be finalised after considering the various suggestions received in this regard. Besides Special Circles have been created in Delhi in respect of doctors and lawyers.

(d) The method adopted for completing the assessments of doctors and lawyers does not differ materially from the method adopted in respect of other cases. If the assessment is a summary assessment, it is dealt with accordingly. Where returns are filed on the basis of books of account, assessments are completed after going through the statements of Profits and Loss and Balance Sheet and total income is computed after allowing deductions, etc., as provided under law. If the assessment is a scrutiny assessment, books of account are examined. If any investment is made, source thereof is looked into. Bank accounts are scrutinised.

(e) The amounts of tax collected from doctors and lawyers in Delhi during the last three years are as under:—

	Doctors	Lawyers
	(In lakhs of rupees)	
1975-76	31.66	Figures not available as the Special Circles had not been created in respect of lawyers in this year.
1976-77	66.01	25.94
1977-78	69.19*	53.52

*These figures are on the basis of challans received so far.

Recruitment of clerks in Madras Circle of State Bank of India

8596. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tests were held during the last two years in the Madras Circle of State Bank of India for recruitment of clerks;

(b) if so, whether the results have been declared and appointments have been made to the vacant posts;

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, how many posts have been filled up against the total number of vacancies;

(d) whether any candidates from Scheduled Castes have been selected in the above tests and appointed;

(e) whether the reservation quota fixed for Scheduled Castes has been fulfilled in making the appointments if not, the reasons thereof;

(f) is it a fact that the selections are too rigid for the candidates of Scheduled Castes and other backward class communities; and

(g) if answer to (f) above be in the affirmative whether Government propose to relax the conditions of selection in favour of such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Madras Circle of State Bank of India which covers the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and the Union Territory of Pondicherry conducted no recruitment test for clerical staff during 1976. During the year 1977, however, exclusive tests for Scheduled Tribes were conducted on 27 occasions at 15 centres to clear the backlog of unfilled reserved vacancies and at 8 occasions for general category candidates. The break-up of appointments made on the basis of these

tests during 1977 is as under:—

Total vacancies filled	1626
Of which those filled by	
Scheduled Castes and	
Scheduled Tribes	603

(e) State Bank of India has reported that all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes including the backlog were filled during 1977.

(f) and (g). As compared to the general candidates the minimum qualifying standard in the written test is considerably relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The interviews for these candidates were also held in separate sittings so that their standard of performance is not compared with that of the general candidates. None of the candidates who attended the interviews in the exclusive tests held for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1977 was rejected.

Nationalised Banks opened in Tribal Sub-plan Areas

8597. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) different nationalised banks opened so far in the tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) how far the aims and objectives of the banks have been fulfilled in these areas; and

(c) whether the Ministry issued instructions to the banks for the upliftment of the tribals through liberal institutional financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The smallest unit of geographical area for which the data on branch expansion deposits and advances is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India is a district. Data about the number of bank branches in tribal sub-plan area is, therefore, not available.

However, to ensure that no large geographical areas remain devoid of banking facilities and that minimum banking facilities become available in hitherto neglected areas, many of which are tribal areas, banks have been advised to open at least one branch in each unbanked Community Development Block.

(b) and (c). Banks have been directed to step up the flow of credit to the small borrowers in the neglected sectors, particularly through their rural and semi-urban branches. They have also been directed to evolve credit schemes under District Credit Plans to provide credit to small borrowers for gainful self-employment. These measures will increase the availability of bank credit in the tribal areas also.

Besides, the public sector banks are also implementing the scheme of Differential Rate of Interest. To ensure that a sizeable proportion of the credit under this scheme is made available to the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas, particularly to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the banks have been advised that at least 2/3rd of their credit under the scheme should flow through their rural and semi-urban branches and at least 1/3rd of the credit should flow to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ग्रामीण बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में विलय

8598. श्री राय कचार बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ग्रामीण बैंकों को हानि से बचाने के उद्देश्य से उन का राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से विलय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. वटेल) : जी नहीं ।

Tender for extension of runway at Bhubaneswar Airport

8599. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tender has been accepted to extend the runway at Bhubaneswar Airport;

(b) when the construction of runway will be completed; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see early completion of this runway at Bhubaneswar Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Tenders had been invited for resurfacing the runway (not extending it) at Bhubaneswar aerodrome. The work has been awarded and is expected to be completed by March, 1979. There is no proposal to extend the runway at present.

Investment on Tourism by Government of India and ITDC in different States

8600. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total investment on tourism by Government of India and ITDC in different States of India for the last five years including this financial year;

(b) what are the schemes which the Department of Tourism and ITDC are implementing in Orissa within the coming five years; and

(c) whether a master plan for tourist development for Orissa has been drawn up or is being drawn up in collaboration with Orissa Government and the World Bank, if not whether it will be drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The

expenditure incurred by the Central Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation during the last 5 years is given in the attached statements. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See no LT-1978].

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa was requested to forward a perspective plan of tourism development. Based on this, the schemes to

be taken up in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 will be determined at the time of finalising the Plan.

The I.T.D.C. has started work on the expansion of their Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar which will add 24 rooms (48 beds).

There is no proposal to approach the World Bank for any tourism scheme in Orissa.

STATEMENT

Capital investment by Department of Tourism in different States/Union Territories during last five years.

Name of the States	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79* (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	6,28,000	5,27,000	6,31,000	..	..
2. Assam	2,93,000	10,36,000	9,22,464	1,03,618	
3. Bihar . . . . .	..	6,54,000	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	4,76,935	2,45,332	2,31,046	6,59,000	..
5. Haryana	1,79,000	1,000	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	3,94,000	4,40,000	6,64,000	..	2,00,000
7. Jammu and Kashmir . .	26,03,004	24,64,000	24,52,886	19,60,000	32,00,000
8. Karnataka	1,07,000	1,45,000	75,000	..	..
9. Kerala	6,40,000	5,50,000	5,86,000	20,07,868	18,00,000
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	3,48,000	1,49,000	..	4,55,000	..
11. Maharashtra	11,02,000	3,71,000	9,18,223	14,96,670	6,00,000
12. Orissa	1,35,000	..	1,62,308	..	..
13. Punjab	4,67,000	3,75,000	..	..	..
14. Rajasthan	10,54,000	6,53,601	6,15,121	..	..
15. Tamil Nadu	33,000	..	..	..	..
16. Uttar Pradesh . . . .	..	..	..	14,40,000	..
17. West Bengal . . . . .	..	1,38,000	..	60,000	..
Total	84,59,939	77,68,933	72,38,048	81,82,156	58,00,000

Scheme-wise breakdown of expenditure during 1978-79 under the cultural tourism and wild life tourism programmes has yet to be determined. No provision on these schemes have thus been indicated in the above statement.

STATEMENT

Capital investment by ITDC in different States/Union Territories during last five years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78**	1978-79 (Proposed Plan outlay)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	..	..	..	..	..
2. Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	0.06	..
3. Bihar	13.70	36.30	11.26	4.29	..
4. Himachal Pradesh . .	..	..	..	..	..
5. Jammu & Kashmir . .	1.87	0.16	..	..	0.02
6. Karnataka	67.49	39.15	18.60	9.63	35.00
7. Kerala	34.87	55.21	3.58	3.82	10.00
8. Madhya Pradesh . .	0.76	0.13	..	..	..
9. Maharashtra . . .	14.04	34.20	32.48	5.51	..
10. Orissa . . . . .	..	0.12	5.88	6.58	10.00
11. Rajasthan	0.28	..	28.87	8.38	45.00
12. Tamil Nadu . . .	1.24	3.89	..	0.19	25.00
13. Uttar Pradesh . .	10.95	16.26	..	..	5.02
14. West Bengal . . .	105.29	46.95	15.53	..	0.02
<i>Union Territories . . .</i>					
1. Delhi	58.85	52.64	96.72	177.92	88.60
2. Chandigarh . . . .	..	..	..	..	30.00
3. Pondicherry . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.02
4. Goa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.02
<i>Unallocable Schemes</i>					
1. Establishment and expansion of Transport Units*	9.31	18.36	20.45	63.11	16.00
2. Other small misc. schemes of			6.96	14.81	36.50
Grand Total	318.65	303.37	240.33	294.30	301.20

*The expenditure on establishment and expansion of Transport Units relates to various States. It cannot be correctly allocated to different states as the vehicles are deployed and withdrawn from time to time as per requirements.

**Figures for the year 1977-78 are provisional and subject to audit.

Representation from Central Excise and Customs Ministerial Officers Association, Patna Collectorate, Bihar

8601. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Central Excise and Customs Ministerial Officers Association, Patna, Collectorate (Bihar) requesting for additional staff for implementation of new SRP (Review); and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government to this representation?

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

(b) The staff requirements of the individual Central Excise Collectorates for implementing Government's decisions on the recommendations of the S.B.P. (Review) Committee are being finalised on the basis of the workload in the respective Collectorates, in the light of the norms adopted for this purpose. However, in the meantime, taking into account the representation referred to above, 2 additional posts of Deputy Office Superintendent (Level-II) have been sanctioned for the Patna Central Excise Collectorate.

तम्बाकू के मूल्यों में कमी

8601. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुभन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में तम्बाकू के मूल्यों में हुई भारी कमी से तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को भारी हानि होने तथा भविष्य में तम्बाकू की खेती पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या इस बारे में

किसानों को किसी प्रकार की राहत देने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) इस वर्ष तम्बाकू का अधिक मात्रा में उत्पादन होने के कारण उपजकर्ताओं के पास बिना बिका स्टॉक जमा हो गया है और साथ ही कीमतों में मंदी रही है। यदि कोई उपचारत्मक उपाय नहीं किये जाते हैं तो निःसन्देह ऐसी स्थिति से भविष्य में तम्बाकू की खेती पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

(ख) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये और इस बात पर विचार करते हुए कि वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू अनिमित्तम्बाकू के हमारे निर्यातकों का बड़ा भाग होता है, सरकार ने पहले ही भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम को सरकार के लेखे में 10,000 मे० टन वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदने का निदेश दे दिया है। यह मात्रा 5,000 मे० टन की उस मात्रा के अलावा है, जिसे राज्य व्यापार निगम पहले ही अपनी अनुमानित निर्यात आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये अपने लेखे में और अपने जोखिम पर खरीद रहा था।

Irregularities in functioning of Karnataka based Banks

8603. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the attention of the Government been drawn towards the news appeared in 'On looker', Bombay dated 15th February, 1978 page 34 regarding an ex-Central Minister and according to which the Reserve Bank of India has found grave irregularities in the functioning of two Karnataka based Banks—The Syndicate and Corporation Bank in which it is reportedly revealed squandering away lakhs of rupees by them; and

(b) if yes, then what is the reaction of the Government to it?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the news item referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) The Reserve Bank is looking into these allegations and will take appropriate corrective action in the light of the findings.

बाल योगेश्वर के विरुद्ध आरोप

8604. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व बाल योगेश्वर नामक धार्मिक गुरु के विरुद्ध तत्करी के तथा कुछ अन्य आरोप लगाये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में उचित जांच की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग). श्री प्रेम पाल सिंह रावत उर्फ बालयोगेश्वर, अपने अनुयायियों के साथ एक चार्टर्ड विमान द्वारा 7 नवम्बर, 1972 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचे थे। बालयोगेश्वर, उनके सचिव बिहारी सिंह तथा बालयोगेश्वर की एक शिष्या कुमारी जोन आप्टर के व्यक्तिगत सामान में 2.25 लाख ६० मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा, जवाहरात और षड़ियां अधिक पाई गई थीं। विदेशी मुद्रा, जवाहरात और षड़ियों को पूर्णतः जब्त कर लिया गया और श्री प्रेमपान सिंह रावत उर्फ बालयोगेश्वर तथा बिहारी सिंह दोनों में से प्रत्येक पर दस दस हजार रुपये का दण्ड लगाया गया। श्री बाल योगेश्वर और बिहारी सिंह ने न्याय-निर्णय आदेश के विरुद्ध अपीलें दायर की हैं, जो अभी विचाराधीन हैं। उक्त व्यक्तियों

पर लगाये गये व्यक्तिगत दण्ड की अभी तक प्रभावगी नहीं की गई है। श्री प्रेम पाल सिंह रावत और श्री बिहारी सिंह के विरुद्ध, उनमें से प्रत्येक पर लगाये गये दण्ड की वसूली के लिये सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 142 के अन्तर्गत, प्रमाण पत्र कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

श्री बिहारी सिंह, विदेशी मुद्रा अधिनियम के कुछ उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के भी दोषी पाये गये और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने उन पर, तीन मामलों में कुल 7,07,000 रुपये का दण्ड लगाया था। इन मामलों में अन्तर्गत विदेशी मुद्रा को जब्त करने का आदेश दिया गया था। श्री बिहारी सिंह ने, उपयुक्त न्याय निर्णय आदेशों के विरुद्ध, विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अपीलीय बोर्ड के समक्ष अपीलें दायर की हैं, जो अभी विचाराधीन हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा कानून का उल्लंघन किये जाने के एक चौथे मामले में, श्री बिहारी सिंह पर नई दिल्ली के एक न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत दायर कर दी गई है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के आयुक्त द्वारा आयकर में समझौते (कॉम्प्रोमाइज) के लिये भेजे गये आयकर के मामले

8605. श्री हुकूम खन् ब कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 25 वर्षों अथवा उस से अधिक समय से पश्चिम बंगाल और कलकत्ता के आयकर के कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं अथवा समझौते और बड़े खाते डालने के लिये अथवा राशि कम करने के लिये विचाराधीन हैं तथा उन के नाम क्या क्या हैं;

(ख) कलकत्ता और पश्चिम बंगाल के आयुक्त ने समझौता करने और बड़े खाते डालने अथवा राशि कम करने के लिये कितने मामले केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे तथा उन का

झीरा क्या है और उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कलकत्ता और पश्चिम बंगाल में जिन पाटियों की और 5 लाख रुपये अधवा उस से अधिक की आयकर की राशि बकाया है उन्होंने स्वयं को दिवालिया घोषित कर दिया है और उन का कार्य पूरी तरह बंद हो गया और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) अभी भी जो मामले विचाराधीन हैं उन का झीरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलकिारउल्लाह) : (क) पांच मामलों में पिछले 25 वर्षों और उस से अधिक समय से बकाया पड़ी आयकर की मांग को बट्टे खाते डालने/उन्हें कम करने के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम बंगाल के आयकर आयुक्तों से जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे उन पर केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड में विचार किया जा रहा है। इन मामलों के झीरे निम्नानुसार हैं :—

निर्धारित का नाम बकाया पड़ी आयकर की मांग

	रु०
1. श्री बी० के० मेनन	58,63,971
2. मेसर्स रामसहाय मल मोर लिमिटेड	31,08,162
3. श्री बंगादास विनानी	31,83,720
4. श्री एस० बी० गोपालसिंह चौधरी	48,19,232
5. श्री पी० सी० चन्दा	1,36,052

(ख) और (घ). वसूल नहीं की जा सकने योग्य कर की बकाया की रकमों को बट्टे खाते डालने की दृष्टि से और/अथवा उन को कम करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 में तथा 1-4-77 से अब तक पश्चिम बंगाल के आयकर आयुक्तों से 17 मामले

प्राप्त हुए थे जिन में ऊपर उल्लिखित पांच मामले भी शामिल हैं। इन मामलों में प्रस्त कर की बकाया रकमें 1 लाख रुपये से 149 लाख रुपये के बीच थीं। तीन मामलों में बकाया की रकमों को बट्टे खाते डालने की स्वीकृति सम्बन्धित आयकर आयुक्तों को भेज दी गई है। एक मामले में आयकर आयुक्त से कहा गया है कि वह उस मामले में कुछ और जांच करे तथा स्थायी परिपाटी के अनुसार शैलीय समिति द्वारा (जिस में तीन आयकर आयुक्त होते हैं) प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही किये जाने के बाद यदि आवश्यक हो तो उक्त मामला बोर्ड को पुनः भेजे। शेष मामलों की बोर्ड के कार्यालय में जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथा समय शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्रम सहकारी समितियां

8606. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में श्रम सहकारी समितियां कितनी हैं और उनके सदस्यों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) 1975-76 और 1976-77 में पृथक्-पृथक् इन समितियों को कितने मृत्य के ठेके दिए गये; और

(ग) गुजरात में श्रम सहकारी समितियां कितनी हैं और उनके सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें 1975-76 और 1976-77 में कितने मृत्य के ठेके दिये गये ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुञ्ज कुमार गोयल) : (क)

सहकारी वर्ष 1976-77 में 8,626 श्रमिक ठेका तथा निर्माण सहकारी समितियां और 1,467 वन श्रमिक ठेका सहकारी समितियां थीं, जिनके क्रमशः 4.7 लाख तथा 1.79 लाख सदस्य थे।

(ख) इन सहकारी समितियों को दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों का मूल्य 1975-76 में 40.48 करोड़ रु० और 1976-77 में 52.2 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ग) गुजरात की श्रमिक ठेका समितियों की संख्या के बारे में स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

	1975-76	1976-77
(i) समितियों की संख्या	704	807
(ii) सदस्यों की संख्या	1.00 लाख	1.07 लाख
(iii) इन समितियों को दिए ठेकों का मूल्य	10.00 करोड़ रु०	12.65 करोड़ रुपये

Distribution of Essential Commodities by F.C.I.

8607. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a separate organisation to implement the proposed scheme for distribution of essential commodities;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has offered to take up the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme and what steps Government have taken to simplify the procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The scheme for distribution of essential commodities presently under consideration envisages optimum use of the infrastructural facilities. The main features of the scheme are given in the statement attached.

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

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 net work 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.

Issue of vouchers printed by Tobacco Development Board to growers

8608. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAJDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tobacco merchants and monopolists in Andhra Pradesh refused to issue vouchers printed by Tobacco Development Board to the growers;

(b) whether they refused to issue cheques for the tobacco purchased;

(c) whether they refused to purchase tobacco from the growers as a protest; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to protect the agriculturists?

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

(a) to (c). The new payment system for growers of virginia tobacco, known as the tobacco leaf purchase voucher system, which was introduced by the Tobacco Board this

year, had initially met with resistance from the trade. After acceptance by the Tobacco Board of certain modifications in the implementation of the system for the current season, including an option to the buyers to make payments either by cheques or in cash, the marketing of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh has been taking place by and large in accordance with the voucher system.

(d) Because of large size of the current virginia tobacco crop in Andhra Pradesh, the Government have already directed the State Trading Corporation of India to purchase 10,000 tonnes of virginia tobacco on Government account so as to relieve the situation for the growers. This quantity is over and above a quantity of 5,000 metric tonnes which the STC were already buying on their own account and risk to meet their estimated export requirements.

Pay Scale of Senior Investigators

8609. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that despite no general warning, unconditional appointment letters and assurances to House, some Senior investigators, who were appointed after 1st July, 1959 and existing on 15th February, 1960 and 2nd August, 1960 and getting better pre-revised pay+D.A. were forced to reduce revised pay+D.A. after promulgation of Rules;

(b) whether Pay Commission recommended right of option to appointees upto 1st July, 1959 only or to all existing employees;

(c) were pre-revised scales allowed to appointees of 1st July, 1959 also even though only revised scales were in force on that date; and

(d) how many employees, who were appointed/promoted from 2nd July, 1959 to 1st August, 1960 are suffering for want of right of option?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Revised scales of pay, based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, were prescribed under the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960, were notified on 2nd August 1960. These scales of pay were, however, given retrospective effect from 1st July, 1959 on the specific recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The effect of retrospective operation of these rules was that the revised scales introduced by these rules came into effect from 1st July 1959, and, as from that date, the pre-revised scales ceased to exist. In view of this position, the question of giving any option to the employees, including Senior Investigators, who were appointed after 1st July, 1959 to remain on pay scales which did not exist at all, did not arise. There was, therefore, no question of "forcing" these employees to have the revised scales.

(b) The Second Pay Commission had recommended that "the existing employees may be allowed to retain their present rates of remuneration in accordance with the provisions of Fundamental Rule 23". The term "existing employees" would refer to only those who were in position on the date with effect from which the revised pay scales were brought into force, namely, 1st July, 1959.

(c) Employees who were appointed on 1st July 1959, were allowed the right of option, as they were in position on 1st July, 1959.

(d) In order to remove hardship, if any, to persons appointed/promoted after the crucial date of 1st July, 1959, it had been ensured that the amounts, if any, overpaid between 2nd July, 1959 and 2nd August, 1960 by virtue of their pay having been regulated in the revised pay scales was not recovered and whatever emoluments were allowed from 2nd August, 1960 were also protected by grant of personal pay. As such, the

employees in question did not suffer financially for want of right of option.

Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rule, 1973

8610. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Central Civil Service (Revised Pay) Rule, 1973 was given retrospective effect from 1st January, 1973 and some employees appointed after 1st January, 1973 but before date of notification were adversely affected by retrospective effect of rules;

(b) does such action of Government not contravene the instructions contained in Office Memo. No. SR.II (8-10)IV/68-CB dated 13th May, 1969 of Department of Parliamentary Affairs;

(c) number of employees appointed/promoted between 1st January and 13th November, 1973 and suffering for want of right of option; and

(d) what does Government propose to do to remove the anomaly in the aforesaid rule?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973 have been issued following the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The Third Pay Commission itself had recommended retrospective effect of one month in respect of its recommendations on pay scales and retirement benefits. The employees' representatives on the Staff Side of the J.C.M. (Joint Consultative Machinery) wanted this period to be increased further by several months. After discussions with the Staff Side, Government ultimately decided to give retrospective effect to the Commission's recommendations on these matters from 1st January 1973, i.e. a retrospective

effect of two months only in addition to the retrospective effect of one month recommended by the Commission. The decision of the Government on giving further retrospective effect to these recommendations has benefited the overwhelming majority of Government servants. There might, however, be some cases in which the application of the recommendations even by one day might have some adverse effect. It was, therefore, mentioned in the Explanatory Memorandum to the CCS (RP) Rules, 1973 and the amendments thereto issued subsequently from time to time, that even though the Commission had recommended the revision of pay scales from 1st March 1973, Government had decided to give effect to such recommendations from 1st January, 1973 in order to provide greater benefit to the Government servants in general keeping in view the instructions in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs O.M. No. SR. II(8-10) IV/68-CB dated 13th May 1969. It may be mentioned in this connection that under Rule 5 of the CCS (RP) Rules, 1973, persons in position on 1st January 1973 have the option to retain the pre-revised scales of pay or to come over to the revised scales from the date of any subsequent increment as may be advantageous to them. These persons would not, therefore, be adversely affected by retrospective revision in respect of posts held by them on 1st January 1973. In the case of persons appointed after 1st January 1973, the question as to how far it is necessary for Government to allow further concessions to such of them as might have been adversely affected by giving the rules retrospective effect was examined in consultation with the Law Ministry keeping in view the recommendations of Committee on Subordinate Legislation and orders have been issued in this Ministry's O.M. No. 67/II/74-IC dated 1st June 1974, giving further benefits like protection of drop in emoluments, and non-recovery of overpayments which might

arise up to the date of the issue of the orders laying down revised scales of the posts held by them.

The above would cover the employees appointed/promoted between the 1st January and the 13th November, 1973. The number of such employees is, however, not known.

Similar points had also been raised by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and the above position was intimated to the Committee. After considering the same, the Committee had approved the action taken by the Government in the matter.

Steps to check smuggling of Stainless steel sheets

8611. SHRI DHARAM VIR VAS-
ISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on an average stainless steel sheets worth Rs. 4 to 5 crores are smuggled into Madras and Bombay Ports and other parts of the country every year under the label "scrap";

(b) whether it is a fact that in October last 25 tonnes of the commodity landed at Surat; and

(c) whether the lowering of import duty announced in last June counter-acted smuggling of stainless steel and if not, the steps taken to control smuggling of the commodity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) According to reports received by the Government, there was no case in the recent past involving smuggling of stainless steel sheets in the garb of "scrap".

(b) No Sir. However, in August, 1977, there was a seizure of stainless steel sheets weighing 24 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 15.44 lakhs, from a vessel, near Kantiyaji, in Broach District.

(c) Reduction of import duty would have, no doubt, reduced the profitability in the smuggling of stainless steel sheets. The Government have however, taken steps to reinforce and reorganise the Customs Preventive and Intelligence apparatus with a view to ensuring that a close vigil is kept in the docks and other places so that attempts to smuggle stainless steel sheets are thwarted.

मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी प्रयोगशालाओं का प्राधुनिकीकरण

8612. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में विभिन्न मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी प्रयोगशालाओं के प्राधुनिकीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और
(ख). मौसम विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी प्रयोग-
शालाओं का नवीकरण एक लगातार चलने
वाली प्रक्रिया है, लिहाजा परिवर्तनात्मक
आवश्यकताओं और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता
के अनुरूप प्रयत्न जारी हैं ।

पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के
अन्तर्गत भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की
निम्नलिखित योजनाएं हैं :—

(i) राडार यंत्र के लिए परिवर्तना-
त्मक तकनीक का विकास,

(ii) ऊपरी वायु मापन तथा सतही
प्रेक्षणों में प्रयोग होने वाले रेडियो-
सोदे के लिए मौसम वैज्ञानिक
"सैसरो" का प्राधुनिकीकरण ;

(iii) उपकरणों का अनुसंधान तथा
विकास;

(iv) वायुमंडलीय भोजन, रेडियेशन तथा वायुमंडलीय विद्युत के मापन के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रयुक्तिकरण ;

(v) एक भारतीय उपग्रह से "क्लाउड इमेजरी" का आदान तथा इसका मौसम वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग; तथा

(vi) भारतीय उपग्रह का प्रयोग कर रहे स्वयं अभिलेखी स्टेशनों से आंकड़े एकत्रित करना ।

मौसम विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं के कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही

8613. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित मौसम विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं मौसम के बारे में ठीक जानकारी नहीं देतीं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को हानि उठानी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं । भारत की मौसम वेधशालाएं प्रेक्षकों को सही ढंग से रिकार्ड एवं रिपोर्ट करती हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा विभिन्न चीनी मिलों को बिदे गये ऋण

8614. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने जाबरा, दालीदा, मेहदपुर रोड, सिहोर,

केलारस तथा डाबरा चीनी मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को भ्रदायगी करने के लिए उक्त मिलों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ;

(ख) क्या उक्त ऋणों की राशि में से श्रमिकों को उनकी कुल मजूरी भ्रदा कर दी गई है और प्रत्येक इलैक्टरी के पास ऋण की कितनी राशि शेष बची है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसी चीनी मिलें हैं जिन्होंने ऋण का उपयोग उस प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया जिस प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण लिया गया था और यदि हां, तो ऋणों की कितनी राशि का उपयोग अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). किसी भी प्रखिल-भारतीय सरकारी वित्तीय संस्था में, अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया तथा भारतीय विविध बीमा निगम में से किसी के भी द्वारा, जाबरा, दालीदा, मेहदपुर रोड, सिहोर, केलारस तथा डाबरा चीनी मिलों को, उक्त चीनी मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को भ्रदायगी करने के लिए कोई ऋण नहीं दिया ।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के बारे में यथा सम्भव सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Memorandum from Turf Authorities

8615. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a joint Memorandum by the five Turf Authorities of India regarding certain provisions in Finance Bill 1978 effecting horse racing in different aspects;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps that were taken or proposed to meet the demand of the Turf Authorities?

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

(b) In their representation dated 14th March, 1978, the Five Turf Authorities of India have represented that the proposal contained in clause 21 of the Finance Bill, 1978 relating to deduction of income-tax at source from winnings from horse races will have various undesirable consequences, such as, closure of race clubs, which will, in turn, affect stud farms and horse breeding industry; unemployment to a large number of persons connected with horse racing; loss of revenue to State Governments and increase in illegal betting.

They have suggested that the rate of deduction of tax at source should be reduced from 34.5 per cent to 10 per cent, and the amount of winnings liable for deduction of tax at source may be reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,000. After deduction of tax at source, the balance amount of such winnings should not again be included in the assessee's total income for the purposes of levying income-tax.

(c) The Government has not considered it necessary to make any change in the proposal contained in clause 21 of the Finance Bill 1978.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

8616. श्री बेंरागी जेना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, राउरकेला और हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि०, सनबेदा जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में, कुशल

और अनुकूल दोनों प्रकार के स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के अवसर देने से वंचित रखा जाता है ;

(ख) इन संगठनों में से प्रत्येक संगठन में नियुक्त स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है; और

(ग) स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी नीति के अनुसार सरकारी उद्यमों में 500/- रुपये अधिकतम मासिक वेतन वाले निम्न-पदों पर पहले भर्ती केवल रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कर ली जाती थी । यह वेतन सीमा अभी हाल ही में बदल कर 800/- रुपये कर दी गई है । भर्ती के अन्य साधनों का उपयोग केवल तभी किया जा सकता है, जब कि रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा "अनुपलब्धता प्रमाण-पत्र" जारी कर दिया गया हो । आशा है, कि इस नीति से "स्थानीय" लोगों को उद्यमों में रोजगार के समुचित अवसर मिलने सुनिश्चित हो जायेंगे । सरकारी उद्यमों में क्षेत्र विशेष के कितने कर्मचारी हैं, ऐसे आंकड़े सरकार नहीं रखती है ।

आल इंडिया पेंशनर्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा की गई मांग

8617. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया पेंशनर्स एसोसिएशन ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि सेवा निवृत्त व्यक्तियों को कम से कम 150/- रुपये की पेंशन दी जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पेंशन पाने वाले 60 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति 100 रु० से कम पेंशन पाते हैं और यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). पेंशनभोगियों से निजी तौर पर तथा विभिन्न एसोसिएशनों के माध्यम से अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं कि पेंशन की राशि बढ़ा कर कम से कम 200 रुपये कर दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार ने इस मांग पर विचार किया है किन्तु इसे स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं पाया गया।

(ग) जी, हां। जीवन निर्वाह की लागत में हुई वृद्धि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए पेंशनभोगियों को पहले से ही समय-समय पर तदर्थ/ ग्रेडवद्ध राहत की स्वीकृति दी जाती रही है।

फिल्म निर्माताओं को दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

8618. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में किन-किन फिल्म निर्माताओं को फिल्म निर्माण के लिए कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई है; और

(ख) इस बारे में पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). उन फिल्म निर्माताओं के नामों का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है— जिन्हें फिल्म निर्माण के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों (अर्थात् 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78) में विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी :—

फिल्म निर्माता का नाम 1975-76	मंजूर/जारी की गई विदेशी मुद्रा	व्योरा
1	2	3
डालर		
1. मैसर्स एसोसिएटेड फिल्मस ऐण्ड फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	34,800	फिल्म "दी ग्रेट गम्बलर" की मध्य पूर्व और यूरोपीय देशों में स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए
2. मैसर्स डिलक्स प्रोडक्शंस मोशन पिक्चर प्रोड्यूसर्स बम्बई,	4,240	फिल्म "कर्ज और दास्ती" की हांगकांग में स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए
3. मैसर्स शिव कला मंदिर, बम्बई	22,400	फिल्म "आशिक हूँ बहारों का" की स्विट्जरलैण्ड, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, इटली और स्पेन में स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए

1	2	3
	डालर	
4. मसर्स सारथी इंटरनेशनल, बम्बई	12,150	फिल्म "ड्रीम गर्ल" की संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए
5. मसर्स फिल्मार्ट इंटरनेशनल बम्बई	10,040	फिल्म "कशिश" की संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए
1976-77		
6. मैसर्स आर० के० फिल्मस ऐण्ड स्टूडियोज, बम्बई	12,208 पीण्ड	फिल्म "सत्यं शिवम् सुन्दरम्" के लिए विदेशी तकनीशनों को काम पर रखने के लिए
1977-78		
7. श्री सुनील दत्त "रेशमा और शोरा" के निर्माता	30,000 डालर	फिल्म "रेशमा और शोरा" को अंग्रेजी और अमेरिकी उच्चारण में डब करने के लिए
8. मैसर्स नवकेतन इंटरनेशनल (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	14,800 ⁷ डालर	फिल्म "देस परदेस" की यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए
9. मैसर्स देवकी चित्र, बम्बई	6,000 पीण्ड	फिल्म "शतरंज के खिलाड़ी" के लिए विदेशी तकनीशनों को काम पर रखने के लिए
10. मसर्स उद्यम प्रोडक्शंस, मद्रास	2,38,952 रुपये	फिल्म "प्रोडक्शन नं० 6" की सिंगापुर स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए
11. मसर्स शायराज फिल्मस, बम्बई	10,000 डालर	फिल्म "काला पत्थर" के लिए विदेशी तकनीशनों को काम पर रखने के लिए
12. मैसर्स नवजीवन फिल्मस, बम्बई	8,000 पीण्ड	फिल्म "राम बलराम" के लिए विदेशी तकनीशनों को काम पर रखने के लिए
13. मैसर्स वी० आर० फिल्मस, बम्बई	9,000 डालर	फिल्म "बनिंग ट्रेन" के लिए विदेशी तकनीशनों को काम पर रखने के लिए
14. मैसर्स सानू प्रोडक्शंस, मद्रास	37,020 रुपये	फिल्म "वरुन विदिवेलन" की सिंगापुर, मलेशिया और श्री लंका में स्थानिक शूटिंग के लिए

सरकारी उपक्रमों में एक समय के भोजन का मूल्य

8619. श्री बब्याराम शास्त्री : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अन्तर्गत बहुत से सरकारी उपक्रमों में एक समय के भोजन का मूल्य एक रुपये से भी कम है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने उपक्रम हैं और वे किन मंत्रालयों के अधीन कार्य करते हैं ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० वटेल) :

(क) और (ख). जिन उद्यमों में एक समय के भोजन का मूल्य एक रुपये से भी कम है, उनके नाम विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

उन उपक्रमों का नाम, जहाँ एक समय का भोजन एक रुपये से भी कम मूल्य पर दिया जाता है ।

क्रम सं०	उपक्रम का नाम	मंत्रालय/विभाग जिसके अधीन उपक्रम काम करता है
1	2	3
1.	आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कार-पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया	रक्षा मंत्रालय
2.	भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०	खान विभाग
3.	भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय
4.	भारत ग्रैन्थ मूवर्स लि०	रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग
5.	भारतीय सीमेंट निगम लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
6.	एच० एम० टी० इंटरनेशनल लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
7.	हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
8.	हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
9.	इण्डियन रेभर अर्थर्स लिमिटेड	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग
10.	इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय
11.	इस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग
12.	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि०	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग
13.	नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (दिल्ली, पंजाब, और राजस्थान) लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
14.	रिचर्डसन एण्ड कूडास (1972) लि०	भारी उद्योग विभाग
15.	त्रिवेणी स्टक्चरल्स लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
16.	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय
17.	हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि०	उद्योग मंत्रालय
18.	माडर्न बेकरीज	कृषि एवं खाद्य मंत्रालय

सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनों में कार्य कर रहे
सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी

8620. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या
बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के
कितने उच्च पदाधिकारी सेवा निवृत्ति
के पश्चात् सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनों में
कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) वे कितना वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे
हैं ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के
अनुसार ऐसे 15 उद्यम हैं, जिनमें सेवा-
निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए
हैं। उनका विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	उपक्रम का नाम	केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों में नियुक्त किए गए सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	वेतनमान
1	2	3	4
			रुपये
1	आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	3	2 1300-1700 1 2250-2750
2	बोकारो लिमिटेड	1	2000
3	ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि०	2	1 3000-3500 1 2500-2750
4	इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लि०	2	1 1 1 3100
5	हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	5 5	2 2500-3000 3 2000-2500
6	हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०	1	1100-1600
7	इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	1	1300-1900
8	माइनिंग एण्ड एलायड मशीनरी कार- पोरेशन लिमिटेड	1	1800-2250

1	2	3	4
			रुपये
9	राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड	1	1500-2000
10	नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (दिल्ली, पंजाब और राजस्थान) लि०	2	2000-2250
11	नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि०	2	1 725-1325
		1	900
12	ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लि०	2	2000-2500
13	भारतीय राज्य फार्म्स निगम लि०	5	3 2000-2250
		1	1500-1800
		1	1800-2000
14	सिचाई विभाग	4	
	प्रधान कार्यालय	1	2250-2500
	इराक	1	240 इराकी
			स्टीनार
	बर्मा	1	4360+1375
	अफगानिस्तान	1	3960+1150
15	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	3	1 1700-2400
		1	1300-1950
		1	2500

Footwear Share in World Trade

8621. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that despite supplying good quality leather to various countries, India's own share of the world trade in footwear was only 2 per cents.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the realisation per pair of shoes for India was Rs. 20-40 as against foreign prices of Rs. 120-200 out of Indian leather; and

(c) the steps taken to restructure footwear trade including the effect of the recent Indo-Italian venture in shoes (South East Footwear Limited) near Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). As a result of a package of policy measures introduced by the Government for the conversion of the leather industry, there has been a very significant growth in the manufacture and exports of finished leather vis-a-vis semi-finished leather in the last five years. The growth in exports of footwear and leather manufactures has been much slower than that of finished leather and our share of the world market in regard to these items is still low. The exports of footwear increased from about Rs. 16 crores in the year 1974-75 to almost Rs. 26 crores in 1976-77. The bulk of footwear exports from India comprises of labour intensive cheaper varieties of chappals and sandals with low unit value realisations. In the exports of closed shoes, unit value realisations have shown improvements in the last few years and some contracts have

been negotiated for supply of sophisticated shoes even at an average price of Rs. 100 per pair.

To re-structure the Indian footwear industry, Government has liberalised the import policy for footwear machinery having placed the same under OGL and against import replenishment licence. Encouragement is given for marketing tie ups with foreign collaborators for export purposes. A few letter of intents for manufacture of high priced leather footwear with higher export obligation have also been issued. M/s South East Footwear Ltd. Madras is one such unit who have been issued industrial licence for the manufacture of high quality footwear with Italian collaboration. The project is reported to be in an advanced stage of implementation.

Amount Remitted by Indians Working Abroad

8622. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was remitted during the last three years by the Indian nationals working abroad; and

(b) whether there is any plan to mop up some remittances sent by the Indian nationals working abroad as revenue to the Central Government exchequer, if so, the details thereof and if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No precise information about the remittances actually received exclusively from the Indians working abroad during the past 3 years is available since details of inward remittances of Rs. 10,000/- and below are not required to be reported to RBI by Authorised Dealers under the current rules. However, the over-all figures of inward remittances for the last 3 years are indicated below:

	(Rs. crores)
1975	1053.76
1976	1514.86
1977	1908.33

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which include all kinds of receipts, such as, airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts, etc. besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfer and (iv) money order receipts.

