

Friday, July 8, 1977  
Asadha 17, 1899 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, July 8, 1977/Asadha 17, 1898  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, we want to congratulate you...

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I am still the Speaker.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE): On your success as Speaker.

### Vacant Posts in Indian Airlines

\*385. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Chairman and Managing Director as also two Deputy Managing Directors of Indian Airlines are vacant for quite some time, without any permanent incumbent on them;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) the reasons for not filling these important top positions promptly; and

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(d) whether the said three posts have now been filled and if so, by whom, when and how?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (घ) इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के अध्यक्ष व प्रबन्ध निदेशक के पद का पदाधिकारी हमेशा या तो कार्यवाहक रहा है या नियमित। एयर इंडिया के उप-प्रबन्ध निदेशक, श्री के० जी० श्रीपुस्तवामी इस समय एयर इंडिया में अपने कार्यों के अतिरिक्त 11-6-77 से इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के अध्यक्ष व प्रबन्ध-निदेशक के रूप में भी कार्य कर रहे हैं। परन्तु, इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में उप-प्रबन्ध निदेशक के दो पद—एक 1-9-76 से तथा दूसरा 12-11-76—से खाली पड़े हैं।

इन पदों पर नियमित पदाधिकारियों को नियुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to have got priority number one today. May I respectfully offer you our felicitations and wish you the best in your new and onerous duties at Rashtrapati Bhawan...

MR. SPEAKER: You can do so on Wednesday when I tender my resignation.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Before I ask my two supplementaries, let me also, before you leave the Chair, seek your protection today at least. I find that the Minister's reply to my question—I do not attribute any motive—is put in such a way that a number of important points of information arising out of my original

question have been left out. So, you will have to give me a chance to ask four, rather than the usual two, supplementaries today; otherwise, it will be difficult for me to make him answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: In the first supplementary, you may have (a), (b) and (c), and in the second supplementary also you may have (a), (b) and (c). I have never objected to that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad you have asked me to do that, Sir.

I may say that I have nothing against this or that individual in the Indian Airlines, because they are all competent officers, but I have raised this matter because it relates to the appointment and conduct of senior-most officials who are involved in policy-making and whose decisions and implementation affect the entire working of the Indian Airlines. That is why, the individual posts are important. In view of this, may I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that Air Marshal P. C. Lal, when he was the Chairman of the Indian Airlines, was working very efficiently and competently, and he brought the Indian Airlines to great heights; that he was haunted out during Emergency somewhere around April, 1976 by threatening a CBI inquiry against him; that, when he left, one of the then Deputy Managing Directors, Mr. Mehta, was made Chairman for some months and was confirmed for one year as an Acting Chairman in November, 1976; and then Mr. Mehta had seen to it that no post of Deputy Managing Director was kept filled so that he, on his own, could run the whole show according to his likes and dictates? If that is so, it is a serious matter. So, my first question is (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Mehta did act as Acting Chairman when Air Marshal Lal was haunted out from April 1976 to November 1976 and from November 1976 until Mr. Mehta resigned; (b) Why is it that when Mr.

Mehta was the Acting Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation, two posts of Deputy Managing Directors were not filled up; (c) Is it a fact that another Deputy Managing Director along with Mr. Mehta—I believe his name is Mr. Satyamurthy—was not made a Member of the Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines Corporation and, therefore, he went on leave and then left, and that was one way of keeping Mr. Satyamurthy also out so that Mr. Mehta could remain on the top?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक: अद्यत्क महोदय, जहां तक पी० सी० लाल का सवाल है, उनका एप्वाइंटमेंट 1-8-73 से 31-7-76 तक तीन साल के लिए हुआ था लेकिन वे 12-4-76 तक सेवा में रहे। उसके बाद वे 80 दिन की छुट्टी पर चले गये। (व्यवधान) अखबारों में जो निकलवाया गया वह आप जानते हैं। जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह रिकार्ड के अनुसार कह रहा हूँ। उसके बाद श्री मेहता ने, जो डिप्टी मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर थे, उस पद का कार्यभार सम्भाला। वे कुछ दिन तक एक्टिंग मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर के रूप में कार्य करते रहे, बाद में पी० ई० एस० बी० ने उनको नियमित रूप से नियुक्त कर दिया जिसका अनुमोदन तत्कालीन केबिनेट ने भी कर दिया। मिस्टर सत्यमूर्ति एक दूसरे डिप्टी मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर थे जो कि मिस्टर मेहता से सीनियर थे। उनको बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में भी नहीं लिया गया, यह बात सही है। बाद में डिप्टी मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर का भी चयन हो गया और मिस्टर सत्यमूर्ति छुट्टी पर चले गये और छुट्टी पर से ही रिटायर हो गये।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has replied to my original question that an officer from Air India, by name Mr. K. G. Appusamy, is acting temporarily as Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation besides continuing in Air India—and both of these are large Corporations. He has also mentioned that two Deputy

Managing Directors' posts are still vacant. I would like to know how long the Government will take in regard to the filling up of the two posts of Deputy Managing Directors. Secondly when will the new permanent Chairman be installed so that the Indian Airlines can work efficiently; and, thirdly, is it a fact that while Mr. Mehta was Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation the Corporation was placing orders directly with the ex-Prime Minister's younger son's Maruti Aviation Ltd. and was giving certain facilities and advantages to the latter with regard to air-craft hangers etc. Was this done by Mr. Mehta, and, was it because of this kind of dealings with Maruti Aviation Ltd., that he was made Chairman, and that no other Deputy Chairman was appointed so that he alone could do whatever he liked?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** जहां तक डिप्टी मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर का सवाल है जैसा मैंने मूल उत्तर में कहा है उस पर कार्रवाई हो रही है और जन्मदी दोनों पदों की पूर्ति कर दी जाएगी ।

जहां तक चेयरमैन का सवाल है उसकी नियुक्ति पी० ई० एस० बी० के द्वारा नाम की सिफारिश पर की जाती है । अन्ततोगत्वा कैबिनेट की जो एप्वाइंटमेंट्स कमेटी है उसके द्वारा ही उस पर अन्तिम रूप से मुहर लगाई जाती है, अन्तिम रूप से चयन किया जाता है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वहृत शीघ्र उसका चयन हो जाएगा और स्थायी अध्यक्ष अपिको मिल जाएगा . . .

**प्रो० पो० जी० मावलंकर :** कौन होगा ?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन मामला विचाराधीन है । मि० मेहता का जहां तक सवाल है कि किन के आदेशों से वह काम करते थे इसके लिए

मुझे सूचना चाहिये । दरअसल उन्होंने कैसे काम किया और कैसे नहीं किया इसके बारे में मैं तत्काल जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

**SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL:** Will the hon. Minister clarify whether it is indispensable to have one incumbent for the post of Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Airlines and whether it is proper to appoint one person as Chairman and Managing Director, because one deals with policy and the other with execution?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** अब तक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन दोनों एक ही आदमी होते थे । सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि दोनों एयर लाइंज का कामन चेयरमैन हो । इस संदर्भ में निश्चित रूप से मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के बारे में भी अलग कार्रवाई चल रही है और उसके बारे में भी यथाशीघ्र निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ।

**श्री निर्मल चन्द जैन :** अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि पी० सी० लाल स्वतः छृटी पर गए ऐसा रिकार्ड बताता है । हम जानते हैं कि इस प्रकार के रिकार्ड बनवाए जाते थे और इस तरह से आपका सैक्रेटेरिएट जो आपको इनफार्मेशन देता है सिर्फ उसके आधार पर इस सदन को सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है । इसके बारे में आपने स्वतः कोई जांच कराई है और आपको सन्तोष है कि वह स्वतः गए थे अथवा उन्हें जबरन छृटी पर भेजा गया था और उस प्रकार के कागजात उनसे लिखवाए गए थे ?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** जहां तक जानकारी प्राप्त करने का सवाल है निश्चित रूप से हमें सचिवालय पर निर्भर करना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि जहां तक इण्डियन एयर लाइंज का सवाल है वह आटोनोमस वाडी है और जो उन्होंने न्यागपत्र दिया या छृटी पर गए

उसके बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। जो रिकार्ड है उसके आधार पर मैं बता सकता हूँ।

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** For the last three months, the administration of Indian Airlines is in a very deplorable condition. A lot of indiscipline has crept in. This is not only in the matter of appointment of the Chairman in order to control the administration, but there are instances where sub-standard people have been allowed to inspect even the air-bus bought recently. On account of the lack of proper administrative machinery, the inspections are not being carried out properly and in time and it has become unsafe to travel in the air-bus. In view of this, what action is the hon. Minister going to take promptly in this regard and whether he would assure the House that in such important matters like appointment to the post of Chairman in such an organization, no political considerations will be allowed to come in and only this would be done on the basis of competence?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** माननीय सदस्य ने जिन्हें आरोप लगाए हैं उनका मैं जोरदार शब्दों में खंडन करता हूँ और स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान दरअसल इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की स्थिति बहुत शोचनीय हो गई थी और पिछले तीन महीने में काफी हमने सुधार किया है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पूरी तरह सुधार हम कर लेंगे। इसके बारे में मैं उनको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ। इस बात के लिये मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा किसी भी तरीके से कोई राजनीतिक नियंत्रित नहीं की जायेगी।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :** क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि पिछले 3 महीनों में जो सुधार हुआ है

उसका कारण यह है कि श्री संजय गांधी का इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स पर नियन्त्रण नहीं रहा है?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** क्योंकि मैं स्वतन्त्र रूप से अपनी इच्छा से काम कर रहा हूँ इसलिये सुधार हुआ है।

**श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर :** पिछली सरकार के सामने जो ऐवरो विमान के बारे में पायलट असोसिएशन के सेकेटरी कैफ्टन यशवन्त रनदीवे जी ने सवाल रखे थे वह सच ये यह अब स्पष्ट हो रहा है। इसलिये उनको और कैफ्टन नाडकर्फी को अब वापस लेने के लिये मन्त्री महोदय कुछ करेंगे?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** उनके मामले पर विचार चल रहा है।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I record my protest that the Minister has taken the direct flight from Delhi to Madras via Nagpur. Sir, here the hon. Members are speaking very highly about Mr. P. C. Lal, but he has introduced the most autocratic, arbitrary and anti-labour attitude into the Indian Airlines. I hope the Minister will not drag him again to introduce this anti-labour attitude into the Airlines. In this connection, may I know whether Mr. P. C. Lal is the most anti-labour and procapitalist man in the Indian Airlines. Please don't drag him again and praise him. Secondly, I would like to know if there are many posts of Asst. Managers, Traffic Officers, etc., who have been already selected but not appointed and the posts lying vacant. Will you please look into it and see that these posts are filled at the earliest?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** जहाँ तक किसी व्यक्ति विगेष का सवाल है उनकी मैरिट्स पर यहाँ चर्चा करना बहुत उचित नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, he has not answered the second part of my question. I said that there are many posts of Asstt. Managers and Traffic Officers lying vacant and interviews held to fill them but no appointment has been made. Will you look in it and—see that they are filled early?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उसको मैं देख लूंगा ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the Minister? After Mr. P. C. Lal was forced out of his post, what were the main functions of Mr. Mehta and what are the main features of his activity apart from the mal-treatment of the employees of Indian Airlines and Air India?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : इसका तो मैं देख कर जवाब दूंगा ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Notice is already there.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not got all the details.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड़ी : मन्त्री जी ने अपना उत्तर देने हुए एक भावना पैदा की है कि श्री पी० सी० लाल को जबरदस्ती पिछली सरकार से बाहर कर दिया है। मगर मैं मन्त्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि श्री पी० सी० लाल ने उस जमाने में जबकि इण्डियन एयर-लाइन्स स्ट्राइक पर थी बेहुत अच्छा मैनेजमेंट चलाया था जिसका ऐप्रीशियेशन इस सदन में किया गया था। इसलिये अब जो कहा जा रहा है कि श्री लाल को जबरदस्ती निकाल दिया गया है यह सही नहीं है। इस बारे में मन्त्री जी का क्या कहना है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Ravi, here comes a progressive Congressman. It is a hold-all party.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक रेकार्ड का सवाल है उसके अनुसार वह स्वेच्छा से छुट्टी पर गये। बाकी और किसी व्यक्ति के व्यक्तिगत आचरण के बारे में यहां कुछ कहना मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के कनवेंशन के विपरीत है।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: If I understand the answers correctly and properly, it is clear that Indian Airlines has been functioning without these top-heavy posts, namely, without a permanent Chairman and Managing Director and without two Deputy Directors and some senior officers also. But it has been functioning. Of course, with regard to efficiency, I do not think it has either fallen or improved. Will the Minister tell us whether the probe will be made in regard to the necessity of filling these posts before doing the needful?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : दोनों डिप्टी मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर की पोस्ट एमरजेंसी के दौरान खाली हुई थीं, और मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि इनको तत्काल भरा जाये और काम चालू किया जाये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you could do well without these posts, why should you have them at all?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyanasundaram, he could not get your question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Will you please repeat your question?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Indian Airlines were able to manage without these top posts for nearly a year. Many of these posts are superfluous. Will the Government examine whether these posts are necessary before filling them?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:**  
That will be examined.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** During the administration of erstwhile Shri P. C. Lal, marshall law was imposed in the Indian Airlines. Many of the benefits that were previously enjoyed by the employees—working hours, shift system etc., were taken away. Some of the employees were even punished by way of transfer. In some cases the pay was reduced. Will those benefits be restored at the time of the appointment of the new Chairman? Will this aspect be considered by the Administration as well as by the Chairman?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** इस बात का परीक्षण किया जायेगा और जो उचित कार्य-वाही होगी, वह की जायेगी।

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Hon. Minister spoke of a Common Chairman for Air India and Indian Airlines. Is the hon. Minister aware that the operation of Air India and Indian Airlines is entirely of a different character. Air India functions in a highly competitive field. Indian Airlines is more of service organisation and virtually is a monopoly organisation. The Headquarters of Indian Airlines is in Delhi, whereas the Headquarters of Air India is in Bombay. Before taking a decision of a common Chairman, will all these aspects be taken into consideration?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:**  
As I have said, a Committee has been appointed. The Committee will definitely examine all the relevant points which the hon. Ex-Minister has referred to.

‘डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा श्री राजीव गांधी के लिए किये गये सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों पर किया गया व्यय

\*386. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यंतन और नागर विमानन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री राजीव गांधी की वायुयान

यात्रा के दौरान उनके लिए विशेष सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध किये गये थे और उनके लिये सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों पर व्यय का वहन इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिए किए गए सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

**पर्यंतन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) और (ख) . जब श्री राजीव गांधी एक विमान यात्री के रूप में यात्रा करते थे तो उनके लिए कोई विशेष सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध नहीं किये जाते थे। परन्तु जब भी वे इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के किसी भी सेवा का विमानचालक के रूप में परिचालन करते थे तो उनके लिए विशेष अपहरण-विरोधी (एटी-हाइजैक) तथा तोड़फोड़-विरोधी (एटी-सेबोटाज) पूर्वोपाय किए जाते थे। संबंधित राज्यों को श्री राजीव गांधी के राजिकालीन विरामों के दौरान उनकी सुरक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए निर्देश भी जारी किये जाते थे।

ऐसे सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा कोई व्यय नहीं वहन किया गया। जहां तक उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये व्यय का संबंध है, सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा जैसे ही वह प्राप्त हो जायेगी, सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि श्री राजीव गांधी के लिए कोई विशेष सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती थी। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के सिक्युरिटी-ग्रुप का एक आदमी हवाई जहाज में उनके साथ जाता था, और अगर रात के समय बम्बई में रुकना पड़े, तो वे वहां के मुख्य होटल, ताज महल, में ठहरते थे और इसका सारा खर्च इंडियन एयरलाइन्स बटाई रखता था ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं

कि ट्रेनिंग के पीरियड में इंस्ट्रक्टर पटियाला से आकर यहां उन्हें ट्रेनिंग देते थे? जिस समय इंडियन एयरलाइंज में 1973 में स्ट्राइक हुई थी, तो उन्होंने स्ट्राइक नहीं की थी। इसके अलावा जब एक फारेन कम्पनी से हवाई जहाज खरीदे गये, तो श्री राजीव गांधी ने उसमें कमीशन लिया।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उनके साथ हवाई जहाज में भी कोई सुरक्षा का आदमी रहता था, इन को जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन अगर वह किसी हवाई जहाज को पायलट करते थे, तो इनटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो की जानकारी के आधार पर ये आवश्यक कार्यवाहियां की जाती थीं :

(1) Anti-sabotage check of the aircraft at the originating end before baggage is loaded with the cooperation of the Indian Airlines Staff.