(b) There is no plan to mop up a part of remittances sent by Indian nationals from abroad as revenue to Central Government as such a plan would either discourage remittances from abroad to India or divert them to unauthorised channels.

राज्यों के उद्योगों के प्रति वर्ष निर्यात किये गये उत्पादों की प्रतिशतता

8623. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों के उद्योगों के प्रतिवर्ष निर्यात किये गये उत्पादों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में निर्यात की गई मुख्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और इनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं का भी निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). राज्य-वार निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ग) लघु क्षेत्र के उत्पादों के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार विशेष प्रोत्साहन देती है। उन निर्यात सबनों को जो लघु क्षेत्र एककों द्वारा बनाये गये उत्पादों का निर्यात करते हैं, उन्हें अन्य उत्पादों के उनके निर्यातों की तुलना में अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है। उन व्यापारी निर्यातकर्ताओं को, जो लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र द्वारा बनाये गए उत्पादों का निर्यात करते हैं, उन्हें निर्यात किये गये उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित कोई भी कच्चा माल और संघटक आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है। लघु एककों की निर्यात क्षमता बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रमों को और तेज कर दिया गया है।

Chairman and Managing Director of United Commercial Bank

8624. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether term of office of the present Chairman and the Managing Director of the United Commercial Bank expired on 31st March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether he has retired or is being given extension of his service;

(c) whether there have been many charges of bad investments and recruitment and promotion of officers in violation of the general principles of administration of the bank; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving him extension of service?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The tenure of Shri V. R. Desai expired on 31st March, 1978 but he has been advised to continue in office until further orders pending selection of a successor.

(c) and (d). Allegations of irregularities in the sanction of loans and in the promotions/appointments in the bank are being looked into by the Reserve Bank.

Amount raised through taxes by Central and State Governments during Congress Rule

8625. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to an article at page 23 of Blitz of 25th February, 1978 under the caption "More taxes, less welfare" and do Government agree with the views expressed therein;

(b) whether during 26 years of Congress Raj over Rs. 91,000 crores were raised by Central and State Government as Taxes and of this ocean of wealth only Rs. 7000 crores were available for peoples welfare; and

(c) if not, what are the actual figures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government has seen the article in the Blitz of 25th February, 1978 referred to by the Hon'ble Member. While it is true that during the 26 years from 1951-52 to 1976-77 the combined tax revenue of the Centre and State Governments came to a little over Rs. 91,000 crores, the amount of expenditure on items of "peoples' welfare" enumerated in the said article is more than what has been stated therein. Revenue expenditure under the head 'education' alone during these 26 years came to Rs. 15,156 crores as compared to the figure of about Rs. 7,000 crores mentioned in the article as the total expenditure on peoples' welfare comprising education, health, family welfare, housing, water supply sanitation and labour welfare. A statement showing the amount of Government expenditure on revenue account under the

heads education, medical and public health, labour and employment, family welfare, and housing for the years in question is enclosed. Figures of capital expenditure under these heads are not separately available for all these years.

STATEMENT

Expenditure of Central and State Governments on specified items (1951-52 to 1976-77)

Rs. crores

A. Revenue Account :

Education.	15,156
Medical & Public Health	5,799
Labour and Employment	674
Family Welfare*	326
Housing*	182
Total	22,137

B. Capital Accounts :

Education*	54
Medical & Public Health**	472
Family Welfare*	9
Housing*	146
Total	681

*These relate only to expenditure incurred during the years from 1974-75 to 1976-77. Figures for earlier years separately for these items are not available.

**Relate to 1960-61 to 1976-77. Figures of expenditure on capital account under this head separately are not available for earlier years.

Japanese Project Loans to India

8626. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exchange of notes concerning Japanese Project Loans to India for the year 1977-78 and whe-

ther any such Project Loans are contemplated for the year 1978-79 also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) is Japan laying more emphasis on aid for "basic human needs" in comparison to industrial development assistance and what aid on the former count India is receiving or likely to receive in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The exchange of notes concerning Japanese Project Loans to India for the year 1977-78 were signed in New Delhi on 22nd March, 1978. This is for the total amount of Yen 9.7 billion (Rs. 34.64 crores) and will be utilized to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Nagarjuna-sagar Pumped Storage Project in Andhra Pradesh (Yen 8.4 billion—Rs. 30 crores) and of the Paitan Hydro-Electric Project in Maharashtra (Yen 1.3 billion—Rs. 4.64 crores). As regards Project Loans from Japan to India for the year 1978-79, normally, proposals for such Project Loans are taken up with donor governments only after Aid India Consortium talks held every year when the level of assistance to India for the ensuing year from each donor government is indicated. As the Aid India Consortium talks in this year are scheduled to be held in the first week of June, 1978, proposals in regard to Project Loans from Japan to India for the year 1978-79 will be formulated only thereafter.

(c) Japanese Project Assistance to India is normally meant for meeting foreign exchange requirements of Projects. The import of equipments etc., for identified Projects will have to come from Japan or from the group of developing countries indicated by the Japanese Government. The Projects which aim at improving "basic human needs" are by and large in the fields of rural development, agriculture etc., involving mostly local costs.

The scope for Japanese Assistance to such Projects is hence limited, although the Japanese aid can be utilised for meeting foreign exchange costs of Projects like Fertiliser Projects (for instance, Bhatinda and Panipat Fertiliser Projects, where Japanese Assistance was made available to India), which also serve to meet "basic human needs" by raising the level of agricultural productivity.

Mutual Trade Contacts with Japan

8627. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any mutual trade contacts under contemplation of Government with Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A Trade Agreement between India and Japan was signed as early as on 4th February 1958. It is proposed to review in June 1978 the trade between the two countries at Government level with a view to identify areas of economic cooperation and trade expansion.

Defalcating of Public Funds by Senior Functionaries of Bank of Maharashtra

8628. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior functionaries of the Bank of Maharashtra in collusion with M/s. Navneet Trading Company, Delhi have allegedly been defalcating public funds;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into these activities of bank officials;

(c) whether there has been any loss to the Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Bank of Maharashtra has reported that it is investigating into the complaints regarding credit facilities given to M/s. Navneet Trading Company, Delhi. The Bank is expected to take appropriate action against the members of the staff on the basis of the findings of its investigation.

(c) and (d). The Bank has already recalled the advances and has recovered a major portion of the amount due to it. The amount of loss if any, will be known after the Bank has exhausted all the recovery proceedings which are under way.

Inspection of Corporation Bank of Karnataka

8629. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many irregularities were found by the Reserve Bank of India during an inspection of Corporation Bank of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank carried out an inspection of the Corporation Bank Limited, Mangalore with reference to the Bank's position as on 30th June 1975. The inspection has revealed that the Bank is in a position to pay its depositors in full as and when their claims accrue. The Reserve Bank is taking appropriate corrective action in the light of the findings of the inspection report, which is a confidential document.

Ex-gratia Compensation for Enemy Properties

8630. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of dealing with applications for *ex gratia* compensation for enemy properties from the former East Pakistan Refugees has been expedited;

(b) if so, the latest figures of the persons:—

- (1) granted compensation,
- (2) applications rejected, and
- (3) applications pending for consideration;

(c) whether the applications of the persons having claims of properties worth less than Rs. 1 lakh have been given priority;

(d) if so, facts thereabout and the number of such persons who received compensation so far;

(e) the latest figures about the persons from former East Pakistan who received *ex gratia* compensation for their properties; and

(f) the total amount of the compensation given to former East Pakistan Refugees as well as West Pakistan refugees by March, 31st 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. The process, of dealing with applications for *ex-gratia* grants to Indian nationals/companies etc., whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of September, 1965, has been expedited.

(b) As on 31st March 1978, the figures are as follows:—

- (1) Number of applications where *ex-gratia* grants have been sanctioned = 2,792
- (2) Number of applications rejected = 21,522
- (3) Number of applications pending consideration = 32,320

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

Out of 2,792 claim applications, where *ex-gratia* grants have been sanctioned, 1,992 relate to claims of Rs. 1 lakh and below.

(e) *Ex-gratia* grants have been paid to 2070 claim cases relating to properties in former East Pakistan.

(f) The total amount of *ex-gratia* grant paid to the claimants from former East Pakistan as well as West Pakistan is Rs. 18.46 crores.

Number of Exporting Firms Functioning in India

8631. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of export houses recognised by Government on basis of performance of traditional or non-select list items at the end of third Five Year Plan and as on 1st January, 1978 among total number of recognised houses as per reply to Unstarred Question No. 3414 on 17th March, 1978;

(b) what was the total number of firms exporting ready made garments from India and receiving export subsidies in cash during the first year of the operation of scheme of cash compensatory support and during the last year; and

(c) what is the estimated total number of export firms functioning in India at the end of First Five Year Plan (1956)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The information in so far as it is available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Such statistical data is not available with Government.

Measures to Increase export of Gem and Jewellery

8632. SHRI RAM KISHAN:
SHRI RAM KANWAR
BERWA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian exporters of precious stones, pearls and synthetic stones find it difficult to compete in international markets due to heavy import duty and high Indian price of gold; and

(b) what special measures Government propose to take to increase export of gems and jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Factors which tend to inhibit the growth of exports of precious stones etc., are kept under continual review for such action as is considered necessary.

(b) Some of the steps taken by Government to boost up the exports of gem and jewellery in general are:

(1) Rough diamond and rough semi-precious stones have been exempted from the payment of import duty.

(2) Partial canalisation of rough diamond imports through the MMTC has been decanalised.

(3) A new company called Hindustan Diamond Company has been set up with 50 per cent equity participation by Government of India for import and sale of rough diamonds.

Direct Flight from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar via Calcutta.

8633. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Orissa Government in September, 1977 to improve the air communication facilities in Orissa;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to introduce a direct flight from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar via Calcutta; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to start a hooping flight from Calcutta-Tatanagar - Rourkela - Jharsuguda-Raipur to Bhubaneswar for better air communication facilities to the people of that region?

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

(b) and (c). The work of resurfacing run-way at Bhubaneswar Aerodrome has been taken in hand and is likely to be completed by March 1979. Indian Airlines would consider introducing air service to Bhubaneswar as soon as the work of resurfacing is completed.

(d) No, Sir.

Shortfall in Edible Oil

8634. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether a shortfall of the order of 17.56 lakhs tonnes of edible oil by the end of the next decade is being envisaged;

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

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Estimates of the likely gap between supply of and demand for edible oils in the country by the end of the next decade are still

being worked out by a Study Group appointed by the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

(c). In order to meet the current shortage, the following steps are proposed to be taken:

(i) Imports.

(ii) Raising the productivity levels through introduction of short duration high yielding varieties of oilseeds as also raising the production levels through increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command areas of the major irrigation projects.

(iii) Increasing the area under newer oilseeds like sunflower and soyabean and presumably of palm oil.

(iv) Fixation of support prices and to ensure the purchase of the produce on that price.

(v) Harnessing technology and exploitation of the full potential of the oil cakes rice bran, cottonseed and other non-traditional oils of forest and tree origin.

54 बड़ी फर्मों द्वारा घायकर का भुगतान

8635. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 22 मार्च, 1978 के अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्र "वैट्रियट" में "45 विंग फर्म्स विल प्रोफिट इन फोर इयर्स" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने कितना आय कर दिया है, और

(ख) छोटे और ग्रामीण उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए तुरन्त क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिकारउल्लाह) : (क) सूचना

उपलब्ध होते ही सबन-पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी।

(ख) ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से घायकर अधिनियम, 1961 में निम्नलिखित उपबन्ध जोड़ दिये गये हैं :—

धारा 80 जब क : घायकर अधिनियम में यह धारा वित्त (सं० 2) अधिनियम, 1977 द्वारा जोड़ी गई थी। इस धारा के उपबन्धों के अधीन सभी वर्गों के करदाता दस कर-निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए ऐसे लाभों के 20 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम की कटौती पाने के हकदार होंगे, जो किसी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्थापित लघु औद्योगिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त किये गये हों, बशर्ते कि उन्होंने वस्तुओं का उत्पादन 30-9-1977 के बाद प्रारम्भ किया हो और वे अधिनियम में निर्धारित कतिपय शर्तें पूरी करते हों। किसी औद्योगिक उपक्रम को उस स्थिति में लघु औद्योगिक उपक्रम समझा जायगा। यदि संगत वर्ष के अन्तिम दिन को यथा स्थापित मशीनरी और संयंत्र की कुल कीमत 10 लाख से अधिक नहीं होती हो।

धारा 32क (2) ख : यह उपबन्ध उस मशीनरी और संयंत्र के सम्बन्ध में 25 प्रतिशत की निवेश छूट के रूप में कटौती की अनुमति देता है जो किसी लघु औद्योगिक उपक्रम में उसकी स्थापना के वर्ष में लगाई गई हो। इस धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए, किसी औद्योगिक उपक्रम को उस स्थिति में लघु औद्योगिक उपक्रम माना जायगा, यदि संगत वर्ष की अन्तिम तारीख को यथा स्थापित मशीनरी और संयंत्र की कुल कीमत 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होती हो। इसे 1 अप्रैल, 1976 के लागू किया गया था।

Anomalies in the interest rates of of Nationalised Banks

8637. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of anomalies now exist in the interest rates of the nationalised banks and the post office;

(b) the reasons for disparity in rates of interest; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to set right the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The current rates of interest on savings and comparable fixed deposits of nationalised banks and Post Offices are as follows:

Category of deposits	Rate of interest (%)	
	Nationalised Banks	Post Office
Savings Deposits	4½	5
Fixed Deposits :		
One Year	6	7
Two years		7½
Three years		8
Five years	7½	10

A differential is being maintained between the rates of interest allowed by the Post Office and the nationalised banks taking into account several factors such as that the post office deposits are predominantly accounted for by very small depositors, cheque facility is not available to the depositors at all the post offices, the banks calculate interest at quarterly rests while post office allows interest on an annual basis and that the depositors having fixed deposits with the banks can borrow funds against their deposits while

no such facility is available to the persons keeping their deposits in the Post Offices.

Misuse of Licence by M/s Asian Cables, Bombay

8638. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1509 on 3rd March, 1978 regarding misuse of licence by M/s. Asian Cables, Bombay and state the action proposed to be taken by Government in respect of the findings that M/s. Asian Cables, Bombay illegally misutilised the imported moulding polythelene powder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The matter was re-examined and as per advice of the Law Ministry that successful prosecution on the basis of the evidence on record, may not be possible, the case has been treated as closed.

मैसर्स सिगर सीऊइंग मशीन द्वारा ध्रायकर और केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर का भुगतान

8639. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) वर्ष 1972 से 1977 के अन्त तक वर्षवार मैसर्स सिगर सीऊइंग मशीन कम्पनी द्वारा केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर और ध्रायकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया और ध्रायकर और बिक्रीकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी अपने बिक्री एजेंटों से मशीन के निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लेती है जिनकी प्रविष्टियाँ खातों में नहीं की जाती हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन तथ्यों की जांच करने का है कि इस समय प्रति मशीन का मूल्य 1725 रुपये है जब कि

यह बैंक से मशीन का मूल्य 2775 रुपये बता कर राशि प्राप्त करती है ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलकिसारउल्ला) : (क) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची 11 में प्रविष्टि 54 के अन्तर्गत, किसी राज्य में होने वाली सामान की खरीद और बिक्री पर कर लगाना, राज्यों के कराधान का विषय है। केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत, अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार पर लगने वाले केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर का प्रशासन भी, कानूनन, राज्य-सरकारों को सौंप दिया गया है और राज्य सरकारें ही केन्द्रीय बिक्रीकर वसूल करती हैं तथा उससे प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी को अपने पास रखती हैं। इसलिये केन्द्रीय बिक्रीकर से सम्बन्धित अपेक्षित सूचना केन्द्र-सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

1972-73 से 1977-78 तक के वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किए गये आयकर की रकम (जिसमें आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 139 (8) के अन्तर्गत 1974-75 और 1975-76 वर्षों के लिए क्रमशः 4706 रु० तथा 41,450 रु० के ब्याज की रकम और आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 216 के अन्तर्गत, वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए, 20,275 रु० के ब्याज की रकम शामिल है) नीचे दी गई है :—

अदा की गई रकम (रुपयों में)	
1972-73	22,93,160
1973-74	9,74,243
1974-75	23,92,254
1975-76	48,26,550
1976-77	58,52,708
1977-78	1,20,87,730

31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस मामले में कोई आयकर बकाया नहीं है।

(ख) फिलहाल इन मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Profits and loss of Nationalised Banks

8640. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what are the total profits and loss of all the nationalised banks during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The published net profits of the fourteen nationalised banks for the last five years for which finalised accounts are available are as given below:

Year	Profits (Rs. in lakhs)
1972	1543.83
1973	1847.03
1974	2298.58
1975	2325.51
1976	2732.11

Schemes under consideration of Government for giving loans to Agriculturists on Easy Terms

8641. CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes under consideration of Government for giving loans to the agriculturists on easy terms and conditions and at nominal rates of interest; and

(b) how much money has been advanced to the agriculture sector during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The various

concessions in the terms and conditions and rates of interest granted to the agriculturists are as under:—

(i) **Repayment period**

The normal period of medium-term loans which is upto 3 years is extended to 5 years in cases where the repaying capacity of the agriculturist borrower is considerably less.

(ii) **Margin**

No margin is stipulated for small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers.

(iii) **Security**

Merely because the borrower is not in a position to offer land and security, he is not denied credit. In such cases personal sureties and/or hypothecation of assets acquired with the help of the loan are considered adequate cover for the loan. Further, 'Group guarantee' is also considered adequate to enable landless labourers to get agricultural loans.

(iv) **Rate of interest**

The minimum-lending-rate directive issued by Reserve Bank of India on 22nd July, 1974 which stipulates 12½ per cent as the minimum lending rate to be charged by banks does not apply to direct advances for agriculture (including allied agricultural activities) upto Rs. 50,000/- in the case of one borrower guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. and also to advances

granted for such purposes under the differential rates of interest scheme. Besides loans or advances granted to farmers through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Farmers Service Societies and those refinanced by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation are also exempted from the said minimum lending rate directive.

In December 1977 banks were advised by Reserve Bank of India to charge a rate of interest—

(a) Not exceeding 10½ per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for purposes of minor irrigation and land development;

(b) Not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for diversified purposes such as poultry dairy, fishery, etc.; and

(c) Not exceeding 11 per cent on all types of loans upto Rs. 2500/- granted to small farmers. These loans will be eligible for refinance upto 50 per cent of their amount from Reserve Bank of India at the Bank Rate i.e. 9 per cent.

Under the differential rates of interest scheme, banks grant loans to eligible borrowers at the low rate of interest of 4 per cent.

(d) The total outstanding advances to agriculture by all scheduled commercial banks as on the last Fridays of June 1976 and June 1977 were as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

JUNE 1976

	Direct Finance		Indirect Finance	
	No of A/Cs	Balance Outstanding	No of A/Cs	Balance Outstanding
SBI Group	11,33,934	256.57	1,55,672	89.62
14 Nationalised Banks	19,30,018	469.76	2,16,482	187.99
Other scheduled commercial banks	3,96,432	63.99	10,586	23.85
Total	34,60,384	790.32	3,82,740	301.46
JUNE 1977				
SBI Group	16,82,213	380.33	2,47,198	116.28
14 Nationalised Banks	23,03,797	570.37	3,13,051	208.10
Other scheduled commercial banks	4,77,160	80.40	30,830	25.35
Total	44,63,17	1031.10		591.79

मंत्रालय के ग्रन्थालय में पुस्तकों की संख्या

8642. श्री नवाब सिंह बौहान : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग के ग्रन्थालय में भाषावार पुस्तकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में ग्रन्थालय के लिए अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदने पर पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ;

(ग) इस समय ग्रन्थालय के लिए कौन-कौन से समाचारपत्र पत्रिकायें खरीदे जाते हैं और उनमें हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या ग्रन्थालय में हिन्दी पुस्तकों, समाचार-पत्रों पत्रिकाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (घ) : नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग में केवल एक पुस्तकालय है। वाणिज्य विभाग में कोई पुस्तकालय नहीं है किन्तु उस विभाग के अधिकारियों को 'उद्योग तथा वाणिज्य पुस्तकालय' द्वारा पुस्तकें दी जाती हैं। यह पुस्तकालय औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है। नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग के पुस्तकालय के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग के पुस्तकालय के बारे में जानकारी निम्न-प्रकार है :—

(क) पुस्तकालय में 3,407 पुस्तकें हैं जिनका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

असमिया	3
बंगला	3
अंग्रेजी	2304
गुजराती	3
हिन्दी	1072
कन्नड़	3
मराठी	2
मलयालम	3
उड़ीसा	3
पंजाबी	3
तमिल	3
तेलगू	3
उर्दू	2

योग 3407

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए निम्न-लिखित राशि खर्च की गई है :—

	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी
	र०	र०
1976-77	9,973.14	1,304.60
1977-78	29,154.18	5,954.10

(ग) इस समय पुस्तकालय के लिए निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं खरीदी जा रही हैं :—

समाचार पत्र

अंग्रेजी

1. इकनामिक टाइम्स 2. फाइनेन्शियल एक्सप्रेस 3. हिन्दू 4. हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स 5. इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस 6. नेशनल हेराल्ड 7. पट्रिघट 8. सर्वलाइट 9. स्टेट्समैन 10. टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया 11. ट्रिब्यून ।

हिन्दी

12. नवभारत 13. हिन्दुस्तान 14. वीर अर्जुन

उर्दू

15. मिलाप 16. प्रताप

पत्रिकाएं

अंग्रेजी

1. कोरबैन 2. कामर्स 3. कन्जुमर्स एफेयर्स बुलेटिन 4. ग्रासर बजट एण्ड ग्रासरी मैनेजमेंट 5. कन्जुमर्स फ्रैंड 6. करण्ट 7. ईस्टर्न इकनामिस्ट 8. इकनामिक पोलिटिकल वीकली 9. दी इकनामिस्ट 10. इम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज 11. इब्ज वीकली 12. फेमिना 13. फिल्मफेयर 14. इलस्ट्रेटिड वीकली 15. इण्डियन इकनामिक डायरी 16. इम्प्रिंट 17. जनरल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड 18. कीमत 19. लिंक 20. मैनेजमेंट इन गवर्नमेंट 21. न्यूजवीक 22. ऑयल वर्ल्ड 23. साइकॉला जिस्ट 24. पब्लिक लेजर 25. रीडर्स डाइजेस्ट 26. रिटेलर 27. रेब्यू आफ इन्टरनेशनल को-

- ग्रापरेशन 28. सेमीनार 29. स्पोर्टस्वीक 30. सण्डे 31. टाइम 32. विदुरा 33. योजना 34. यूथ टाइम्स

हिन्दी

35. आजकल 36. ब्लिट्ज 37. चम्पक 38. धर्मयुग, 39. दिनमान 40. कादम्बिनी 41. कल्याण 42. माधुरी 43. मनोरमा 44. मुक्ता 45. नन्दन 46. नवनीत 47. निहारिका 48. रमणी 49. रोजगार समाचार 50. साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान 51. सारिका 52. सरिता 53. सुषमा 54. उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका 55. योजना 56. गृहणी और गृहस्थी

(घ) पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों तथा समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं आदि की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए योजना बनाना आवश्यक नहीं है । समय-समय पर पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों, समाचार-पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं खरीदी जाती हैं ।

हिन्दी के प्रकाशन, समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं

8643. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 में उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा निकाले गये प्रकाशनों समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन, समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं हिन्दी में भी निकाली गयीं और शेष को हिन्दी में न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे सभी प्रकाशनों, समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं को जो अभी तक अंग्रेजी में निकले जा रहे हैं, हिन्दी में निकालने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) से (घ). वित्त मंत्रालय के सचिवालय द्वारा 1977 में निम्नलिखित चार प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएँ निकाली गई थीं :—

1. लोक उद्योग
2. आर्थिक समीक्षा
3. आर्थिक और कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण
4. इण्डियन इंड्योरस इयर बुक, 1973.

लोक उद्योग के सिवाय, ये सभी प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएँ अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में निकाली गई थीं। लोक उद्योग केन्द्रिय सरकार के सार्वजनिक उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित व्यासायिक तथा तकनीकी पत्रिका है और इन पत्रिका को भी हिन्दी में निकालने का प्रयत्न विचाराधीन है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 का लागू किया जाना

8644. श्री नजब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के द्वारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को उनके मंत्रालय में पूरी तरह लागू किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 के अन्तिम छः महीने में कुल कितने सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र, नोटिस-टेंडर तथा परमिट आदि जारी किए गए और उनमें उन आदेशों आदि की संख्या कितनी है जो अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी जारी किए गए; और

(ग) क्या उक्त धारा के उपबन्धों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हैं। वित्त मंत्रालय के सचिवालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों का, अधिकांश रूप से पालन किया जा रहा है तथा 1977 के पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान जारी किए गए 3354 सामान्य आदेशों, परिपत्रों, नोटिसों, टेंडरों, परमिटों आदि में से 2979 या तो हिन्दी में अथवा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में जारी किए गए थे। अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

8645. श्री नजब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें ऐसे अनुभाग कितने हैं जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं ;

(ख) उन अनुभागों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें टिप्पण और प्रारूप इस समय हिन्दी में किया जाता है और जेब अनुभागों में ऐसा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सभी अनुभागों को टिप्पण और प्रारूप हिन्दी में तैयार करने के स्पष्ट आदेश दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) से (ग) : वित्त मंत्रालय के कुल 268 अनुभागों में से, 217 अनुभागों में 80 प्रतिशत

से अधिक हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं। इस समय 45 अनुभागों में टिप्पण और आलेखन का कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है। राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्ध और उसके अधीन जारी किए गए प्रशासनिक अनुदेश कर्मचारी को अपनी इच्छानुसार हिन्दी प्रयुक्त अंग्रेजी में काम करने का विकल्प प्रदान करते हैं। तथापि, कर्मचारियों को अपना सरकारी काम हिन्दी में करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

India's Share of World Tourist Traffic

8646. SHRI JANARDHANA

POOJARI:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share of the world tourist traffic is still less than one per cent; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to boost tourism in the country?

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

(b) The Department of Tourism through its overseas Tourist Offices promotes India as a holiday destination in the primary tourist generating markets. The places of tourist interest are widely publicised through the distribution of tourist publicity literature such as folders, posters, through the screening of documentary films, participation in exhibitions, seminars, travel trade conferences, etc. Travel agents and travel writers/publicists, radio/TV teams are invited to India for promoting the tourist attractions of the country on their return. The promotional strategy being adopted will also ensure diversification of the tourist traffic so as to cover a larger number of tourist centres, as far as feasible, in tourist itineraries.

Incentives in the form of tax and fiscal reliefs, financial assistance, release of foreign exchange, priority allotment of building materials, telephone/telex connections, etc. are being given to entrepreneurs interested in constructing hotels so as to increase hotel accommodation for attracting tourists.

'Discover India' fares offered by the Indian Airlines and 'Indrail' passes by the Indian Railways have also helped to attract a larger volume of tourist traffic to India.

A 1250-bed Janata hotel is being constructed in New Delhi which will provide accommodation, besides domestic tourists, to not-so-affluent international tourists and thereby help to broad-base the international tourist market. The work on the Janata hotel will commence shortly.

Loans are also given on easy terms to tourist transport operators for augmenting/improving their tourist transport fleet.

Oil Crushing Mills lying idle for want of Oilseeds

8647. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in 'Hindustan Times' of 1st April, 1978 entitled "15 city oil crushing mills idle for want of oilseeds"; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI K. K. GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, according to Delhi Administration, there is no shortage of oilseeds and, therefore, the question of taking any steps in this behalf

does not arise. Besides, since there is no ban on inter-State movement of oilseeds, the millers may obtain their requirements from the nearby producing States.

Investigations into Complaints of Extravagance by some State Under takings by B.P.E.

8648. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in "Indian Today" of February 16, 1978 stating that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has been ordered to investigate complaints of extravagance by some State Undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of the enterprises who are being investigated and the charges against those briefly; and

(c) what action is being taken to curb such practices?

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

(b) At the instance of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU), Bureau addressed the various Public Enterprises for submitting information on different aspects of the working of the Undertakings, in the form of replies to a questionnaire prepared by the CoPU. The information received from the Public Enterprises was transmitted by the Bureau to the CoPU. The latter has submitted reports to Lok Sabha covering part of the questionnaire, the first one being presented on 3rd April 1978.

(c) The recommendations of the CoPU in the reports already submitted are under the active consideration of the Government.

Income-Tax Arrears in respect of First Forty-Five Industrial Houses

8649. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of first 45 industrial houses against whom Income Tax arrears are at present pending and what is the amount pending against each industrial house;

(b) what is the number of cases of income tax arrears against each industrial house pending at present in the court of law and since when they are pending;

(c) whether it is proposed to amend the law in order to recover tax arrears from these 45 industrial houses and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) in what manner the income tax arrear cases are proposed to be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Fair Price Shops functioning in various States

8650. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of fair price shops which are functioning at present in each State;

(b) what are the items of commodities which are sold by these shops; and

(c) whether it is proposed to add more items for sale by these shops; and

(d) what is the number of fair price shops proposed to be opened in each districts of Himachal Pradesh during the next five years, year-wise and what is the number of villages proposed to be covered therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A statement showing the number of fair price/ration shops functioning at present in each state is attached.

(b) The fair price shops, apart from distribution of wheat, rice, levy sugar, in certain States are also distributing rapeseed oil. For distribution of kerosene, soft-coke and controlled cloth, there are separate licensed shops/agencies which distribute these commodities as part of the public distribution system.

(c) A scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The entire population of Himachal Pradesh is already covered by the existing 2960 Fair Price Shops out of which 2355 are in the rural areas. There is already one fair price shop for a population of 1500. As the present number of fair price shops are considered adequate, there are no proposals at present for opening new fair price shops.

Statement

(Prepared on 15-2-1978)

State	Number of fair price shops	Population covered in lakhs	As on
Andhra Pradesh	20,839	435.0	31-1-78
Assam	14,165	157.4	31-12-77
Bihar	25,983	604.2	31-1-78
Gujarat	9,240	325.7	30-11-77
Haryana	4,739	120.0	30-11-77
Himachal Pradesh	2,689	39.2	31-10-77
Jammu & Kashmir	1,167	41.9	31-8-77
Karnataka	15,004	293.0	31-12-77
Kerala	11,867	226.5	30-9-77
Madhya Pradesh	15,793	404.1	31-12-77
Maharashtra	28,145@	573.7@	30-9-77
Manipur	483	13.5	31-10-77
Meghalaya	1,442	15.0	30-11-77
Nagaland	48	1.0	31-7-77
Orissa	10,684	199.3	31-12-77
Punjab	11,798	166.7	31-1-78
Rajasthan	8,978	286.1	30-11-77
Sikkim	12	0.2	31-12-77
Tamil Nadu	8,576	485.4	31-12-77
Tripura	654	18.0	31-12-77
Uttar Pradesh	24,983	910.9	31-12-77
West Bengal	17,735	486.0	31-12-77
Total (States)	2,35,026	5,802.8	

Union Territory	Number of fair price shops	Population covered in lakhs	As on
A&N Islands	178	1.9	30-11-77
Arunachal Pradesh	110	1.5	31-12-77
Chandigarh	143	4.1	31-1-78
Delhi	2,258	53.9	31-1-78
D&N Haveli	26	0.8	31-1-78
Goa, Daman & Diu	393	10.5	31-12-77
Lakshadweep	21	0.4	31-12-77
Mizoram	238	4.0	31-12-77
Pondicherry	176	5.6	31-1-78
Total Union Territory	3,543	82.7	
Total All India	2,38,569	5,885.5	

@Includes 2046 ration shops covering a population of 79.0 lakhs.

(£)Includes 2714 ration shops covering a population of 95.1 lakhs.

Proposal to tax the Rural Rich

8651. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to tax the rural rich in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the necessary law will be introduced in Parliament to impose taxation on the rural rich?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have been urging the State Governments to tap more intensively the agricultural sector, particularly the more affluent sections in the rural community, for mobilisation of additional resources for economic development. As taxation of agricultural income is a State subject, action in this regard is to be taken by the States and no Central legislation is necessary.

Separation of Accounts from Audit

8652. SHRI BALAK RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the implementation of schemes for separation of Accounts from Audit w.e.f. 1st April, 1976, option was not taken in some cases from the employees of the audit offices in the non-gazetted cadre regarding their transfer to separated Accounts Offices or vice-versa their retention in audit offices under the control of Comptroller and Auditor General;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which option was not taken from the employees of the audit offices on their transfer to Account Offices, office-wise; and

(c) alternative action taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard interests of such employees in the matter

of promotion in the separated Accounts Offices as per assurance of the then Finance Minister on the floor of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The transfer of personnel, both gazetted and non-gazetted, under the Scheme of Departmentalisation of Accounts was effected under the provisions of the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Act, 1976 on the advice of the Advisory Committees constituted under Section 2(2) of the Act. The Act did not envisage calling of options from staff for transfer to the Accounts side, but the staff proposed to be transferred on the advice of the Committees had an opportunity to express their unwillingness against the proposal for transfer. Government had, however, power to transfer an employee in the public interest even in cases where unwillingness for transfer was expressed.

(c) The Act, inter alia provides that every transferred officer or employee shall be entitled to be appointed to a post carrying a scale of pay not less favourable than that of the post which he held immediately before the date of such transfer and in the same capacity (whether substantive or officiating) in which he held the post last mentioned. The assurances given to the employees are being fully kept and it is being en-

sured that their terms and conditions of service and promotional avenues after transfer are not less favourable than those prior to departmentalisation of accounts. Promotions of the transferred employees in various categories so far made compare favourably with the promotional prospects in their parent offices.

Rates of Interest on Loans given by Reserve Bank to Cooperative Societies

8653. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of interest at which loans are given by Reserve Bank or under its aegis to cooperative societies, large industries, small scale industries and rural industries;

(b) the interest charged for collection from cooperative societies during 1960 and 1970;

(c) the interest charged now; and

(d) whether Government have a proposal to reduce interest on loans to cooperative societies as the burden falls on the small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The interest rates charged by Reserve Bank of India on various types of loans given to cooperative societies during 1960, 1970 and now are as under:

These rates are fixed in relation to the prevailing bank rate.

	During 1960	During 1970	Current	
			Upto end of Feb. 1978	With effect from 1-3-78
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(1) Short-Term Loans				
(i) For financing seasonal agricultural operations	2%	3%	7%	6%
(ii) For marketing crops	2%	3%	12%	under considera- tion
(iii) For financing distribution of chemical fertilisers	No limits were sanc- tioned	5%	12%	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
(iv) For weavers societies	2½%	3½%	7½%	6½%
(v) For industrial Cooperatives	No limits were sanctioned	3½%	7½%	6½%
(II) <i>Medium-Term Loans</i>				
(i) For approved agricultural purposes	2% upto Nov. 1960 when it increased to 2½%	3½%	7½%	6½%
(ii) For conversion of short-term loans	2½%	3½%	7½%	6½%
(iii) For purchase of shares of Cooperative Processing Societies	4%	5%	9%	9%

(d) The Cooperative Societies in different States have been charging interest ranging from 12 per cent to 15 per cent on short-term agricultural loans and from 12 per cent to 15.25 per cent on medium-term agricultural loans to the ultimate borrowers viz. individual farmers. With the recent reduction in interest rates by 1 per cent on the refinance from the Reserve Bank available to State Cooperative Banks with effect from 1st March, 1978 and with the abolition of interest Tax and also with a general reduction in the interest rates on deposits, the State Cooperative Banks have been advised to revise the interest rates on loans to Cooperative Societies to ensure that incidence of interest on loan to the ultimate borrower (farmer) and particularly to the small farmers is reduced. Information in this regard is awaited. It is expected that the Cooperative Societies would be able to lend to the farmer at 11 or 12 per cent.

Money spent on Development of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

8654. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the development of tourism made during 1977-78 in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the money spent on it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 32.40 lakh was spent by the Central Department of Tourism on its Winter Sports Project at Gulmarg; and Rs. 1,52,506.40 on tourist publicity material on places of interest in J&K and on the advertisements for a ski holiday at Gulmarg.

Loans granted under Hotel Development Loan Scheme

8655. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans were given in Andhra Pradesh under Hotel Development Loan Scheme during 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the places where these Hotels will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) during the year 1977-78 a loan of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was sanctioned to one hotel project in Andhra Pradesh under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme in addition to disbursement of instalment of loan of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to another hotel project against sanction made prior to April 1977.

(b) Both these hotels are being set up in Hyderabad.

वनस्पति उद्योग में प्रयोग में आने वाले
खाद्य तेलों की किल्वें

8656. श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-
कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वनस्पति उद्योग में कितने प्रतिशत
तथा किस-किस किस्म का खाद्य तेल प्रयोग
में लाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अपनाई
गई नीति में बार-बार परिवर्तन किये जाते
हैं अथवा वह ज्यों की त्यों रहती है;

(ग) क्या वनस्पति को कम मूल्य पर
उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई
गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या
है; और

(घ) वनस्पति उद्योग में कितने प्रतिशत
तथा किस-किस किस्म के आयातित तेल
का प्रयोग होता है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-
कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण
कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (घ). वनस्पति
उद्योग में घन प्रयोग किये जाने वाले खाद्य
तेलों का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :—

वनस्पति तेलों का नाम	तोल के हिसाब से प्रयोग की सीमा प्रतिशत में
आयातित वनस्पति तेल (ताड़ का तेल, सांया- और रेपसीड तेल) बीन का तेल	75
देशीय—	
बिनीले का तेल	15
अन्नधान तेल जैसे नाइजर सीड तेल	1
धान की भूरी का तेल, करड़ी सीड तेल	5
परिष्कृत तिल का तेल	5

1977—
उद्योग की
कुल भाग का 75 प्रतिशत भाग आयातित
तेलों से पूरा करने की नीति है। किसी भी
मिलावट का पता लगाने के लिए 5 प्रतिशत
तिल के तेल का प्रयोग करना बहुत जरूरी
है। दूसरे देशी तेलों के प्रयोग के बारे में समय-
समय पर स्थिति की समीक्षा की जाती है
और उसमें आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन किये
जाते हैं।

(घ) 75 प्रतिशत आयातित तेल
आयातित करने के साथ-साथ उद्योग द्वारा

स्वैच्छिक मूल्य संयम बरतने की एक योजना
बनाई गई है, ताकि वनस्पति का 16.5
किलोग्राम का टिन 140 रु०, जिसमें उत्पादन
शुल्क भी शामिल है, के निर्धारित मूल्य पर
उपलब्ध कराया जा सके।

**Export of Automobile Tyres, Tubes
and Flaps**

8657. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI
PATEL: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-
OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of automobile
tyres, tubes and flaps exported in

1976-77 and April to December in 1977-78 and the foreign exchange earned; and

(b) what are the commitments of the automobile tyres, tubes and flaps manufacturers for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The total quantity of automobile tyres, tubes and flaps exported during 1976-77 and April-December, 1977-78 and the value of foreign exchange earned are given below:

	Quantity (in lakh Nos.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1976-77		
Tyres . . .	5.1	1665.60
Tubes . . .	4.3	148.50
Flaps . . .	2.0	22.00
1977-78 (Apr.—December) est.		
Tyres . . .	N.A.	1195.00
Tubes . . .	N.A.	105.00
Flaps . . .	N.A.	15.00

(b) An export commitment of Rs. 25.30 crores and Rs. 25.00 crores was fixed for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively for the automobile tyres, tubes and flaps manufacturers.

Facilities at Porbander Airport

8658. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Porbander Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Porbander had submitted a representation on 31st December, 1977 demanding provision of lounge, car parking, P.C.O. Booth, restaurant, sanitary, water cooler, furniture, facilities at Porbander airport;

(b) if so, the demands, out of them accepted and when and the demands not accepted so far indicating the reasons therefor;

(c) when the remaining demands will be accepted; and

(d) whether Porbander Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Porbander had submitted its demands on 5th March, 1977, 8th November, 1977 and 16th December, 1977 and the action taken so far and proposed to be taken thereon and when?

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

(b) and (c). All modern facilities will be provided including a car park in the new terminal building, work on which is proposed to be taken up during 1978-79. Meanwhile, to overcome immediate problems, it is proposed to provide additional passenger handling areas in the hanger adjacent to the existing terminal building as a temporary measure. This work is expected to commence by June, 1978 and completed within 4 months. New furniture, water cooler, security booths, snack bar, toilets and a public call office are proposed to be provided in this temporary structure. It is also proposed to replace the existing furniture in the old terminal building.

(d) The Porbander Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Porbander, had been submitting its demands from time to time. The letters were acknowledged and the Chamber was informed of the action proposed to be taken. The work could not be taken up till now as there was no provision for the work in the Vth Plan.

नेपाल द्वारा रुपए के अवमूल्यन का भारत के साथ व्यापार पर प्रभाव

8659. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नेपाल सरकार ने अपने रुपए का अवमूल्यन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारत के साथ व्यापार पर उसका क्या प्रभाव होगा ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० व्हेल):

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) 22 मार्च, 1978 को भारतीय रुपए की तुलना में नेपाली रुपए का 4:3 प्रतिशत अवमूल्यन करके प्रति 100 भारतीय रुपयों का मूल्य 138 नेपाली रुपयों के स्थान पर, 145 नेपाली रुपए कर दिया गया।

(ग) जिस सीमा तक अवमूल्यन किया गया है वहाँ तक अब नेपाल को भारत से होने वाले निर्यात की लागत पहले से अधिक हो जायेगी और नेपाल से भारत को होने वाले आयात की लागत पहले से कम हो जायेगी तथापि, नेपाली रुपए में किए गए मामूली अवमूल्यन को और भारत-नेपाल व्यापार के सामान्य स्वरूप को देखते हुए अवमूल्यन का उस व्यापार पर विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

Companies Registered by Indians in Foreign Countries

8660. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of companies registered by Indians in foreign countries giving the name of the country and the total number of companies registered there;

(b) how much money has been sent outside the country to invest in these countries;

(c) how much money has been received in India from these companies during 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(d) which are the monopoly houses which have invested in these companies and what is total amount of each such house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-

OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to joint ventures set up abroad by Indians. Statement I giving the required information is attached.

(b) Investment by Indian parties in the joint ventures abroad is generally by way of export of plant and machinery and in certain cases by capitalisation of know-how fees and cash remittances. The estimated Indian investment in joint ventures abroad, which have gone into production is approximately Rs. 23 crores.

(c) On the basis of the available information furnished by the parties the amount received in India, as remittances from these joint ventures, is as follows:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1974-75	37.2
1975-76	166.5
1976-77	113.0

(d) Statement II furnishing the required information is attached. (Annexure II).

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Total number of joint ventures set up
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	1
2.	Canada	2
3.	Fiji	1
4.	France	1
5.	Hong Kong	2
6.	Indonesia	7
7.	Iran	2

1	2	3
8. Kenya	.	6
9. Malaysia	.	23
10. Mauritius	.	6
11. Nigeria	.	4
12. Oman	.	2
13. Philippines	.	
14. Singapore	.	4
15. Sri Lanka	.	3

1	2	3
16. Thailand	.	5
17. Uganda	.	8
18. U.A.E.	.	4
19. U.K.	.	4
20. U.S.A.	.	5
21. W. Germany	.	3
Total		89

Statement II

Joint ventures set up abroad by Monopoly Houses of India

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Country	Indian equity (Rs. '000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Uganda	2,007
2.	M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Nigeria	1,050
3.	M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Nigeria	78
4.	M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	U.K.	950
5.	M/s. Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Delhi	Malaysia	8,330
6.	M/s. Berar Oil Industries, Bombay	Malaysia	3,880
7.	M/s. The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	Indonesia	4,437
8.	M/s. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Indonesia	6,274
9.	M/s. Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Thailand	1,920
10.	M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Bombay	Thailand	10,000
11.	M/s. Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd., Kadamgachchi, West Bengal	Philippines	2,640
12.	M/s. Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Bombay	Philippines	4,080
13.	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta	Kenya	41,288
14.	M/s. Kores (India) Ltd., Bombay	Hong Kong	270
15.	M/s. J.G. Glas Industries Ltd., Pune	Malaysia	3,640
16.	M/s. Jagatjit Cotton Textiles Mills Ltd., New Delhi	Thailand	7,500
17.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay	Malaysia	15,936
18.	M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	Malaysia	4,877
19.	M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay	Oman	800
20.	M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	Singapore	1,792
21.	M/s. Jay Engg. Works Ltd., Calcutta	Sri Lanka	490

(1)	(a)	(3)	(4)
22.	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Malaysia	2,938
23.	M/s. Shahibag Entrepreneurs Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Indonesia	14,300
24.	M/s. Shahibag Entrepreneurs Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Mauritius	5,969
25.	M/s. Kalindi Investments Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Kenya	300
26.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona	Philippines	1,340
27.	M/s. Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore	Malaysia	3,590
28.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona	W. Germany	3,800
29.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Kenya	6,615
30.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Mauritius	1,320
31.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Indonesia	972

Arrears pending against shop-keepers in Government Hotels in Delhi

8861. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of arrears pending against the shop-keepers in Government Hotels in Delhi;

(b) the names of the firms against whom arrears are more than Rs. 50000/-;

(c) since when this amount has been pending and why they have not been evicted;

(d) give the names of such firms who have not been evicted and who are licencees and not tenants;

(e) is it a fact that in many cases the rate of licence has not been increased though provided in the agreement; and

(f) is it a fact that some senior officers are mixed up with them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) As on 31st March, 1978, a total amount of Rs. 8,82,791 was outstanding against the licencees of shops in I.T.D.C. hotels in Delhi.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is furnished below:

Name of the Licensee	Amount outstanding Rs. =	Cumulative outstanding commencing from
Rikha Florist—Hotel Janpath	1,88,128	May 1968
Rabina Hair Dressers—Lodhi Hotel	84,520	June 1972
Lodhi Woodland—Lodhi Hotel	1,38,184	December 1976
Natural Herbs Pvt. Ltd.—Ashoka Hotel	1,27,118	September 1977

Out of the above 4 licences, Rabina Hair Dressers have been evicted. Eviction proceedings are pending in the Court in the case of Rikha Florist in Hotel Janpath. In the case of the remaining 2 licences, disputes relating to interpretation of the licence agreement have arisen and the amounts claimed have been disputed. The matter is under examination.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

Embezzlement, Fraud and Misappropriation cases above 5 lakhs

8662. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6363 on 5th August, 1977 regarding embezzlement, fraud and misappropriation of more than 5 lakhs in nationalised banks and state;

(a) what was the total amount of embezzlement, fraud, misappropriation, above rupees 5 lakhs during 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) the names of the parties, whose cases were referred to CBI or Police for inquiry;

(c) in how many cases the C.B.I. or police sent their reports and arrested the concerned persons;

(d) the names of the persons, who were arrested;

(e) how much amount was recovered from these persons; and

(f) what specific steps have been taken by the Government to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total amount involved in respect of cases of embezzlement, fraud, misappropriation etc., involving more than Rs. 5 lakhs in each case reported by public sector banks to Reserve Bank of

India during the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 is as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974	Rs. 17.24 lakhs
1975	Rs. 386.17 lakhs
1976	Rs. 497.75 lakhs

The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks. The exact amount of loss will be known only after all the recovery proceedings are over.

(b) to (e). The information to the extent possible will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(f) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating the precautions and safeguards to be taken for prevention of frauds and they are constantly kept under review. In the light of the nature of failure in observing the usual internal controls in individual cases of frauds, Reserve Bank of India issues from time to time comprehensive instructions to the banks indicating the areas and nature of frauds and the safeguards that should be taken for the prevention of frauds. Government have also recently requested Reserve Bank of India to undertake a quick study of the recent frauds with a view to making more effective the specific steps to be taken to prevent such frauds from taking place.

Malpractices in Fair Price Shops detected in Delhi

8663. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of malpractices in fair price shops have been detected in Delhi. In recent months particularly the essential commodities purchased is found less in weight; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The weights and measures used in fair price shops, as also in other shops, are periodically checked by the Weights and Measures Enforcement Officers of the Delhi Administration in their respective areas and if any discrepancy is observed, suitable action is taken under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. During the last three months, that is, from January to March, 1978, out of about 168 inspections carried out, only 6 cases were detected in which the fair price shops were in possession of unstamped weights and scales. Necessary action was taken in such cases in accordance with the provisions of the Act. No case of short delivery was, however, detected.

Consumers' Problems

8664. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have an institutional set-up to look into the consumers' problems; and

(a) whether Government have de-policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Government is in favour of an institutional set up to look after consumer interests. Government encourages consumers to form their own organisations in this behalf and is also providing some financial support to these organisations. Government also favours the existing voluntary consumer organisations to form a national federation of their own for protecting, fostering and developing consumer movement in the country. A

meeting of some voluntary consumer organisations was held on January 27, 1978 at which a Steering Committee was formed to work out the details of the structure and functions of the proposed national federation for consumers.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6028 DATED 7-4-1978 RE: SETTING UP TOBACCO AUCTION CENTRES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The following may be added at the end in the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 6028 on 7th April, 1978:—

"The Government have also now decided to ask the State Trading Corporation to buy 10,000 tonnes of tobacco on Government account over and above with the Corporation proposed to buy on their own account and risk as indicated above."

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6161 DATED 7-4-1978 RE. QUANTITY OF TOBACCO PROCURED BY STC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The following may be incorporated at the end of the answer given to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6161 on 7th April, 1978:—

"The Government have also now decided to ask the State Trading Corporation to buy 10,000 tonnes of tobacco on Government account over and above what the Corporation proposed to buy on their own account and risk as indicated above. The procurement price for tobacco to be purchased on Government account will depend on the quality of tobacco, the ruling market prices and the minimum export prices."

12.48 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED DANGER FROM EXPLOSIVE
DEVICE BURIED AT POKHARAN IN 1974
AFTER NUCLEAR TEST

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): On the background of the controversy of setting up a Remote Sensing Nuclear Device on Nanda Devi on Himalayas and the Prime Minister's reply thereupon, several scientists of the BARC have sounded a warning of greater hazard and danger of explosive device buried in 1974 at Pokharan after the nuclear test consisting of 7 kg. of plutonium-239, the secrecy about this device and the dangers arising thereupon and the potential nuclear pollution is causing concern to scientists and technicians in the country and are matters of great public importance.

The Times of India dated 18th April, 1978' New Delhi Edition' has quoted: "Meanwhile, an atomic energy expert told PTI about the plutonium buried in the Pokharan desert following the 1974 nuclear test is potentially a greater hazard than the one-kg. plutonium powerpack buried atop Nanda Devi. The rocky stones under Pokharan, however, offer better conditions for containment of plutonium than the fragile snow atop Nanda Devi. But while the Nanda Devi powerpack, which uses plutonium-238, is a potential hazard for only a few centuries, the plutonium-239 under Pokharan is a potential hazard for about two hundred thousand years.

In view of this it is clear now that India's involvement in the C.I.A. Capex-device in the Himalayas is without consultation with the BARC and the late Dr. Homi J. Bhabha is not known to have given his consent; nor was he consulted at all on the issue of the nuclear device on Nanda Devi.

In view of the Press criticisms, it is necessary for the Government to take

the Parliament and the people of the country in general, into confidence, with regard to both the nuclear power-packs placed at Nanda Devi, and Pokharan to regenerate confidence that the Government is taking the utmost care of all the resulting pollution dangers and hazards, arising from such devices.

I would, therefore, make a fervent request to the Government to lay on the Table of the House a White Paper on the entire episode of nuclear device, its history, the present position and the future safety measures taken by the Government in this respect.

- (ii) REPORTED INCIDENCE OF 'BRAIN
FEVER' IN A VIRULENT FORM IN
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT OF TAMIL
NADU

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I wish to raise this very important matter:—

Sir, there are varying reports of the incidence of an unknown fever in a virulent form, particularly amongst children in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu.

It is reported that though many deaths have taken place during the last three or four months, no diagnosis of the cause of this disease has so far been made.

Sir, unless effective steps are taken to combat this disease on both the preventive and remedial fronts, we will be losing precious human lives. The possibility of this epidemic taking a heavier toll all over India is not also ruled out.

My request is this. The Government of India should immediately get in touch with the Government of Tamil Nadu. They should also send some experts from here to find out what kind of a disease is this.

Sir, if the attack is there, any child feels as if it is the death-bed. For three or four months they cannot move. I request them to look into the matter immediately, to take it up with

the Tamil Nadu Government and also to send experts from here.

(iii) REPORTED HARASSMENT OF IMMIGRANTS AT BOMBAY AIRPORT BY IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT OFFICERS AND THEIR AGENTS

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the House and that of the hon. Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance:—

Hundreds of people are emplaning to the Gulf countries every day to accept employment offered to them by these respective States. They are reaching the Airports with the relevant documents with the Air India tickets.

The Air India is expected to issue tickets only after 'P' Form is cleared. Now, the Reserve Bank of India is not expected to issue this 'P' form, without verifying every document. Naturally, the Reserve Bank verifies the documents and issues this 'P' Form after full satisfaction.

Yet, these unfortunate persons are being harassed, humiliated, and rebbed at the Air-ports at the last moment by certain officers of the Immigration Department and their Agents.

It is widely reported and this has come in important newspapers like *Mathrubhoomi*, that a racket is operating in the Bombay Airport to loot the passengers in collaboration with these corrupt officers. These gangs operate in a particular form.

After checking-in at the Airlines counter, the passengers appear before the Immigration Department for verification.

Even though the Passport, Immigration Card, N.O.C. and other documents are with them, yet, the officers cross-examine the passengers and delay their departure. They put all sorts

of questions and harass them. It creates panic among the passengers and they become helpless. The immigration officials try to find out even small errors and hang on them to harass them. At this moment, some agents will appear and put some words in the ears of the passengers, and offer to settle it. The panic-stricken passenger is ready to settle it at any cost. The whole issue will be settled after the intervention of the agents whom the passenger paid well.

This last minute harassment by the Immigration Department is creating a problem for Air India as they have to suffer heavy losses due to the cancellation of definite bookings. So, it is necessary that the tickets should be issued only after proper verification.

The Immigration Department also evoked certain unwanted restrictions on the employees going to Muscat. These restrictions are primarily on the basis of salary and endorsements on the Passport. At the time many people are being smuggled out by paying heavy amount to certain gangsters operating in Bombay. As a whole, the introduction of new rules of immigrants and restrictions imposed on them have helped increase in this corrupt practice in the Department. It creates more hardships to the poor people who are seeking employment abroad.

So, it is necessary that Government must take a serious view of this corrupt practice prevailing in the Immigration Department and the big rackets operating to loot the passengers at the airports. It is also necessary to relax the new rules imposed on the immigrants to Muscat.

May I appeal to the Government to make a complete overall review of the rules framed to control the immigrants going abroad and accepting jobs and make it more accessible for the poor people who are not able to find way to make both ends meet?

(iv) REPORTED DISREGARD SHOWN TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN NATIONAL FILM AWARD FUNCTION HELD OF 27-4-78

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the question of disregard tantamounting to insult, shown to Members of Parliament in yesterday's National Film Awards function conducted by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Members of Parliament were relegated to isolated corners on wooden benches without support, while the officers of Information and Broadcasting Ministry and all sort of visitors were accommodated in Central Block.

In the very first Parliament of India there was such an incident in connection with Air Force Day conducted by the Ministry of Defence. Then the M.Ps. complained about relegating their seats behind ICS and IAS Officers. The then Hon'ble Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, had directed all Ministries that in public functions, they should allot a portion in front seats exclusively for M.Ps. May I request you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to issue such a directive to all Ministries and Ministers to protect the dignity of M.Ps. in such functions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute, Mr. Bhattacharya. I think the Minister wants to respond to Shri Nair.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Sir, I have got the notice just now. I would like to assure the House that there is no question of anyone showing disregard to Members of Parliament and, if at any time, such lapse is committed, whoever is responsible for it, would be pulled up.

In this particular case, I would like to make the situation clear because the venue was shifted to the Talkatora Garden indoor stadium this time. Earlier it used to be held in Vigyan Bhavan in order to accommodate more visitors and more M.Ps. because that has a large spacious place. This

time, the venue was shifted and therefore, the entire seating arrangement was with wooden planks in the rows and in the pitch, in the central pitch itself to which a reference has been made. Accommodation was provided only to the award winners, to the Central Ministers (*Interruptions*), to judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court and such, according to protocol, of those including some diplomats also. (*Interruptions*) all the officials of the Government of India including the ministry officials. They were given the accommodation in the space. Therefore, a large number of them, you may have noticed, were vacant in the pitch. A large number, particularly, of those who had given their consent that they would be coming had not come. Even then, there may have been lapses and if any specific lapse has been committed, I would, certainly pull up the person concerned. But, so far as the accommodation allotment is concerned, the allotment was made on the basis on which I have shown. Even so, I regret, I am sorry, for the inconvenience that has been caused to the Members of Parliament and, *prima facie* I would think that the shifting of the venue itself was a mistake and we should revert to the original Vigyan Bhavan Auditorium.

(*Interruptions*)

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There cannot be a discussion on a matter raised under Rule 377.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Members of Parliament were treated absolutely shabbily.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There cannot be any point of order.

श्री राम धन : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो श्री अध्यक्षता हुई जिस का मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है, उसके बारे में मैं उनसे एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या सेंट्रल

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हाथ में एक्स-एम पीज के एमरजेंसी में सारे पॉसिबल बन्द कर दिए गए थे? अगर हाँ, तो किस ने बन्द किए थे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with this. It is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

(V) REPORTED NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WAGE BOARDS FOR JOURNALIST AND NON-JOURNALIST EMPLOYEES BY THE EMPLOYERS

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance. The concerned Minister is here. He should hear me.

The Government of India appointed two statutory wage boards one for working journalists and another for non-journalist employees in 1975. The wage-boards functioned till the end of 1977 and recommended interim relief for journalists as well as for the non-journalists. The majority of employers have not yet implemented this interim relief even the Government has accepted it and made it statutorily binding. Some of the employers have gone to the High Court challenging the validity of the Government order. At the end of 1977 the employers organisations IENS (Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society) ILNA (Indian Language Newspapers Association) withdrew their representatives from wage-board by putting forward a plea that the 'Independent' members of the Wage-boards are not 'independent' but pro-labour. Since the withdrawal of employers nominees from the wage-boards, the work of the wage-boards has stopped and no meetings are held and the Chairman of the wage-board is waiting instructions from the Government of India. The employees in newspaper industry (about 40,000) are greatly agitated over this development and last month they held a convention in Calcutta. At this convention all the four organisations; All

India Newspapers Employees Federation, Indian Federation of Working Journalists and PTI and UNI Employees Federation came together and formed a National Confederation of Newspaper Employees Organisations. This convention has given a call for all-India strike of newspaper employees if the Government does not take any action in the matter. The Labour Ministry called two tripartite meetings. The Labour Minister suggested bipartite talks. The employees were prepared for such discussions but employers refused to cooperate. In this situation, the Government must direct the wage-board to proceed with its work despite the employers boycott.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF ELECTRONICS TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of Shri Morarji R. DESAI, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Annual Report of the Electronics, Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Corporation is being laid.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2198/77].

STATEMENT ON ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN ON CONVENTIONS

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Sixty-Second (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in October, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2199/77].

REPORT ON AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, BOMBAY, ENDING 31-12-1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1977, along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2200/78].

REPORT ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORTS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., AND CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, and of its subsidiary, the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Ex-

ports Corporation of India, Limited, New Delhi and of its subsidiary, the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2201/78].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF AND AUDIT REPORT ON CARDAMOM BOARD

SHRI ARIF BEG: I beg to lay:

A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board Cochin, for the year 1976-77 and the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2202/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, INSURANCE ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sections 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

(i) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 1046 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April 1978.

(ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Officers) Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 1047 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1978.

(iii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 1048 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1978.

(iv) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 1049 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1978.

(v) The General Insurance (Termination, Superannuation and Retirement of Officers and Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 1050 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2203/78]. *At*

(2) A copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 984 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2204/78].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 504 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1978, under section 159 of the Customs, Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2205/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Final Report (Part II) of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (January, 1978).

(ii) A explanatory note (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2206/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 108/78-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1978, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. 2206A/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have written to the Speaker in regard to the explanatory note that should be circulated earlier. I would like to draw your attention to item No. 7 (4) (ii) of today's agenda. The other day the hon. Speaker in his wisdom had given a clear direction that explanatory note should be circulated earlier so that we can go through it and draw our own conclusion. He had given a clear direction in this regard. But again the same thing is happening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter is now being examined by the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am referring to the direction given by the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even so, he has referred it to the Committee.

13.10 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

MINUTES

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Minutes of the First to Thirty-seventh Sitzings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

13.11 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1978, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1978, in the Port Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Twenty-eighth"
substitute "Twenty-ninth"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3,—
for "1977" substitute "1978".

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its

sitting held on the 23rd March, 1978.'

13.13 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**SEVENTY-NINTH, EIGHTIETH AND EIGHTY-
SECOND REPORTS**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Seventy-ninth Report on paragraph 6 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes, relating to Arrears of Tax Demand.

(2) Eightieth Report on paragraphs 48, 90, and 94 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume-1, Indirect Taxes relating to Union Excise Duties.

(3) Eighty-second Report on Review of Guidelines for 1972-73—Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Twentieth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development)—Survey of Unemployment in Rural Sector.

(2) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(3) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to procedural and general matters.

13.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

ELEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertaking:—

(1) Eleventh Report on Extravagant Expenditure on Guest Houses maintained by Public Undertaking.

(2) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Food)-Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Food Corporation of India.

PETITION RE. DEMANDS OF MADHYAMIK SHIKSHAK SANGH

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri S. Martyn and others regarding demands of Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is a question of exceptional importance; this was not the first time it had happened. When there is a national award, there should not be mismanagement.....

805 LS—11.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot permit that matter to be raised. You should not treat the House like this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You should ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry; I will not allow you to say those things because the matter was referred under 377 by the Member and that is the end of it.

13.18 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1978—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri H. M. Patel on the 27th April, 1978, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration.”

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जातिवाद की बहुत बातें की गई हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जातिवाद अब है कहाँ ? जातिवाद तो केवल अब चुनाव में ही रह गया है। बंटी का सम्बन्ध तो गरीब और भ्रमीर का रह नहीं गया है। जब गरीब भ्राम्मी अपनी ही जाति के किसी धनी भ्राम्मी के यहाँ अपनी लड़की देने के लिये जाता है, लड़की भी वह जिस पर भ्रगर कोई छंगली उठा दे तो कल तक हो सकता है, जब वह भ्राम्मी अपनी इज्जत देने के लिये धनी के पास जाता है तो वह धनी भ्राम्मी उसे अपने दरवाजे पर नहीं बैठने देता। उस समय उसकी जाति तैसा है, जाति नहीं है, चाहे ब्राह्मण हो, शत्रिय हो, वैश्य हो या भंगी हो, कोई भी हो।

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

अब जाति का नाम केवल चुनाव में लिया जाता है और जाति को वैकल्पिक बनाकर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध किया जाता है। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जातिवाद की जो लड़ाई चल रही है, यह बिल्कुल बन्द होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानून का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, कानून उसके मन के मुताबिक अर्थ देता है जो उसको लागू करता है। आज तक अत्याचार करने वाले लोग ही 90 परसेंट हैं जो कानून का अर्थ लगाते हैं। मैं आपको मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब का लड़का अगर किसी को 'हो' कह दे, किसी बड़े भ्रादमी को तो वह बदतमीज कहा जायेगा और अगर धनी भ्रादमी का, बड़े भ्रादमी का, लड़का किसी को 'रे' कह दे तो वह शिष्ट माना जायेगा। यह शिष्टाचार और बदतमीजी का जो फर्क है यह मनहीन और धनहीन का फर्क है। केवल धनहीन ही इस देश में नहीं हैं, मनहीन भी हैं और मनहीन लोगों की बातें सब सुनते हैं। जो मनहीन नहीं हैं उन्हें मन के लोग हैं तो जायज बात भी उन लोगों की नाजायज हो जाती है। इसलिये आप गरीब लोगों को आरक्षण देकर गद्दी पर, कुर्सी पर बिठाइयों। भी उनका कल्याण होगा ताकि कानून भी उनके मन के मुताबिक अर्थ दे। कहा जाता है कि योग्यता नहीं है, कुर्सी से भी योग्यता आती है और योग्यता से भी कुर्सी आती है। पानी में उतरे बिना आप तैरना नहीं सीख सकते, सड़क पर तैरना नहीं सीख सकते। तैरने के लिये आपको पानी में उतरना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से अगर गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सशक्त बनाना है किसी काम के लिये तो उन्हें कुर्सी देनी पड़ेगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी संवर्धन में आप अपनी नीति के लिये भी देखिये, पता लगाइये कि नीति के लिये आपकी प्रति कितनी

वफादार है और दूसरों के प्रति कितनी वफादार है। इसकी एक ही मिसाल देखिये, श्री 00बी०आई० ने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के मामले में जांच की, उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया, छोड़ा, क्या क्या किया, मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन

मन कांचे नाचे बूबा, सांचे रांचे राम यह कांचे मन से काम करते हैं, इसलिये कोई काम सफल नहीं होता। हरिजनों का मामला उठाया जाता है, इसके बारे में क्या कहें। गरीब गाय को, बैतरी की पार करने के लिये साधन बनाया जाता है। गाय बेचारी कांपती रहती है, जाड़े में मरती रहती है, लेकिन मां के स्नान में दक्षिणा लेने के लिये लाते हैं बछिया पकड़ कर गोदान कराते हैं। लोग पैसा बसूलते हैं और बछिया बेचारी मर जाती है। ठीक वही हालत हरिजनों के मामले में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव की बैतरी की पार करने के लिये हरिजनों की पूछ पकड़ कर लोग हल्ला कर रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोज हरिजन चिल्ला कर के हरिजन और स्वर्ण में नफरत फैलायी जा रही है, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में नफरत फैलायी जा रही है। जितना ही आप चिल्लाते हैं उतना ही नफरत और बिलगांव पैदा होता है। ये कौन लोग हैं जो चिल्लाते हैं? वही लोग हैं। बनारस में क्या हुआ? पता नहीं जगजीवन बाबू के साथ कितनी बार सम्पूर्णानन्द जी और पंडित कमला पति सिपाठी आए होंगे, जब तक उनके साथ थे वह जगजीवन बाबू थे, बाबूजी थे और जब हमारे साथ हो गए तो इतने अपवित्र हो गए कि सम्पूर्णानन्द की पत्नर की मूर्ति भी अपवित्र हो गई? मैं नम्रता के साथ उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपना सम्पूर्णानन्द की पत्नर की मूर्ति इतनी अपवित्र हो सकती है जगजीवन बाबू के छूने से तो पंडित जी पता नहीं कितनी बार उन के साथ आए हैं, उन का हाड़ हाड़

अपवित्र हो चुका है और अगर पत्थर की मूर्ति को गंगा जल से धोने की जरूरत पड़ती है तो आदमी का हाड़ हाड़ और नस नस पवित्र करने के लिए गंगाजल में डुबा देना अच्छा है ताकि उस का सारा शरीर पवित्र हो जाय। वही लोग जो जगजीवन राम जी के द्वारा छुई हुई पत्थर की मूर्ति को गंगाजल से स्नान करवाते हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजन राज्यपाल तथासे को असेम्बली में भाषण नहीं करने देते। जो लोग देवरिया में हरिजनों का घर फूंकवाने और जलवाने में, उन को पिटवाने में भागवाई करते हैं वही लोग यहां सब से ज्यादा हरिजन हरिजन चिल्लाते हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अब यह धंधा बन्द होना चाहिए और हरिजनों के लाभ का काम होना चाहिए। राम राम चिल्लाने से भुक्ति नहीं मिलेगी, राम ने जो काम किया था उस काम को करेंगे तो मुक्ति मिलेगी।

मैं अब कुछ कृषि के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिए कुशवाहा जी, आप ने 14 मिनट तो कल लिए और आज क्योंकि आप फिर बुला लिए गए तो आप ने दस मिनट और ले लिए और अभी आप कृषि पर बोलने वाले हैं। अब आप एक मिनट लीजिए और खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा: मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं।

कृषि के संबंध में जितने बढ़िया आविष्कार हुए हैं, हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने जितनी मेहनत कर के आविष्कार किए हैं उस का कोई लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं। प्रसार कार्य के बिना उन का कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रसार कार्य को आप तेज करें और जो वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार हुए हैं उन का लाभ

जनता तक पहुंचाएं। प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करें और प्रसार कार्य की व्यवस्था करें।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के संबंध में मैं एक बात रेल मंत्री जी से कह देना चाहता हूं। रीजनल इम्प्लेमेंटेशन को आप खत्म करना चाहते हैं, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो भटनी बाराणसी लाइन को क्यों बंद दिया? केवल एक हजार रुपये दिया उस के लिए। छितीनी के रेलवे पुल को क्यों काट दिया गया जो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाला है? मैं आप से कहूंगा कि इन को जल्द जुड़ावाए और काटछांट करनी है तो सम्पन्न इलाकों में बोझा कीजिए, पिछड़े इलाकों को अवसर दीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री परमानन्द गोकुलजीबाराहा (खंडवा): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारा इतिहास, हमारी परम्पराएं इस बात को उजागर करती हैं कि इस पूरे राष्ट्र का प्रजातंत्र में गहन विश्वास है और जब जब भी प्रजातंत्र के ऊपर आघात करने वाली शक्तियाँ सिर उठाती रही हैं उन शक्तियों को हमारे प्रजातान्त्रिक परम्पराओं और हमारे प्रजातान्त्रिक मानस ने समाप्त किया है। लेकिन आज हमारे देश के ढाँचे पर प्रजातान्त्रिक मान्यताओं के ऊपर कुछ काली छाया पड़ सकती है, इस के प्रतीक दिखाई दे रहे हैं। ये छायायें राजनैतिक हैं और आर्थिक हैं। पहले राजनैतिक स्वरूप को ले लीजिए। यह देश का सर्वोच्च सदन है, जहां पर देश का सर्वोच्च मानस इटेलेक्चुअल विराजमान है, इसे लोग देख कर के जाते हैं और देखकर जाने के बाद, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक मित्र ने बताया कि मेम्बर पार्लमेंट बनने के लिए कानूनी आवश्यकतायें

[श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजी बाला]

जो भी होंगी लेकिन उनके अतिरिक्त कुछ विशेष आवश्यकतायें और विशेष बाधाएँ भी हैं जिनके बिना कोई मेम्बर, पार्लमेंट नहीं बन सकता। इस संसद् का सदस्य बनने के लिए सबसे पहले आवश्यक है कि व्यक्ति सभी प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं का विरोधी हो और एन्टी इस्टैबलिशमेंट—यहाँ तक कि स्वयं उसके द्वारा बनाई गई जो व्यवस्थाएँ हैं उनको भी उसने नहीं मानना चाहिए। रोजाना हम देखते हैं, और सुनते हैं जीरो धावर नाम की चीज, मैं चूँकि नया व्यक्ति हूँ, पहली बार आया हूँ इसलिए यहाँ के तौर तरीकों से परिचित न होऊँ लेकिन जीरो-धावर क्या बला है? उसको ढूँढ़ने के लिए मैंने काफी कानूनी किताबें देखीं, सारे रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीजर को देखा, शकधर एंड कौल को भी देखा, मे को भी देखा लेकिन जीरो धावर की चीज मुझे कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं दी।

फिर इसमें हम करते क्या हैं? हम जीरो धावर में उन चीजों के बारे में बहस-मुबाहसा होता है जिनका कहीं विशेष स्थान नहीं, जहाँ तक जिनका अस्तित्व तक नहीं होता। खेतड़ी का उदाहरण देख लीजिए। माननीय सदस्यों ने दिन भर उस पर बहस-मुबाहसा कर लिया लेकिन खेतड़ी में कुछ भी नहीं था। नन्दा देवी में 8 साल पहले एटामिक डिवाइस रखी गई, उसका प्रता चला तो इस सदन में एडजर्नमेंट भिन्न आया। 8 साल तक हिमालय में कोई अंगार नहीं लगी, गंगा में नहीं लगी, 8 साल तक समुचित व्यवस्था चलती रही लेकिन सदन में हम ठहरने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। उसी दिन उसी समय/नियम के विरुद्ध चर्चा करना चाहते थे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि मेरे मित्र क्रा जो कहना है कि संसद् सदस्य के लिए आवश्यक है कि वह व्यवस्था का विरोधी हो, बिल्कुल सही है।

दूसरा उदाहरण काल प्रदर्शन नोटिस का ले लीजिए। रूल बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिक है कि इसमें किसी प्रकार का डिस्कशन नहीं होगा लेकिन सदन में हम रोजाना देखते हैं कि काल प्रदर्शन नोटिस पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है और लंबी लंबी स्पीचेज दी जा रही हैं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Is he speaking on the Finance Bill or on procedures of Parliament?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Finance embraces everything. Without finance, you cannot run the Parliament!

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीबाला : अतः नतीजा यह निकलता है कि हमने जो सारी व्यवस्थाएँ बनाकर रखी हैं, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो व्यवस्थाएँ अपने आप को दी हैं, उन व्यवस्थाओं पर भी पूर्ण अनास्था रहे, मेम्बर पार्लमेंट के लिए सबसे पहला गुण है बरना वह पार्लमेंट का मेम्बर बन नहीं सकता है। मेम्बर पार्लमेंट बनने के लिए दूसरा गुण आवश्यक है

He must be a passionate lover of his own voice. He should never hear any other voice except his own, provided it is loud enough. And, for exhibiting one's own love for one's own voice, one should have great lung power. That of course, I do not possess.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You possess. Only you must have courage to stand up to the minister;

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीबाला : मैं यह कह रहा था कि फेफड़ा इतना शक्तिशाली होना चाहिए कि आदमी गहराई से बोल रहा है या इमिजिनेशन से बोल रहा है—यह बात समझने का मौका देना ही नहीं चाहिए, इतनी जोर से बोलना चाहिए, तब कहीं जा कर वह शक्तिशाली पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बन सकता है।

मैं एक उदाहरण और दे दूँ—हम ने एक समय नियम बनाया है कि जब हम इस हाउस के अन्दर रहेंगे तो अध्यक्ष महोदय से सीधे जा कर बात नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, हम यहाँ पर देखते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य न केवल स्पीकर की डाएस के पास जाते हैं, बल्कि ऊपर चढ़ कर स्पीकर महोदय के कान में खुसर-पुसर भी करते हैं। यह कौनसी व्यवस्था है? हम कौन सी व्यवस्था को मान्यता दे रहे हैं? यहाँ पालियामेंट में हम लोग जो कुछ भी करते हैं—उसके चित्र लेने की अनुमति हम किसी को नहीं देते। संमद् की कार्यवाही रेडियो से रिले नहीं की जानी। लेकिन जब हम प्रजातंत्र के हामी हैं, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि पालिया-मेन्ट में जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, किस-किस की ज्यादा लंग-पावर है, कौन ज्यादा जोर से चीख सकता है, ये सारे दृश्य हमारे देश की जनता को देखने का अधिकार है? पालियामेंट की कार्यवाही टेलीविजन से टेलि-कास्ट होनी चाहिए, भ्राल इण्डिया रेडियो से रिले होनी चाहिए।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is a good proposal. We support it.

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJI-WALA: Thank you very much. I hope that you will be on the forefront of it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: How can one help it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is speaker on the television.