(2) Strict check that passengers boarding the aircraft have gone through the security check before emplaning.

(3) Scrutiny of the passenger manifest with a view to spot out undesirable passengers if any.

(4) Guard over the aircraft to ensure that no unauthorised person gains excess.

(5) Thorough frisking of the hand baggage and of all passengers (including transit passengers).

(6) Identification of baggage of passengers near aircraft before emplaning. This should be got done with the cooperation of the airlines staff.

(7) Ensure that precautions regarding cargo, newspapers, etc. are taken to prevent foul play or mischief. This precaution should be taken with the assistance of the Indian Airlines.

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with the supplementary—No special arrangement for Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मंत्रीमहोदय ने बताया है कि श्री राजीव गांधी का जहाज जिस राज्य में उत्तरता था, अगर वहां उनको ठहरना पड़ता था, तो वहां की राज्य सरकार उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करती थी। अन्य पायलट भी कई राज्यों में जाते होंगे और वहां ठहरते होंगे। क्या उनके लिये भी वहां की राज्य सरकारे व्यवस्था करती थीं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक ही सेवा के लिए दो तरह की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का आदेश देने वाले कौन लोग थे और इस प्रकार के गलत किस्म के आदेश देने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही होगी।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है कि किस के निर्देश से ऐसा हुआ था। लेकिन यह सही है कि सिवाय श्री राजीव गांधी के और किसी दूसरे पायलट की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the news item that appeared in the *Times of India* stating that Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when he was on duty and reached Bombay, he stayed in the Taj Mahal Hotel with the security. I want to know whether this expenditure was borne by the Indian Airlines or by Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जैसा मैंने कहा इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किसी तरीके की उनकी सुरक्षा का व्यय भार नहीं उठाया गया।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिकारी : क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना आई थी कि उनके लिए कोई खतरा है और इसलिए यह प्रबन्ध किया गया था या बिना सूचना के ही यह प्रबन्ध किया गया था?

**धी पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** इंटेलिजेंस व्यूरो से जो सूचना मिली कि इस तरह से हाइकोर्टिंग की समावना है इसलिए यह व्यवस्था की गई लेकिन यूकि वे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के थे, हाइकोर्टिंग के बाद उनको टारगेट बनाया जा सकता था इसलिए उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई।

**श्री यवराज :** मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस नियम के अधीन संबंधित राज्यों को राजिकालीन विश्राम के दौरान श्री राजीव गांधी की सुरक्षा का निर्देश दिया गया था ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now this is going to be a repetition. There is nothing new to say. Let us better go to the next question.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Sir, some mistake has crept in. There is also a Short Notice Question coming up today on the same subject. That is about the Allahabad Bank. Where is the necessity of this question? There could have been one question only.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the subject-matter of the question? If you look at the Short Notice Question, you will find that is about the receipt of deposits of Rs. 6.45 crores by the Allahabad Bank from Kangra Cooperative Bank Ltd., Himachal Pradesh. The question admitted concerns the conviction of a Regional Manager. Now you judge whether there has been any substance in this or not.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. Let us see how the Minister replies. Next question by Shri Patel.

**Conviction of Regional Manager,  
Allahabad Bank**

\*387. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri H. K. Kalia, Regional Manager of Allahabad Bank was convicted by the Punjab High Court on a specific charge;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not taking action against him?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). According to Allahabad Bank, Shri H. K. Kalia, its Regional Manager at Delhi, was convicted in January, 1977 for contempt of Court by the Punjab & Haryana High Court in a family litigation case relating to adoption/custody of Shri Kalia's grand daughter. Shri Kalia has filed an appeal against this order and has obtained a stay. As the matter is subjudice at present, the question of taking any action against him does not arise.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** There was a court's conviction order against Shri Kalia of the Allahabad Bank. This was not an isolated case of his misconduct. He executed a bond and he gave a specific undertaking that the child would be in India and that he would not send the child abroad. But, he violated the court's order and he sent the child to London.

That is why he was convicted on violation of the court's order. This is not an isolated case of his misconduct. He was originally a Regional Manager in Dimapur Branch and also in Lucknow and Delhi. He had involved himself in so many corruption and fraudulent transactions....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Come to the question. You are only giving the information.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Sir, on two occasions, he drew loans for house building and deposited that amount in the same Branch in a

fixed deposit account and drew a higher rate of interest. He took the loan at 3.5 per cent interest but by depositing the same in a fixed deposit he drew the interest at 9 to 11 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not allow this. "You" are making a speech instead of putting the question.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I want to know whether the man of his conduct should be kept in the Bank Administration whereas a man of conduct in what is required in the administration of the bank. Whether this man should be allowed to continue? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question there. So, we take up the next question.

**Loan granted by Central Bank of India to Kohinoor Mills, Bombay**

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\*388. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI  
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT.

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bank of India had given a loan of Rs. 25 crores to the Kohinoor Mills Company Limited, Bombay without the prior sanction of the Bank's Board and against the rules of the Reserve Bank;

(b) when was the loan given and how much amount thereof has been recovered;

(c) the names of the officers who violated the rules;

(d) the action taken against the officers guilty of negligence; and

(e) the steps which are being taken to realise the amount?

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

**Statement**

The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd. Bombay has been a client of the Central Bank of India since 1957 and has been extended credit facilities from time to time. The mill company employs about 8,000 workers.

Since the latter half of 1974, the company has been experiencing serious financial difficulties. The Bank has been trying to nurse it back into health and in the course of this process, it has also used its position to make important changes in the management. As a result of these changes in management effected in June, 1976, there has been an improvement in the financial position of the mills.

These facilities have been granted by the Bank with the knowledge of, and authorisation by, its Board of Directors. The position of the account has also been communicated, from time to time, to the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of credit authorisation.

Certain allegations have however been made against the Bank in regard to these facilities to the company. Government of India had requested the Reserve Bank of India to look into the matter. A preliminary report has now been received from the Reserve Bank of India.

As regards the details of the account in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with section 13(1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 any information relating to the affairs of constituents is not to be divulged.

श्री श्रीम प्रक.श त्य.गी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर यहीं है, बल्कि गोल-मोल जवाब है। इसका तात्पर्य मेरी समझ में वहीं आया, ऐसा जवाब उन्होंने क्यों दिया है? आपने अपने जवाब में कहा कि कोहिनूर मिल जो लोन लेता रहा है, वह बोर्ड की अनुमति से लेता रहा है। आप ने अपने जवाब में वह भी कहा है—

"The position of the account has also been communicated, from time to time, to the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of credit authorisation."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि 90 लाख रुपया बैंक में बगैर चेयरमैन की स्वीकृति के दिया। 4 अक्टूबर, 1977 को रिजर्व बैंक की बैठक हुई, उस में इनके ऋण की मात्रा 4.90 करोड़ हो गई थी। बोर्ड ने सेन्ट्रल बैंक को निर्देश दिया कि बगैर पूरी गारंटी के कोई ऋण न दे। 7-11-1975 को फिर रिजर्व बैंक ने हिदायत दी कि दो करोड़ से ज्यादा धन बिना कारण के न दिया जाये। 19 जनवरी, 1976 से 5 मई, 1977 तक 11 करोड़ दे दिया।

मेरा प्रश्न बिलकुल सीधा है—जब सेन्ट्रल बैंक लगातार दो तर्बों तक रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति के बिना ऋण देता चला गया, तो रिजर्व बैंक असहाय दर्शक के रूप में सेन्ट्रल बैंक के मनमाने काम को क्यों देखता रहा, उसने सेन्ट्रल बैंक के विश्वद कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? यदि कोई कार्यवाही को है तो वह क्या है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I will give whatever information I can to satisfy the hon'ble Member. First, it has been mentioned in the statement itself:

"These facilities have been granted by the Bank with the knowledge

of, and authorisation by, its Board of Directors. The question of the account has also been communicated from time to time, to the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of credit authorisation."

That means the Reserve Bank has been kept informed. The position is this account has been going on since 1956. The Kohinoor Mills is a public limited company incorporated in 1896 and has three cotton textile manufacturing units in Bombay with an installed spindle capacity of 1.30 lakh and 1960 looms. The average turnover of the mill was between 13 and 16 crores upto 1974. The average labour force is 8000 workers. The Kapadia group are in control by holding 57 per cent of the share capital directly including shares held through badla transactions by Magan Lal Chhagan Lal Pvt. Ltd., the Investment Company of Kapadias. The affairs of the mill were satisfactory upto mid 1974 when the mill started incurring losses which progressively increased both due to inept management and the general worsening of the fortunes of the textile industry. The year 1974 closed with a loss of Rs. 32 lakhs for the mill. From January, 1975 to March 1977, i.e., for the 27 months the mills incurred a loss of Rs. 12.38 crores which were financed entirely from increase in bank borrowings. It is this which seems to be agitating the Hon'ble Members.

Losses by a manufacturing unit are reflected in erosion of margins available to banks on current assets and continued losses result in the current liabilities and even the secured short term loans exceeding the current assets. This is precisely what has happened in the case of Kohinoor Mills Ltd. The mill maintains a cash credit account with the Central Bank of India. The present account was started on December 15, 1976. Upto December 15, 1976 the Mill had a cash credit account which showed a total drawal of Rs. 15.96 crores. From 16th

December 1976 a new account was opened. The drawal in the new account upto 31st May 1977 is Rs. 1.62 crores. Excluding about 1 crore from this on account of certain adjustments the total outstanding is Rs. 16.44 crores as against the value of stocks less margin of Rs. 5.89 crores. The account thus shows a deficit as on 31st May 1977 of roughly Rs. 10.5 crores in current assets. Statement No. I and II show the account of Kohinoor Mills Ltd., with the Central Bank of India. I do not have more figures. If more figures are required, I can give them.

According to the Bank, it constantly monitored the progressive decline in the condition of Kohinoor Mills from January 1975 onwards. It sought to bring about management changes to improve the situation. Thus, in September 1975 at the instance of the Bank, the term of Shri Neemji Bhai Kapadia, Managing Director, was not renewed. Soon thereafter the guarantee of Magan Lal Chhagan Lal Pvt. Limited was obtained. This Company is the investment company of Kapadias who were the persons in control of Kohinoor Mills Ltd., till June 1976.

In November 1975, the Tata Economic Consultancy Services were engaged by the Bank for carrying out a detailed techno-study of the company.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Who recommended?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The Tata Consultant recommended. The report of the consultant recommended that for retrieval of company's fortunes a change in the management was required. The bank was able to use its claim over 35 per cent of the share capital as a handle to bring about changes in management because this holding plus the 15 per cent holding by the LIC gave the Central Bank voting control over 50 per cent of the share capital. The Bank was able to pressurise the management into making far reaching management changes

and it is the view of the Bank that since July 1976 the mill is being run by the newly constituted professional management. (Interruptions).

**AN HON. MEMBER:** It is a statement. It is not a reply.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** If you kindly see the question..(Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** First you will have to sit down now. Anybody cannot get up and shout (Interruptions). If everybody does that will there be any order in this House? You will have to ask when your chance comes.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The question is put in such a form that it makes it necessary for me to give a long explanation. The question reads "Whether the Central Bank of India had made a loan of Rs. 25 crores to the Kohinoor Mills." The answer would be—if I interpret it strictly—"No". But that will not be correct. (Interruptions). —

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are interrupting like this, you will not get any answer )

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I have already said that it is a running account. This is what I wanted to say. So, there is no question of giving a loan of a large sum as Rs. 25 crores at any one point of time.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the present outstanding?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I will tell you. The present outstanding is Rs. 16.45 crores. In addition to that there is Rs. 3.5 crores on Bills. These are self-liquidating.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Tyagi, Will you kindly put your second question?

**श्री ग्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :** मेरे पहले प्रश्न का ही जवाब नहीं आया है।

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** These are contradictory attitudes. When details are given, they say full details are not given. When they are furnished, they say it is a round-about reply. What is this? I do not know.

**धी ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या यह सही है कि कापड़िया परिवार के एक सदस्य सुधीर कापड़िया मारुति लिमिटेड के डायरेक्टर में से एक हैं और उन्होंने मारुति के 25 लाख के शेयरज लिए हुए हैं? क्या यह सच है कि राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण सैन्यल बैंक के लातार 25 करोड़ तक के ऋण चलते या रहे हैं और रिजर्व बैंक निर्देश पर निर्देश देता रहा है कि बिना अनुमति के वह ऋण देता रहा है लेकिन बैंक चुप बैठा रहा?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Sir, although it does not arise from this question it is true that Mr. Sudhir Kapadia is believed to have contributed some shares in Maruti. Mr. Sudhir Kapadia is not necessary a person whose reputation in these matters has been satisfactory. But there is also another company in which he has been involved, which is also causing concern to us.

(*Interruptions*)

As far as the question of pressure is concerned, whether there was any pressure at that time or not—I cannot say because I was not here then. Here was a mill which had 3000 workers and it was a very sound concern. A decision was taken to nurse it and revive it and make it a profitable unit as it was before. It was with this object that the loans were given. I am not in a position to say whether there was any other pressure or not. (*Interruptions*). I am not defending anything. I am trying to give you the facts as they are known to me. If I give you facts which you do not like, you should not say I am defending something.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** The Finance Minister said that RBI authorisation was taken and the Board of Directors also were consulted. This is a half truth, *suppressio veri*. May I know whether around 19th January 1976 the RBI wrote to the Central Bank of India in the following manner:—

“....in respect of your bank's application to us for authorising the additional credit limits, sanctioned by the bank in favour of the above company. In this connection, we observe that your bank has already allowed the authorised credit limits to the extent of the company of Rs. 4.75 crores, with your bank to the extent of Rs. 10.10 crores without obtaining our prior authorisation under the Credit Authorisation Scheme. Although your bank had adduced certain reasons for the above, we have to advise that your bank should avoid such violations of the scheme in future.”

In view of this, will the hon. minister tell the House whether proper authorisation as required by the RBI rules was obtained from time to time? Our information is that RBI authorisation and taking into confidence the Board of Directors were done only up to the limit of Rs. 4.75 crores. Thereafter, the borrowings increased to Rs. 25 crores and the subsequent borrowings were without proper authorisation of the RBI and only being ratified by the Board of Directors but the order of the Board of Directors was not taken. Is it true?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The hon. member evidently has access to more reliable information than myself. My sources are the RBI and Central Bank.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You should extend your sources of information.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Thank you; I will take your advice. Presumably you are meaning that I should come to you for information!

The present regulations regarding credit authorisation are that where the aggregate financial assistance from the banking system to a party exceeds Rs. 2 crores, credit authorisation from the Reserve Bank is required. For every subsequent increase, the prior authorisation of the RBI is necessary. Though the Central Bank has not in any formal manner obtained any credit authorisation over and above the limit of Rs. 4.75 lakhs it has been keeping the Reserve Bank informed of developments in the account and the position of the outstandings therein. There have also been meetings between the Central Bank officials and the Reserve Bank to discuss the whole question. We have now asked the Reserve Bank to go into the entire question and to submit a report about the situation of this account of this textile company. The Reserve Bank has not yet been able to complete its investigation. But when they complete it, we shall go into the matter.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In para 3 of the statement it is said:

"These facilities have been granted by the Bank with the knowledge of, and authorisation by, its Board of Directors. The position of the account has also been communicated from time to time, to the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of credit authorisation."