श्री परमानन्दजी गोविन्दजी वाला : दूसरी बात कि हमारे प्रजातन्त्र को यदि कोई संकट है तो आर्थिक क्षेत्र से है। भारत एक विशाल देश है और हम लोगों को यह मान्यता रही है कि भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के विकास के साथ भारत के जो विभिन्न क्षेत्र हैं, उन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का विकास भी स्वभाव हो जायगा, अपने आप से आप हो जायगा। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, 27 वर्षों के नियोजन के बाद,

प्लानिंग के बाद, एक बात साफ़ तौर पर जाहिर हो गई है कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन बढ़ा है, समान गति से क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा—ग्राम नेशनल पर-कैपिटा इन्कम की बात को ले लें—यह इन्कम 1005 रुपये है, लेकिन इस देश में 9 राज्य ऐसे हैं जो नेशनल पर-कैपिटा इन्कम के बराबर नहीं हैं, जिन की स्टेट-पर-कैपिटा इन्कम नेशनल -पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम से कम है। कन्ज्यूमर एक्सपेंडिचर को यदि हम लें तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का औसत कन्ज्यूमर एक्सपेंडिचर 52.89 है, जब कि देश में 10 राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन का कन्ज्यूमर एक्स-पेंडिचर भारतीय औसत 52.89 के मुकाबले बहुत कम है।

पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की बात लें। इस की भ्राल इण्डिया फिगर 62.22 है, जिस के अनुसार देश की आबादी का 62 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे है। लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर 8 राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन में पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या भ्राल इण्डिया फिगर से ज्यादा है। मैं आप के सामने मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देता हूँ—वहाँ पर पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या 66 प्रतिशत है, यानी भ्राल इण्डिया फिगर के मुकाबले 4 प्रतिशत ऊँची है।

एक और असंतुलन, असमानता मैं आपको बताता हूँ। एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर में जहाँ हमारा ग्रॉथ 4.66 के हिसाब से हुआ है, वहाँ मध्यप्रदेश का ग्रॉथ केवल 0.56 के हिसाब से हुआ है।

श्रीमन् यह तो भूतकाल की बात हुई। अब मैं भविष्य के बारे में आपको बताता हूँ। सन् 2000 ए० डी० में हमारा सिचार्ड का क्या देश होगा? श्रीमन् सन् 2000 में जा कर के हम देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल के 42 प्रतिशत भाग में सिचार्ड कर सकेंगे। सन् 2000 में यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लेने के

[श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजी बाला]

बाद भी 6 राज्य ऐसे होंगे जो हमारे इस प्रोजेक्ट्स एवरेज से नीचे रहेंगे। श्रीमन् वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है? आज जहाँ हमारा इरीगेशन का नेशनल रेशो 22 या 23 परसेंट है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश ऐसा राज्य है जहाँ यह रेशो केवल 8 परसेंट है। और 2000 में 22 प्रतिशत होगा।

इसी तरह से, श्रीमन् इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में ले लें। सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में बैंकवर्ड एरियाज 71 परसेंट हैं लेकिन पांच राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनमें यह क्षेत्रफल 71 परसेंट से अधिक है।

जहाँ तक श्रीमन् परिवहन का प्रश्न है, हमारे यहाँ पर सौ किलोमीटर पर तीस किलोमीटर का नेशनल एवरेज है। लेकिन आठ राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनका एवरेज नेशनल एवरेज से बहुत कम है।

गत 27 वर्षों के आयोजन और प्लानिंग के बाद भी हम अपने देश में रीजनल इम्बेलेन्सज और क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर नहीं कर सके हैं। श्रीमन् अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह आर्थिक असंतुलन समाप्त हो तो हमें पहले यह निश्चित करना चाहिए कि हमारा गोल क्या हो, आर्थिक नियोजन किस प्रकार का हो।

श्रीमन् मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पहले हम अपने गोल को ले लें। श्रीमन् हमारे देश में आठ से दस राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं जिनका औसत ग्राल इंडिया एवरेज के बराबर नहीं है। इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को या राज्यों को सारे भारतवर्ष के बराबर लाना हमारे नियोजन का लक्ष्य हो सकता है? श्रीमन् मेरा निवेदन है कि यह तय होना ही चाहिए। यह भी देखना जरूरी होगा कि हमारे फण्ड्स का एलोकेशन कैसे हो? फण्ड्स का एलोकेशन ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिए। गाइडिल फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को जो सेफ्ट

डिस्टेंस दी जाती है वह 60 परसेंट पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर दी जाती है, 10 परसेंट एडीशनल टैक्सिज के प्रयत्न के बेसिस पर दी जाती है और for States having lesser per capita than the national average; 10 per cent for the needs arising out of the execution of major projects and 10 per cent on the basis of special problems.

श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर हम गाइडिल फार्मूले को ध्यान से देख कर उसकी जांच करें तो पायेंगे कि बैंकवर्डनेस पर भी रीजंस को 20 परसेंट का वेटेज दिया जाता है और जो एडवांस राज्य हैं, उनको भी 20 परसेंट का वेटेज दिया जाता है। बीस परसेंट उनको वेटेज, बीस परसेंट इनको भी वेटेज। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। "स्पेशल प्राबलम"। गाइडिल फार्मूले के अन्दर इसका इंटरप्रेटेशन कुछ इस तरह से पिछली बार किया गया था कि जिस का अर्थ यह निकलता है कि डैजर्ट। अगर किसी राज्य में आदिवासियों की संख्या अधिक है या ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज अधिक हैं या हिल्ली एरियाज अधिक हैं उसका विचार नहीं किया गया है। दस परसेंट वेटेज खाली रेगिस्तानी इलाकों को दिया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य का सत्तर करोड़ रुपये जो वाजिब मिल सकता था जो उसको मिलना चाहिए था नहीं मिल सका। मेरा निवेदन है कि स्पेशल प्राबलम का अर्थ टोटल बैंकवर्डनेस होना चाहिए, मध्य प्रदेश टोटली बैंकवर्ड है। हर दृष्टि से ज्यादा बैंकवर्ड है। सभी चीजों को ध्यान देखें तो उस आप को बैंकवर्ड ही पाएंगे।

क्या पिछड़ापन विशेष समस्या नहीं है? मेरा निवेदन है कि सैंटर से फण्डज का एलाटमें करते समय स्पेशल प्राबलम का मतलब यही लगाया जाना चाहिए कि जहाँ पर टोटल बैंकवर्डनेस हो। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं

करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट के प्रति न्याय न ही हो सकेगा।

यूनिन एक्साइज इयूटीज, एडीशनल एक्साइज इयूटीज और ग्रांट्स का बटवारा कैसे होना चाहिए भव है इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी मान्यता यह है कि जो डिबिजिवल पूल है यूनिन एक्साइज इयूटीज के अन्दर है इस वक्त बीस परसेंट है उनको बढ़ा कर साढ़े 33 परसेंट कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस में से पचास परसेंट पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर और पचास परसेंट बैंकडर्नेस के बेसिस पर राज्यों को दिया जाना चाहिए। यही कार्रवाई एडीशनल एक्साइज इयूटीज के सम्बन्ध में भी लागू होना चाहिए। आखिरी प्वाइंट मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रिपील्ड पैसेंजर एक्ट जो है अगर आज वह हमारे हाथ में होता— तो इस पैसेंजर एक्ट के अन्दर मध्य प्रदेश को कम से कम 36 करोड़ रुपया मिलना लेकिन उस को हटा दिया गया और हटाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश को आज केवल 16 करोड़ यानी आधा रुपया ही मिल रहा है। इसका बहुत दुष्परिणाम उस राज्य के रीमार्सिस पर पड़ रहा है। कहा जाता है कि इस टैक्स को और उस टैक्स को हटा दो। मध्य प्रदेश ने आकट्राय को हटा दिया। इसको हटाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश की नगरपालिका विभाजित फंड्स रह गई है। पैसेंजर टैक्सेशन हट गया मध्य प्रदेश को आधा पैसा मिला।

वास्तव में हम देश की प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा विश्वास यह है कि अनुच्छेद 275 के अन्तर्गत सातवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद जो कानून बनाए इससे फंड्स का जो बटवारा होगा वह मैंने सुझाव दिया उस प्रकार से होगा। बैंकडर्ने स्टेट्स को किसी भी प्रकार की शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले और बैंकडर्नेस का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा और इसके साथ साथ देखा जाएगा कि नेशनल एग्जेंज को ये राज्य प्राप्त कर सकें इस दिशा में उन्हें पूरा धन दिया जावेगा।

आपने जो समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I would like at the very outset to thank the hon. Minister for one or two small concessions which he announced yesterday, which will no doubt be a relief to those sections such as those who are working abroad and so on, but when you take the Finance Bill as a whole, after weeks and weeks of discussion, after the many memoranda that have been sent to the Minister, I find hardly anything has had any impact on him whatsoever because it is not a people-oriented Budget. I find it is a Budget which is oriented towards the privileged sections and vested interests. You can see it from the very fact that for the first time you have the highest of all in indirect taxation to the extent of Rs. 499 crores, whereas direct taxation is only Rs. 25 crores, and concessions are thereby given to those who can pay the money. On the other hand, with your general excise going up by five per cent, it is inflation that is going to take place, and you are going to have a general rise in the prices of commodities hitting the common man in spite of the crocodile tears that you have been shedding year after year for the people who live under the poverty line. Without a public distribution system, without any adequate action to see that the farmers get remunerative prices, without any adequate action against traders, black-marketeers and hoarders, how can you bring relief to the vast masses of this country? I think, between April, 1977 and December, 1977, the consumer price index has gone up by as much as 9 per cent and I think, that is giving quite a headache to the Finance Minister. With this Budget, you are going to find that the prices will go up without a relative public distribution system. Therefore, I call this Budget as an inflationary budget. With a deficit budget of 1000 crores, how are you

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going to keep prices down? How are you going to fulfil the commitment that you have made to the people? The thing that is most disappointing to me is that no where is there any indication in any of the speeches of the Finance Minister that he has made either in this House or in the other House or outside, wherever he chooses to make a speech, that he is going to see that black-marketing and hoarding is eradicated from this country. As far back as 1970, the Wanchoo Committee calculated that there was as much as Rs. 10,000 crores old black money in this country. I think, it is much more. Yesterday, I drew his attention to one particular case but he brushed it aside quoting a rule. Why don't you take measures to see that salutary action is taken against those who are guilty of black-marketing? Why don't you come forward with certain measures in that regard? In order to mop up the black money, previously, there was a very Gandhian move. Shri Subramaniam, when he was the Finance Minister, asked the people to come and voluntarily disclose and then they would be pardoned and the things would be forgotten. And the response was that a very meagre sum came in the open. As the Finance Minister knows it, I am not going into that. But my point is that it is not that a few are enjoying this ill-gotten wealth but they are more anti-social than any other section in the country. Therefore, it is necessary from the point of finance and resources to see that action is taken to unearth this blackmoney, that all loopholes are plugged so that there is no possibility of generating this blackmoney and at the same time, take effective action under criminal law against those who are guilty of blackmarketing. This question of voluntary disclosure and such good people coming and giving you a meagre pittance while living in total luxury and exploiting the masses, should come to an end. Particularly, in the time that I have got,

I do not want to list all that. But if the Finance Minister tries to dig out such cases from the archives of his Ministry as well as other connected Ministries like Commerce and Industry, he will be able to find a large number of very moneyed skeletons in the cupboard skeletons that are buried in money and in precious money, which will help to meet your deficit and at the same time, help you to reduce the excise duty for which we have been clamouring. Don't you think that this general increase in excise duty will not have an impact on prices? In this connection, I would particularly like to refer to the question of duty that you are putting on electricity. This is not conducive to the larger interest of better output and for better utilisation of electricity and power which is extremely important for our industrial and agricultural growth and at the same time, it will have a direct inroad into the State resources. That is why, the Tamil Nadu Legislature unanimously called upon the Central Government to reconsider the excise duty on electricity. Similarly, from other States also legislatures, workers in the Electricity Departments and others have all requested the Central Government to reconsider this duty. It is because they all feel that it is going to create more problems for them.

The most sensitive thing is that you are making inroads into the State resources. At a time when one State Government after another, when one State Chief Minister after another, is requesting the Central Government to immediately have a discussion on the Centre-State relations, that after 30 years of freedom, after the working of the Constitution for all these years, the time has come to review the Centre-State relations, which means also reviewing the question of the financial set up that is there in the country, at this time, instead of heeding that voice, instead of taking up an absolutely obstinate attitude of saying, "No, no; I will have talks; I will have dialogues; I will talk to in individuals"—this is

not a private family of theirs—at a time when this matter is under public debate, is it not necessary that the Prime Minister and the Central Government should immediately take the initiative to have a discussion on the Centre-State relations with the recognised political parties, the Chief Ministers of various States and others who are involved in it? They should not, at the same time, start off with this inroads into the finances and the resources of the States and the State Electricity Undertakings. I would appeal to the Finance Minister that he should reconsider it and either accept our amendment or come forward with his amendment. It is not a matter of prestige, whether he brings an amendment or we bring an amendment. It is a matter of national interest and, particularly, not to create another point of friction between the States and the Centre.

Then, I would like to refer to two more important points. We are constantly being told, even this morning during the Question Hour we were being told, what great attention and sympathy the present Government has for small-scale industry and rural-based industry. As far as the rural-based industries are concerned, I would like the Minister to go into a certain aspect of it. I am not a great expert on that. But I have been told by some of the small-scale industrialists in the engineering field who have started small ancillary units in backward villages and so on that with the new system of taxation, when an ancillary unit which is only a feeder unit of the major unit is set up, when both are being taxed, they are forced to close the ancillary unit. Therefore, where they have set up these ancillary units to create avenues of employment for people in drought-stricken areas and in many other areas that are backward for so many other reasons, this aspect of the matter should be gone into.

Today, what is happening is that they have to close down the units which means throwing those people

out of employment which means affecting the interests of the village as a whole. As I said I am not a great expert on it. I am bringing to his notice that this aspect has been brought to my notice.

Secondly, there is a question of the hosiery industry about which I spoke last year. The hosiery industry is also a small-scale industry. They have been given a step-motherly treatment for a very long time. Particularly this year, they are going to be hit hard still more. Last year itself, we had requested that they should be exempted from the 2 per cent general excise and that they should be given an exemption from item 68. What has happened is that today they are in further difficulty. One must remember that the hosiery industry is not only a small-scale industry but the fact is that the hosiery goods are also the goods that are used by the common people, by the ordinary agricultural worker and it is he who is made to pay the price. Therefore, he cannot buy. The industry also gets affected. Where is the interest that they have for the small-scale industry?

Therefore, I would earnestly appeal to the Minister that he should accept the amendment of exempting the hosiery industry and hosiery goods from the general excise duty.

Lastly, I would like to refer to another part of the small scale industry and that is brass vessel and aluminium vessel manufacturers. They have also appealed that the sheets that have been rolled out of the scrap metal should be exempted from excise duty because they are already paying excise duty on the sheets; they are saying that you are again asking them to pay another excise duty on the sheets that have been rolled out of scrap metal. In this way, they are paying double excise duty and therefore they have asked for this exemption. I would earnestly request the Minister that he should consider this point also.

While concluding I would appeal to the Minister that he should have a

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second look, a second thought on these matters. I would also appeal to him that he should take up this matter more vigorously and earnestly. Then he should take up the question of black-money in this country and the resources that are being built up by the blackmarketeers, hoarders and the speculators. The reason why I refer to the public distribution system is that the public distribution system will be a system that will not only help to prevent rise in prices and to see that the common man gets his essential commodities at low prices, but, at the same time, it will also be an instrument whereby black-money and speculation can be checked. But this cannot finally be achieved unless and until the Government comes forward very boldly and nationalise the basic consumer industries such as textile, sugar and jute and steps in and takes over the wholesale trade in foodgrains, because your public distribution system cannot survive and be a success unless the Government does this thing at the basic level which has everything in control and everything in hand. Thank you.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (अमृतसर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में फाइनेंस बिल पर बहस हो रही है। बजट का यह आखिरी चरण है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले एक साल से हमारी जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था चली है, उस से आर्थिक ढाँचा सुव्यवस्थित हुआ है और अर्थ-व्यवस्था को वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक नई दिशा दी है। हालांकि देश के अन्दर कांग्रेस (आई) की तरफ से सभी प्रयत्न हुए कि देश में उत्पादन न बढ़े, हड़तालें कराई गईं, ला एण्ड आर्डर की हालत खराब करने के लिए कोशिश की गई, चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों का असंतोष हो, चाहे वह बैंक के मुलाजिम हों, चाहे कारपोरेशन के हों, चाहे मजदूर हों, चाहे खेती हीन काम

करने वाले हों, सब को भड़का कर एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की गई कि देश के अन्दर सब गड़बड़ ही गड़बड़ हो रही है, लेकिन मैं बधाई देता हूँ वित्त मंत्री को कि इन सारे हालत के बावजूद भी जो इस देश का आर्थिक ढाँचा था उस समय जब हमने सरकार संभाली थी, उस समय से आज वह आर्थिक ढाँचा बहुत मजबूत धरातल पर खड़ा है और सारी परिस्थितियों के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से काबू पाया गया है। महंगाई को देखें तो महंगाई कंट्रोल हुई, आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ इसी सदन के अन्दर पिछले साल इन्हीं बजट के दिनों में यहां पर आलू और प्याज की महंगाई के बारे में आवाज कसी जाती थी। आज उस के विपरीत हो रहा है। आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि प्याज की कीमत गिर रही है, किसान को कुछ मिल नहीं रहा है, उस के बारे में प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। उस के बारे में भी प्रबन्ध हुआ है, एक्सपोर्ट दोबारा खोल दिया गया है। लेकिन क्या आज कीमत कम नहीं हुई है? क्या चीनी की कीमत कम नहीं हुई है? तेल को लेकर पिछले साल कितनी चर्चा हुई थी जब हम ने सरकार संभाली थी। आज तेल की कीमत डाउन हो रही है। अनाज के खलिहान भरे हुए हैं। सरकार के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी देश के अन्दर पिछले तीस सालों से अनाज की क्या हालत थी कि पंजाब में अनाज एक रुपये डेढ़ रुपये किलो था तो मद्रास में 6 रुपये किलो गेहूँ बिकता था। मैं बम्बई गया हूँ, वहां पर 6 रुपये किलो गेहूँ बिकता रहा है लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? आज की स्थिति यह है कि अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा जो कि गेहूँ का उत्पादन करने वाले सूबे हैं, वहां पर गेहूँ की कीमत 1 रुपये 35 पैसे किलो है तो दो हजार मील दूर मद्रास में भी गेहूँ की कीमत 1 रुपए 35 पैसे किलो है।

क्या यह सरकार का अचीवमेंट नहीं है ? चावल मद्रास में पैदा होता है लेकिन सारे देश में चावल एक ही कीमत पर मिल रहा है। इसके अलावा पूरे साल भर कीमत पर भी कण्ट्रोल रहा है। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को भी तेज किया गया है, कई सूबों में दूकानें खोली गई हैं और सन्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर खान की चीजें दी गई हैं। यह बातें अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करने के लिए की गई हैं। विरोध के बावजूद यह किया गया है।

ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात आई तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम ला एण्ड आर्डर को पार्टी का मसला नहीं समझते, हम ला एण्ड आर्डर के मुसले में सभी वर्गों, सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों को साथ ले कर इसका हल निकालना चाहते हैं। चाहे किसान, चाहे मजदूर, चाहे पिछड़े वर्ग या हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की बात हो, चाहे विद्यार्थियों की समस्या हो—हम सभी एक साथ बैठकर इसका हल निकालें। उन्होंने सभी लोगों का आह्वान किया और सुझाव दिया कि आबो, हम सभी मिलकर इस समस्या को हल करें लेकिन नेता विरोधी दल, श्री स्टीफेन ने यहां पर बोलते हुए—उन्होंने उस सुझाव का समर्थन नहीं किया, उसका स्वागत नहीं किया—उन्होंने कहा कि हम असंतुष्ट किसान, मजदूर, विद्यार्थियों को भड़कायेंगे और उनका मार्गदर्शन करेंगे और इस लड़ाई को गलियों बाजारों में ले जायेंगे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तरफ से कहा गया है कि 26 जून को 5-10 लाख आदमियों का प्रदर्शन प्रधान मंत्री के निवास पर होगा। उनकी ओर से ऐसा प्रोग्राम दिया गया है। क्या यह देश के आर्थिक विकास को आगे ले जाने वाला प्रोग्राम है ? उनकी मंशा है कि इस देश में और भी ज्यादा गड़बड़ी हो।

मेरे दोस्त लकप्पा जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में

आज काले धन का मसला आया तो क्या यह कोशिश नहीं की गई कि काले धन का जो मसला है वह हाउस में आ ही न सके। उसके लिए सारे रूल्स, प्रोसीजर और प्वाइण्ट ऑफ आर्डर उठाये गए। किस-लिए ? 30-40 लाख का छिपा हुआ धन था, उस पर सरकार का छाप पड़ा, लोग पकड़े गये—इस मामले की जानकारी इस देश के 60 करोड़ लोगों के सामने न आये क्या इस बात के लिए इस हाउस में शोर नहीं मचा ? कहा गया कि यह सबाल हाउस में नहीं आना चाहिए, रूल्स एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं, इसमें कोई अरजेंसी नहीं है। यह चीजें बताती हैं कि आप देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं। फिर भी मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी रुकावटों और कठिनाइयों के बावजूद उन्होंने इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुव्यवस्थित किया है और सुनियंत्रित किया है। मुद्रास्फीति में भी कमी आई है। जब इस सरकार ने कार्यभार सम्हाला था तब मुद्रास्फीति का नया दौर शुरू होने वाला था लेकिन उसको रोक दिया गया। उस वक्त कहा गया था कि इंफ्लेशन होगा लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ और कीमतें नहीं बढ़ीं। डेवलपमेंट के अलावा दूसरा खर्चा बढ़ने नहीं दिया गया।

14.00 hrs.

अब मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं। जब इस सरकार ने कार्य-भार सम्हाला था और पहला बजट पेश किया था तो उसमें 84 करोड़ का घाटा था और उस समय वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि विदेशी मुद्रा कोष से 800 करोड़ निकालेंगे लेकिन वह भी निकाला नहीं गया। वह 884 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट था, लेकिन 6 महीनों के बीच कुछ ऐसी चीजें हुईं, कई सूबों के अन्दर बाढ़ आई साइक्लान्ज आदि, बहुत से नुकसान हुए

[डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

जिस की वजह से केन्द्र की 441 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता सूबाई सरकारों को देनी पड़ी। यह सहायता अवश्य देनी चाहिए थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार का फ़र्ज था कि आड़े वक्त में सूबों की मदद करे। देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र को 190 करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइज़र मंगाना पड़ा—यह भी बहुत जरूरी था। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमारी सरकार ने अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सही ढंग से कंट्रोल न किया होता, तो यह बजट, जो 884 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट था, 1500 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट होता। लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्रालय की सूझ-बूझ के कारण, उन्होंने इस तरह से अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चलाया कि वह घाटा बढ़ नहीं सका, बल्कि कम-हुआ है।

इसके साथ ही और भी बहुत सी चीज़ें की गई हैं—जैसे सी० डी० दिया गया, बोनस दिया गया, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डीअर-नैज़ एलाउन्स की किश्त दी गई।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह एण्टी पीपुल बजट है, जैसे अभी सम्मानित सदस्या श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णनन् ने कहा कि इस में कोई नई चीज़ नहीं है, डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज के मुकाबले इन-डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज ज्यादा लगाये गये हैं, जिस से मालूम होता है कि बजट का ओरियेंटेशन किस तरफ है, लेकिन इस की रेशो भी तो देखने वाली है। अगर एक्साइज से एक परसेण्ट बढ़ोतरी होगी तो इन-डायरेक्ट-टैक्सेज में बढ़ोतरी डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज से ज्यादा हो जायगी, क्योंकि बेसिक रेशों में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क है। इसलिए यह कहना कि यह एण्टी-पीपुल बजट है या आम आदमी के विरोध में है,

कैपिटलिस्ट बजट है, इस तरह की बात कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है।

आज जो नई दिशा दी गई है—वह क्या है? प्लान का जो टोटल आउटले था, उस में 17 परसेण्ट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। इस साल के अन्दर 11,649 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है, जब कि पिछले साल 9,960 करोड़ रखा गया था। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पहले बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई होगी, पहले भी इस तरह की दिशा दी गई होगी, लेकिन इस में एक और खास चीज़ है—80 फीसदी की जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उसका सारा खर्चा केवल एग्रीकलचर और रूरल डेवलपमेण्ट पर होगा, देहात के विकास कार्यों पर खर्च होगा—यह वह नई दिशा है, जो पहले के बजटों में नहीं दी जाती थी। जनता पार्टी के इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में जो बात कही गई थी कि 40 फीसदी से ऊपर जो बजट का खर्चा होगा, वह देहातों और रूरल डेवलपमेण्ट पर होगा, उसको वित्त मंत्री जी ने पूरा करके दिखलाया है। 40 फीसदी से ज्यादा उन के लिए रखा है।

नॉन-डेवलपमेण्ट खर्च कम हुए हैं, इसी बजट के अन्दर 5,908 करोड़ रुपया नॉन-प्लाण्ड-रेवेन्यू-एक्सपेंडिचर के लिए रखा गया है, वह पिछले साल से 534 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा है, 534 करोड़ रुपये इस लिए ज्यादा है कि 384 करोड़ रुपये उसमें से स्टेट्स को ग्राण्ट्स और इण्टरेस्ट पेमेण्ट के लिए दिये गये हैं। और इस रकम को निकाल दिया जाय तो 50 करोड़ रुपये कम खर्च हुआ है—यह एक नई दिशा है। वरना पहले अधिक खर्चा नॉन-प्लाण्ड पर होता था, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, सर्विसिज़ पर होता था। इस सरकार ने कोशिश की है कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल 50 करोड़ रुपया नॉन-प्लाण्ड रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर पर कम किया जाय।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार के वित्त मंत्री ने जो योजना बनाई है, उस में नये लोगों को नौकरी मिल सके, काम मिल सके—ऐसा प्रयास किया है, जिस के लिए मैं उन को बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन इस के साथ ही कुछ ऐसी चीजें शुरू हो गई हैं—जिन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना बहुत जरूरी है। आज बिहार के अन्दर एक समस्या खड़ी हो गई है—अभी पता नहीं कि कितनी नौकरियां बनेंगी, कितनी मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेंगी, लेकिन सारे देश के अन्दर एक हाहाकार शुरू हो गया है कि नौकरियां किस को मिलनी चाहिए? क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जो बिकूल गरीब है, जिस के पास कुछ नहीं है, भूख से मर रहा है, लेकिन वह ब्राह्मण है तो क्या उसको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए या नहीं आज देश के सामने यह सवाल है। दूसरी तरफ एक व्यक्ति है जो अच्छी आर्थिक हालत वाला है, अच्छी उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था है, लेकिन उसकी जाति कुछ और है, दोनों में से किस को प्रेफरेंस मिले यह सवाल आज देश के सामने प्रश्न बन कर खड़ा हो गया है। इसका हमें फैसला करना है। जो भूख से मर रहा है और ब्राह्मण है उसको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए या जो अच्छा खाता पीता है लेकिन वह ब्राह्मण नहीं है उसको मिलनी चाहिये, जाति के आधार पर मिलनी चाहिए या इकोनॉमिक आधार पर यह एक समस्या है जो जनता पार्टी के सामने आई है। आज देश के नेताओं को सरकार को इस समस्या को इस ढंग से सुलझाना चाहिए ताकि जातिवाद की समस्या और न बढ़े; इस प्रश्न को ले कर लोग न लड़ें, न झगड़ें। आखिर को तो यह आर्थिक समस्या है, देश में जो गरीबी व्याप्त है उसको दूर करने की समस्या है।

एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई है डिबेलफमेंट के नाम पर। इसको बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी

भी था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उसकी कोई लिमिट तो होगी। यह जो पांच साला योजना बन रही है यह अगर सत्तर हजार करोड़ की बनी तो रेवेन्यू रिसोर्सिस से भी कम से कम बीस पच्चीस हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना होगा। यह जो अतिरिक्त खर्च करना होगा इसको क्या केवल एक्साइज ड्यूटी के द्वारा ही लिया जाएगा? क्या और कोई साधन नहीं है? जो भी रेवेन्यू बढ़ाना है, जो भी रिसोर्सिस को बढ़ाना है क्या एक्साइज ड्यूटी से ही बढ़ाना है? अगर यह बात है तो कहां जा कर यह चीज खत्म होगी; यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। रिसोर्सिस की हमें जरूरत पड़ेगी उसके लिए हमें आल्टरनेटिव सोर्सिस खोजने पड़ेंगे। बैंकों के पास, एल आई सी के पास रुपया है उसका हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। और साधनों से हम रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं। दो से पांच, पांच से सात और सात से दस क्या इसी तरह से बढ़ाते जायेंगे। आज दो से पांच कर लिया है, पांच साल की योजना पूरी होने तक वित्त मंत्री बताए कि क्या 25 तक हम को एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं करनी पड़ जाएगी? कहां से रिसोर्सिस आएंगे? इसलिए आल्टरनेटिव सोर्सिस हम को ढूंढने होंगे।

तीस लाख तक का जो एग्जैम्पशन दिया गया है उसके ऊपर अगर टर्न ओवर होता है तो आपने एक दम से पांच परसेंट टैक्स लगा दिया है। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि तीस लाख तक काम करने वाले को कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं और अगर तीस लाख एक हजार टर्न ओवर उसकी हो गई तो उसको करीब डेढ़ लाख रुपया एक्साइज ड्यूटी का लगेगा। अब इन दोनों में कैसे कम्पीटीशन हो सकता है? इस पर आप विचार करें। कोई रास्ता आप निकालें। आप स्लैब सिस्टम कर सकते

[डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि तीस से चालीस लाख तक दो परसेंट, चालीस से पचास लाख तक तीन परसेंट और पचास लाख से ऊपर पांच परसेंट। कुछ न कुछ रास्ता आपको निकालना पड़ेगा ताकि इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान न हो।

इलेक्ट्रिकल गुड्स जो बनाने वाले हैं उनके बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से मिला था। पंजाब के सारे इलेक्ट्रिकल गुड्स बनाने वाले इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को दस लाख तक का एम्प्लॉयमेंट दिया गया था। उसको कम करके आपने पांच लाख कर दिया है। उनका केस बड़ा जटिल है। मैं कहूँगा कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट की लिमिट आप दस लाख ही रहने दें।

आपकी नीति है कि स्माल और हैंडलूम को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। यह मिल नहीं रहा है। स्माल स्केल सैक्टर और हैंडलूम के क्षेत्र में जो शाडी बूल में काम करते हैं उनको सरकार ने रियायत दी है कि वे अपना कच्चा माल इम्पोर्ट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन पर उतनी ही कस्टम ड्यूटी लगेगी जितनी बड़ी मिलों के आयात करने पर लगेगी। इस तरह से इन छोट लोगों का काम नहीं चल सकता है। उनको पच्चीस परसेंट रिस्लीफ कस्टम में और साथ ही साथ 50 परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी में भी मिलना चाहिए।

सारी यह जो चीज है यह सभी इम्प्लेमेंट होगी अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी इम्प्लेमेंट करने देगी। नीकरशाही सरकार के सिर पर पड़ी रही तो कोई योजना इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं हो सकती है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं एक केस सरकार की नोटिस में लाया जिसमें एक कर्मचारी को अमरजेंसी के दौरान हटा दिया गया। पहले उसको डीकेटेगराइज किया, इन्श्योरेंस में आफिसर से फ्रील्ड ड्यूटी पर

लाये और दो महीने बाद उसको इस्लैफ़ हटा दिया गया कि उसका इम्प्लेमेंट फ्रील्ड ड्यूटी का पूरार है। आप बताइये कोई भी न्यूट्रल आदमी बताये कि क्या किसी भी व्यक्ति का दो महीने में फ्रील्ड ड्यूटी का इम्प्लेमेंट हो सकता है? मैंने इस बारे में कई पत्र लिखे, लेकिन जवाब बही का बही आता है। क्योंकि ब्यूरोक्रेसी काम नहीं करने देती है।

आपन जो मुझे वक्त दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री केशवराव धोडंगे (नांदेड) : सदर साहब, आपने मुझे वक्त दिया मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मैं वित्त विधेयक पर अपने कुछ ब्यासात का इजहार करना चाहता हूँ, मुझे उम्मीद है कि नींद लिये बगैर वित्त मंत्री जी गेरी बात को सुनेंगे और उनका जवाब देंगे।

सदर साहब मेरा कहना है कि लोग कहते हैं कि वह तो टैक्स देते हैं, डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट दोनों तरह के टैक्स देते हैं। और कोई भी हुकूमत टैक्स के बगैर नहीं चल सकती है। लेकिन जो टैक्स देते हैं उनका कहना है कि उसके बदले में हमारा कोई फायदा तो होना चाहिए। अगर फायदा नहीं है तो टैक्स देने से क्या फायदा है? कानून के मुताबिक वह टैक्स देते हैं, पर साथ ही उनको फायदा भी तो मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसी कोई स्कीम इस कानून के अन्तर नहीं है। लिहाजा मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्तर करोड़ों लोग हैं जो डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स देते हैं लेकिन जब फायदा होने का मौका होता है तो फायदा बड़े बड़े लोग ही उठा लेते हैं।

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Members not to come to the

Chair. I have been very indulgent on this. But it does not mean that there should be a procession of members. Already one member came here; there is another member following..

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर):

जो तरीका चला आया है उसी के मुताबिक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not tarika. Please take your seat. If you don't know how to proceed in the House I can't help it.

एक मेम्बर बात कर रहा है उसी के पीछे पीछे आप चले आये। यह कोई तरीका है।

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : कोई बुरा तरीका नहीं है। इस ढंग से आप बात न किया करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be some sense. There is already a Member who is coming here and you follow him.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मैं तो उसके पीछे खड़ा हो गया। इस ढंग से आप बात न किया कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not do that. Nobody should come to the Chair. If you want to ask, you send a chit to the Chair.

श्री केशवराव घोडंगे : सदर साहब, मैं कह रहा था कि जब हम बाहर के मुल्कों से कर्जा मांगते हैं उस वक्त बाहर के मुल्कों के समाने कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की आबादी 65 करोड़ है। और जब कर्जा आ जाता है तो पैसा उसी आबमी को देते हैं जिसके पास कोई साधन है, और जिस बेचारे के पास क्रेडिट कुछ भी नहीं है जो आपको गारन्टी दे सके, उसको कुछ सहायता आप नहीं देते हैं। तो मेरा कहना है कि जितने लोगों के पास गारुडी देने के साधन हों, जिस बेसिस

पर आप से उनको कर्जा मिल सके, उतने ही लोगों की आबादी आप बताया करें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। कर्जा लेते वक्त तो 65 करोड़ आबादी बतायेंगे और जब गरीब तबके के आदमी रोजगार मांगते हैं, उसके लिये पैसा चाहते हैं तो कहा जाता है तुम्हारे पास कोई साधन नहीं है जिसके आधार पर गारन्टी दे सकें लिहाजा तुमको पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। जब वह आपको डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स देता है और देश के निफ्राज के अन्दर मदद करना चाहता है, तो उसको इस बेसिस पर क्यों ऐलिमिनेट किया जाता है कि बूक उसके पास गारन्टी देने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं है इसलिये उसको सरकार से कर्जा नहीं मिलेगा? आपकी इस नीति के बारे में मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना है कि लोगों को तबको है कि जब हम टैक्स देते हैं तो कम से कम उनके लिये इन्सानी जिन्दगी बसर करने का इंतजाम होना चाहिये। उनके लिये भी पीने का पानी, घर, तालीम और दवादारू की जरूरत है। यह भी नहीं होता। आज देहातों के अन्दर हजारों लोग काम के लिये घूमते फिरते हैं। मराठवाड़ा में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, हरिजन, दलित, मुग्या, मुग्या, बौद्ध और गरीब सम्मान हैं जिनको पीने के पानी की मुसीबत है। यह ताज्जुब की बात है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि उनके हाथ मजबूत करने के लिये, उनको स्थिर जीवन देने के लिये आपके इस बजट में क्या है? 60 करोड़ रुपये का इस्तेमाल सब लोगों को पानी देने के लिये है। पानी पिलाने की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट की होनी चाहिये, उस पर कितना खर्चा होगा, यह सवाल नहीं है।

मेरे ताल्लुक के निम्बानी, सावरगांव गांव में लोगों ने बिधान सभा चुनाव का बहिष्कार किया है, उनका कहना है कि पिछले 30 साल में उनको आपने पीने के लिये पानी नहीं दिया, यह उनका कहना दुस्त

[श्री केशवराव घोडगे]

है। गरीब लोगों को देहात में 4, 4 मील पानी के लिये जाना पड़ता है, परेशानी है। आपको कहना चाहिये कि पानी पिलाने की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है, नहीं तो आप कहिये कि हम पानी नहीं देते, आप टेक्स मत दो। आप नागरिक भी नहीं हैं।

आपने महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर शपथ लेकर यह प्रण किया है कि यहां राम-राज्य लायेंगे, गांधी राज्य लायेंगे। उसकी बात आप करते हैं। मुझे अफसोस में कहना पड़ता है कि इस जनता गवर्नमेंट को सोशलिज्म से अलर्जी है। यह सिर्फ गांधी राज्य और रामराज्य के बारे में कहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ राम राज्य हुआ ही नहीं, मगर ये राम-राज्य के नाम पर लोगों को उल्लू बना रहे हैं। लोगों के पास पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है, कहा जाता है कि रामराज्य आने वाला है, नौकरी मिलने वाली है, हटेली में जन्मत मिलने वाली है। यह सब गलत बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दलितों की मजदूरों की किसानों की मदद करना आपका फर्ज है। किसानों की जरायत को इंडस्ट्री समझकर उसको मदद दीजिये ताकि उनके लिये पानी और लाइट का इंतजाम हो। किसान के माल के लिए जायज दाम आप दीजिये। किसान चोर, डाकू नहीं है। किसान अपना माल खेतों में पैदा करता है लेकिन व्यापारी, दलाल लोग, चोर, डाकू उसको लूट ले जाते हैं, सरकार देखती रहती है। जब तक किसान के माल को उचित दाम पर नहीं करेंगे कोई फायदा नहीं है। किसान के माल का उचित दाम नहीं दिया जाता है।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो दलित वर्ग के लोग बसते हैं, बौद्ध समाज, भटके, चमंकार जो बसते हैं, इन तमाम को स्वयं एरिया समझकर आप इनका पुनर्वास कीजिये।

पानी और लाइट का इंतजाम इनके लिये कीजिये। लाइट गांव में आ जाती है लेकिन छोटे किसान, दलित आदिवासी किसान को नहीं मिल पाती है। गांव में नल का इंतजाम होता है लेकिन उन लोगों को कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। यह जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। वह लोग दौलतमन्द नहीं होते हैं, वह गरीब ही रहते हैं। पानी की लाइन आने, के बावजूद भी वह उससे महकूम रहते हैं। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। पानी और लाइट का कनेक्शन मुफ्त देना चाहिये।

जहां तक तालीम का ताल्लुक है यह भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। देहात के बच्चों का कलेब्राम किया जा रहा है वहां पढ़ाई का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है, उस्ताद नहीं होता है, न इमारत होती है। कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं है। पूरी की पूरी पीढ़ी बरबाद हो रही है। यह जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट को लेनी चाहिये। सभी प्राइवेट शिक्षा संस्थाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये।

देव और धर्म के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों रुपया भ्राम मौजूद है। उनके पास बड़ी बड़ी मूवेबल और इम-मूवेबल प्रापर्टी हैं। आप उनसे यह लीजिये और हर मजहब के बच्चों के लिये मुफ्त तालीम देने का इंतजाम कीजिये।

हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रस्ट और शिक्षा संस्था का रिजर्व फंड बीस ही आइडल पड़ा हुआ है। रिजर्व फंड का इस्तेमाल कर के आप बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। देहातों में बहुत से मनीलैंड्स हैं जो कि हर पार्टी की मदद करते हैं। हमारी पार्टी ही ईमानदार है, यह बात मैं नहीं कहूंगा, आपके पास ही मनीलैंड्स हैं ऐसी बात नहीं, हमारे पास भी मनीलैंड्स हैं। मनीलैंड्स की ऐसी जमात है जो लुटेरी है, खून चूसती है। चाहे कांग्रेस का राज्य हो या जनता पार्टी का

राज्य हो, वह अपना राज्य समझते हैं। वह कहते हैं हमारा राज है। उनका सूद इतना बुरा होता है कि लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं। देहात के मनीलैंड्स को सजा देने के लिये उनके ऊपर इनकमटैक्स लगाना चाहिये। उनके मकानों पर रेड होनी चाहिये। यहाँ शहरों में आप रेड करते हैं, यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन देहात में दीमक लगी हुई है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप इस तरफ जरूर ध्यान दीजिये क्योंकि देहात में इनका ही राज है।

हमारे यहाँ 2 रुपये 56 पैसे माहवार तनखाह है। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि 9 रुपये 56 पैसे तनखाह वाले लोग भी आज मौजूद हैं। मैं 20 साल से बराबर असेम्बली में कहता आ रहा हूँ कि आपको समाजवाद की भाषा कहने का क्या हक है? बराठवाड़ा में एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में सिर्फ 2-56 रुपये और 9-56 रुपये महीना दिया जाता है। आखिर वे भी इन्सान हैं। वे भी आजादी के लिए कुर्बानी करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन उन को डीयरलैस एलाउंस नहीं दिया जाता है, कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है।

जहाँ तक बेकारी को दूर करने के मसले का सवाल है, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने एम्प्लाय-मेंट गारंटी स्कीम के बारे में एक कानून पास कर वहाँ भेजा है, लेकिन यहाँ से उसे मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। वास्तव में यह कानून तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का पास करना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया; उल्टे अगर एक स्टेट ने ऐसा कानून पास किया है, तो उसे मंजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है। क्या यह राम राज्य है? क्या यह गांधी का राज्य है?