The question is whether the Central Bank of India had given a loan of Rs. 25 crores to the Kohinoor Mills Company Limited, Bombay, without the prior sanction of the Bank's Board and against the rules of the Reserve Bank. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the sanction of loan is in contravention of the rules of the Reserve Bank of India, and what is the reaction of the Reserve Bank.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I have already replied to this question. The authorisation of the Reserve Bank has

been taken. So there is no question of the reaction of the Reserve Bank.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But you said no formal sanction has been obtained?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When I have said that the authorisation has been taken I mean it has been taken.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that when they exceeded the limit of Rs. 4.75 crores, they did hold consultations with the officials of the Reserve Bank of India although there was no proper authorisation. Now, the question is when these consultations took place with the Reserve Bank of India and their officials, why did not the Reserve Bank take objection to this? Why did they not act against this? Now, they say that the Reserve Bank of India would go into the matter. When they were seized of that matter even informally, why did they not take action in this matter when that limit was being exceeded?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only tell the hon. Member that these are precisely the questions which I am now asking the Reserve Bank. That is why I have asked them to go into it and give me the explanation. But I must at this stage, tell you what the position is.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is a clear case of dereliction on the part of the Reserve Bank because the Reserve Bank of India was kept informed by the bank concerned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are seven such complaints. Therefore, the Reserve Bank's Governor has gone and a new man has been put in.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I would like to ask one question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order now. It is impossible to manage. This laughing and shouting is not going to help. It

will bring down the dignity of the House. By this you think you are doing a great thing, but the dignity of the House is being brought down. I am calling one by one. You have already taken 40 minutes on this question. You still want to get up and ask questions. The answer may not be satisfactory, but then there are other methods. You can have a discussion on this some day. But I may tell you that this is bringing down the dignity of the House. It is not proper. One by one you can ask questions. If you are not satisfied, you can have a discussion or something like that later on. But this is not good.

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** I would like to know whether the Reserve Bank or Central Bank had taken any hypothecation or security from that Company and what are the findings of the Tata Consultancy Service?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I have already said that the account may be said to be overdrawn to the extent of Rs. 10-1/2 crores in current assets because the current assets of the Mills etc. are up to Rs. 5.89 crores.

**MR SPEAKER:** Rs. 10-1/2 crores are unsecured?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Yes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister said that the matter had been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India to enquire and enlighten the new Government. In that context, may I ask the hon. Finance Minister to tell this House clearly whether the present Reserve Bank Governor Mr. Narasimham, till recently was the Secretary of the Banking Department? Is it not a fact that in every Board of the nationalized bank, there is one representative from the Reserve Bank of India, and one representative from the Department of Banking; and in view of that the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Secretary (Banking) and their predecessors, in order to protect their own skins, will be hiding, more than guiding us in

this matter? In the circumstances, will the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister think over it and institute a probe by persons who are unconnected with this affair altogether?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Government is very conscious of all these things, and is trying to see that all these things are changed in a proper manner.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Deposits Received by Allahabad Bank From Kangra Cooperative Bank Limited, Himachal Pradesh**

**S.N.Q. 14. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:**

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allahabad Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi received Deposits of Rs. 6.45 crores from Kangra Co-operative Bank Ltd., Himachal Pradesh, between December, 1976 and March, 1977 at the interest rate of 17½ per cent per annum against the stipulated rate of interest of 12½ per cent fixed by R.B.I.;

(b) whether more than a lakhs of rupees was paid as brokerage for getting loans in violation of Reserve Bank Rules;

(c) whether Allahabad Bank gave crores of rupees to Punjab and Sindh Bank Ltd., New Delhi during the last six months; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the outstanding balance against Punjab and Sindh Bank as on 30th May, 1977 was Rs. 3.44 crores against which receipts for only Rs. 95 lakhs were available with Allahabad Bank on 30th May, 1977; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken against the officers who were responsible for keeping the unac-

counted money of Rs. 2.49 crores on 30th May, 1977?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) The Allahabad Bank has reported that its Parliament Street, New Delhi Branch obtained deposits totalling Rs. 6.45 crores from the Kangra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., at different points of time between December 1976 and March 1977. These deposits were for a period of one year and the rate of interest agreed to be paid was 17½ per cent p.a.

Reserve Bank's directive on interest rates on deposits is not binding in respect of "deposits made by a banking institution or a co-operative bank other than a Land Development Bank." However, according to the guidelines issued by the Indian Banks Association to its member banks, the interest rate on deposits for periods over 60 days should not exceed 13½ per annum.

(b) The Allahabad Bank reports that it has paid a brokerage of Rs. 1.22 lakhs to two firms for securing the above mentioned deposits. According to the Bank this is not in any way a violation of the Reserve Bank's directive.

(c) and (d). The Allahabad Bank reports that its Parliament Street, New Delhi Branch has at present deposits of Rs. 3.44 crores with the Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd., supported by deposits receipts. The Bank has not yet clarified the position as it stood on 30th May 1977. They have been asked to do so. The Bank has, however, informed that they have deputed a senior officer of the Bank to go into the matter.

(e) The question of taking action against any officer will be considered

by the Bank in the light of the findings of the Investigating Officer.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Certain very serious questions arise out of the answer laid on the Table of the House. Firstly, the Finance Minister has taken cover under the Reserve Bank's directive that no maximum ceiling limit was fixed on the interest rates payable to the lending banks. I would now like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a circular of the Allahabad Bank itself, i.e. issued from its regional office at 17 Parliament Street, New Delhi on 3-12-1976. This Circular says:

"Previously, the branch managers were given discretion *vide* head office circular No. 15/32/49 of 1-11-76 to allow interest at 13 per cent per annum on deposits received from banking institutions/cooperative banks for a period of 15 to 60 days and at 13½ per cent per annum on those taken for a period of not less than 6 months.

This was the previous position. They amended it. The circular says:

"The branches have now been given discretion to allow interest on deposits received from other banking institutions/cooperative banks for 61 days and over, at 13½ per cent per annum, provided such deposits remain with us beyond 31-12-76.

I would like to ask the Finance Minister as to what was the urgency for the Allahabad Bank to borrow Rs. 6.45 crores from the Kangra Co-operative Bank Ltd., Himachal Pradesh at such a high rate of interest as 17½ per cent, and that too by paying a brokerage of Rs. 1.22 lakhs against Reserve Bank rules and the head office circular.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The hon. Member says that I take cover behind the Reserve Bank's directive. I am taking cover behind nothing. I am giving them facts; and if you ask a

question, it is my duty to give you the facts as they stand. It is very necessary to stick to the question. It asks:

(a) whether Allahabad Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi received deposits of Rs. 6.45 crores from Kangra Co-operative Bank Ltd., Himachal Pradesh, between December 1976 and March 1977 at the interest rate of 17½ per cent per annum against the stipulated rate of interest of 12½ per cent fixed by R.B.I."

What is my reply? I have said:

"(a) The Allahabad Bank has reported that its Parliament Street, New Delhi Branch obtained deposits totalling Rs. 6.45 crores from the Kangra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., at different points of time between December 1976 and March 1977. These deposits were for a period of one year and the rate of interest agreed to be paid was 17½ per cent p.a."

I confirm it. Again my reply says:

"Reserve Bank's directive on interest rates on deposits is not binding in respect of "deposits made by a banking institution or a co-operative bank other than a Land Development Bank."

This is merely giving you the factual information. Again my reply says:

"However, according to the guidelines issued by the Indian Banks Association to its member banks, the interest rate on deposits for periods over 60 days should not exceed 13½ per cent per annum."