चर्मकारों और हंडलूम इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।

ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये, जिससे नौजवानों को यह अनुभव हो कि देश के विकास में उन्होंने भी काम करना है और इसमें उन का भी सक्रिय सहयोग लिया जा रहा है।

नादेड़ से उदगीर या लातूर तक और गंगाखेड़ से वोघन तक रेलवे लाइन की मांग काफ़ी समय से की जा रही है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस मांग को पूरा किया जाये।

अगर सही मानों में अष्टाचार का ख़त्म करना है और गरीब लोगों का भरोसा हासिल करना है, तो इस बात की जाँच करनी चाहिए कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को सियासी और सामाजिक कार्यकर्तियों की स्थावर और जंगम सम्पत्ति क्या थी और आज क्या है, और दौलत कमाने के लिए उस वक़्त उनका सोर्स क्या था और आज क्या है। अगर उन्होंने इललीगल मीन्स से प्रापर्टी हासिल की है, तो उन प्रापर्टी को छीन लिया जाय, और अगर उन्होंने ईमानदारी से पैसा जमा किया है, तो उसको सर्टिफाई किया जाये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से शुरू किया जाये और पैसा लगाया जाये कि 1947 में हम लोगों के पास कितनी मोटर, कितनी जमीन और कितने बंगले थे और आज हमारे पास क्या है। अगर लोक प्रतिनिधित्वों के पास दूसरों को लूटने का परवाना है, तो फिर हमें दूसरे लोगों को उपदेष्टा देने और अष्टाचार के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाने का क्या हक़ है। चैरिटी बिगिन्ज एट होम।

इसके अलावा लैंड रिफ़ार्म के अमल में लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे देश में अस्पृश्यता हिन्दूधर्म और ब्राह्मणधर्म की वजह से पैदा हुई है।

[श्री केशवराव घोडने]

जब तक हमारे देश में ब्राह्मिज्म की बीमारी रहेगी, तब तक अस्पृश्यता कभी नहीं हट सकती है। जब तक शंकराचार्य की फ़िलासफ़ी को ख़त्म नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक दलित समाज को इन्साफ़ नहीं मिलेगा। क्या जनता पार्टी इस के लिए तैयार है? महात्मा गांधी तो वर्णाश्रम के पुजारी थे। विनोबा भावे भी वर्णाश्रम के समर्थक हैं। क्या उन वे उपवेशी और विचार-धारा पर चल कर इस देश में जातिवाद ख़त्म होगा? इसलिये इस बारे में उनकी बात कहना लोगों की आँखों में धूल झाँकना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशलिज्म के बग़ैर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई ममला हल नहीं हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नौकरियों पर सीलिंग लगाना चाहिए। जिस के पास जमीन या बिजनेस है, उसको नौकरी नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। जिस के पास कुछ नहीं है, उसे नौकरी दी जाये। जो इकानोमिकली बैकवर्ड हैं—जात के बेसिस पर नहीं—, उन्हें सब सहुलियतें देनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा नियो-बुडिस्ट्स को भी ग़्भी सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये।

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much that at last I get an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill although I wanted to speak on the Demands of some Ministries.

Sir, as I was not sure of getting an opportunity to participate in the debate I have not come prepared with all the statistics, etc. and, as such, I shall be speaking extempore.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I listened to speeches from the Opposite side I was reminded of a great Sanskrit saying:

स्कंधं न वाधति राजन्
तव वाधति वाधते

Its exact English rendering will be: It does not pain what they say but the very fact that they are pained it pains me. For the last thirty years they have been the father of misdeeds and misrule. They never tried for improvement and it is surprising that they are accusing the Janata Government of all their deeds. Janata Government is hardly 400 days old. It is not a very great period in the life history of a country. It is merely accusing to find fault or to give a bad name before hanging. There is a famous saying: Give a bad name to a dog and then hang him. The whole spirit of the Opposition debate seems to me like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Prime Minister was replying to a motion on the law and order situation in the country he made a very practical approach when he said that it is not the question of Government not tackling this problem but this malady or the law and order situation is not created by the Government. Government has not misused its powers in any way. I would like to say that under the leadership of Shri Morarji Desai and the leadership of Shri Charan Singh, the Home Minister they are trying their best to create a national consensus by way of discussion with the opposition and other leaders so as to create a golden means between the Ruling party and the opposition to face this national problem equally. So, we have created a post equal to Cabinet Minister's in the Government for the opposition leader. They have recognised this. I should say that probably our budget and our Government policy are to the point in so far as our commitment to the people is concerned. It definitely lacks 4-point and 20-point programmes—all the 420 points! They say that there is no colour, no lustre in the budget. They say that they do not see any new projects being proposed. They do not find any new items being included. But

our Prime Minister and other Ministers are not going to lay the foundation stones without the feasibility report being prepared. They do not want to delude the public. Mere slogans of our former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, did not carry much weight. It pains me to say that she is a famous actress on the political arena. And certainly, Shri Morarji Desai is not like that. Certainly, the Janata Government does not believe in that. Therefore, they do not find any colour, they do not believe in any 'isms'. They do not find any window dressing. But it is a pragmatic budget. An expert on socialism that is, C.E.M. Joade said that "socialism has lost its cap which everybody wears". So, we believe in social justice social consciousness and the power to share with the people of India and we also believe in sharing with the Opposition even in matters like the Constitution amendment. We have also eschewed socialism. We have not used the word 'Socialism'. Everybody used it. But we believe in social justice, social conscience and the people must be aroused. We believe in it and it must be shared by the Opposition. Therefore, in every policy of the nation in solving the national problems the Janata Government and the Opposition should meet and discuss and come to the conclusion and they should not throw mud on each other. But we should rise to the occasion and work together. 'Thus far and no further'. After 30 years, here is a Government where we have recognised the Opposition in its proper honour.

Now, I would like to ask one thing. Who is responsible for the so called agitation before the Lucknow Assembly? Who are responsible for the Writers' Building agitation and all that? Who is responsible for inciting the students against the Government? It has already been declared that in consultation with the Opposition leaders we should create a national consciousness in regard to these problems. In the matter of Constitution amendment and such other issues, we

have already achieved that. These are not small things. I would therefore appeal that the Opposition must join in hands with the Janata Government to solve our problems, because the law and order situation is not a Governmental problem. It is a national problem. The Opposition leader, Shri Stephen said: "We do not believe in statistics. It is a blind way of assessing things. But I would like to mention that in any Company, business house or for the University results, everywhere statistics is the main lever used to assess the results. I do not understand how a responsible Opposition leader like Mr. Stephen, would say that he does not believe in statistics. It seems that he wants only platform speeches. But he does not believe in creating a congenial situation and there is no speech in Parliament which is prepared to meet the challenge. India is not the only country where you find this law and order situation. Whether it is a Socialist country like the U.S.S.R. or affluent country like the U.S.A. you will find a lot of rape and more social crimes in those countries, not because it is an economic issue, not because it is a Governmental issue alone, but it is because of absence of social relationship. The law and order situation in those countries is worse than that of India. The law and order issue is an internal issue of each country and it arises because of the absence of social relationship and deterioration of human values. The students indiscipline is due to the generation gap. The psychologists the researchers and everybody should divert their attention to solve this problem. It is not a salutary problem of the Government. The responsibility should not lie on the Police constable for such a violence and by suspending him or by demanding resignation of the Home Minister would not solve the problem. I would therefore request the Opposition to rise to the occasion. You know what is happening in the U.S.A. In New York city, every day, on every celebration day, you will find some crimes. They are social crimes. We

[Shri Sarat Kar]

have committed that we will repeal MISA, we have committed that there would not be any Preventive Detention. But at the same time, we must distinguish and differentiate between the common man and the criminals. So many issues are to be sorted out. So many issues are discussed in the national forum, in the press and on the public platform and if you really value and judge these things, you will find that the outcome of these discussions is dependent on our public life. Anyway, I would say that our Government is not responsible for this law and order situation and that too statistically it is not encouraging this. It is a fact.

Now, when we come to education, we are facing criticism there also. But I do not know why there are disturbances in the Universities and colleges. There is a great generation gap between the modern students and the teachers. They do not understand what is done by them is against the law. They do not know what is the balance between the law and legality, what is the balance between the authority and the individual. Practically, they have no teachers like the ancient Acharyas who can inspire and inculcate the spirit of dedication among the students. But I find what we are doing is that we are inciting the students. We have to go a deep in these problems so that we can find out solution to them. If you feel that today that party is in power and let us have a handful of students, some money and some goondas and create a law and order problem, that will not be in the interest of the country. Let us shun it for ever. For thirty years we have cheated ourselves. Most of the brilliant potential of the country could not rise to the occasion because we have not cleared all these bottlenecks. They are criticising the Janata Government and say that the budget lacks luster and colour. But Dr. Baldev Singh had stated that 40 per cent had been diverted to agriculture. We claim that our country is agricultural country and we have to

depend upon marginal farmers and so on. Now we have made a departure and it is a great departure. 40 per cent is allowed for agriculture and for rural development so as to ensure water and wells and rural roads so that villagers could transport grain; there is concentrated attention on irrigation. It is not high sounding; it is nothing like the image and slogan like 'garibi hatao', or ten point or twenty point programme. If you go deep into it, you will see the good intention; it is intended to ameliorate the life of the poor and the down-trodden people. I congratulate our Finance Minister; he has taken a bold step without caring for what people call the government; they say they are reactionaries and the others are socialists and this and that. It does not matter. He is a great pragmatists. If you see the reports of the different ministries, for instance the report on the energy ministry or steel and mines ministry, you will find new projects and new achievements recorded there or some discussion about foreign collaboration is taking place and so on. These are not publicity oriented stunts; our government does not believe in that. During the time of the previous government when they took up any programme, there were headlines, photographs and television coverage and so on and so forth and again at the time of election, it was going on; those things were going on at the time of the previous government. These things are not there now and people are unable to know what is happening. Churchill said once that politics was to portend everything for tomorrow and the next day and explain why it did not happen. That was the whole history of the Congress administration. There is departure from that; people are dissatisfied and there is growing discontent because Janata is not capable of acting in the political arena of which Indira Gandhi was capable; it is not capable of window dressing, slogans and high sounding utterances. I remember that when the Finance Minister passed an ordinance demonetising high denomination notes

what happened. We know who had to incur losses. People said: at last the Janata Government did it. They wanted something spectacular. So I also request the Janata Government not to elude itself but do something so as to attract public mind; they should think of public relations and publicity and rise to the occasion.

Coming to some of the few points which had been discussed, there was criticism against our Minister, especially the Home Minister, that nothing had been done by the Home Ministry except setting up of commissions. Is it true? Some people also said: he is not Charan Singh but Commission Singh; we are incurring huge losses on account of commissions. Has nothing been done? Has not the rule of law been restored, democracy renewed, and second freedom in Indian history restored? For these things we were committed to the people. Ministers are servants of the people; the people are the masters. These things were there in the election manifesto, that commissions must be set up, let it be anybody, whether it is Prime Minister or President they must come to both, unlike Indira Gandhi's regime when the Prime Minister and President were above law. In the world history it is a great happening. There is a saying:

स्वर्धं न बाधति राजन्
तव बाधति बाधने ।

It means: It is not painful to me what they say, but the very fact that it pains them is painful to me. The ex Prime Minister has to face the Commission; whatever may be the amount it is a democratic government which believes in certain values; it is for values; it is for democracy. Why should there be this Parliament; every minute we are spending over Rs. 2000. For what? This is a great national talking shop. We are spending because we want to perpetuate democracy in the history of mankind, in the world history. Similarly a Commission may spend lakhs and crores but it will be

to decide the rule of law. There cannot be hereditary succession, from grandpapa, to mother, daughter, son; it cannot continue here. We have got a national verdict on that issue. They want to divert the attention of the country from these achievements, including the Shah Commission, to disturbances which they created and tried to gherao Morarji Desai who believes in non-violence and satyagraha. So, all these things will not do. I would request the Opposition leaders to come forward and to rise to the occasion.

While supporting the Finance Bill in toto, I would request our Finance Minister and the Government to do something for Orissa because 75 per cent of the people there are below the poverty line. Our Government has decided that there should be no regional imbalance. Hence, I would request that the Government of India should adopt a particular State like Orissa as a mother adopts a child and rear up all the potencies that are there. We have mineral resources. The British Government tried to connect Calcutta with Madras and therefore there is South-Eastern railway line. But no new railway line has been laid there. Cuttack was a city before America was discovered and we do not have a big railway station there. You will be surprised to know all these things. I will not enumerate all those things.

In the field of agriculture, Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project has been stopped. I would request the Agriculture Minister through our Finance Minister that he should revive it because the coastal area is full of water and it should be irrigated and the project should not be stopped. The Congress Government could not complete the Project. In my area, Birupa-Gangati Island Irrigation Scheme, Mahanadi Chitrothpala Island Irrigation Scheme should be revived. We have forest resources which should be made full use of and there is a great potentiality for development of tourism, a road from Korarak to Bhubaneswar, a direct flight, all these things

(Shri Sarat Kar.)

will bring money to the Government of Orissa. It has been said that Orissa is the richest State in India, but the poorest people live there. Only if there is investment, only if the nation adopts that State as an example, Orissa will become just like West Germany or Japan.

I request that there should be more investment in every department. In reply to one of my questions, as to whether the Finance Minister will consider giving financial aid to Orissa liberally, he committed favourably. I would only ask him to fulfil that commitment. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpeta): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the Finance Bill.

The present Budget is mostly favourable to the capitalists profiteers, black-marketeers, hoarders dishonest traders, food adulterators and not to the poor people of our country. During the Congress regime, blackmarketeers and hoarders were punished, but now they are exempted from any punishment or any restriction as they have taken oath to amend their character, as if they have now turned to be vegetarian tigers.

Assam is situated on the border of China, Burma and Bangladesh. Smugglers are very active in that area. In Assam there is acute shortage of food-grains and essential commodities. Assam is a State with some peculiar problems—turbulent rivers, rich and unutilised forest resources, huge unutilised mineral resources. But there is no big industry in Assam. When we talk of big industries, the Central Government will say: "There is no broad gauge link and so there is no scope for industries." Again when we talk of broadgauge line, the Central Government says: "There is no big industry and so there is no need for a broadgauge line." This is the condition of the people of Assam. There are some plain Tribal people, Christians, Muslims and scheduled castes

and scheduled tribes in Assam. The Tribal people want to have a separate new State, namely, "Udayachal." If this is agreed to, then there is another set of people who want to have another State namely, "Kamatpura." They will also demand. I appeal to the Government not to indulge in such division of Assam State according to the whims and fancies of a group of people. This demand for a separate State should not be agreed to for the sake of integrity of the nation.

There is a bureaucratic set up all over the country on agricultural land particularly in Assam. Since independence, Assam Government have taken series of actions for decentralising the bureaucratic set up. Abolition of Zamindari system, ceiling laws and amendment of other tenancy laws in both plain and hill districts have not helped the agriculturists of Assam. Till now a huge quantity of land is possessed by the non-agriculturist owners who derive the benefit from the land though the same is cultivated by the poor cultivators. Taking advantage of these land reform laws, some revenue officers acted whimsically in regard to distribution of government khas land and surplus ceiling land. As a result of this, the actual landless agriculturists did not get land. There are some instances in my constituency. There was a general principle that every river-eroded landless family will be allotted 10 bighas of agricultural land in a government reserve. But at the time of settlement, all were allotted 9 bighas of land whereas families belonging to the minority community were allotted only 6 bighas of land. Such a kind of discrimination was made by the officers and I draw the attention of the Revenue Minister to this. Also, when some river-eroded people took shelter in government khas reserve, the Government passed an order to evict them, although there is a principle that if a genuine deserving person is the encroacher, he should be given alternate settlement to which he should be shifted. But it is a matter of great regret that while both majority and

minority community families encroached on government land, only the minority community families were evicted and the majority community families were allowed to remain there. This kind of discrimination was done by the officers. Whether it is Janata Government or Congress Government, it does not matter. We want justice and there should be no discrimination against the minority community. The same set of officers are still there. I appeal to the Government to punish those officers who indulged in this sort of activities.

Assam is a State with some peculiar problems of agriculturists. 80 per cent of the people of Assam are agriculturists. They have got no other source of income. The mighty Brahmaputra running through the heart of Assam can be called as a blessing to the Assam agriculturist as it brings fertility to the soil. It can also be called as the river of sorrow because of the devastating floods which cause extensive damage to the crops and kills the cattle population. Every year thousands of families are rendered homeless by the river erosion caused by Brahmaputra. This is an additional problem upon the Assam Government to settle these river-eroded people. Every year thousands of people take shelter upon the embankment and PWD Road after erosion. This additional burden cannot be met from the Assam Government's funds. I appeal to the Central Government to allot some additional amount in this respect to settle the poor river-eroded people every year.

Assam agriculturists mainly depend upon rice, jute, tea and other cash crops. Formerly Assamese people did not grow wheat. But during the green revolution, some of our agriculturists have learnt the habit of wheat cultivation. Wheat grows luxuriously in the irrigated areas, but where there is no water-supply, there is no achievement of wheat-growing.

Government have spent a huge amount on construction of canals, but no water is supplied through these canals!

Sir, the cultivators with a great hope sow crops to harvest after 3 or 4 months and with that hope they spend every pie in their pocket for cultivation. But due to natural calamities, due to heavy rainfall or floods, when those crops are damaged, they have to face the crisis because they have got no fixed income, no medical facilities, no railway passes, no free quarters and other facilities enjoyed by the Government employees. So what do they do? They resort to borrowing from the rich people for meeting their expenses. This is the inherent defect of the Indian agriculturists. For the welfare of the agriculturists, Government should make alternative arrangement to prevent them from borrowing from Mahajans at a high rate of interest. The Assam Government has passed legislation in this regard, but only 5 per cent of the poor cultivators are benefited and not all. But it is a matter of great regret that the Government did not make immediate arrangements so that the farmers would get loans from the Government.

Sir, I am to say something about the prices of agricultural products. I do not say that the prices of foodgrains should be fixed at a higher rate because the poor people will suffer. But I say that the cost of production of paddy and wheat at present is double the present price. If you calculate the cost of land, labour and capital organisation, it is obvious that the cost of production of paddy, wheat, sugar and mustard oilseeds is double the existing price. So, it is the poor people who suffer and it should not be. The Government should look into the prices of cash crops. If the prices of cash crops are fixed higher, then the poor cultivators will be benefited and no body will be effected in this respect. So I appeal to the Government to fix the prices of cash crops at a higher rate.

[Shri Ismail Hussain Khan]

The condition of jute growers in Assam, Bengal and Bihar is horrible. It looks as if they have to work for the whole year without any profit and it is only a sheer waste of their labour. The jute of Assam is a very vital cash crop for the agriculturist. They produce the major quantity of jute in India. But the jute growers do not get a proper price. All the intermediate traders get the full benefit because there is no jute mill in Assam. The bulk of the jute grown in Assam is dumped in the Calcutta market. There are no water transport facilities from Assam to Calcutta and there is a no jute mill available in Assam. So, the jute growers automatically do not get a proper price for the jute. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to start a jute mill in Assam and I also want an assurance from the Government that they would ensure that the agriculturists get a reasonable price for the jute.

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister to fix a quota of jobs for agriculturists. If it is fixed, then there will be no agitation as it is existing in other States because the children of agricultural labour do not get service under the Government.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that lakhs of rupees were spent as UGC grants for education. In my constituency there is a college by name Bajali college. There was a case of misappropriation against that college. In 1976 when I mentioned this to the hon. Minister, he replied that there are as many as 22 colleges which have misappropriated this grant. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the cases up till now have been pursued and the guilty persons prosecuted. After the Janata Party came into power, the cases seem to have been dropped. But this money should not be allowed to be misappropriated.

The standard of education in colleges is very horrible. I met one

student of the Lucknow University when he was appearing in the Law examination. He told me that all the students took books from the table, and were copying. This type of an examination was there. When the invigilator went to him, he said: "We have waged a great struggle against the Congress Government. यह मौका हमको नहीं देने, इतनी मेहनत कर के हमने सरकार बदलवाई है। आप कुर्सी पर बैठ जाइय, हमको मौका दीजिए।"

Such a type of administration is going on the universities and colleges. I again appeal to the hon. Minister that the rural, primary education should be looked into, because up till now, there have been several schools, with only one teacher in Assam. There are five classes to be taught by one teacher in L.P. Schools. If that teacher is absent, that day the school goes without a teacher. So, at least one class-wise teacher is necessary. If not, at least 3 or 4 teachers should be there. With these words, I conclude.

श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुभन (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया। आप जानते हैं कि संसद-सदस्य जो अपने क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधि होता है और वहाँ के सुख-दुख सुनाने का उसे अवसर मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन बहुत कम अवसर मिल पाता है, फिर भी मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने के लिये वित्त मंत्री को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जनता सरकार की जो घोषणा थी कि योजना ग्राम प्रधान और किसान प्रधान हो उसके अनुकूल ही यह बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है। चूँकि पूरी ग्रामवर्गी का 40वाँ हिस्सा आप

ग्राम क्षेत्र और कृषि क्षेत्र पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका जो वायदा है, वह बहुत कुछ पूरा होने वाला है।

कृषि हमारी केवल भौतिक सम्पदा ही नहीं है, आध्यात्मिक सम्पदा भी है। वैदिक ऋषियों ने अपनी ऋचाओं में कहा है—“पर्यन्तो वर्तु, फलवत्यो न श्रोत्रयः पञ्चन्नाम्”, यानी पानी की बहुलता हो, अन्न की उपज हो। उपनिषद् ने ब्रह्म साधना के साथ आदेश दिया—‘अन्नं बहु कुर्वीत’। अन्न अधिक उपजाओ। कवियों नाटककारों ने भरत वाक्य को परम्परा दी—‘पृथिवी शल्यशालिनी’। उन्होंने खेती में सहयोग को प्रशस्ति दी थी। इसी तरह आपने किसानजीवि और ग्रामोत्थानकारी बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

भारत गांवों में बसता है। अगर आप दूसरे देशों के साथ तुलना करें तो यह स्वतः प्रमाणित हो जाता है। फिर भी भारत में संसार की 14 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या है और कृषि भूमि 2.2 प्रतिशत ही। अतः अनिवार्य है कि बंजर भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाकर आप खेती के द्वारा किसान का हित करें और खेतों को अनाधिक टुकड़ों में न बंटने दें।

खेती के लिये खाद आवश्यक है, दुनिया के देशों में एकड़ पीछे 90 किलो खाद उपलब्ध कराई जाती है लेकिन अपने यहां 6, 7 किलो भी मुश्किल से मिलती है। यहां 45 करोड़ किसान हैं और गाय-बैल-बछड़ों की कुल संख्या 18 करोड़ है जिसमें जोत के लिये 5 करोड़ से अधिक बैल नहीं हैं। यहां खेत टुकड़ों में हैं और 75 प्रतिशत बैलों से जोते जाते हैं। उन्हें अच्छा बीज सुलभता से नहीं मिलता है। जो खाद्यान्न 1, डेढ़ रुपये किलो बिकता है वही बीज

के रूप में 6, 7 रुपये किलो में उन्हें मिलता है। ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका में यह अन्तर डबोड़े से अधिक नहीं होने दिया जाता।

इन्हीं सब कमियों के कारण जहां अमेरिका में एक किसान 20 परिवार को खिलाता है, भारत का किसान अपने परिवार को 6 महीने भी नहीं खिला सकता। गेहूं के उत्पादन में हम ने अवश्य लक्ष्य पूरा किया है, किन्तु धान की उपज आवश्यकता को देखते हुए अभी आधी भी नहीं हो पाई है। 12½ करोड़ टन की आवश्यकता की तुलना में हम 6 करोड़ टन धान उपजा पाये हैं। इस और अनुसंधान होना चाहिये और धान उपजाने वाले क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। धान वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र में होता है, परन्तु वहां बराबर बाढ़ और सूखे का भय बना रहता है।

धान-पान-मखान वाला हमारा क्षेत्र दरभंगा प्रमंडल डम दिशा में सर्वाधिक उपेक्षित है। वहां वर्षा के समय नदियों में बहुधा बाढ़ आती है और फसलों को धो-पोंछ जाती है। फिर जब साहमी किसान दोबारा बुवाई करता है, तो तब तक पानी सुख जाता है।

होना यह चाहिए कि वर्षा का फालतू पानी रेजरवायर बना कर जमा किया जाये और समय पर उससे मिर्चाई का काम चलाया जाये।

यहां यह भी कहना अग्रसंगिक नहीं होगा कि कोसी योजना का लक्ष्य 16 लाख एकड़ मिर्चाई का रखा गया था, परन्तु उस में केवल डेढ़ लाख एकड़ ही सिंचित होता है। पश्चिमी नहर योजना खटाई में पड़ी गई है। गंडक योजना कभी पूरी होगी, कहा नहीं जा सकता।

वज्रानिर्वाहों का अनुमान है कि देश भर में 40 करोड़ हेक्टेयर मीटर पानी बरसता है,

[श्री सुरेंद्र झा सुमन]

जिस में से सिर्फ 6 करोड़ हेक्टेयर मीटर पानी का उपयोग होता है, और शेष पानी बह जाता है। इस के लिए वैज्ञानिक उपाय सोचने चाहिए।

श्रीमन संसद-सदस्यों को जहां राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से विचार करना पड़ता है, वहां ब अपने प्रांत तथा क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को भी नजर-अंदाज नहीं कर सकते। हम जिस प्रांत से आते हैं—बिहार, वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से 16वां राज्य और ज्वलन्त समस्याओं का राज्य है। प्राकृतिक सम्पदा, उपजाऊ जमीन और श्रमिक शक्ति रहते हुए भी वहां गरीबी सर्वाधिक है। उस में भी उत्तर बिहार तथा दरभंगा प्रमंडल सब से गया-बीता है। राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण संगठन के अनुसार देश में एक एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले 5½ करोड़ किसानों में से 52 लाख बिहार में ही हैं। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे सम्पूर्ण देश का पंचमांश वहीं पर है। जहां भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति औसत आयदानी 856 रुपये है, वहां बिहार की औसत प्रति-व्यक्ति आयदानी केवल 600 रुपये है।

बाढ़ से डेढ़ दशक में जहां देशभर में 29 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि बर्बाद हुई, वहां केवल बिहार में 5.8 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को क्षति पहुंची। सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार केवल 1975 में ही पूरे देश में बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति 4 अरब पौने 67 करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई, जबकि केवल बिहार में ही 2 अरब साठे 26 करोड़ रुपये की बर्बादी हुई, और इस में सिर्फ दरभंगा प्रमंडल की क्षति 60 करोड़ रुपये की थी।

बिहार में कोई उद्योग-धंधा नहीं है। गांवों में सड़क नहीं हैं। बिहार में पहली रेलवे लाइन 1875 में—आज से 103 वर्ष पहले—समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा लाइन बनी थी, और वह भी अकाल के कारण। परन्तु उसे बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की असम्य

उपेक्षा अभी तक जारी है। मैं रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि पिछले सभी रेल मंत्रियों ने इस बारे में बचन दिया था। दूसरी जगह रेलवे लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति हो रही है, मगर दरभंगा की उपेक्षा की जा रही है, जिस से वहां बैचैनी बहुत बढ़ रही है।

दरभंगा रैडियो का विकास अधूरा है। मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से ग्रांट की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है। संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय उपेक्षित है। कोसी पश्चिमी नहर की योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। मैथिली भाषा को सांविधानिक स्वीकृति की मांग युगों से पूरी नहीं हुई है। यहां सड़क बांध नहीं है। नदीमातक मिथिला में पुल बांध नहीं हैं। इस कृषि-भूमि में, प्रथम हलधर राजर्षि जनक की भूमि में, हलधर जनता सरकार में भी उपेक्षा का नहीं, अपेक्षा का अनुरोध करता हूं।

उत्तर बिहार, खासकर निरहुत-मिथिला में आम लीची के बागान बहुत हैं, परन्तु वे दो दो, तीन तीन माल बहुधा फल नहीं देते हैं। इस का अनुसंधान और सुधार होना चाहिए।

वन विभाग कृषि मंत्रालय का अंग है। वन-जंगलों के विकास से पशुधन का विकास होगा और हरित क्रांति के साथ श्वेत क्रांति सफल होगी। दूध-फल के उत्पादन द्वारा स्वास्थ्य योजना सफल होगी। फल का उपभोग जहां अमरीका में प्रति-व्यक्ति 445 पाउंड और इंग्लैंड में 282 पाउंड है, वहां भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति 22 पाउंड ही उपलब्ध होता है। जहां दूसरे देशों में वन सम्पदा राष्ट्रीय आय का 30 प्रतिशत है, वहां भारत में केवल डेढ़ प्रतिशत है।

अंत में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लिए व्यापक परिधि वाले वित्त विनियमों के प्रसंग में सूत्र रूप में मेरा निवेदन है कि :—

आय की प्रपेक्षा व्यय पर विशेष कराधान हो। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की अधिक शाखाएँ खुलें, लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और युवकों को रोजगार जुटाने के लिए पूँजी का प्रबंध हो।

17.59 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYYAR in the Chair]

भारत के 5,67,332 गांवों में मे लगभग 4 लाख गांवों में सड़क नहीं हैं। उन्हीं प्रगति के पहले चरण में चलने की गति दी जाये।

मैं तो कहूँ कि जनता सरकार यदि केबल गांव गांव में सड़क पहुँचा दे तो उसका कृतित्व सर्वाधिक सफल हो और निश्चय जाय।

देश में आवास घरों की बहुत कमी है। पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरंभ में शहरों में 32 लाख एवं गांवों में 1 करोड़ 15 लाख आवास घरों की कमी है। इस ओर गृह निर्माण संस्थाओं, सहकारिता एवं ऋण दान द्वारा मसला हल किया जाय।

18 hrs.

शिक्षण को समवर्ती सूची कान्फ्रेंट लिस्ट में लिया जाय। साक्षरता अभियान के प्रसंग में गांव गांव में पुस्तकालय केन्द्र खोले जाय।

संबार विभाग द्वारा इस समय 45 सी व्यक्तियों पर डाक सेवा के लिए पोस्ट आफिस खुलता है। उसे दो हजार सख्या पर रखा जाय।

प्रत्येक पंचायत में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोला जाय। प्रत्येक प्रखण्ड में भ्रम विभाग द्वारा

रोजगार चाहने वालों की निबन्धन-व्यवस्था हो। पर्यटन मंत्रालय टूरिस्ट होटलों के साथ साथ सस्ते दर पर जनता होटल भी बनाए। सस्ते मूल्य की टूकनें 500 जनसंख्या पर खोली जायें। आकाशवाणी द्वारा ज्ञान विज्ञान के साथ कृषि कौशल पर स्थानीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से अधिकाधिक प्रसारण किया जाय। सिनेमा एवं विज्ञापन चित्रों में अश्लीलता के प्रति सक्ती बर्ती जाय। स्कूल कालेज साल में अधिकांश बन्द रहते हैं। कारखानों में तालाबन्दी हड़ताल चलती रहती है, अपराध कर्मियों की गतिविधि बढ़ती रहती है, उन की रोकथाम पर अविलम्ब ध्यान दिया जाये।

अभी तक हम संरक्षण आरक्षण युग में ही चल रहे हैं। संविधान के मन्व्य के अनुसार सबको समान अवसर-मुविधा देकर आरक्षित-आरक्षित के भेदभाव और भ्रमगाव को दूर करने का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय युवकों के लिए मताधिकार की सीमा घटायी जाये। उसे 21 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष की जाय। सरकारी सेवा में भर्ती होने की आयु सीमा बढ़ाई जाये। इत्यादि बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन का पिपटपेयण कर सदन का समय मैं नहीं लूँगा।

अंत में कालिदास के शब्दों में तब-आधिक वर्ष की यह शुभ कामना प्रस्तुत करूँगा—

सर्वे भवन्तु मुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखभाग्भवेत्।

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA (Bellary): Madam, Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill.

It is unfortunate that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not allotted sufficient time to discuss the

[Shri K. S. Veerabhadrapa]

Demands for Grants of many Ministries. Vital Ministries like the Ministry of Steel and Mines have never been given time. Last year as well as this year, the Tourism Ministry was not discussed. I earnestly request through you Madam Chairman to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister at least from next time onwards, to allot sufficient time for discussing Demands of various Ministries.

Coming to the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I am very much pained to know that in my constituency i.e., Bellary-Hospet region, a steel plant was to come up. We have been waiting for it for the last 7 years. Last year, when I made a speech and pointed it out to the Minister, he assured me that he would do something about it. Now the metallurgical engineering consultants have already given the report and the DPR is ready. The land required for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant has already been acquired and infrastructure like power and other things are ready. Even other formalities have also been completed. But the Minister is not somehow happy to announce that he will take up this project. I do not know whether he has got any problem or political motive in this. Our region is rich in all mineral resources. In iron-ore and manganese, it has one of the best deposits in the world. For the past 20 years, we are only exporting ore. How long can we do it? Is it for ever? Is it the intention of the Government that we will only mine and export to foreign countries? Certainly not. I hope that the Government will think about this and to get an added value to our mineral resources. Karnataka must have a steel plant, that is, Vijayanagar Steel Plant.

As you know, the country's wealth is measured in terms of steel production. Such being the case, the Government should assure or allot certain funds for development of some infra-structure facilities, like, buildings, roads, power and water

supply, etc. It is painful to note that the Government has allotted only Rs. 1 crore for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. The cost of the steel plant amounts to Rs. 1,580 crores. An amount of Rs. 1 crore is nothing as against the cost of this project. As such, I presume, that the Government or the Minister is politically motivated and they do not want to take up this project at all.

There is another point that 9,200 acres of land have been acquired from the poor agriculturists depriving of their main livelihood. We all persuaded the agriculturists to part with their land for this project. What happens to these agricultural lands? The agriculturists thought that the steel plant would be coming up and, therefore, parted with their lands. They thought that if the steel plant comes up, they will get some jobs or something else and they will live happily. Now, their lands have been acquired but the steel plant is not coming up. They are in a dilemma. They cannot earn their livelihood at all. I want to know, if you cannot start the steel plant there, are you going to give back the lands to respective ryots or leave the land follow? That will be a mad act. It is unfortunate that the Steel Minister is bent upon creating a sort of politically-misconceived notion that the steel plant is going to be shelved. Why? After all, to have a steel plant is the birth-right of Karnataka. We cannot allow this project to be just neglected like this.

The Minister says that port-oriented Mangalore steel plant is going to be taken up. But when everything is ready, he does not want to take it up. Just as an eye-wash, he says that it will be taken up. Mangalore has not land which can be acquired. There is very little bit of land available. 9,200 acres of land is required for the steel plant. They cannot get it; it is not available. There is no even land. Even if they want to have whatever land is available, there is

no objection. But I would only request that Mangalore steel plant should not be a substitute for the Vijayanagar steel plant. Moreover, there is no ore available nearby Mangalore which can be used for the steel plant. As such, they have to take ore from the Hospet-Bellary region. For 1 tonne of finished goods, you require 4 tonnes of raw material. To transport 4 tonnes of raw material is much more costlier to transport 1 tonne of finished goods to the port. If the Government wants to export steel, it is as well they can export from Vijayanagar steel plant.

I understand, in the rolling Plan, Rs. 195 crores have been allotted for the Vizag steel plant as against Rs. 5 crores for the Vijayanagar steel plant. Why this discrimination? We do not want to tolerate this kind of negligence with regard to the Vijayanagar steel plant. As you know, there is already a General Manager; the Vijayanagar steel plant office is functioning at Bangalore; the MECON consultants office is functioning; at Bangalore, there are nearly 300 engineers who are working there now. They are idling away their time. Is it the intention of the Government to allow these officers to idle away their time? Certainly not. After all, valuable money and time is wasted merely on not taking a correct decision regarding this plant. I earnestly request the Government that this is an essential steel plant and should be taken up early and adequate fund should be allotted. I suggest that at least a blast furnace complex to produce about one million tonnes of pig iron could be put up at a cost of Rs. 350 crores at Vijayanagar Simultaneously with that of Visakhapatnam. I earnestly request the Steel Minister to take up this venture in Karnataka.

The second thing I want to mention here is that in our part there is an important tourist centre known as Ruins of Hampi. I may tell you that Ministry of Tourism was not discussed and voted here in this House last year

as well as this year. I wanted to discuss about this last year and this year also. But, unfortunately, I was not able to discuss it. It is a ruin which is spread over 9 sq. miles. It is a famous Vijay Nagar empire and is attracting inland and foreign tourists. There is no proper accommodation; there is no tourist home or anything like that. In 1971, the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation had laid the foundation stone for a youth hostel. But so far it has remained as a foundation-stone and nothing has come up. I earnestly request the Minister of Tourism to allot some fund for the development of this tourist centre, for purchase of vehicles to move about in the vicinity of ruins. I also request that Sound and Light Show be arranged at the Lotus Mahal or at a suitable place.

Then there is a hill station called Ramgrah in Sandur taluka of Bellary district. The Britishers used to use this Hill Station as a summer health resort. There is a good plateau on the top of the Hill which is about 3500 feet above Sea level. It is ideally suited for development as Tourist cum Holiday Resort.

This has not developed properly. I request the Minister that this tiny hill station may be developed as Tourist cum Holiday Resort.

Regarding railway lines in Karnataka, no new railway line has been laid so far. I have already requested the Minister of Railways to lay two major railway lines—one from Kuttur to Harihara and another from Hublie to Karvar. By laying these two railway lines will ensure quick transport facility to development of four harbours—Goa, Karva, Mangalore and Madras in Bellary Hospet-section. That should be taken up immediately.

Regarding sales tax, abolition of sales tax has hit not only the Karnataka State but other States also. As far as States are concerned, it is a major source of their income. If sales tax is abolished, no development can

[Shri K. S. Veerabhadrapa]

take place. I earnestly request that sales tax should not be abolished because it is a major source of income, as far as States are concerned. You are talking about the poor agriculturists and the weaker sections. But you have levied 2 per cent excise duty on the electricity which will be a great burden on them. Already 50 per cent rate in tariffs has been increased. It is not advisable. As such, I request that this excise duty should also be dropped.

As far as commercial banks are concerned, they are not giving loans to the village artisans and other weaker sections. Since one year no loan has been given. I request the finance Minister to direct the commercial banks to advance loans at least to identified small farmers and village artisans.

To ensure fair price to the agriculturists, Government should start agro-based industry wherever it is possible. The farmer should get the necessary inputs at reasonable price.

Lastly, I suggest that the Government should ensure by and large that all the agriculture families should possess at least one irrigation well for earning their livelihood in a better way.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Before I refer to the specific provisions of the Finance Bill, let me refer to an important aspect of the budget. It is regarding the deficit amount of over Rs. 1000 crores. My friend, Mr. Venkataraman, spoke yesterday and stated that the only bold feature in this budget was the boldness of the Finance Minister in leaving a huge deficit of over Rs. 1000 crores by way of a budgetary gap. Today Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan also referred to that aspect. This, certainly, is a serious matter—a very sizeable sum of over Rs. 1,000 crores being left uncovered under the Budget. The Finance Minister has referred to a series of measures in his Budget speech which, according to him, would reduce

substantially this gap. However, my hon. friend who spoke yesterday, Mr. Venkataraman, was bold enough to make a categorical statement that the deficit would remain as it is and it would not be covered. He made this statement even after referring to some of the measures that are referred to in the Finance Minister's Budget speech. That is why, I say this. This gap of over Rs. 1,000 crores is a grave matter. Ordinarily its inflationary effect is that prices go up, and in a sense it is the worst kind of tax because your purchasing power is reduced considerably without there being any direct tax proposal to that effect.

But let us see what are the measures that are contemplated in the Budget speech. The Finance Minister has referred to three measures in paragraph 109. He has said that a part of the accumulated gold with Government will be utilised. That was two months before, when he made the speech. Now Government has come forward with a definite scheme for selling the gold which is lying with the Government. I think, only on 23rd of this month, the policy has been announced. I congratulate the Finance Minister for having announced that policy. There was some doubt felt whether the sale of such gold would be according to the market rate or whether it would be at international price and how Government would proceed to sell the gold. Now we have got that scheme before us. The gold is to be sold by periodical tenders. Tenders will be invited and persons who are holding licence for dealing in bullion gold will be entitled to make offers, to send their tenders.

There is one more welcome feature of this policy. Even goldsmiths who are ordinarily artisans can also participate in this, can take advantage of this policy, by forming themselves into cooperative societies. I vividly remember that, during the last elections for Lok Sabha, whenever I visited small towns, goldsmiths did come forward in a group and they said, "We

have formed an Association; we are protesting against the present gold policy, kindly do something to help us by giving us employment, kindly show some way". Therefore, today there are Associations of goldsmiths in very small towns also, and if proper notice is given to these Associations, I have not the least doubt that some of them would avail themselves of this opportunity. But what I am trying to emphasize at this stage is this. That gold is being sold by government now. Some amount is bound to be realised therefrom. The Finance Minister rightly refused to state the amount of gold that would be sold. It depends upon several circumstances. He said a part of the gold will be sold. Therefore, maybe Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores worth of gold will be sold and that would go to reduce this deficit. Therefore, I could not understand how my hon. friend, Shri R. Venkataraman, went to the extent of saying that the present figure will remain as it is and that there is no hope of its being reduced. At least after the announcement of this policy, he should have been a little more guarded in boldly expressing that view.

The second measure that is contemplated is the utilisation of foreign reserves by liberalising the import policy. If my learned friend had taken the trouble to carefully read the speech of the Finance Minister, he would find that active steps were being taken to utilise the foreign reserves for importing certain kinds of goods. He was right in pointing out that last year in the Budget there was a proposal for drawing out about Rs. 800 crores from foreign reserves and that was not availed of. That was so. But when you see definite signs of active steps being taken during the present year and during these days, then one should be a little more guarded and more cautious in his or her criticism about the deficit being left uncovered. And if you look to para 9, an announcement was made that financial institutions and public sector banks

will give rupee loans for importing capital goods for approved projects. That policy also has been announced and the financial institutions and banks would in their turn be refinanced by the Reserve Bank and we have got before us a Bill, the Reserve Bank Amendment Bill whereunder provision is made for enabling the Reserve Bank to refinance such financial institutions and banks if the machinery that is going to be imported is for approved projects and if the capital goods are not going to be produced locally. Maybe let us not enter into details as regards the exact extent and magnitude of the foreign reserves being drawn out by this method. But the fact is that the machinery is being set up and opportunities are being offered does show that this year certainly the foreign reserves are going to be drawn out and utilised for reducing this gap.

The third item that has been mentioned by the Finance Minister refers to the strict control over credit. That is also specifically mentioned. Why cannot this aspect also be borne in mind when you are just contemplating whether this gap would be left uncovered and that disastrous effects would follow in the form of rise in prices? Last year we had a huge deficit of almost of the same dimension, of about Rs. 950 crores—am I right?—well and, in spite of that and in spite of several other inflationary factors the Finance Minister did manage to see that the wholesale prices remained at the same level and that was done and the credit has been taken by the government for having ably managed the supply and distribution policy by resorting to controlled credit policy.

To sum up, then so far as this aspect is concerned, there is no doubt that a considerable amount will be available for reducing this gap.

The second question that arises out of this is this. What will be the effect if suppose this huge amount is left uncovered? It does not necessarily follow that prices would go up. If

[Shri Narendra R. Nathwani]

depends upon increase in production, both agricultural and industrial. This year, we heard only the other day from the Agricultural Minister. That we had a whole time record production of 125 million tonnes of food production with added facilities by way of irrigation, by way of giving better seeds, by way of bringing more land under cultivation. Therefore, there is bound to be a rise in production of agricultural commodities, so also regarding industrial productions. Of course, it is subject to whether, next monsoon being normal. No doubt, that factor is there, but if you have carefully watched the trend of industrial market you will see that though in one breath industrialists are shouting that the Government is not doing anything you will see how the share market has gone up in the last two months. What does it suggest? The trend of buoyancy is there in the industrial production. Without that market would not be improving to the extent to which it has been doing. Therefore, so far as this question of deficit financing is concerned, though it is a serious question, Finance Minister like a wise marksman who takes into consideration all the changes, the changes that may take place in the velocity of wind, has borne all these factors in view. That we should bear in mind.

As regards the policy of selling gold, it was also criticised by my learned friend, by my hon. friend. He said that it was almost. I do not know the word—that it is and archaic idea to sell away gold which has been accumulating for the last 30 years for the sake of covering up this deficit but I do not see any reason why it should look that—sale of gold. It may check smuggling. There is a doubt expressed. I will try to be brief. I will sum up the position. When this proposal was made...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must finish one minute before 3.30 so that Shri Miritunjay Prasad can begin.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:

I will continue to-morrow in that case for five minutes.

I would like to finish it by saying that so far as gold sale is concerned, there are two factors—firstly I have not heard any cogent criticism here. But I find press reports to the effect that since international price is also falling, perhaps the sale of gold may not be of much use to us in narrowing the difference between the Indian gold price and international price. There is another factor also, viz., that USA Government also has announced its decision. Its policy is to sell gold to prop up its dollar value. In the light of this there is a possibility that our policy if limited or restricted to a short period may not bring about the desired result. It is, therefore, necessary that we should follow a sustained policy of selling gold. Although the Finance Minister has not referred, he has not visualised in his speech, in his budget speech, that foreign exchange reserves should be utilised to any extent for purpose of selling gold in the market. I would urge upon him to consider seriously whether we should not follow a long term policy and go on selling gold with a view both to prevent smuggling and to mop up surplus money that one finds in the country. This suggestion is to be viewed in that background that to-day our foreign exchange reserves has touched a figure of Rs. 4900 crores. This year we have got over Rs. 2,000 crores by way of additional foreign reserves and this tendency is likely to continue. Therefore, in order that our gold policy may yield the desired effect, to bring about fall in smuggling, up and take away, reduce or limit the available surplus money in the country, a long sustained policy must be formulated and followed boldly and courageously. That is my suggestion. It requires deep consideration.

Lastly, I would say about specific provisions of the Finance Bill. I do not want to say much. There is very

little scope after the Finance Minister announced his concessions. I would now say only one or two things. So far as the increase of five per cent across the board of basic excise duty is concerned, perhaps it would have been better if the hon. Finance Minister had given relief in respect of items of consumer goods which are used by low income group of consumers, like matchboxes, inferior kinds of tea, bidi, kerosene, etc.

Last but not the least, I would recommend for the hon. Finance Minister's serious consideration my hon. friend, Shri Gattani's amendment which is to the effect that you exempt salt altogether from excise duty. It should be exempted permanently instead of brining it every year whereunder salt is exempted from the levy of excise duty for that year only. Because of emotional grounds there is objection to any imposition of excise duty on salt and we should do away with it altogether. We should not indulge in this annual ritual. So, this point requires the serious consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and I hope that he will take the necessary step.

With these words I support the Finance Bill.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) : सभापति महोदय आज तो जान पड़ता है कि मुझे नहीं मिलेगा तो क्या मैं कल यह मानूँ कि कल के लिए मुझे समय दिया जायेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : आप शुरू कर दीजिए । एक सेंटेंस कहिए फिर बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान पब्लिक सेक्टर के एक खास निगम की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो सोलह अने उन्हीं का है और उन्हीं के हाथों से

पेदा भी हुआ था—लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

सभापति महोदय : अब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस का समय शुरू होना है । श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th April, 1978."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th April, 1973"

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. SETTING UP OF NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY—
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha on the 14th April, 1978:—

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contribution made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National

[Mr. Chairman]

Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

alongwith the amendments moved by Sarvashri B. P. Mandal and Hukmdeo Narain Yadav.

Now Shri Chitta Basu—absent. Shri Ramji Singh—absent. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—absent. Shri Dave—absent.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: (Cooch-Beher): Madam Chairman, I convey my hearty support to the Resolution moved by Prof. Samar Guha regarding the formation of a Netaji National Academy.

Madam Chairman, it is said that Netaji died of a plane crash in Taihoku on 18th August, 1945. It is a got-up story. It is a camouflage. But why the Government of India, headed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter, Smt. Indira Gandhi, were so much interested to prove that Netaji died and died of plane crash? But, I say it is not a crash but the clash of Ideas and personality cult and a matter of inferiority complex for which Nehru suffered a lot. And for these, Netaji had to die thrice already—once by Plane crash, once by Shahnawaz Commission and lastly by Khosla Commission.

And for these, Netaji's name was not mentioned in the time capsule—the

socalled history of India's Independence. It is for these the great historian, Dr. Ramesh Majumdar, who had given much stress on Netaji and I.N.A.'s role for India's Independence Struggle, was forced to take leave from writing the Independence struggle history and in Dr. Majumdar's place, Dr. Tarachand, a henchman of Nehru, accepted the offer of writing Independence movement history at the sweetwill of Jawaharlal Nehru as it also had happened in the case of Dr. Gopal who wrote the history for Time Capsule according to the sweetwill of Indira Gandhi.

Now, when Nehru dynasty on India's throne came to an end, hereditary reign has gone, then, it is time that we should pay our respect to Netaji. We must know what was Netaji? Let our future generation know what was there in the ideas of Netaji? A man lives by his ideas and actions. Netaji will live long by his deeds and ideals. There is none to kill him. It is Netaji alone who can say this—I quote:

"Comrades, I assure you that I shall be with you in darkness as in sunshine, in sorrow as in joy, in suffering as in victory. For the present, I can offer you nothing except hunger, thirst, suffering; forced marches and death. It does not matter who among us will live to see India Free. It is enough that India shall be free and that we shall give our all to make her free".

This inspiring leadership is in contrast to our present day leadership with some false assurance particularly before each battle of ballot box.

It is Netaji who said on 4th July 1944:

"We have but one desire to-day—the desire to die so that India may live.... It is blood alone that can pay the price of freedom. Give me blood, I promise you freedom".

Madam, Chairman, what is his idea about freedom?

"Our freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and inequalities, and distinction of communalism and religious intolerance".

What is Netaji's idea about Nationalism?

"Our nationalism is neither narrow nor selfish nor aggressive. It is inspired by the highest ideals of human race namely, 'Satyam, Sivam; Sundaram'."

What is his farsightedness about future independent India?

"Capitalism inside India will be the greatest danger after the British are gone. Unless it is closed down along with British we will be called traitors by our future generation because Capitalism will occupy the place of Imperialism"

Madam, Chairman, Netaji was the founder of Planning in India. It was then when he was the Congress President, that he first took the initiative to form a Planning Committee for future India. With 70 per cent of total population living below poverty level, we should remember Netaji, who said:

"The inequalities of wealth which stand in the way of social advancement should be eradicated first".

We cannot even solve our language problem in the last 30 or 35 years. Then we should know what Netaji said

"In addition to Regional Languages in the provinces Hindusthani written in Roman script shall be introduced as our official National Language".

He is very much clear that Hindustani should be our National Language—not any foreign language, whatever it may be. English or French. He

had taken up this idea from Kamal Atatürk. In Turkey Urdu is the National Language with Roman Script. It is the proper time to have a Netaji National Academy to study all these. The research works are going on on Netaji in different parts of the world, in Japan, East Germany, West Germany U.S.A. England, Switzerland, Burma etc.

But, in India, though in the last thirtyone years we did nothing on Netaji, now the chance has come due to change of political situation. So, we should do some work on Netaji. It is a hard job but it is a pleasant one for the patriots.

जोधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम आते ही मुझे एक शेर भी याद आती है जो उस अखीम शक्तिशाली के बारे में एक शायर ने लिखा था —

वह झकेला ही चला था जानिबे-मंजिल
मगर

लोग साथ आते गये और कारवां
बनता गया।

यह वह शानदार हस्ती थी जिस ने यह नहीं देखा कि कौन क्या कहता है उस वक्त के बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स क्या कहते हैं उस ने एक वज्रत बड़ा रिस्क लिया — हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा कर हिन्दुस्तान को प्राजापद करवाने की तहरीक चलाई । उस वक्त कोई भी ब्राह्ममी इस तरह की चीज को सोच भी नहीं सकता था लेकिन वह बाहर गये और बाहर जा कर जिस ढंग से उन्होंने प्राजापदी की चीज को प्रार्गनाइज किया वह मिसाल प्राजापदी प्राने के 30 साल बाद भी एक शानदार मिसाल बनी हुई है । बहुत थोड़े प्रसंगों में वे-सरो-सामानी की हालत में उन्होंने प्राजापद हिन्द चीज को प्रार्गनाइज किया । न सिर्फ चीज को प्रार्गनाइज किया बल्कि सिख-मुसलमान-हिन्दू के मसले को भी हल कर दिया जबान के

[बीवरी बलर सिंह]

भस्म की हल कर दिया। उन्होंने नेशनल एंम्बम को जहाँ हमारा राष्ट्र-गीत है उसको बंगला से हिन्दुस्तानी में ट्रांसलिट कर दिया उस वक़्त किसी भी आरामी ने उस के खिलाफ़ आवाज़ नहीं उठाई थी कि यह बंगला में है हिन्दुस्तानी में क्यों बनाते हो।

आज इस ख़बन में 30 साल के बाद जब हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी की बात आती है तो हमें बर्न लगती है। अगर कुछ लोग अपनी रोजनम आवा में कोई बात कहना चाहें तो हमें वह बात समझ में आती है लेकिन जब वे लोग अंग्रेज़ी के लिए लड़ते हैं तो बहुत अफसोस होता है। 30 सालों के बाद भी हमारे दिमागों की मूलाभी नहीं गई लेकिन उस अजीब शक्तियुक्त से उस की बंगला से हिन्दुस्तानी में ट्रांसलिट कर दिया। आज़ाद हिन्द फौज ने उसे अपनाया —

सूरज बन कर जग में चमके

भारत भाग्य सुभागा

सुबह सबेरे पंख-पंखे तेरे

तेरे ही गुन गाये

मद-भरी हवायें धायें...

इस तरह का बहुत लम्बा गान है और किसी ने उस पर ऐतराज नहीं किया। वहाँ पर कभी भी झटका और हलाल का झगड़ा पैदा नहीं हुआ। सब एक जगह बैठ कर रोटी खाते थे। इस तरह से उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के नाम को दुनिया में ऊँचा किया। जब उनके बारे में यह ख़बर आई कि हवाई हावसे में उन की मौत हो गई है और उन का श्राद्ध किया जाय तो महात्मा गांधी जी ने उस को रोक दिया और कहा कि उन का श्राद्ध न किया जाय। क्योंकि महात्मा जी की कल्पना थी कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जिन्दा हैं और हवाई हावसे में नहीं मरे हैं। महात्मा

जी का यह कहना था कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस हवाई हावसे के शिकार नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन यह साहब ने भी अपनी किताब में इस तथ्य को पेश किया है। अंग्रेज़ों की सी० आई० डी० ने भी इस बारे में एम्बेयरी की थी। अगर इस तरह से उन की हावसे में मौत हो गई होती तो एम्बेयरी की क्या ज़रूरत थी इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिससे साबित होता है कि वे हावसे के शिकार नहीं हुए। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में वह उस हावसे के शिकार हो चुके हैं। 30 सालों में हम ने कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं की जिस से उन की याद को कायम रखा जाता। सैण्ट्रल हाल में जो उन का फोटो लगाया गया है वह भी अभी हाल में लगा है। 30 सालों के बाद जब जनता सरकार यहां आई तो उस ने महसूस किया और समरगुह साहब ने उस के लिए कोमिश की तब जा कर उन की फोटो सैण्ट्रल हाल में लग सकी।

मैं समरगुह साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ—उन्होंने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है कि उन के नाम पर कोई अकादमी चलाई जाय जिसमें फौजी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय मुल्क की इकतसादी हालत पर वहां ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ताकि यह बात साफ़ हो सके कि हम को मुल्क को किस ढंग से चलाना है—इस के बारे में हमारी धानेवाली नस्लें वहां पर पड़ कर पूरी तरह से नेताजी के विचारों के मुताबिक़ ट्रेण्ड हो कर बाहर धायें—इस तस्व की तालीम उस इंस्टीट्यूशन में दी जा सके। तो मैं माननीय समरगुह को फिर दोबारा धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत महम बात जिसको हम 30 साल से भूल चुके थे उसको यहां उठाया ताकि नेताजी के बारे में हमें सही बात करे।

वह नरैका समन्वय संघर सुद्ध वे ह्मको
सिख ।

India, the Minister in charge will, be it at any cost have some institution in his memory as has been suggested by Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN (Deogarh): Madam Chairman, whatever be the consideration about Netaji, it is a proven fact that in certain respects, he is an unparalleled leader of India, nay of the entire world. In my opinion, had Netaji not left the Congress and had he not in disguise left India and gone abroad and founded the I.N.A., I apprehend India's independence would not have been so easily achieved and even if it was it would not have been in the form which we are now enjoying, but it would have been in some other form. It is in the fitness of time and things, with his activities and contributions to India's independence, that the 80 crores of people of India should have some sort of an institution in memory of his sacrifices and contributions to this Nation. Madam, Chairman, I acted as a messenger carrying information from India to Burma to Netaji's camp. I knew what the minds of Indians were at that time. Then I was a Congressman. From the very beginning, Netaji wanted to know from India side a certain thing. The information was received from him that he wanted to know whether the Congress rank and file and the masses would receive him and support him if he attacked India with his I.N.A. against the allies, that is, the British Government, Russians and the Americans. He also wanted to know whether the Congress rank and file, not the leaders who were against him at that time, would receive him or not. These are two points which I was carrying together with many other information. I had to leave India and carry the information to him. It was he who organised the people in such a way that the British Government and its allies were terrified and expected giving independence to India, in this form, in a complete form. So, as has already been suggested. I hope that the Government of

की तुल्य वेच सराफन बाख (मधुकी):
समस्तपति जी, श्री सवर सुद्ध श्री के प्रस्तव
में मैंने एक संकोचन किया है। इस
सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नेताजी
के बारे में जितने लोगों ने यहां कहा है, वह
बहुत थोड़ा है। कहीं भी कोई भी बोलने
वाले या लिखने वाले महीनों बरसों तक
इसमें अनुसंधान करते रहेंगे तब भी वह
पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे, लेकिन मैं इतना
जल्द कहूंगा कि आजादी की जो लड़ायां
लड़ी गई हैं उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास
में चाहे वह पानीपत, पलासी या बक्सर
की लड़ाई लड़ी गई हों लेकिन आजादी की
लड़ाई हिन्दुस्तान में दो ही लड़ी गई हैं
और आजादी की लड़ाई के थोड़ा के रूप
में दो ही प्रतीक हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की एक लड़ाई
हल्दीवादी की लड़ाई थी। बाकी लड़ाई
हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ी ही नहीं गई। कहीं
5 हजार लोग लड़ने वाले थे, जिनमें
2, 4 या 5 सौ मारे गये तो बाकी लोग
घर भाग कर चले गये और हिन्दुस्तान
गुलाम होता रहा। आजादी की एक
लड़ाई हल्दीवादी की लड़ाई थी जो कि
आत्म-समर्पित भाव से लड़ी गई थी जिसमें
उनको चुनना था कि आजाद रहेंगे या म
जावेंगे।

उसी प्रकार से नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र
बोस की हल्दीवादी की आजादी की
लड़ाई की पम्पा की एक कड़ी है, प्रतीक
हैं जिन्होंने अपने को सम्पूर्ण रूप से समर्पित
किया, इसके लिए उन्होंने अपने को
होम किया। इस भाव से वह नहीं लड़े
कि लड़ेंगे कि तो लड़ाई में हार होनी या
जीत होनी बल्कि अरेंगे, जिन्होंने लड़ाई

[[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]]

सड़ने। जान बचाओ की तरह की लड़ाई के प्रतीक वह नहीं ब। उनकी लड़ाई भी कि आजादी जाने के लिए सम्पूर्ण रूप से अग्रर अपने को समर्पित कर देना पड़े, होम करना पड़े तो वह भी करेंगे।

भारत विभाजन के अपराधी नामक किताब में डा० राम मनीहर लोहिया ने लिखा है कि मुझे अफसोस है कि नेताजी जब तक ज़िन्दा थे, मैं उनको समझ नहीं पाया। उन्होंने लिखा है कि गांधी जी और नेताजी के बीच में जो विवाद चलता रहा, दोनों को सुलझाने के लिए मैंने भी प्रयास नहीं किया। लेकिन उन्होंने लिखा है कि उनके मरने के बाद आज मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में हल्दी चाटी की लड़ाई के प्रतीक थे।

उन्होंने 3 महापुरुषों के बारे में लिखा है कि गांधी जी कल्पना हैं, नेहरू जी कामना हैं और नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस कर्म के प्रतीक हैं। यह डाक्टर लोहिया ने स्पष्ट लिखा है। इसलिए मैंने यह संगोष्ठन दिया है कि नेताजी की जो राष्ट्रभाषा, राष्ट्रीयता, राष्ट्रीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति और स्वतन्त्रता जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है के प्रति भावना थी उसका समादार किया जाय।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि नेता जी के प्रति आदर करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो कुछ भी किया जाये वह बढ़ा है। लेकिन अन्त में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में नेता जी के विषय में यह एक विवाद उठा हुआ है कि वह जीवित हैं या मर गये, लेकिन मैं इसको समझ नहीं पाता। मेरा कहना है कि सूरज को कोई ढकिया के, किसी वस्तु से ढक कर नीचे नहीं रख सकता है, अगर नेताजी जीवित

हैं, तो इतने दिनों से वह सूरज कहाँ छिपे हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लिए वह सबसे बड़ा सौभाग्य का दिन होगा जिस दिन नेता जी हिन्दुस्तान के इस भित्ति पर फिर से उदय हो कर धावेंगे, वह प्रकट होंगे और हिन्दुस्तान को रोशनी दे सकेंगे। उनकी बुद्धि, विवेक, कर्मठता और जिदलता से हिन्दुस्तान लाभान्वित हो सकेगा, यह विवाद का विषय नहीं है। अगर नेता जी कहीं बैठे हैं, तो लोगों को जरूर उसकी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए और उनको जाने का पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। अगर उनका बेहान्त हो गया है, वह इस संसार में अब नहीं हैं, तब भी हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक जो भारत में आज सुख भोग रहे हैं, उनका यह पुनीत कर्त्तव्य है कि वह अपने आप को नेताजी के प्रति उसी प्रकार से समर्पित करें जिस प्रकार से नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए अपने आपको समर्पित किया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time does the Minister need?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you need for your reply?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will take at least half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I am afraid, I cannot call anybody else. I call the Minister. There are only thirty two minutes left out of the time allotted. The Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Madam, this is the right of the House and if the House wants to extend the time, it can be done. It has been done in the past in the case of other resolutions. I propose that the time of the House..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest you take less time. Then I will call other

Members. You take 20 minutes instead of thirty minutes. Shri Dalip Chakravarty.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why are you denying this right of the House? I propose that the time of the House be extended by an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other things which are to be taken up.

SHRI SAMAR GUTA: It is the right of the House, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seat? Let us proceed with the business. We will take the matter of extending the time later on, if necessary.

PROF. DALIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I offer my sincere thanks to Prof. Samar Guha for bringing this resolution for the consideration of this House. As a matter of fact it is a duty which this House or the nation should have done long before. One does not feel surprised as to why it was not done and for that one has only to look at the Opposition benches, which are empty. I need not dilate on that point.

I would make only one suggestion at the beginning. Prof. Guha has suggested that the Netaji National Academy should study six points and to that I would like to add one more viz. International relations in the modern world. That is my humble amendment. It is not only myself, but everybody, both inside and also outside the House, would feel and express that very little has really been done for transmitting the message of Netaji to the coming generations. We owe it to Netaji, as every nation having a sense of self-respect and dignity and desiring to maintain and preserve the same would like to do it. Only last year, I had the privilege of going to the Soviet Union. Wherever I had been I found how they were preserving the memories of their leaders, particularly, Lenin and that was the greatest integrating force in the Soviet

Union. India is a vast country and we describe it as a sub-continent.

16 hrs.

As a matter of fact, since independence. We have an experience that all attempts have been made to underplay the role of Netaji in our freedom struggle. That has to be undone and for that we only look to the Janata Party and we have every hope that that the Janata Government will come forward to undo the wrong done, to the traditions and to the history of the national movement. One has only to go through the monumental works of the greatest living Historian, Dr. R. C. Majumdar. You are aware that a committee was formed to write the history of freedom movement and how that committee was scuttled and dissolved by the First Government of free India. Netaji set the real example of national integration. While forming the Indian National Army by giving three slogans viz., इतिहास एतद्वद कुर्वानो and by various other examples, he really created an example as to how to create integration among the different communities. We need only to emulate his examples, and there would have been no problem of national integration in India.

I commend the latest admission of one political party in India which so long did not understand the role of Netaji. I mean the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Only this year they came out with an admission of the predominant role, of the magnificent role that Netaji played in India's freedom struggle. With these words, I commend to the Government to agree to the proposal brought forward by Prof. Samar Guha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena... (Interruptions) Hon. Members may discuss things with one another outside the House, not here.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharashtra): Madam Chairman, When the picture of Netaji Subhas

Chandra Bose comes to my mind, my mind is filled with awe and admiration. Mahatma Ji and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are the two persons who may be regarded as the real creators of India's freedom. One roused the Indian consciousness and the other made the Army also conscious of freedom and of the rights of Indians themselves to govern India. So, the British had to go.

It pains me very much to see that poor Prof. Samar Guha had to make efforts to bring in this resolution, for paying respect to the great Netaji. I am ashamed. It is the duty of the Government itself to come forward with a proposal for a real memorial for Netaji in this country.

Jawaharlal Nehru was opposed to Netaji and so, the Indira Government was opposed to it. None of the earlier governments had thought of having a grand memorial for Netaji. What Prof. Samar Guha has suggested is a very small thing. I think that a much bigger memorial should be set up for Netaji, in which all Indians could participate. I congratulate Prof. Guha for his dogged determination. And I think Government will consider it their duty to have a real memorial for Netaji in this country, since the whole country is proud of him.

श्री केशवराव घोंडगे (नांदेड़) :
सभापति महोदय; मैं किसान मजदूर पार्टी की तरफ से, हमारे सम्माननीय मित्र और नेता समर गुहा जी जो रेजोल्यूशन लाए हैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमारी जनता के सही मानों में हृदय सम्राट नेताजी का स्मारक बनाने का सुझाव आया है जिन्होंने कुर्बानी और त्याग की महिमा बताई, हिन्दुस्तानी के अन्दर जिन्होंने आजादी के लिए हर किस्म की

कुर्बानी की, हिन्दुस्तान का नाम पूरी दुनिया में फलाया और त्याग किसे कहते हैं, बलिदान किसे कहते हैं उसे प्रत्यक्ष रूप में दिखाया। ऐसे महान नेता जी का स्मारक बनाने का जो सुझाव आया है मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। इस के अन्दर कोई अपोजीशन की जरूरत नहीं है। आज हमारे मुल्क के लिए, हमारे बतन के लिए, हमारी आजादी के लिए ऐसे महान नेता के स्मारक की बात की जा रही है जिन्होंने हथेली पर अपना सिर रख कर आगे कदम बढ़ाया और कहा कि तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा, इस तरीके से इस महान नेता ने दुनिया के सामने आजादी किस तरह से हम ले सकते हैं और अपने गुलाम मुल्क को किस तरह से आजाद कर सकते हैं इस का सबक सिखाया है। ऐसे महान नेता का स्मारक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर होना बहुत जरूरी है। उनके साथ बाहर के मुल्कों ने तो नाइंसाफी की ही, हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर भी उनके साथ बहुत नाइंसाफी हुई। आज हम वह नाइंसाफी दूर कर रहे हैं। नौजवान तबकों के सामने, हिन्दुस्तान के रेजोल्यूशनरी लोगों के सामने अगर कोई आदर्श रखना है तो इसी महान नेता का आदर्श रखना है। उनका सबक सब के सामने रखना चाहिए, तभी हम इस आजादी को बरकरार रख सकेंगे और सही मानों में सोशलिज्म यहां ला सकेंगे और तभी राष्ट्रीय का जो आदर्श उनका था उस को अंमल में ला सकेंगे। इस लिहाज से समर गुहा साहब ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है उस की मैं पूरी तारीफ करता हूँ और हुक्मत से गुंजारिश करता हूँ कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को वह मान्य कर लें और उसको अंमल में लाने के लिए कोशिश करें। अंत

में नेताजी को जब क्रान्ति कह कर के मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Saugata Roy.
Absent. The Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I again propose that the time be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me proceed in my own way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not understand. How do you deny it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seat?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is within my rights. I can propose. The House can reject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If necessary, we will take it up later.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Other Members are willing to participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no other Member. All Members who have given their names have been called.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I am in full agreement with the spirit behind the resolution which has been moved by our respected hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. There cannot be two opinions about the perpetuation of the great contribution that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has made not only for the freedom of India, but for the freedom of the downtrodden people of the world.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a leading revolutionary of our country, and I should add he was one of the greatest revolutionaries of the whole world of all times. I am particularly proud of the fact that since my childhood till he left this country, I had the privilege of coming in

personal contact with him, and my late, lamented father, Nirmal Chandra Chunder, had been working with him and his brother, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose. So, on many occasions Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose used to come to our house, and we were thrilled by his company.

It may not be interpreted that I am opposed to the spirit behind this resolution which has been moved by Samar Babu here before this august House, but I am requesting him to consider the modality, how we can implement this resolution on behalf of the Government.

You are aware that under our Constitution, we have several institutions called "institutions of national importance". Although Samar Babu has said that an institute of all-India importance should be set up, I should think that perhaps he has in view some institution of national importance. Under item 62, 63, 64 and 67 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule, such institutions can be set up only by law made by Parliament. Here is only a resolution and no law which is proposed by Samar Babu. That is one technical point, but it is a constitutional point also. Therefore, we have to consider whether the resolution itself will serve its purpose or whether Samar Babu will later bring some law before this House for its consideration. Otherwise if it is intended to be an institution of national importance, we cannot have that simply by having a resolution of this type.

Then again, the point is that the whole nation respects Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and certainly Government will come forward to have any such academy which can be set up on behalf of the nation. But if the responsibility is made over to the Government, then there is a likelihood of this institution being a Government institution and the difficulty will be that under our democratic pat-

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tern, there may be certain changes in the Government which is very likely, and in that event the other Government which may come in future might think on a different line. On the other hand, if there is an institution at the national level which is set up by the people, then it will be without any dependence on the Government and as such without the control of the Government. Otherwise, the apprehension that I am expressing might come to pass and ultimately, the whole purpose of Samar Babu might be defeated. I most respectfully request him to consider that aspect also.

I would point out that there is already an institution in existence in Calcutta with which Samar Babu is connected and on the last occasion, he has referred to that institution, that is, Netaji Research Bureau. Last week, when I visited Calcutta I made it a point to visit that institution once more. I visited it on previous occasion also. I find that this institution has gone ahead with its scheme of preserving the memory of this great revolutionary, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and also to cover many of the subjects which are now being mooted by the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. For instance, in the objects of Netaji Research Bureau, we find study and research about the life activities and teachings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, to collect and preserve all intelligence, documents, manuscripts, etc. I have seen very valuable manuscripts, lists and other papers were preserved there. In some cases, micro-films, photographs and Xerox are prepared and they are supplying this material to other institutions. More than that, this institution also encourages and promotes the study of and research of the history of India, her struggle for freedom, leadership, political institutions, international relations and allied subjects. The hon. Member, Prof. Dilip Chakravarty, has mentioned about international

relations. That also comes within the scope of this institution. Similarly, under other objects we find collection and preservation of all intelligence, documents, manuscripts, books, etc. relating generally to the history of India particularly to her struggle for freedom. By and large, that institution covers all that has been placed here by Samar Babu.

Before coming to the study of advance military science as he has indicated, I think it is possible to avoid duplication by strengthening this institution through appropriate help on the part of the Government. I tell you that this institution has already approached us for providing grants for bringing out complete collected works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and this representation is under active consideration. Then again, this institution also proposes to set up a centre in Delhi so that in the capital of India the works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose may be highlighted and it may draw the attention of foreign countries through their embassies in the capital and also of different States of this country. We are also actively considering the proposal and I have requested them to send me complete proposal in this behalf. It is not difficult to help this institution if they bring the proposal of a constructive nature. In fact, we have been advised that in the past, this institution has received Government grants. I understand Samar Babu has mentioned on the last occasion that already Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been paid to this institution. But from my notes, it appears that since 1971-72, more than Rs. 4.5 lakhs have already been paid on different heads like repairs, library books, interior decoration, etc.

This is a composite institution where a large number of people assemble almost every week or on special occasions. So, I would respectfully submit that Prof. Guha might consider whether it will be worthwhile to have a Government

institution and, secondly, whether there is any necessity for duplicating the institution of this type.

We find, in connection with many other leaders of the country that sometimes a large number of institutions are set up but they are not properly looked after. The result is that the real purpose for which these institutions are set up are not pursued. There is a lot of unnecessary expenses. In this connection, I would submit that we might consider and the Government might be in a position to help the Netaji Research Bureau if it sets up one centre at New Delhi and, certainly, we would give the highest consideration for any representation that they would make.

About the study of advance military science, I would like to say that already there are several universities which are offering advance military science studies, for instance, Meerut, Punjabi, Andhra, Kanpur, Poona, Gorakhpur, Jiwaji, Allahabad, Kerala and Madras. So, 10 universities are actually offering courses in advance military science. I do not think any useful purpose will be served at present by adding one more such institution.

I understand, there was an amendment moved by Dr. Ramji Singh about re-naming the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun as the Netaji National Defence Academy. This matter has been considered by the House from time to time in the past. But the Ministry of Defence has considered this aspect before and, in view of the traditional sentiments attached to the present name of the Academy, since its very inception, it is not considered desirable to change the name of the national Defence Academy. Anyway, these are some of the institutions which are actually teaching defence and military science. I submit that further useful purpose will not be served if any other Acade-

my is set up for the very same purpose.