Now I have given the factual position. Does it mean that I have taken cover behind it? What further action should be taken in regard to anything that is improper in this transaction, we will certainly take afterwards.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would like to know the credentials of the

brokers, whether they had any dealings with this particular bank prior to this, what brokerage was paid to them and what is the provision with regard to brokerage. Since the Allahabad Bank has reported that there is no violation of the rules, I would like to know whether payment of Rs. 1.22 lakhs as brokerage by a Bank is permissible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would again request the hon. Member that he might be more accurate. I have never said that there has been no violation of the rules. I have merely answered the question whether more than one lakh of rupees was paid as brokerage for getting loans in violation of the Reserve Bank Rules. I have stated in paragraph (b):

"The Allahabad Bank reports that it has paid a brokerage of Rs. 1.22 lakhs to two firms for securing the above mentioned deposits. According to the Bank this is not in any way a violation of the Reserve Bank's directive."

Then, if you kindly look at part (e), I have stated:

"The question of taking action against any officer will be considered by the Bank in the light of the findings of the Investigating Officer."

The main office of the Allahabad Bank has appointed, rather deputed, a senior officer to go into the whole of this case. When the investigation is completed and when full facts become available, we shall know what action is to be taken. In the mean time, I have given you all the facts that I have.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Allahabad Bank has been put to a loss of about Rs. 42 lakhs on account of excessive payment of interest. Some brokerage was also paid. Besides this, an interest of Rs. 6.45 crores was credited in the current account of the Kangra Central Co-operative Bank every month and interest on this in-

terest was also paid. This is the biggest bungling and it is a very serious matter. Of course, it is a fraud. Since even senior officials are involved, I want an independent enquiry other than by bank officers, say by the CBI, to go into it and pin-point the responsibility of the officers who are responsible for it. May I know whether after making enquiries the Minister will lay on the Table of the House the report of that enquiry?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** As I have already said, an enquiry is being made at the present moment by the Allahabad Bank itself. When that report is received, we will consider what further enquiry is necessary and it will be made. I shall certainly be happy to place all the results of the report on the Table of the House.

**श्री किशोर लाल :** मैं यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो साढ़े ४० करोड़ रुपये को इलाहाबाद बैंक को जरूरत पड़ी यह उसी बबत बारों करने की जरूरत पड़ी जब उस में से ५ करोड़ रुपया कलकत्ता के अन्दर कमल नाथ जो बहुत मशहूर आदमी थे उनकी कर्मों को देना था? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको डिनाइ कर सकते हैं?

Can the Minister deny it?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I do not know anything about it. So, there is no question of my denying it or affirming it.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that this particular firm of brokers appeared on the scene just a few days prior to this deal and then got a commission? I would also like to know the credentials of this firm of brokers. For how long has the Allahabad Bank been dealing with them? Have these brokers also collected money from the Kangra Central Co-operative Bank? Have the Allahabad Bank deducted income-tax from the

commission paid to the brokers, in accordance with the rules? Since the Regional Manager, who was responsible for this shady deal, has now been promoted, is it not in the fitness of things that those officers against whom these allegations are being made are suspended while the enquiry is going on? Otherwise, they will prejudice the enquiry.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** So, far as this particular Bank manager is concerned, he has been transferred already.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Transferred on promotion.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** My information is that he has not been promoted, he has merely been transferred. If it is, I shall confirm it. I am only telling you what my present information is.

So far as the brokers are concerned, I have no definite information about them, but they were not new brokers brought into existence. The names of the brokers' firms are: Messrs. Indian Real Estate & Investment Bureau, No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi—they have many branches—and Messrs Ram Prasad Gian Chand & Co. I do not have their address. The former was paid Rs. 78,676 as brokerage, and the latter was paid Rs. 43,654.

A question was raised about the Manager having been transferred. He was given a promotion not now, but in January, 1977, and he has been now transferred from whatever position he was holding to the same position elsewhere.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** May I know whether this firm which has given its address as No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road, had only a capital of Rs. 300 before this transaction which gave it this huge commission and that it was formed just a week before the transaction?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I take the information. I shall enquire. I can only give the information that I have.

श्री उप्र सेन : मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि जनवरी, 1977 में उस मैनेजर को अप-बैंड किया गया, उस को तरकी दे दी गई, बाद में उस का ट्रांस्फर कर दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी सफाई से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या स्टेट्स्को बनाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का आदेश देंगे कि मैनेजर को अपने पद से हटा दिया जाय, अन्यथा उसके प्रमोशन को आर कैसे जस्टफाई करते हैं?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no question of justifying the promotion or otherwise. I have given you the facts. When the enquiry is completed, we shall know the details, and we shall decide upon the steps to be taken. However strong the feelings may be, I think it is necessary to proceed against bank officers as well as others according to the procedures that are laid down. They have certain rights, and enquiries must be made according to the rules. That will be done.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: From the answers given so far I can say that the Finance Minister is not replying in a direct manner. I am not saying that he is replying in a roundabout manner. Certainly the information that he has given by way of reply falls short of the actual information that seems to be available with some people. It may not be available to him. Therefore, I do not want to be uncharitable to him and the Government. These nationalised banks are really meant for helping the economically poor socially backward sections of the society. But we find that particularly during the Emergency, these banks were used as agencies for all kinds of nepotism and corruption. Since the Prime Minister is here. I ask whether the Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister will go into

the whole question of enquiring into the working of these banks so that their original objectives are fulfilled.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is a good suggestion and certainly we will consider it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: First, please look into it whether this address, 7, Jantar Mantar Road is correct or not because 7, Jantar Mantar Road is the office of the Janta Party.

The whole dealings of these banks seem to be very fishy. Will you kindly look into the dealings of these banks? Will you please have a thorough check? The hon. Minister has said that a senior officer will look into it. These are all one class and one group of officers. The other course left is the Reserve Bank. Will you ask the Reserve Bank to enquire into it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The enquiry will be thorough. The investigation is being made by a senior officer in order to collect full data and then we will decide what further action will be taken.

So far as hon. Member's reference to 7, Jantar Mantar Road is concerned, evidently, he is ill-informed about that. He does not know that at that place a large number of small business houses are there. So, such a kind of cheap jibes does not give credence to the hon. Member.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Prices of Onion

\*389. SHRI LAHANU SINDWA:  
SHRIMATI AHILYA P.  
RANGNEKAR:

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

(a) whether the price of onion is falling which is affecting onion growers;

(b) the present price level of onion; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to fix the minimum prices of onion taking into account the costs of cultivation of agriculture products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the latest data available, as on 24-6-1977, the retail prices of onions at a few selected centres were as under:—

(Rs. per kg.)

Madras	Calcutta	Bombay	Nasik	Delhi
2.10	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.20

(c) No, Sir. However constant efforts are made to secure the interests of the producers alongwith the consumers.

**Development Bank for Small Scale Industries**

\*390. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a separate Development Bank for small scale industries and make efforts to rehabilitate the limping and sick units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Institutional credit in the Private Sector and Heavy Industrial Sector**

\*391. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that institutional credit is flowing the private sector and heavy industrial sector adversely affecting small scale industries and public sector industries; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to make more institutional finance available to small scale industries in Kerala where it has a large employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Public Financial Institutions endeavour to ensure that the availability of credit is not an impediment to the implementation of any proposal which is technically sound, financially viable and economically desireable. The all India share of assistance to small scale industry from IDBI has increased from 3.4 per cent between 1964-70 to 26 per cent in 1970-75.

Financial support for term credit to small scale industry in Kerala is provided by the Kerala State Financial Corporation and resource support is provided to the Kerala State Financial Corporation by the Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.). Refinance assistance from IDBI to units in Kerala increased from Rs. 4.69 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 11.82 crores in 1975-76.

Financial support to the Public sector was being extended entirely through the budget. However recently the public financial institutions have also started assisting the public sector projects. During the last three years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 the

assistance provided to public sector projects is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Amount sanctioned		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
I.D.B.I. (July—June)	59.4 (18.5)	71.7 (16.1)	71.3* (17.0)
I.F.C.I.% (April—March)	1.2 (3.9)	12.0 (23.4)	11.6 (15.0)

%I.F.C.I. : Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

\*July 1976—March 1977.

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total assistance of the respective institutions in the year.

N.B. (i) The State Financial Corporations grant rupee loans upto a maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs to concerns in the Corporate and Cooperative sectors whose share capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 1.00 crore. The all-India institutions consider requests from industrial concerns for grant of assistance in excess of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. As such, the small scale units do not, normally, come under the purview of the operations of the above institutions for direct assistance.

(ii) in respect of refinance of industrial loans the I.D.B.I. refinances loans by other institutions and its assistance to small scale units is thus indirect by way of refinance.

#### Rise in the price of Vanaspati Ghee

\*392. SHRI ANANT DAVE:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether the price of vanaspati ghee which was Rs. 6.50 per kg. in early 1976 has gone to Rs. 10.00 per kg. in 1977;

(b) the particular reasons therefor and whether the prices of raw material used in the manufacture of vanaspati ghee have also risen in the same proportion;

(c) whether Government have no check over the mode or extent of production of vanaspati ghee by the manufacturers and the manufacturers try to create a shortage in the market to fetch more price; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and whether some proposal to take over the manufacture and distribution of vanaspati ghee is under consideration of Government to check rise in prices of this essential commodity and if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The price of one tin of 16.5 kg. of vanaspati including excise duty was around Rs. 90—100 early in 1976; the price was hovering around Rs. 166—168 early in May, 1977 and from mid-May, it has been brought down to Rs. 158.

(b) Prices of vanaspati, in the operation of market forces, fluctuate in sympathy with those of edible oils. There has been more or less a corresponding increase in the prices of oils that go into the manufacture of vanaspati.

(c) The average monthly production of vanaspati ranges between 45,000—50,000 tonnes. The Directorate of Vanaspati monitors production levels of the vanaspati units and checks the usage of different oils in the manufacture of the product.

(d) There is no proposal at present to take over the manufacture and distribution of vanaspati.

जयगढ़ किले में खजाने का पता खगाने पर हुआ खबर

\* 393. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयगढ़ किले (जयपुर) में छिपे हुए खजानों की खोज करने के लिए सरकार ने कितनी बार प्रयास किया;

(ख) क्या खजानों की खोज पर हुए खबर में जयपुर घराने ने भी योगदान दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) फरवरी से मई 1975 की अवधि में जयगढ़ किले की आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 की घारा 132 के अन्तर्गत तीन बार तलाशी ली गई थी। लेकिन जिस खजाने के बारे में विश्वास है कि वह किले में छिपाया हुआ है उस की खोज का कार्य कर्नल भवानी सिंह के साथ हुए करार की

शर्तों के अनुसार, जून 1976 में शुरू किया गया था और नवम्बर, 1976 में छोड़ दिया गया।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Uncertainty in S.T.C., N.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

\*394. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the report in the *Financial Express* of June 16, 1977 to the effect that uncertainty about their future is haunting the top brass in the State Trading Corporation, the National Textile Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no reason for the officials of STC, NTC and MMTC to feel uncertain about their future. While enquiries have been initiated against certain officers against whom complaints of corruption or serious mal-practices have been received, the number of such officers is very small and Government would follow due process in such cases. The Government's policy is to support and protect honest officers while performing their duty and encourage them to take prompt decisions keeping the public interest in view.

Proposed reduction in Salaries of Employees belonging to Subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation

\*395. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the basic salaries of about

4,000 employees belonging to the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this decision was taken during the period of emergency without consulting the staff;

(d) whether these employees have protested against this unilateral move of the management; and

(e) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (e). Under the powers conferred on the Central Government by the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Scheme, 1976 was published on 29th April, 1976 and the same came into force with effect from 1st May, 1976. The terms and conditions of service of Development Staff as provided in the Scheme, *inter alia*, link their remuneration with the premium income. Every Development Staff (Inspector Grade I or Inspector Grade II) after categorisation, is required to operate within a stipulated cost ratio of 7 per cent, 8 per cent and 10 per cent (7 per cent operating in Metropolitan cities, 8 per cent operating at 'A' Class cities other than Metropolitan cities (B-1 and B-2 Class cities) and 10 per cent operating at all other centres respectively). The emoluments including basic pay of a development staff operating at a cost ratio, which exceeds stipulated limit, shall be so reduced as to keep his cost within the stipulated limit. Where the emoluments of a development staff are reduced for three consecutive years, the services of such persons shall be liable to be terminated.

The said Scheme was notified consequent on the Nationalisation of general

insurance business and in order to bring uniformity in the scales of pay, allowances and other conditions of service of Development Staff, which before nationalisation differed from company to company. The Government while framing the terms and conditions of service of development staff took into account the recommendations of the Mathrani Committee and the G.I.C., which had held discussions with the Field Staff Associations.

The Government has received representations against the various provisions of the Scheme including those providing for reduction in emoluments and termination of service under certain circumstances and these are under consideration.

व्यापार गृहों द्वारा कांग्रेस दल को विज्ञापनों  
के लिए दी गई धनराशि

\* 396. श्री यश दत्त शर्मा : क्या  
वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यापार गृहों तथा  
व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 25  
जून, 1975 से फरवरी, 1977 तक  
की अवधि के दौरान स्मारिकाश्रों में  
विज्ञापनों के लिए देय राशि के रूप  
में कांग्रेस दल तथा युवा कांग्रेस को धन  
दिया है; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तथा  
व्यापार गृह ने कितनी-कितनी धनराशि  
दी है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री  
एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) श्रीर  
(ख) कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 1-1-1975 से  
प्रारम्भ होने वाली अवधि तथा उससे बाद  
की अवधि के लिए प्रभी तक कोई प्रायकर

विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की है। इसलिए, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्मारिकाओं में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों के लिए की गयी अदायगियों से संबंधित और, विभाग के रिकार्ड में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन, करनिधारण वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के सम्बन्ध में आयकर विवरणियों को मंगाने के लिए नोटिस जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

युवा कांग्रेस ने अभी तक कोई आयकर-विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की है। इसलिए युवा कांग्रेस द्वारा प्रकाशित स्मारिकाओं में दिए गए विज्ञापनों के सम्बन्ध में की गई अदायगियों का और भी रिकार्ड में उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन, करनिधारण वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए आयकर-विवरणी मंगाने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 139(2) के अधीन नोटिस जारी किया गया है।

कांग्रेस पार्टी तथा युवा कांग्रेस द्वारा इकट्ठी की गई रकमों के और करनिधारण की कार्यवाही के दौरान प्राप्त किए जायेंगे और इन रकमों के बारे में विचार करनिधारण करते समय किया जायगा।

बोध गया जाने वाले विदेशी तीर्थयात्री

\* 397. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मत दो वर्षों के दौरान बोध गया कि यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी तीर्थयात्रियों की वर्षावार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) बोध गया की यात्रा करने के लिए किन-किन देशों से तथा कितनी-कितनी संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री आये; और

(ग) भारत सरकार ने इन विदेशी तीर्थयात्रियों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :

(क) आने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के आंकड़ों का संकलन अखिल भारतीय आधार पर किया जाता है, राज्यवार अथवा स्थानवार आधार पर नहीं।

(ख) 1975-76 के दौरान बौद्ध देशों से भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों के आंकड़ों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पट्टा पर रखा है।

(ग) बौद्ध केन्द्रों के विकास कार्य को, जिनमें बोध गया भी सम्मिलित है, पांचवीं योजना में पर्यटन विभाग के सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अग्रता प्रदान की गयी है। शुरू में महाबोधि मंदिर के ईदगिर्द 19,54,092 रुपए की लागत से 21.56 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के कार्य को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ, सुविधाओं के नियमित विकास को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से बोध गया की मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) तैयार करने का काम और आवास मंत्रालय के 'टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग आर्गेनाइजेशन' को सौंप दिया गया है। मास्टर प्लान में इस क्षेत्र की भौतिक आयोजना, सुविधाओं का अभिनिधारण एवं स्थान निधारण, भू-दृष्ट्य योजना तथा नियन्त्रण पर्यावरणीय सम्मिलित हैं। इस मास्टर प्लान के आधार पर, परिवहन, पानी सप्लाई, बिजली तथा सुख-साधनों जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विस्तृत स्कीमें तैयार की जायेंगी।

## विवरण

बीदू देशों से भारत आने वाले पर्यटक

देश	1975	1976
जापान	20,050	22,891
श्री लंका	31,584	30,963
थाईलैंड	4,239	6,037
बर्मा	372	428
कम्बोडिया	24	4
लाओस	218	53
वियतनाम	148	69

**Development of National Park in Simlipal Hill Range (Orissa) as a Tourist Spot**

\*398. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop National Park in the Simlipal hill range of Mayurbhanj district of Orissa as a tourist spot to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The Central Department of Tourism has no scheme, at present, to develop the National Park in the Simlipal Hill range of Mayurbhanj District of Orissa as a tourist spot.