Again, we have other big projects to carry out research in Indian freedom movement. We have the Indian Council of Historical Research which is working hand in hand with the National Archives and the National Archives have collected several thousand detailed information, books, papers and pamphlets which have a bearing on the study of Indian freedom movement. The Council of Historical Research is going to be reconstituted soon. A new Chairman has been appointed and very soon, the entire Council will be reconstituted. The work that they have already done and the labour that they have already put in will fructify after the new Council resumes its activities in the matter of study of history of freedom movement and also in carrying out the research and bringing out books in that behalf.

I can add that the Calcutta University also has approached the University Grants Commission for setting up a professorship for philosophy named after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the UGC is actively considering this aspect also. So, efforts are being made at the instance of the Government and other governmental agencies to help perpetuate the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not memory.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Anyway, I correct myself, to continue the great work that he has done, if Prof. Guha objects to that word.

I may also add that there is the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Institute of Sports at Patiala which has a branch at Bangalore. That is the most important training institution of sports in all its aspects. And this is what we are doing. So, while I agree with the spirit behind Mr. Samar Guh's proposal, I request him to consider the

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

modality of it because of some constitutional difficulties and also political difficulties which may crop up later on. This is what I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call Prof. Samar Guha to reply the Health Minister is here and he wants to make a statement with the permission of the House. I am going to ask him to make a statement now.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Will you please allow me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I had called you. You were absent. I am not going to call you again.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Since the Minister has spoken, it does not make any difference. Today is a Private Member's day. A private Member may make his submission at any time.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राजनारायण): सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज लोक सभा में मेडिकल कॉलेज के इन्टरनॉज की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूँ। कृपया आज्ञा प्रदान करें

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not the practice. How do you allow him?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्यगण को ज्ञात है कि 17 अप्रैल, 1978 से (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: If you are making an exception in the case of Health Minister, you make an exception in my case also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These two things are not on par.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not the way of doing it. Show me the rule. How can you do it just by showing your hand. This is not the way. Please showing me the rule. I protest against it. You cannot do it without the permission of the House. I am on a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You should not show your hand in that way. You cannot show your hand in that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not showing any hand.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You are showing your hand in that way. I take a serious objection to it. You may or may not allow a person to speak, but you should not show your hand like that. You can ring the bell.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the middle of the debate, you cannot allow the Minister to intervene and introduce a different subject; and it has to be done, you have to waive the rule and then seek the permission of the House. If the House permits, then in that circumstance, the hon. Minister can make a statement. Otherwise not. But, unfortunately, you have not sought the permission of the House whether the hon. Minister can make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard your point of order. I did say: with the permission of the House. But if you want me to ask formally, I will ask for it. Does the House agree that the hon. Health Minister may make a statement?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyone opposed? No one opposed the motion. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There cannot be any motion from the Chair. If the rules are to be waived, then under rule 388 somebody has to make a proper motion and only that motion can be put to the vote of the House. The Chair cannot put a motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked for permission. of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Somebody should move a motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have moved it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: How can the Chair justify it?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: The residuary power with the Chair is always there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. the Health Minister.

16.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS OF DELHI

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यगण को ज्ञात है कि 17 अप्रैल, 1978 से दिल्ली मेडिकल कालेजों के विद्यार्थी हड़ताल पर हैं। उसी दिन से वह मेरे घर के सामने भी धरना दिये हुए हैं। मैंने मंत्रालय के सचिव से कहा था कि वह विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलें और उनकी मांगों के बारे में उनसे सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार विनिमय करें। स्वास्थ्य सचिव तथा मंत्रालय के अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिले किन्तु उन के हर संभव प्रयास करने के बावजूद भी विद्यार्थी अब भी जड़ पर अड़े रहे। तत्पश्चात् मैं भी उनके कुछ प्रतिनिधियों से अनेक बार मिला, लेकिन उनके रवैये से लगा कि वह अपनी हर मांग पूरी कराने के लिए किसी प्रकार का समझौता नहीं चाहते हैं। इन मांगों के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें अखबारों में निकल रही हैं, और यह भी कहा गया है कि कुछ अस्पतालों के रेजिडेंट डाक्टर भी 1 मई से दो दिन के लिए सहानुभूति में हड़ताल करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यगणों को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि ये मांगें क्या हैं और उन को पूरा करने के लिए हम क्या करने को तैयार हैं। हमारा यह दृष्टिकोण रहा है कि जो भी उचित मांगें हों, उन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये,

लेकिन कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं, जिन को मानना मेडिकल एजुकेशन की सारी व्यवस्था को अस्तव्यस्त कर देगा होता है।

स्टाइपेंड के विषय में विद्यार्थियों का कहना है कि यह 350 रुपये मासिक से बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये प्रतिमास कर दिया जाना चाहिए। वे उपाधा इसलिए भी कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि पंजाब और हरियाणा के हास में स्टाइपेंड को 450 रुपये प्रतिमास कर दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 400 रुपये हो गया है। मैं भी इस विचार का हूँ कि स्टाइपेंड 450 रुपये तक बढ़ाना चाहिए और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस के बढ़ाने में मैं सफल हो जाऊँगा। किन्तु यह तभी लागू करना सरल होगा, जब ये हड़ताल इत्यादि समाप्त कर के विद्यार्थी अपनी बहाई फिर से प्रारम्भ कर दें।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी बतलाना आवश्यक है कि पहले विद्यार्थियों को केवल 225 रुपये मिलते थे, जो बढ़ा कर 275 रुपये किये गये और 1974 की जूनियर डाक्टरों की हड़ताल के बाद 350 रुपये कर दिये गये। यह भी माननीय सदस्यगण ध्यान रखें कि कई राज्यों में, और विशेष कर अधिकांश राज्यों में, इनटर्नीज को किसी प्रकार का स्टाइपेंड नहीं दिया जाता है। फिर भी, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं इन्टर्नशिप स्टाइपेंड को बढ़ाने को तैयार हूँ, हालाँकि ये लोग केवल विद्यार्थी हैं और किसी प्रकार के सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं।

दूसरी मांग यह है कि इनटर्नशिप के दौरान सिक लीव और वर्रिबेन की छुट्टी का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। इस मांग से भी मुझे सहानुभूति है और इस बारे में मेडिकल काउंसिल और इंडिया को लिखा गया है। इसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ इन्तजाम जरूर हो जायेगा।

[श्री राज नारायण]

विद्यार्थियों का यह भी कहना है कि हाऊस जाब बूड बि कर्नलसड एच बेसिक राइट आफ आल मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट्स, इस मांग को स्वीकार करना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है। प्रत्येक मेडिकल विद्यार्थी को एक साल की इन्टरनशिप करनी पड़ती है, जिस में उन को प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, जो कि उन की शिक्षा का अंग है। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि प्रत्येक मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट हाऊस सर्जनशिप करे। हाऊस सर्जनशिप यानी जूनियर रेजिडेंटशिप उन्हीं के लिए अनिवार्य है, जो पोस्टग्रेजुएट बनना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में 12 हजार मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट प्रतिवर्ष पास होते हैं। यह असम्भव है कि सब के सब को पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट बना दिया जाये और न ही देश को इतने पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएटों की आवश्यकता है। इस के अलावा 1974 की जूनियर डॉक्टरों की हड़ताल के बाद यह तय हो गया था कि जूनियर रेजिडेंट्स की पोस्ट केवल अस्पतालों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार रखा जाये। इसलिए यह किसी तरह भी मुमकिन नहीं है कि प्रत्येक मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट को हाऊस-सर्जनशिप देने के लिए इतने हाऊस सर्जनों के पदों का सृजन किया जाये। यहाँ मैं यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने एक समिति नियुक्त की है, जो स्वास्थ्य महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में है और जिसमें प्रमुख मेडिकल एक्सपर्ट्स हैं। यह समिति विचार कर के सुझाव देगी कि इन्टरनशिप और जूनियर रेजिडेंटशिप (हाऊस सरजेंसी) दोनों रखने की आवश्यकता है कि नहीं और यदि है तो इन दोनों में कैसे सामंजस्य लाया जाय, हाऊस जाब भी आ जाय और इंटर्नशिप भी आ जाय, दोनों रहे या दोनों को तोड़ कर हाऊस जाब रखा जाय। जो रहे सारे देश के लिए एक रहे क्योंकि एक जगह बढ़ा दिया जायगा तो सारे देश पर टसन अबन पड़ेगा।

एक मांग यह है कि जब प्रकाश नारायण और जी बी पन्त अस्पतालों में उलने ही हाऊस जाब दिए जाएं जितने गत वर्ष दिए गये थे। गत वर्ष इमरजेंसी के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बगैर किसी से पूछे अनुचित तरीके से हाऊस जाब बढ़ा दिए थे और भारत सरकार ने उन्हें यह स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि भविष्य में ऐसा नहीं करने दिया जाएगा। फिर भी, इस साल इन अस्पतालों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को देख कर हमने 13 हाऊस जाब बढ़ा दिए हैं और मुझे बतलाया गया है कि जितने मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट हैं वो इस वर्ष पास हुए उन सब को किसी न किसी प्रकार से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हाऊस जाब दे दिए हैं।

एक मांग यह है कि लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज के स्नातकों के लिए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के हाऊस जाब प्रारक्षित किए जाएं। यह बता देना आवश्यक है कि मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज आफ मेडिकल साइंसिज के हाऊस जाब वहाँ के स्नातकों के लिए रिजर्व रहते हैं, हालांकि मैं इस प्रथा को ज्यादा उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। एक डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल ही है जहाँ हम देश के अन्य स्नातकों को भी हाऊस जाब करने का मौका दे सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ अब भी केवल योग्यता के आधार पर ही भारतीय स्तर पर हाऊस जाब दिए जाने चाहिए।

एक मांग यह है कि आल इंडिया इंस्टिट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसिज नई दिल्ली में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्टुडेंट्स के स्थान एक तिहाई वहाँ के ग्रेजुएट्स के लिए सुरक्षित रखे जाएं। आल इंडिया इंस्टिट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसिज एक अखिल भारतीय संस्था है जहाँ योग्य से योग्य मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट्स का अबन करने का

प्रयत्न किया जाता है, यह इंस्टीट्यूट एक प्रखिल भारतीय इंस्टीट्यूट है न कि दिल्ली प्रदेश का इंस्टीट्यूट। इसलिए भारत के प्रत्येक मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट को यह अवसर रहना चाहिए कि वह योग्यता के आधार पर इस में दाखिला पा सके।

यह भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स बिल्कुल भलग भलग चीज है। यह जरूरी नहीं कि कोई ग्रेजुएट यदि ग्राम इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट में आ जाए तो उसे उसी नाते पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट सीट पर भी अधिकार मिल जाना चाहिए। हमारी कोशिश यह रहती है कि कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट सीट्स संस्था के स्नातकों को दिए जायें पर यह मानना सर्वथा अनुचित होगा कि कुछ सीटों को उन के लिए बिल्कुल ही प्रारक्षित कर दिया जाय।

एक मांग यह है कि जितने भी पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट सीट्स दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्तर्गत मेडिकल कालेजों में हैं, वे सब मौलाना आजाद, लेडी हाइंग तथा यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के लिए रिजर्व कर दिए जायें और बाहर से किसी को नहीं लिया जाय। यह बढ़ती हुई प्रान्तीयता की भावना का द्योतक है जिसका मझे खेद है। दिल्ली राष्ट्र की राजधानी है और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी एक फेडरल यूनिवर्सिटी है। अन्य राज्यों के विद्यार्थियों को भी कम से कम कुछ सीटें यहां अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए, विशेषतः वे विद्यार्थी जिन के अभिभावकों को राष्ट्र हित में दिल्ली में रहना पड़ता है, जैसे माननीय संसद व्यवस्था ही है। यह भी बताना उचित होगा कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट सीट्स दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी द्वारा ही भरी जाती है,

इस में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का कोई हाथ नहीं रहता है।

यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज की समस्याएं :

यह कालेज 1971 में दिल्ली में खोला गया था। उस समय क्योंकि उसे अस्पताल की कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं थी तो यह तब हुआ था कि जब तक इस के लिए उचित स्थान का प्रबंध न हो तब तक सफदरजंग अस्पताल से क्लिनिकल पढ़ाई की सुविधाएं दी जायें। यही प्रथा अब तक चली आ रही है और सफदरजंग अस्पताल के लिए बड़ी हुई एमर्जेंसी की इमारत भी कालेज को निःशुल्क दे दी गई है जिस की वजह से अस्पताल को स्वयं भी बड़ी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है और रोगियों का बहुत ही असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज को दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी चला रही है जब कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल केन्द्रीय अस्पताल है जहां ग्राम पब्लिक और सी जी एच एस के सदस्यों को भी इलाज के लिए जाना पड़ता है।

1972 और 1975 में यह मामला दो बार मंत्रि-मण्डल के सामने आया और मंत्रि-मण्डल ने यह तब किया कि यह मेडिकल कालेज तथा सम्बन्धित अस्पताल शाहदरे में बना दिये जायें। शाहदरा के लिए पूरी योजना तैयार हो गई है और एक्सपेंडीचर फाइनांस कमेटी ने भी उसको मंजूर कर दिया है। अब यह आखिरी चरण पर है और मंत्रिमण्डल की स्वीकृति मिलते ही शाहदरा में भवन निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। इस समय कालेज तथा अस्पताल दोनों को दिल्ली प्रशासन चलाने के लिए तैयार है। मेरा खयाल है कि यही इस कालेज के लिए उचित व्यवस्था है और इसमें किसी प्रकार की रद्दी बदल करना ठीक नहीं होगा। किन्तु जब तक शाहदरा में भवन तैयार न हो तब तक

[श्री राज नारायण]

वर्तमान व्यवस्था बनी रहेगी और समदरज्य-अस्पताल में क्लिनिकल पढ़ाई की सुविधा भी जाती रहेगी।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इस समय कालेज को तथा उसके विद्यार्थियों को कुछ असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इन असुविधाओं को दूर करना दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का ही काम है। फिर भी सरकार अपनी तरफ से पूरी मदद दे रही है और मैं स्वयं इसमें विलंबी ले रहा हूँ। लाइब्रेरी फैसिलिटीज के भ्रमाव में मैंने नेशनल मेडिकल लाइब्रेरी में इन विद्यार्थियों के लिए प्रबन्ध करवा दिए हैं। कैंपटीन और लेक्चर-हॉल को भी इमारत बन रही है। होस्टल की कमी को एक ज़रूरतकालीन है और मैंने निर्माण और आवास मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि वे हमें कुछ भवन उपलब्ध करवा दें, जिस में होस्टल खोल सकें, दुर्भाग्यवश वे अब तक हमें भवन नहीं दे पाये हैं और उन्होंने लिखा है कि उन के लिए ऐसा करना कठिन होगा। जो कुछ भी सहायता भारत सरकार दे सकेगी, वह देती रहेगी ताकि इस इन्टर्निंग पीरियड में विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयाँ कुछ हद तक कम हो जायें। हमारे मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को यह भी सुझाव दिया कि जितने विद्यार्थियों को समुचित सुविधा दे सकें उतने ही भर्ती करें।

एक मांग यह है कि मेडिकल स्टूडेंट्स अपने कालिजों के निर्णय लेने वाली कमेटियों में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और मैं सब कालिजों को सुझाव देने को तैयार हूँ कि वे अपनी स्टूडेंट्स कौन्सिलों में विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित करें।

इस प्रकार मासिकीय सम्मेलन देखेंगे कि जो भी विद्यार्थियों की सुनासिब मंजूर

है, हम किसी प्रकार उन को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। हालांकि उन में से कुछ ऐसी मांगें हैं जिन का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से सीधा सम्बन्ध भी नहीं है। कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं जैसा कि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, जिन को मानना हमारे लिए किसी प्रकार भी ठीक नहीं होगा और इस से देश की मेडिकल एजुकेशन व्यवस्था में भी बहुत अस्त-व्यस्तता आयेगी.....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no point of order at this stage.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please look at me, otherwise I will keep on standing.

श्री राजनारायण : खर्च भी इतना बढ़ जायगा.....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am on a point of order.

श्री राज नारायण : प्राप सुनियें तो.....

श्री सीतल राय : हम सुनेंगे कैसे ? स्टूडेंट का फैसला थोड़े-ही हुआ है।

श्री राजनारायण : खर्च भी इतना बढ़ जायगा कि सरकार के लिए.....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am again saying I am on a point of order. I require your attention. I am on a point of order under Rule 26. You are taking Private Members time. How can you allow him to take this time. The Minister is making a long statement. I think you should give a ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister, please continue.

श्री राज नारायण : खर्च भी इतना बढ़ जायेगा कि सरकार के लिए बहुत

करना कठिन होगा और कुछ अन्य राज्य जहाँ इस प्रकार की सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जाती वहाँ भी माँगें शुरू हो जायँगी और वे भी हम पर और दबें कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बख़्ते हुए खर्च में हाथ बटाये। मुझे खेद है कि इतना सब कुछ करने पर भी विद्यार्थी और इनटर्नी अब भी जिद्द पर अड़े हुए हैं और सरकार पर जबरदस्ती दबाव डालने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। रेजीडेंट डाक्टरों की ओर से भी नोटिस मिल चुका है कि वे पहली मई से दो दिन के लिए सहायुक्त में हड़ताल करेंगे। इस प्रकार की हड़ताल से सरकार को अनुचित माँगें स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य करना सर्वथा अनुचित है और जो भी स्थिति होगी हम उस का सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मुझे केवल इस बात का दुख है कि आम जनता को भी रेजीडेंट डाक्टरों की हड़ताल से परेशानी और कठिनाई बिना बख़्श उठानी पड़ेगी। मैं संसद सदस्यों से भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे भी अपना "गुड-आफिसिज" इस्तेमाल करें और विद्यार्थी और इण्टर्नीस को समझावें कि जो उनकी उचित माँगें स्वीकार की जा रही हैं उन को मान कर हड़ताल समाप्त कर के अपनी पढ़ाई फिर से आरम्भ करें। सरकार अपने विवेक से औचित्य की कसौटी पर कस कर माँगों को स्वीकार करती है न कि दबाव या धमकी के डर से। दबाव और धमकी से तो समस्याएँ और उलझती हैं सुलझती नहीं।

बस यही मेरा बक्तव्य है।

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने प्राइवेट-मेम्बर्स के समय में से जितना समय लिया है उतना समय हमें प्राइवेट-मेम्बर्स कार्य के लिए और देना चाहिए। मुझे आशा है—हाउस इसके साथ सहमत होगा। क्या आप की सम्मति है? किसी को इस में विरोध तो नहीं है?

कुछ सामान्य सदस्य : कोई विरोध नहीं है।

805 LS—14.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I rise on a point of order. Rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure clearly says about the precedence of Private Members' Business. You have got Rule 28 and also Rule 26 which deal with the arrangement of Private Members' Business. There is no clause under which you could waive this rule, and allow the Minister to make such a long statement. My second point of order is this. It is with regard to the statement of the Minister. When he first rose to make a statement I thought that this is being done by him under Rule 372, I thought that he was making an important statement to end the strike and that was why I thought he was coming before the House to take away some time from the Private Members' Business so that he could make a good announcement to the House that the strike is ended. It is not so. The strike is continuing. The medicos, the young medical students are continuing to be on strike. Government is not able to solve their demands. The Minister comes here and reads out a five-page statement as to why the strike is not settled and so on. Is it not the Minister's business to see that the strike is settled? He comes to the House with a long statement taking away the time from the Private Members' Business. Let this go on record that I take serious objection to his taking away the time of the Private Members' Business and this peremptory use of the House by the Minister, and his making a statement over a non-issue, over an issue which had been discussed several times in this House, over an issue which is continuing for several days. I request you to look into this and see that this thing is not repeated in future. This is my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as the right of the Minister to come before the House to make a statement is concerned, as you know, the Minister can always do so. But I do agree that in the midst of the Private Members' business, he can only do so, with the permission of the House and the House did give him the permission.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Now, so far as the nature of the statement is concerned, the Minister has consulted the Speaker. The hon. Speaker has permitted him to make the statement. And you, too have. The honourable House, would agree that if the Minister gave a statement to the Press, to the effect that he is making certain concessions, the House would have been naturally annoyed, saying when the House is in session, why did the Minister not tell it first in the House, and why did he tell it to the Press. The Minister wanted to take the House into confidence at the first opportunity. This is what prompted him to come to the House. So he sought the Speaker's clearance to make this statement here with the permission of the House and the House did give him the permission.

I do agree with my hon. friend that his statement was rather long. He took almost 20 to 25 minutes. I have already said that we would extend the time of the House by that period for Private Members' Business. Now, Shri Samar Guha.

RESOLUTION RE. SETTING UP OF NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY— Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam Chairman, since you have made an exception in the case of the Minister, why not you give me a chance to speak on this Resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Have your say, Mr. Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam Chairman, thank you very much. I commend this Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha who is one of the longest crusaders for acquiring for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, his due place and due recognition and due share in the country's political, educational and economic life.

Shri Samar Guha has moved a very comprehensive Resolution in which he has suggested the setting up of an Academy named after Netaji Subhas

Chandra Bose. If you look at the life and works of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, two things stand out very clearly (1) his great exploits as the leader and the commander of the Indian National Army and (2) his thinking on economic and political issues that we came to know of through his presidency of the Congress, through his different presidential addresses to the Congress, of his setting up of the Planning Commission under the leadership of the Congress. Madam, both these things, both these aspects are aspects which have not yet been dealt with in full and, in which, proper research has not been done. Professor Guha has, in fact, very aptly pointed out that to-day, to go into the problems of national integration a thorough research, academic research, is necessary because Subhas Chandra Bose's I.N.A. (Indian National Army) was in fact a symbol of national integration as you will find that there were Muslim Generals like Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and others and there were South Indian people like Lakshmi Swaminathan and there were other people from North India like Col. Sehgal and other leaders and the Azad Hind Fauj built abroad, set up abroad, was really a picture of the national army through which Shri Subhas Chandra Bose tried to liberate our country.

Another point stands out very clearly. That is that Shri Subhas Chandra Bose had always an eye for the national integration. In that, he gave three slogans to the Azad Hind Fauj. They were:

'Ittfaq, Atimad and Kurban'.

If I may say so, they were not slogans in Hindi; they were not slogans in Bengali, his own mother-tongue but they were the slogans which would attract the minority community to the Azad Hind Fauj and make them integrate together.

I had rather a rare opportunity of speaking after the Minister's reply and his reply appeared absolutely lacklustre like the whole performance of the Education Ministry in the last one year, if you will permit me in saying.

the Minister had dealt without length why Netaji National Academy cannot be built up. Why the Netaji Research Bureau which is a privately run bureau with a meagre capital and minimum grant cannot be a proper substitute for National Academy? I do not find any logic and substance in the Minister's statement. We have here in Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, a university meant to do post-graduate research in various branches of Science and humanities and social sciences. In Simla, we have an Indian Institute of Defence Studies where also we do research in various branches of history, social sciences and other fields. In Calcutta, in the Indian Council for Social Sciences and Research, we have a Centre for Social Sciences and Research. So, it is not that there are no national institutions in the country which are meant to look after the particular areas, particular arenas.

The whole purpose of this, as Shri Guha has very rightly and succinctly pointed out, is to set up a new institution named after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose which would, in particular, give attention to those problems. Does the Minister really mean to wind up all these institutions on Defence Research Studies, Jawaharlal Lal Nehru University? Does he mean to wind up the ten Indian universities where all the subjects like Defence studies are taught and researches made into? There should be a reason as to why the national institutes should not be set up? I think it was a great crusade for Shri Guha for acquiring for Netaji a due place in national life. He has come forward with this Resolution now. It was through his persistent efforts, I must say, that Netaji's portrait has found a place in the Central Hall. I must also say that there is a feeling in the country that proper recognition has not been given to this great revolutionary and patriot who was a revolutionare not only in thought but also in action in his own time in his very eyes on his own efforts.

That is why, Madam, at this time when people have got the expectation that a proper honour to Netaji will be given such a reply from the Education Minister is not at all encouraging, is not at all welcome. I can only say this. I know the bureaucrats in the Education Ministry may put impediments. In the name of such bureaucrats in the Defence Ministry has found out a reason for not changing the name of the Indian Military Academy into Netaji Military Academy. But, I say that this is the feeling of the countrymen, if I am permitted to say so, it is the feeling, particularly, of the people of that part of India to which the Education Minister belongs. That now the time has come after so many years of Independence to give proper recognition to Netaji.

Madam Chairman, Jawahar Lal Nehru is one of the persons I admire. I admire his thoughts and progressive ideas but I also feel the whole geniology of Jawahar Lal Nehru has been recognised in India's political life and possibly the whole family has got more than it has given to the country. But what about Netaji! You say in Netaji's own house the research bureau is set-up. You gave a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs and you say that will substitute the purpose of national academy. I did not expect such a reply from the Minister. The purpose for setting up this Academy is clear, viz.:

"Netaji National Academy, be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards

[Shri Saugata Roy]

achieving unity and understanding among the people of the world."

The Minister has mentioned about the Indian Council of Historical Research. We know the case of time capsule for revealing the contents of which you have received kudos in the House. You are saying the same Indian Council of Historical Research is alone capable of delivering the goods with regard to the study of devolutionary ideas and movements. I do not think so. Today time has come when the nation has to pause and think whether we shall be trying to find our roots in history and society. In trying to find our roots it is necessary to delve into the riches of thoughts of the political ideologies of different countries and those of our own country.

Madam Chairman, if I may say so, Netaji is a much misunderstood man. He is an incompletely understood man. In this part of the country and the rest of the world people understand him from only one angle—perhaps military angle, political angle or because of his political differences with Mahatma Gandhi. Nobody has tried to think of him as a whole man. He was a complete man—a true revolutionary in thought and action. So, this is the minimum that we can do for him. That will not be paying honour to Netaji. The nation will be honouring itself by giving due homage to Netaji and due recognition to Netaji's role. That is why I commend this Resolution brought forward by Professor Guha. Today he is in the ruling party and we hope his life-long mission will be near to fulfilment. If he does not get the support within his party it will be very sad.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : (मंगलदाई)
सभापति महोदय मैं प्रो० समर गुहा के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए इसकी बैकग्राउण्ड बताना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति हमेशा से एक ऐसी परम्परा चलती आई है कि हमारे देश में जब सूर्यवंश का राज्य था तो कुन्वंश का राज्य भी साथ साथ चलता था। हमारे देश में वैष्णव समाज प्रथा जब भी तो साक्षर प्रथा भी साथ साथ चलती थी। इसी प्रकार जब वायोलेसन की बात कहते हैं तो नान-वायोलेसन का भी जिक्र किया जाता है। श्रीरा के भजन का हम समर्थन करते हैं तो प्रांसी की रानी को भी मानते हैं। हम सब दोनों को साइड-बाई-साइड मानते चले आये हैं। राजनीतिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था में जहाँ हम महात्मा गांधी के आदर्श को समर्थन देते हैं वहाँ साथ ही साथ नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का कंट्रीब्यूशन भी निश्चित है। अगर वे दोनों न होते तो आजादी तो होती लेकिन भावद हिन्दुस्तान की परम्परा दुनिया के सामने झगुरी रह जाती। इस लिए खुद हमारे देश को संसार को यह बताना है कि हमारे स्वाधीनता संग्राम में नेताजी का काण्ट्रीब्यूशन काफी हद तक सही था।

मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि ईस्टर्न इंडिया के जितने वीर हुए हैं देश के लोग और भारत सरकार उन को हिन्दुस्तान के वीर मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर आसाम के लाचित बरफुकेन और राजस्थान के राणा प्रताप की तुलना की जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में उन दोनों का स्तर समान होगा। लेकिन चूँकि लाचित बरफुकेन का जन्म आसाम में ईस्टर्न इंडिया में हुआ इसलिए भारत सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं जाता है। ये लोग समझते हैं कि सूरज पश्चिम से उगता है। लेकिन उन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि सूरज पूर्व से उगता है और पश्चिम में अस्त होता है। इसलिए जो प्रकाश पूर्व में उदय होता है वह पश्चिम में विकसित होता है।

स्वतन्त्रता से पहले हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में मुभाष बोस का उदय हुआ। उस के बाद पश्चिम में नान-बायलेंस के सिद्धान्त के रूप में उन के विचारों का विकास हुआ, लेकिन उस की बुनियाद पूर्व में ही पड़ी। श्री समर गुहा का प्रस्ताव इस देश की समाज-व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित है। जिस राज्य से मैं आया हूँ, वहाँ लांचित बुफुकेन और जयमती जैसे बहुत से और और बीरांगनायें हुई हैं, मगर उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसी तरह अगर हम नेताजी की तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो हमारे देश का इतिहास और परम्परा धूमरे रह जायेंगे। पूर्वांचल के लोगों का भी देश की राजनीति में कान्दीयूशन है, अगर देश के लोग इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, तो पूर्वांचल के निवासियों पर इसका प्रभाव नहीं होगा।

श्री सीतल राय : हम भी लांचित बुफुकेन का सम्मान और प्रशंसा करते हैं।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी : तो फिर माननीय सदस्य मेरे पक्षे दोस्त हैं।

मैं भारत सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि वह देश की राजनीति, देश की समाज-व्यवस्था और यहाँ की परम्परा को समझे। अपने देश में जहाँ हम गाय की पूजा करते हैं, वहाँ सांप की पूजा भी उसके साथ-साथ करते हैं। देश और समाज की बुनियाद को मजबूत करने के लिए हमारे देश के लोग हिंसा और अहिंसा को साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ाते हैं। अगर हम मुभाष बोस के विचार और भावनाओं को अपने देश के जीवन में उचित स्थान नहीं देते हैं, तो फिर इस देश की आजादी की बुनियाद कमजोर रह जायेगी और शोषण करने वाले लोग कभी नहीं डरेंगे। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम बायलेंस और नान-बायलेंस दोनों का

सम्मान करें और अपने जीवन में उन को उचित स्थान दें।

17 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):
Madam Chairman, I am extremely thankful to all the Members of this House belonging to both sides for giving unanimous support to the Resolution of mine. Actually, it is not my own resolution it is the manifestation of the will of the people of India, spirit of the people of India, and the urge of our younger generation for building a new India of the future. Therefore, I also congratulate the earlier House, where when I brought this in the form of a Bill, the same unanimous support was given from all sides—unanimous support was given by 25—30 friends in the earlier Lok Sabha. It was a unanimous request to the Government. But again that one person came in the way. There was whip; and under that whip the Bill was thrown out.

I did not expect a better speech from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister appears to me, not now only but on various occasions, as nothing but a victim of mental stagnation. It would have been better if he did not mention the name of his father who was a great associate of the elder brother of Netaji and a great admirer of Netaji. It would have been better if he had not mentioned that he met Netaji during his childhood. When this Resolution was before the House, he visited the Netaji Research Bureau and so I knew what his reply would be. I had a premonition and on the basis of that, I said that the stock reply would be: why should we duplicate this institution? Dr. Chunder should know perhaps a little that I was closely associated from the very beginning with the Netaji Research Bureau. I am its permanent member. Dr. Chunder should also know that it was Samar Guha who during the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi fought

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tooth and nail and made that lady agree to this paltry amount of giving help to Netaji Research Bureau. But who is Samar Guha? It is the humble speech, humble dust of the feet of Netaji, just humble speck of the expression of the will of the Indian people, not Samar Guha—I have done nothing.

The INA people—they were denied Rs. 4 crores by way of pension and salaries for three decades. I had it further—it was achieved after persistent effort, the last government had to pay about Rs. 4 crores that was due to INA. When the hon'ble Minister is talking about constitutional difficulties, he jumped from one to other plea for not accepting the resolution. He says what is the necessity of duplicating an institution and have another institution? Why not we give help to the Netaji Research Bureau? That is what he said. He was trying to carry coal to New Castle. I am very closely associated with it; I know its aims and objectives and I had participated in its functions on innumerable occasions and have got them various facilities; and it is this humble self who fought and got it.

I am only sorry; I take pity on him on his concept of the contribution of Netaji. When he is saying that he agrees with the spirit of the Resolution—see in what way he is presenting. What are the constitutional difficulties? He introduces the idea of a constitutional subterfuge to sabotage this resolution—I am using strong words, to sabotage the sacred idea of having an institution in the name of Netaji. I want to make it clear. That some friends, out of some misunderstanding, some current view, say it was in memory of Netaji. No; it is not a memorial to Netaji. Netaji is not a 'was'; but Netaji, 'is'. The country will know in proper time whether he is or not! a time will come. when, I am sorry that men like our Education Minister may not have the opportunity of atoning for their past.

What should I say? Strong words are coming in my mind, but I desist it. I should say he is suffering from an inertia—a mental inertia of not understanding that large behind this resolution. He was saying that the Constitutional Provisions do not permit it. What about Nehru? How many institutions are there in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru? More than fifty one institutions are there in the name of Nehru. What about this Jawaharlal Nehru University? Was there any necessity for changing the Constitution?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Bring the law.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is it for? If you agree to my resolution, you can bring a bill yourself. Have I not the common sense to understand that to establish an institution like that, you require a Bill? I have got an opportunity to bring the resolution and I want to set the idea in the mind of the Government so that the Government can be set in motion to establish an institution by themselves. I have given my idea. Earlier even in that Bill. I had just given a skeleton of my idea and I expected that the spirit of the Bill will be agreed to and then we shall sit together to see how that National Academy Bill can be brought before this House.

I ask the Government, why do you talk about these, I should say, senseless things? Did you change the Constitution for setting up Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jawaharlal Nehru Museum, Jawaharlal Nehru Award and for that matter—Jawaharlal Nehru Yuvak Kendra? Eighty five Nehru Yuvak Kendra centres are there and more than fifty one institutions are there in the name of Nehru and you are spending every year four to five crores of rupees for them. But Dr. Chunder, You have not even the guts or the courage to spend even a few lakhs of rupees, to start with for setting up this National Academy in the name of Netaji.

Why I am anxious for this? As very rightly and nicely spoken, I am not anxious to have a due share, as my friend Mr. Saugata Roy said, not to have a due share of recognition to Netaji in our history of national life. No, not for that. The whole ideological concept of our country is crumbling, the whole national character is crumbling, the whole concept of our politics is crumbling. There is an erosion everywhere of our national value, national concept, political concept, ideological concept. We have tried many ideologies, we have tested many ideologies—many political parties have done it in the country. They tried to advocate many ideologies. What is the condition in the country at present, Where is that national character, where is that national will, where is that national perspective that will galvanise our youth force, our younger generation to dedicate themselves in a spirit of complete abandon, if not complete abandon at least of a large quantum of abandon to dedicate themselves for building the nation, for the present and the future. Where is that spirit today, where is that ideology today, where is that call today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been abandoned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Nowhere it is. It is the spirit, the ideology and image of one great personality, he is not the personality of India only, he is a rare phenomenon in the history of the modern world—Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose—that is behind this resolution. His image is an emblem of a revolutionary idealism that was never known of the kind in the modern world today. You will not find any other emblem of the magnitude, of the majesty and of the brilliance of the kind of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Dr. Lohia had rightly said that if Gandhiji was the dream, Netaji was the symbol of achievement. It is because of the achievement of Lenin,

Marxism become a life philosophy. It is the blood of the martyrs, it is the revolutionary surge of the Russian people, it is the revolution in parts that has made Marxism a living philosophy. Similarly, when I say this, it is not a question of giving recognition to Netaji's national life, but to acknowledge and accept his achievements for building up a new national ideology for India—that Netaji's mission should be evaluated and understood. Can we try to create a new sense of values in our country, in the minds of our younger generation, and can we try to resurrect the lost values in our country, in place of the politics of convenience, politics of opportunism, politics of careerism and politics of professionalism that has wrecked our national life today?

Yes. I have great respect for Gandhiji. The Gandhian moral value has certainly its importance. But I have told many times that during the freedom struggle, India produced only two men of destiny, namely Gandhiji and Netaji. The place of other leaders is only secondary.

In the name of Nehru, there are 51 institutions. I am not talking in the air. I have got a list indicating how much expenditure is incurred on them annually, I have got great respect for Nehru, but his role in the history of India's freedom struggle is nothing but secondary. He has never played a primary role. He was just one of the planets in the Gandhian solar system. Netaji is the only one—man—a revolutionary comet—I would call him a comet—who broke the field of Gandhian gravity, out-shone it with the effulgence of a unique character—representing in a unique revolutionary idealism that had created a new value for the Indian people, for the present generation and for our future generations. My hon. friend Dr. Chunder claimed to have entered in-

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to the spirit and he supported the spirit of my resolution by I am sorry he does not want to enter the heart of it nor does he understand it. He has not been able even to enter the gate of it.

I have said that I have not an iota of doubt about the background of Gandhian value of morality in politics. Just note the word which I use. It is Gandhiji who has introduced a certain concept of moral values in politics. It will remain abiding, for us and for the future also. In that context, I have not an iota of doubt that the vision of the future of India is the vision of Netaji; the path of Indian revolution is the path of Netaji; the path of our national ideology, of the ideological revival of our country is the path of Netaji. The path of creating a new order, a new call for total dedication in the service of the Indian people, to make India great—not only for herself but for the whole world and for the whole humanity—that path and that new philosophy is the philosophy of Netaji; and that is what we have to accept. And that is the basic reason, the basic compulsion and the basic inspiration why I have brought this resolution. That is why I am trying so much to project the image of Netaji, to project the revolutionary ideals of Netaji and to project the revolutionary concept of Netaji. The Netaji Research Bureau has a limited object. They have done it admirably. I quite admit it. But that is not my whole object. My object is now for India and the world at large, in the search or quest for a new perspective for a new concept of an ideology for humanity and for the younger generation to inspire it.

In his historic speech in 1944 at the Tokyo University, Netaji said this after brilliantly analyzing the evolutionary course of human history in the last few centuries. I repeat it, I

repeat it when I say how the democratic concepts in England had a progressive on the concept of French revolution; thereafter the human history made a progressive advance in course of Russian revolution. And Netaji said that the march to the new horizon of human values had not ended. He said that India would have to move historically and philosophically to the next phase of human progress. I quote what he said:

"India will have to move to the next phase of socio-political events of the world."

That is why I have enumerated all these things in my resolution, keeping this in view that India needs an image of a personality, not in the idea of the personality cult, not in the idea of having worship of an idol, a political idol—no, not that, but an image—as I used the words—of a revolutionary idealism. Netaji is the majestic image of a revolutionary idealism, and with that image also he had an ideological concept of his own idealism. He had built up a heritage of his own. On the basis of that living revolutionary heritage, if you project an idea that has a different value.

An academic institution has an academic value, but I am referring to a new set-up in the name of a great personality, of a historic personality, of a hero, of a great man, with a different perspective. That is why I say that one of the aspects is advanced military science.

Why do I say so? Because in India our freedom struggle produced only one—one and only one person in the image, in the personality of Subash Chandra Bose as the commander, the Supreme Commander of the Army of Indian Liberation. His name ranks with the name of Garibaldi, with the name of George Washington, with the name of Marat who led the army of the French Revolution. In India, after Shivaji there is no other name that can galvanize the jawans and

the officers of our army, the younger people—only Netaji's name can do it.

When Hitler's army attacked Russia, what was Stalin doing? He had to introduce the highest military award in the name of Gen. Suvrov who defeated Napoleon. He had many chiefs of his own, but Suvrov's was a historic name of a personality. He had to introduce the name of Suvrov for galvanizing, creating a new sense of courage and heroism in the mind of the Russian army.

I am referring to Study of advance military science because it was with a national outlook that the National Army of Netaji was built. It has never happened elsewhere, only in India. How was the Russian army built up? Was it built up on the ashes of the Czarists Army? No, the Russian Army was built up on the nucleus of Military Committee headed by Trotsky. That is how Mao Tse-tung also built up his revolutionary army. Even Napoleon built up his army with cadres developed after the French Revolution. What has happened in no other part of the world is the betrayal of an Army of Revolution, those who dedicated their lives—26,000 soldiers of the I.N.A. who sacrificed their lives in the eastern frontiers of India. What have you done to them? You are talking of national unity, but the army of Netaji—an Army of Liberation, an Army of Revolution that was raised by Netaji, raised almost out of dust—and out of dust he created men of unusual valour, unusual courage, men of unusual dedication—consisted of men from Peshawar to Chittagong, from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, and from everywhere in India. He was talking about united India and Indian national unity. Most of the important officers of Netaji came from areas that is now called Pakistan. Lt.-Col. M. Z. Kani came from the Peshawar area, Burhanuddin came from the Peshawar area, I. K. Kiani came from

Peshawar area. Most of the top ranking officers came from that area. Many came from Punjab, Kerala, all parts of India.

INA was disbanded. Not one of them had been taken back in the Indian Army of free India. Some of them had become drivers. Those martyrs, those patriotic freedom fighters who could form the nucleus of our future Indian Army, what had they got in fate? Some of them had become drivers; some of them had become bearers and some of the officers were taken in an embassy or in some factory here and there to become manager or something else. That was the fate of the Army of the Liberation of India. That is the reason why I say that the last 30 years are not only a betrayal of Netaji but a betrayal of the greatest heritage of Indian revolution. That is the reason why I said let there be an Academy in the name of Netaji. But I am so sorry, as I said, they are suffering from certain inertia of the past. You are stating why the Dehradun Military Academy could not be re-named as Netaji Academy. Perhaps, it reflects the spirit of Auchinluch in the mind of Dr. Chandra or the spirit of some people who in the last 30 years tried to keep the name of Netaji eclipsed completely out of the sight of the India people and out of the minds of the Indian people. It is a historical necessity to re-name Dehra Dun Military Academy after Netaji.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is not under my charge. It was the Defence Ministry who said it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know it is not your charge but why should you defend it? Why should you do it? I charge you; why did you try to defend the past policy of the Government? You could have kept silent. Why should you try to defend the most bureaucratic and imperialistic Auchinluch's policy? You know that

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under the inspiration of Mountbatten it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who disbanded INA. Mountbatten praded it in his 'Nehru oration.' He said: "I advised Nehru not to take back the INA people; I advised Nehru not to play up the spirit of INA". Nehru did it. He disbanded it. He did not take any of them. He did not care in any way to show any respect to the heritage of Azad Hind Revolution, to the heritage of Azad Hind Fauz and the great sacrifices made by the Azad Hind Army.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get deflected. I will request you to follow the path of Netaji; do not get deflected.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There are so many things in my mind. I am just a dust of his feet what to speak of his way of thinking. (Interruption)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get deflected. Mr. Sathe, will you please resume your seat? He is not yielding. Mr. Sathe, you are not being recorded because you are not called upon to speak. (Interruption)***

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is the reason why I want the study of advanced military science in the name of Netaji. That will inspire all our officers, our jawans and our younger generation.

Do you know what happened during the time of Nehru? The display of portrait of Netaji was banned in the army barracks. And our hon. Minister tries to follow the footsteps of that renegade. I should say, of Indian freedom struggle.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Not all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not all, that I too say.

That is why, I say that it will galvanise our future officers and men who will deal with the future Indian Army. That is why, I say, his name should be associated with the study of advanced military science.

The other thing I have said is 'modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction'. I have said that there is a word called 'capitalist contradiction' in the Marxian phraseology. Now, the world is suffering from another contradiction i.e., communist contradiction. Now the political ideology, that was Marxian one day, for younger generation who aspire to live up to the same revolutionary ideal—even that Marxian tenets have become a subject of anybody's interpretation. The whole world's ideology is crashing.

Netaji, I remember, in 1930's—you were at that time in younger days—was doubled as a neo-fascist; some called him an arch-nationalist; others called him a chauvinist. He even entered into a controversy with Pandit Nehru when the latter was saying certain kind of Marxian ideology is the last word of human history. Netaji's perspective was completely different. At that time, Netaji said more than once that he believed in socialism not only for the salvation of India but of the world as a whole. It is not my word; it is his word that "not only the salvation of India but of the world depends on socialism." But Netaji cautioned that no particular totalitarian concept of any philosophy or any kind of interpretation, a monistic interpretation, should guide the concept of any kind of ideology.

That was the main ideological conflict of Nehru with him. Netaji said that we should not develop any antagonism to any kind of ideology that was prevalent in the world. But we have to study them with critical sympathy, trying to understand them and then,

***Not recorded.

according to the necessity of our times, according to our history, according to our culture, according to our national requirement, according to our environment—we have to synthesize new values to build up the concept of our Indian socialism. He always used the word "Indian socialism".

Netaji developed a new perspective of understanding different ideologies and to integrate the essential values of different ideologies into one—the philosophy that he always used, the concept of the philosophy of synthesis, the concept of a new philosophy. If we really want to develop a new philosophy in India, new concept of socialism, a new concept of our national ideology, then the perspective that was given by Netaji should be understood and should be followed too.

In this Institute, a comparative study of different political sociology, of different ideology, of different political theory, should be made and out of what is relevant to our Indian context, whatever is relevant to Indian life, we shall try to build up our own national philosophy and national ideology with those ingredients.

About the concept of national planning, so many literatures are there; so many volumes of literature have been published by the earlier Governments and by our Government also. Is there any mention anywhere that Netaji is the Father of Indian Planning? Is there any mention anywhere that Netaji had to risk the anger of Mahatma Gandhi in formulating his idea about national planning? One of the basic reasons why Mahatma Gandhi opposed Netaji during the Tripuri Congress was that Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to the concept of planning. He changed only afterwards. Many Gandhites felt that everything of the Gandhian concept was undone when Netaji introduced the concept of national planning.

ing. In the Hariपुरa Congress, it was Netaji who first introduced the concept of national planning and set up the first National Planning Commission.

I may tell you that Dr. V. V. Giri, former President of India has written in his biography that he was one of the members of the National Planning Commission and that he suggested to Netaji saying, "You are the President of the Congress and, in the fitness of things, you should be the first Chairman of the National Planning Commission." To that, Netaji said, "You are an absolutely senseless person. You do not understand. If I become the Chairman of the National Planning Commission, Mahatma Gandhi will scuttle it in no time. Make Nehru its Chairman—Gandhiji will tolerate it." Nehru did not know anything about it. Nehru was then in London.

About the concept of national planning not only in his Tarapore speech but, thereafter, in many speeches and in the first meeting of the National Planning Commission, he elaborated his idea of the future concept of Indian planning. Not only that. Even during the War, even in the midst of revolution, he set up a planning cell in Germany. he set up a cell in South-East Asia, about how to build up the concept of Indian national planning in free India. In his 1944 Tokyo speech, he elaborated in details about the future of Indian national planning. Therefore, if I say that planning should be one of the aspects of the National Academy is there anything wrong about it? If should be therefore associated with the person who has been not only the pioneer, not only the architect, but the Father of Indian national planning.

Now, I come to the question of Indian national integration. I have great respect for Gandhiji. But only after his martyrdom, minority communities really understood Gandhiji. But it was Netaji alone who re-

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ally brought together all the Indian people, removing all the barriers of caste, community, religion and region, into the concept of one national unity. Look at his life. He escaped from India in the guise of a Muslim Pathan. He was escorted from the frontier by one Pathan, named Akbar Khan. From Germany to Singapore, in his historic submarine journey, he took with him only one person, a Muslim comrade, Major Abid Hasan. In his army, as I have already said, about 80 per cent of the higher officers were Muslims; there were a number of Christians; there were many Sikhs he did not care to which community they belonged to....

MR. CHAIRMAN: A large number of women were there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Women belonging to different communities were there; there were women from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Bengal and other parts; there was the Rani Jhansi Brigade constituted by them.

What could not be achieved in the Indian army of the British, Netaji could achieve it—complete unity in the Army. In the Azad Hind Fauj, the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians lived together; dined together in the same dining hall, they ate the same food. During Azad Hind days, the Hindu temples were open for the Muslims, Sikhs and Christians; similarly Mosques, Churches and Gurudwaras were open for other communities also. It was some kind of a socio-cultural revolution which was effected during the days of the Azad Hind Revolution.

When the Azad Hind Fauj crossed to the Indian soil, when they crossed the border river, the Muslims were having *namaz* reciting the *Koran*, the Christians were with the Bible, the Sikhs Chanting the *Guru Granth Sahib* and the Hindus the *Gita*. It was a sacred scene of unique National Unity.

When the first flag of Indian freedom was hoisted at Mairang in Manipur, it was the pride of a Muslim, Col. Saikatullah Khan to perform his historic patriotic act. Unfortunately, he is a Pakistani now. By whom can the last word about Netaji be said? Only by Col. Habibur Rahman, a Muslim. When Netaji left for an unknown destination, nobody knew where he was going he could trust, and he could beget trust from, nobody else but a Muslim.

Netaji is an absolutely religious man, a spiritual man out and out. Wherever he went, he used to carry in a small bag, a small book of Gita, a small piece of Chandi and a rosary. Whether in the war front or in his home, wherever he was, this was the last resort of his Soul. He was such a religious man, an absolutely spiritual man. He was a follower of Swami Vivekananda. Nonetheless, how he could bring together all the people! Only in the name of such a personality, the concept of national integration can be given a real meaning. And with that 'des of Tzaq Hind Fauj and Azad Hind revolution...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: About the history of revolution, my friend has rightly said...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saugata Roy has spoken about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Dr. Chunder was mentioning about history. What have they produced? The Time Captule..

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: That Committee is being changed...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know how it is changed. Don't talk about that. You have not had the guts and courage. I know how these people were working, what these people have done. I know what type of people, in the last few years, were

brought into the Education Ministry and Councils and various academies and how these institutions were being utilised for certain political purposes. I know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I warned you in the very beginning not to get deflected. Remember the teachings of Netaji.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You know how the Time Capsule starts. It is mentioned that the history of Indian freedom struggle started in 1921 with the Gandhian movement. A friend has already said that the Committee that was constituted for writing the history of Indian freedom under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar, in its preliminary report, has suggested that the culmination of the Indian freedom is the result of cumulative contributions of the revolutionaries, of the Gandhian movement and finally of the Azad Hind revolution under the leadership of Netaji. That Committee was unabashedly dissolved and a new committee was formed with a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman, Dr. Tara Chand, and the history that has been written is there and what it is you know. Therefore, I said history of Indian freedom should be written in the true perspective. The Last point is the mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world. It includes what my friend, Prof. Chakravorthy has said...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already covered that point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will finish in a few minutes if you do not intervene, Madam Chairman.

Look at Netaji. Even from his childhood he noted in his diary, "I feel that I have a mission to fulfil and that mission is the mission of India." Swami Vivekananda used to say that India has a mission to fulfil. Netaji always used to say that India has a mission to fulfil not in a paro-

chial sense, not in a chauvinistic sense. He again cited the world history. Look at the history of Babylon. Look at the history of Greece. Look at the history of Rome. Look at the history of Egypt. In Babylon you have the Hanging Gardens. In Greece the old amphitheatres are there. In Rome certain statues are there. In Egypt the Pyramids are there. The mummies are there but the soul is lost. But look at India. It has passed through so many hazards of life all along his history but from the days of the Vedas to the days of modern India, the main current of life in India is like the current of the Ganga, essentially flowing in the same style, in the same music, in the same unison. That is the basis of Indian culture and life. Netaji said that this is the remarkable feature of human history. What was the reason for this? India has something very vital, very fundamental, very essential, to contribute to the world that is why India of the past is living in the present and will live for the future. For that reason, I said that India wants to, I should say, rediscover itself, not in the concept of that gentleman who wrote *The Discovery of India*, not in that spirit—he failed to discover India; otherwise, he would not have partitioned India—but to really discover the soul of India, it is necessary to understand Indian history and Indian culture and the true fundamentals of it and to create a new vision of Indian life, national life, not only to revitalise, not only to galvanise us to build up our own future but to contribute something to the world as the mission of India.

I again humbly suggest to my hon. friend, Dr. Pratap Chunder. Let him understand. It is not a question of the share, the contribution, of Netaji towards our freedom struggle but it is for a much greater perspective, for a higher perspective. The vacuum through which we are passing, is an ideological vacuum in India, and India today needs the image of a personality, the majesty of a personality

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having the highest concept of revolutionary idealism...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): That was what Shri Sathe also said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Here India needs the ideology of a person whose life and achievement can create a new feeling, and a new thrill of a new life, of a new vision, of a new horizon for building a new India, to fight for it and to abandon everything for India. That ideology, that concept, that inspiration can only be found in the image of personality of Netaji and his concept of ideology and only that can be incorporated in the minds of our younger generation and future generations to inspire them to a higher concept of life.

For that reason, I have brought forward this Resolution. If he accepts the spirit of the Resolution—he said that I had not brought forward any Bill—if he accepts the basic countours of this Resolution and then says that Government would bring forward a full-fledged Bill for implementing the spirit of this Resolution, then I am ready to withdraw it. Otherwise, Dr. Chunder, I feel pity for you. It will not be possible for me to oblige you by withdrawing the Resolution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seats. I have called the Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You said that you would allow us to seek clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said 'if necessary.' Now please resume your seats.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will appreciate when I say it. I want to ask about a fundamental point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Will you resume your seat? When I am on my legs, you will resume your seat. I hope the House will co-operate

with me because there is much work to get through and those who were not here earlier do not understand that quite a lot of extra time has been used. Therefore, I have called the Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Madam....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I am calling the Minister. You resume your seat.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already made it clear that we support the spirit of this Resolution. But I try to point out that there might be certain difficulties about the modality which has been suggested by hon. Shri Samar Guha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I interrupt you?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I wanted to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you resume your seat, Mr. Sathe? I am sorry. I cannot shout louder than you.

You have already participated. I would request you to confine yourself to the point of legislation.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Unless I have the introduction, I would not be able to come to the conclusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just advising you to confine yourself to legislation.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The modalities will have to be considered in detail and I will certainly take the hon. member into confidence. I have already talked to him over the telephone and these details will be considered and with this assurance I would request him....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a straight question. Do you accept the

idea of setting up Netaji National Academy? This is the moot point. If you accept (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can you? Do you associate the name of a living person like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, I have not called you.

(Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is the Giri Institute of Social Sciences—in the name of our ex-President. Anyway....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Normally, it is not done.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will certainly consider this aspect and I can assure the hon. member in spite of the various things he has against me. I am not provoked by that. I am accustomed to all these kinds of attacks. I can certainly assure on behalf of the Government that the exploits and various contributions of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose will receive utmost consideration from the Government. But how it will be done, I will have discussion. On this assurance I would request the hon. member to withdraw this Resolution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My Resolution is very clear. If the hon. Minister says that he accepts the idea of setting up Netaji National Academy....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: How can it be in the case of Defence Academy?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not said Defence Academy. Academy, where academic studies are made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Guha, will you resume your seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Only then I can withdraw, otherwise not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments which have been moved. One amendment has been moved by

Shri B. P. Mandal. I put Shri Mandal's amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is another amendment by Shri Hukmdeo Narala-Yadav.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):
मैं वापस लता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to permit the hon. member to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave; withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contributions made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India, importance named as "Netaji National Academy, be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those in favour may say 'Ayes'.

SOME MON. MEMBERS: Ayes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes have it....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. Noes have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then we have Division. Now, there will be division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contributions made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objective of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1] [17.51 hrs.

AYES

Barman, Shri Palas
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
Das, Shri S. S.
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Doley, Shri L. K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Guha, Shri Samar
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Jain, Shri Kachrulal Hemraj
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
Roy, Shri Saugata
Shankar Dev, Shri
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Yuvraj, Shri

NOES

Balak Ram, Shri
Baldev Prakash, Dr.
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
Dave, Shri Anant
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Kailash Prakash, Shri
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Miri, Shri Govind Ram
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Munda, Shri Govinda
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Patwary, Shri H. L.
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Sai, Shri Larang
Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
Ugrasen, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Hukimdeo Narain

AN HON. MEMBER: The total is less than quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is quorum. But votes have not been recorded.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You said there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you, Mr. Minister; did not hear what I said. I said, there is quorum, but many votes have not been recorded. Something is wrong with the machine. They are being added. So, when the final tally comes, you will find that there is quorum. The final result of the division is:

Ayes: 25. Noes: 34.

The noes have it. So it is rejected.

The motion was negatived.

17.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. ABOLITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the next Resolution that of Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

श्री राजजी लाल सुमन (किरोजाबाद):
सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित
संकल्प पेश करता हूँ :

"इस सभा की राय है कि राज्यों में
ऊपरी सदन (विधान परिषदों) ने कोई
सार्वक भूमिका भ्रदा नहीं की है तथा कानून
बनाने की प्रक्रिया में ये भारतस्वरूप तथा
प्रभावशक्त खर्चालि साबित हो रहे हैं तथा
इसलिए, इनको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र समाप्त करने

के लिए संविधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन
किया जाये।"

सभापति महोदय, 1931 में गोल
मेड कानफरेंस में ही गांधी जी ने हिन्दुस्तान
में जिस सरकार की कल्पना की थी वह एक
सदनीय सरकार थी। राष्ट्र के पैमाने
पर भी वह एक सदन की कल्पना करते थे।
जहाँ तक द्वितीय सदन का विचार है वह
एक ब्रिटिश विचार है, पार्ष्वात्य विचार
है तथा देश के पुराण, साहित्य में कहीं भी
इस तरह की कोई बात देखने को नहीं मिलती
है। संविधान सभा में भी श्री के टी शाह
और माननीय श्री कामत ने इसका विरोध
किया था। जब इन दोनों सज्जनों ने
इसका विरोध किया तो उस समय डा०
अम्बेदकर ने कहा था :

"It will be only an experimental
measure that Legislative Councils
are to be introduced in the States."

उन्होंने कहा यह एक एक्सपेरिमेंट है और
हिन्दुस्तान के हालात को देखते हुए अगर
विधान परिषदों की सार्वक भूमिका होगी
उसका, इन्होंने निर्वाह किया तब तो
इनको जित्ना रखा जाएगा अन्यथा इनको
समाप्त करने के लिए भी प्रयास किया जा
सकता है कान्तिकारी रोल जो इनका
है अगर इन्होंने उसको भ्रदा किया तब तो
इनको जित्ना रखा जाएगा अन्यथा इनको
समाप्त करने का प्रयास भी किया जा सकता
है। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को जब संविधान
बना तो उसके प्राटिकल 168 में छः
विधान परिषदों की व्यवस्था की गई,
बिहार, बम्बई, मद्रास, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश
और बैस्ट बंगाल। इसके बाद कुछ प्रांतों
में विधान परिषदों को खत्म कर दिया गया
और कुछ में इनकी स्थापना कर दी गई।
कर्नाटक में 14 जनवरी 1969 को विधान
परिषद् बना दी गई, बम्बई राज्य जब दो
भागों में विभक्त हो गया तो महाराष्ट्र
में विधान परिषद् बनी और बैस्ट बंगाल

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

श्रीर पंज.ब में विधान परिषदों का खात्मा कर दिया गया। भारत में 22 सूबे हैं लेकिन मात्र सात सूबों में ही विधान परिषदें काम कर रही हैं। झाँझ प्रदेश, बिहार, तामिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश और जम्मू कश्मीर। झाँझ में परिषद् के सदस्यों की संख्या 90 है, बिहार में 96, तमिलनाडु में 63, महाराष्ट्र में 78, कर्नाटक में 63, उत्तर प्रदेश में 108 और जम्मू कश्मीर में 38। राष्ट्रीय भावना के विपरीत हिन्दुस्तान के 22 सूबों में मात्र सात सूबों में ही विधान परिषदें काम कर रही हैं। यह भी एक भेदभाव वाली बात है। सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हम कहते हैं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई विशेष अधिकार हमारे देश में प्राप्त नहीं होगा, सब लोगों को बोट देने का बराबर का अधिकार होगा लेकिन विधान परिषदों के लिए जिन सदस्यों का चयन होता है उनके चुनाव के वास्ते जिन पांच वर्गों के लोगों को अधिकार प्राप्त है और जो बोट करते हैं वे हैं लैजिस्लेटिव प्रसेम्बली के लोग, लोकल प्रायोरिटी के लोग, इलेक्शन बार्ड प्रेजुएट्स, इलेक्शन बार्ड टीचर्स और नामिनेटिड। इन लोगों को यह दोहरा अधिकार मिला हुआ है। इस तरह से जिस प्रकार धमरीका में दोहरी नागरिकता है उसी प्रकार से हम ने भी यहाँ पर दोहरी नागरिकता को स्वीकार कर रखा है। हम देश में समतावादी समाज, समानता के सिद्धान्त को लागू करना चाहते हैं, एकरूपता देश में लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह चीज बिल्कुल उसके विपरीत है। किसी व्यक्ति को हमारे देश में दुबारा बोट करने का अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन इन पांच श्रेणियों के लोगों को दुबारा बोट करने का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। इन्हीं की हैसियत के तमाम लोग हैं जो विभिन्न विधान परिषदों के लिए सदस्यों के चुनाव

के समय बोट करते हैं। दूसरे सूबों में बसने वाले इसी श्रेणी के लोगों तक को यह अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। यह भीषित्य का प्रश्न है, सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है। इसको एक चोर दरवाजा भी कहा जा सकता है जिस के जरिए देश के फ्रस्ट्रेटिड पोलिटिशियंस, हारे हुए लोगों को खपाया जाता है जिन को और कहीं खपाया नहीं जा सकता उनको यहाँ स्थान मिल जाता है। किंचित मात्र भी जिस उद्देश्य से इनको बनाया गया था उसको ये पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं?

18 hrs.

पहली बात तो सिद्धान्त और भीषित्य की है। विधान परिषदों में जो डिबेट्स होती हैं उन में उसी का रीपीटीशन होता है जो विधान सभा में बातें कही जाती हैं। कोई नई बात सदस्य कहते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। उम्रसेन जी जानते हैं। वह बहुत लम्बे समय तक विधान सभा में रहे हैं। वहाँ वह नेता भी रहे हैं। विधान परिषदों में वही काम चलता है जो विधान सभा में चलता है। विधान परिषदें उन्हीं बातों की पुष्टि करती हैं जिन की पुष्टि विधान सभाएं कर चुकी होती हैं। पुष्टि करना है विधान परिषदों का एक सूखी कार्यक्रम है। उनकी जो सार्वक भूमिका होनी चाहिए उसको वे भवा नहीं करती हैं।

यह कहा जाता है कि बुद्धिजीवी, साहित्यकार, बड़े समझदार लोग उनमें आने चाहिए। क्या साहित्यकार तथा बड़े समझदार, बड़े प्रमुख लोग आते हैं? मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आते हैं। इस वास्ते जिस मंशा से इनका निर्माण किया गया था उस मंशा की विधान परिषदें किंचितमात्र भी पूरा नहीं करती हैं।

बोट के अधिकार के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ यह अधिकार सब लोगों को बराबर का होना चाहिए लेकिन इन पांच श्रेणियों के लोगों की प्रलग हैसियत है।

जहाँ तक लोगों को जाए जाने का सवाल है वही लोग इस में आते हैं जो हारे हुए होते हैं, जो किसी बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टी के या सरकार के कृपा पात्र होते हैं। मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है जिस के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ—जास कर उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के बारे में—कि जो लोग इन में आते हैं वे न तो साहित्यकार होते हैं, न किसी विषय के पंडित होते हैं, न कला के जानकार होते हैं और न ही विद्या विशेष या कला के क्षेत्रों से उनकी कोई विशेष विलज्जसी होती है। नेता लोगों के कृपा पात्र ही उन में आ पाते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि विधान-परिषद् जिसके लिए बनाई जाती है, वह लोग किंचित मात्र भी उसमें नहीं आते। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि जो लोगों के नियुक्त किये जाने की परम्परा रही है, या कोई बड़े साहब हैं, अगर आप इस देश में राज्य-सभा और विधान-परिषदों में आने वाले लोगों को देखें तो उनकी बजाये उसमें हम उन लोगों को पायेंगे जिनके पास बड़ी दौलत है या हिन्दुस्तान में जो पूँजीपतियों का पोषण करते हैं। एडवोकेसी करते हैं। जिनके पास 2 से 4 लाख रुपये तक हैं, उनको विधान-परिषद् में आने में कोई तकलीफ नहीं है।

जहाँ तक इसके कार्य का प्रश्न है, धन विधेयक जब पास होता है तो उसमें उसे कोई तबदीली करने का अधिकार नहीं है। अन्ततोगत्वा विधान-सभा का जो फैसला होता है, उस फैसले पर मोहर लगाना ही विधान-परिषद् का काम होता है।

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि लोक-तंत्र में जो भी फैसले होते हैं वह पार्टी में होते हैं और पार्टी के फैसलों की पुष्टि या नकारों को करनी होती है। सभी

सदस्य मात्र उस पार्टी के निर्णय के इर्द-गिर्द अपनी बात कहते हैं। विधान-सभा, लोक-सभा में सदस्य अपनी पार्टी की नीति के हिसाब से बोलते हैं। तो फिर मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि विधान-परिषद् का कोई औचित्य भी है। इस देश में इस प्रकार से खर्च करने की परम्परा बनी हुई है, कुछ लोगों को एडजस्ट करने का सिलसिला इस देश में बना हुआ है। इस प्रकार से कुछ भ्रष्ट राजनीतिज्ञों को एडजस्ट करने का एक सिलसिला बना हुआ है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आँकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

ग्राम्प्र प्रदेश में परिषद् की स्तृंघ 1971-72 में चेयरमन और डिप्टी चेयरमन को मिला कर 82 है और 1972-73 में यह संख्या 87 है। 1972-73 का खर्चा मात्र तनकबाह का 3 लाख 37 हजार 800 रुपये हैं। इस प्रकार जो अन्य सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं जैसे मेडिकल फैसिलिटी, किराया भाड़ा और इसी प्रकार की और सुविधाएँ हैं, उन का खर्च अलग है।

जहाँ तक बिहार विधान-परिषद् का सवाल है वहाँ 1975-76 में अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते का खर्च 36,848 रुपये हैं और 76-77 में 58 हजार और 77-78 में 58 हजार। यह मात्र अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते हैं। इसी प्रकार सदस्यों के ऊपर 23 लाख 62 हजार 700 रुपये खर्च हुआ है, 1976-77 में और 1977-78 में 23 लाख 67 हजार 200 रुपये खर्च हुआ है।

जम्मू-काश्मीर में 73-74 में 3 लाख 46 हजार 804 रुपये, 1974-75 में 3 लाख 89 हजार 400 रुपये और 1975-76

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

में 4 लाख 40 हजार 900 रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

कर्नाटक में 1976-77 में लगभग 10 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में 1975-76 में 15 लाख 97 हजार और 1976-77 में 17 लाख 43 हजार रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

तमिलनाडु में 77-78 में लगभग 18 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 76-77 में 29 लाख 56 हजार 100 रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

यह जो करोड़ों रुपये की बर्बादी इस देश में होती है, जो क्रम चल रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान में भ्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि लोगों के खर्च करने की सीमा बंधे। इस देश में जो भनाप भनाप खर्च होते हैं वह रुकें। हिन्दुस्तान में जो भ्राम जनता की शिकायत है उसको दूर करें और कोई सुनियोजित कार्यक्रम इस देश को दें।

लेकिन, इस देश के 7 सूबों में जो परिवर्द्ध काम कर रही हैं, उनके नाम पर करोड़ों रुपया इस देश में खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर इस देश को विकसित करना है, बेरोजगारों को काम देना है तो हमें इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। ग्रामीण अंचलों की स्थापना के बाद तमाम नौजवानों की शिकायत सरकार से यह है कि इस सरकार ने एक सुनियोजित और कमबल कार्यक्रम देने की बात कही थी।

स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया ने इस सदन में कहा था कि इस देश में खर्च की सीमा निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिए। अगर डेढ़ हजार रुपये प्रति-मास से अधिक खर्च पर रोक लगाई जाये, तो सरकार को एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से डेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपये तक का फायदा

होगा। वह रुपया देश के विकास पर खर्च किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश में सदस्यों के रिटायर होने पर उन्हें पेन्शन देने की पद्धति भी शुरू हो गई है।

भ्राज हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या विधान परिषदों से देश को कोई लाभ हुआ है। समाधी द्वारा पास किये गये कानूनों की पुष्टि करना और उस के साथ अपने प्राप को जोड़ना ही उन का धर्म रह गया है। हमारे देश में जो राजनितिक दल और संगठन बन गये हैं, उन के रूपापात्रों को ही विधान परिषदों में स्थान मिलता रहा है। उन में सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बुद्धिजीवियों, पत्रकारों, कलाकारों और चित्कारों को कोई स्थान नहीं मिल पाया है। इन विधान परिषदों के कारण देश में करोड़ों रुपयों का बोझाला और भनाप-भनाप खर्च हो रहा है।

मैंने यह प्रस्ताव इस लिए रखा है कि यह माननीय सदन यह एहसास करे कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी और भुखमरी की देखते हुए इस घोटाले और भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त करने के लिए तमाम राज्यों की विधान परिषदों को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब माननीय सदस्य मेरी इस राय से सहमत होंगे। मैं कानून मंत्री से यह दरङ्गास्त करूंगा कि यह कदम उठाने से देश को करोड़ों रुपयों का फायदा हो सकता है, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की बेरोजगारी को मिटाने और देश के विकास-कार्यों को प्रागे बढ़ाने में सहायता मिल सकती है, इसलिए वह मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर के इस क़र्ची काम से छुटकारा पावें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"This House is of the opinion that the Upper Houses (Legislative Councils) in the States have not served any useful purpose and in the process of legislation they are prov-

ing to be cumbersome and avoidable expensive and, therefore, the Constitution should be suitably amended to abolish them as soon as possible."

Mr. Patwary, will you please resume your seat? People cannot just get up and speak. I have got a list of speakers and I would be calling out as per that. I would like to remind the Members that time allotted for this resolution is only two hours. There is a large number of speakers here. I would request you to confine yourself to five minutes. When I say five minutes, I mean five minutes.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगलदाई):

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र, श्री सुमन, के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

देश के सब राज्यों में अजर हाउस नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस बारे में भी सारे देश में कोई एकरूपता नहीं है। जहाँ तक अध्यापकों का सम्बन्ध है, जिस हाई स्कूल में प्राइमरी स्कूल है, उस के अध्यापकों को वोट देने का अधिकार है, लेकिन अगर सिर्फ प्राइमरी स्कूल है, तो उन को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है। प्राइमरी अध्यापक संघ का एक डेपुटेशन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से मिला था और उस ने मांग की थी कि प्राइमरी अध्यापकों को भी वोट देने का अधिकार दिया जाये। इस का मतलब यह है कि अगर प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को वोट का अधिकार दिया जायेगा, तो सारे प्राइमरी अध्यापक अजर हाउस में आ जायेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य का कहना यह है कि इन अजर हाउसिज की कोई सार्थकता नहीं है। मैं कानून मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह एक कमेटी बिठा दे, जो यह जांच करे कि अजर हाउसिज में जितने लोग निर्वाचित हुए हैं, उन की क्वालिटी क्या है। वहाँ कैसे लोग आते हैं। जो लोग वहाँ आते हैं, पता नहीं, उनका उद्देश्य क्या

होता है। समय कम है इसलिए मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश गणतंत्र है। लोहिया जी का विचार फोर पिलर स्टेट का था। उस फोर पिलर में एक यह पिलर नहीं आता है। चौथम्मा राज्य में यह एक पिलर नहीं आता है। वह तो फालतू पिलर है, एक्स्ट्रा पिलर है बल्कि वह पिलर भी नहीं है। अगर पिलर होता तो सब राज्यों में होता, आसाम में भी होता, दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी होता। पंजाब में भी नहीं है, बहुत सी जगह नहीं है। (व्यवधान) ... इसका मतलब यह पिलर नहीं किलर है।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि फोर पिलर स्टेट तो गांव गांव में उस को मजबूत कीजिए, डिस्ट्रिक्ट को मजबूत कीजिए, स्टेट को मजबूत कीजिए तब केन्द्र गवर्नमेंट मजबूत होगा।

संविधान में संशोधन कर के इस को उठा कर उस के अन्दर ऐसा फिट कर दीजिए जिस के लिए लोक नायक जयप्रकाश जी ने भी कहा था कि गांव पंचायत को क्या अधिकार हो, जिला पंचायत को क्या अधिकार हो, कैसे उसकी व्यवस्था हो इस को कांस्टीट्यूशन में जाना चाहिए ताकि सारे देश के गांवों के लोगों की इच्छा आकांक्षा पूरी हो सके और हम एक श्रमजीवी समाज के आदर्श को देश में स्थापित कर सकें।

हमारी सरकार को और इस लोक-सभा को यह चिन्ता करनी है कि देश के सारे लोगों को हम कैसे गणतंत्र में एकत्रित कर सकें। लेकिन गणतंत्र के नाम पर षड़यंत्र चलेगा तो ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जैसे जब एक नायक अत्याचार करता है, अत्याचारी बनता है तो गणतंत्र आता है और जब गणतंत्र के नाम पर अत्याचार होता है तो एक नायक तंत्र का आना स्वाभाविक है, अमावस्या के बाद पूर्णिमा

[श्री एच० एस० पटवारी]

भाती है और पूर्णमा के बाद भ्रमावस्था भाती है तो हम का सावधान रहना चाहिए कि कहीं हमारी गलती से देश के लिए खतरा न पैदा हो जाये।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में मातृभाषा का स्थान है। हमारे यहाँ 1652 मातृ-भाषाएँ हैं। हर-एक का अपना अपना स्थान है गांवों में। उन लोगों का कोई पोलिटिकल प्लेटफार्म नहीं है। स्टेट के पास वे जा नहीं सकते। इसलिए अगर गांव-गवर्नमेंट का स्थापना कर दी गई जो गांवों का सपना था, जो डाक्टर लोहिया का पक्का इरादा था और जिस के लिए लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने भी रेकर्ड किया है कि गांव गवर्नमेंट हो, तो सब काम ठीक तरह से चल सकता है। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण ने कहा है कि गांव गवर्नमेंट का हर्न कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रावधान करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस को एवालिज होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट एक बिल लाए जिस में यह लिख दे कि गांवों में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में उन का काम क्या होगा। नाइत्य शेड्यूल में एक शेड्यूल और बढ़ा कर उस को विधिवत उस में रख दे ताकि हम अपने देश में श्रमजीवी समाज बना सकें और मैन पावर को यूटिलाइज कर सकें।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I can recall the debate in the Constituent Assembly, which I read as a teacher of Political Science. Mr. H. V. Kamath is here. I am drawing his attention. I believe it was he who initiated a move in the Constituent Assembly itself, not to have second chambers—both here, as also in the States.

Madam Chairman, the second chambers are working in many of our States. We have never made any review of them. If the Law Minister

cannot agree to this motion being adopted by this House just now.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you presume that he will not?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I presume that he will support it, as I am supporting it.

There should not be, there cannot be any whip in the case of a Private Member's resolution. In case he supports it, well and good. If not, at least let him make a review of what they have done, whether they have really made any contribution to Indian polity.

I have no doubt in my mind that these second chambers in the different States have made absolutely no contribution, except for duplicating what is done in the lower House.

Unfortunately, we have imbibed the copy book spirit, and the same copy book spirit we find reflected in our Constitution. It is time that we changed according to the needs of the situation.

Legislative Councils mostly are used as a refuge for the politically rejected people. This had happened in West Bengal. In 1969 the West Bengal Legislature recommended the abolition of the Upper House, and it was abolished. We expect that some of the other State Legislatures also will follow suit.

श्री जयसेन देवरीया : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हमने ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास किया था।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: But some initiative is also necessary from the Central Government, from this Parliament, so that this anathema of duplication is no longer there. It is only a sort of pinjrapole for many. This process has rightly been described by my hon. friend Shri Suman as cumbersome and expensive which is avoidable. It is time we make a re-assessment and we should all agree that a

poor country like ours cannot afford have the luxury of having second chambers in all the States.

John Sturt Mill's ideas are still relevant with regard to the functioning of parliamentary democracy. He mentioned not only Gt. Britain, but of course, the British example was before him. He said that second chambers were either superfluous or pernicious, superfluous because in most cases it is found that whatever is passed and approved by the lower House is disapproved by the upper House. Sometimes it so happens that the lower House, which consists of representatives directly elected, by the people, passes certain things, and the upper House rejects it. In that case, according to Mill, the existence of the second chamber should be considered as pernicious.

With these words I support the resolution and commend the same for acceptance by the Law Minister who is present here.

श्री राय सेंक हजारी (रोसड़ा): सभापति महोदय, र. मजी लाल सुमन जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will require some more time. You can continue the next day.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 29, 1978/Vaisakha 9, 1900 (Saka).