However, the Government of Orissa is contemplating to promote Simlipal National Park as a tourist centre. The details are yet to be worked out by them.

(b) Does not arise.

आयकर विभाग द्वारा दिल्ली में छापे

\* 399. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर विभाग ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान नई दिल्ली में कितने व्यक्तियों के परिसरों पर छापे मारे तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ख) सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली में किन-किन व्यक्तियों के परिसरों पर छापे मारे गये, इन छापों के क्या परिणाम निकले और कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ग) क्या ये छापे निराधार कारणों से मारे गये थे और सरकार को इनमें कुछ नहीं मिला;

(घ) क्या कुछ अधिकारियों ने अपनी व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी के कारण ईमानदार व्यक्तियों के परिसरों पर उन्हें परेशान करने के लिये छापे मारे और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) आपात स्थिति के दौरान नई दिल्ली में जिन व्यक्तियों के परिसरों पर छापे मारे गये उनसे क्या मिला और न्यायालयों द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को बरी कर दिया गया ?

**वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :** (क) और (ङ). आपात स्थिति के दौरान, दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में जिन व्यक्तियों के परिसरों (जिनमें बैंक लाकर भी शामिल हैं) की तलाशियां ली गयीं, उनकी संख्या 660 थी। इसमें 105 वे व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं जिनके परिसरों की तलाशियां, दिल्ली से बाहर के स्थानों में शुरू की गयी तलाशियों के परिणामतः सम्बन्धित

छोटी तलाशियों (आफ शूट सर्चेज) में ली गयी थीं। नई दिल्ली के लिए अलग से प्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

2. उपर्युक्त तलाशियों में 274 लाख रुपये की कीमत, की मूल्यवान परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गई थीं, जिनमें 24 लाख रुपये मूल्य की वे परिसम्पत्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं जो सम्बन्धित छोटी तलाशियों (आफ शूट सर्चेज) में पकड़ी गई थीं। वही खाते और दस्तावेज भी पकड़े गए थे। 274 लाख रुपये के अभिग्रहण में से, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132(5) के अन्तर्गत, 147 लाख रुपये की मूल्यवान वस्तुएं रोक ली गई थीं, जिसमें से धारा 132(12) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए आदेशों के परिणामतः 14 लाख रुपए की मूल्यवान वस्तुएं अब छोड़ दी गयी हैं। आगे यथापेक्षित जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

3. जिस व्यक्ति के परिसरों में सामान पकड़ा जाता है उसकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) श्री किशोर आर० आवेरी, 120 सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली। यह तलाशी, बम्बई और दिल्ली के मैसर्स विभुवनदास भीमजी (ज्वेलर्स) के विभिन्न स्थानों पर ली गयी तलाशियों के परिणामतः ली गयी थीं। इस समूह के पास से कुल 1 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर की नकदी और मूल्यवान वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयीं जिनमें सुन्दर नगर परिसरों से पकड़े गये नकद 20,000 रु० भी शामिल हैं।

(2) श्री आर० एन० गुप्त, 103 सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली। श्री आर० एन० गुप्त मैसर्स गुड विल इण्डिया लिं० के प्रबन्ध निदेशक हैं। यह कम्पनी "मोटर एण्ड जनरल फाइनेंस ग्रुप" की एक कम्पनी है जिसके मामलों में विभाग द्वारा तलाशियां ली गयी थीं।

इस समूह के पास से पकड़ी गई सामग्री की, इस समह के विश्वद लगाये गये विभिन्न आरोपों को सत्यापित करने के लिए अभी जांच की जानी है।

उपर्युक्त परिसरों से सोने की एक जंजीर पकड़ी गयी थी जिसका मूल्य 7,400 रु० है जिसके सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती राज गुप्त (नीचे क्रम संध्या 3) के हाथों में, अधिनियम की धारा 132(5) के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी करने पर विचार किया गया है।

(3) श्रीमती राज गुप्त, 103 सुन्दर नगर नई दिल्ली। ये श्री आर० एन० गुप्त (ऊपर क्रम सं० 2) की पत्नी हैं। 7,400 रु० मूल्य की सोने की जो जंजीर पकड़ी गयी थी, वह अधिनियम की धारा 132(5) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए आदेश के अधीन नकदी ली गयी है।

ये मैसर्स मीनार इंटरनेशनल की मालिक हैं। इस कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में बताया जाता है कि यह विभिन्न देश कम्पनियों से और विशेष तौर पर गैडोर

टूल्स (प्राइवेट) लि० से  
कमीशन प्राप्त करती हैं।  
मैसर्स गैडोर टूल्स (प्रा०)

लि० के मामले में जांच-  
रड़ताल चल रही है।

अभियर्थण धारा 132(5)।  
132(12) के  
अन्तर्गत छोड़ा  
गया माल

(रु०) (रु०)

(4) श्री कृष्ण कुमार ज्ञालानी	106, सुन्दर नगर, 1 नई दिल्ली	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
(5) श्री के० के० ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	1,09,847	उसकी पत्ती श्रीमती सरवती देवी ज्ञालानी से सम्बन्धित होने के कारण रोक रखा गया है।
(6) श्री संदीप ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
(7) श्रीमती सरवती देवी ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	1,37,480†	छोड़ दी गयी
(8) श्री ओ० पी० ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	1,45,025	छोड़ दी गयी
(9) श्री अनूप ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
(10) श्री अशोक ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
(11) कु० मंजु ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
(12) श्री प्रदीप ज्ञालानी	—यथोपरि—	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

ऊपर उल्लिखित सभी व्यक्ति (क्रम संख्या 4 से 12) गैडोर समूह के हैं, जिनके यहां विभाग  
द्वारा सामूहिक तलाशियां ली गई थीं। कु० मंजु ज्ञालानी मैसर्स महाल क्रिएशन इंटरनेशनल की मालिक  
है।

गैडोर टूल्स में पकड़ी गयी सामग्री की छानबीन की जा रही है।

†(इसमें उनके पति श्री के० के० ज्ञालानी के मामले में पकड़े गये 1,09,847 रुपये के  
जबाहरात श्री शामिल हैं। )

तलाशियों के परिणामस्वरूप, अधोषित आय तथा अधोषित धन के बारे में समूह के कतिपय सदस्यों द्वारा घोषणा सम्बन्धीय यांचिकाएं दोयर की गयी हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

नाम	आय और धन का स्वेच्छया प्रकटन अधिनियम 1976 की वह धारा जिस के अन्तर्गत घोषणा की गई	रकम
श्रीमती प्रतिभा ज्ञालानी . . . .	14(1)	8,400
श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी ज्ञालानी . . . .	15(1)	7,58,500
श्री ओ० पी० ज्ञालानी (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार) . .	15(1)	85,778
श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ज्ञालानी . . . .	15(1)	50,000
श्रीमती सरबती देवी ज्ञालानी . . . .	15(1)	1,99,760
( 13 ) मैसर्स इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट हाउस 28, सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली		
( 14 ) श्री राजेन्द्र नाथ, 92, 94 सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली ]		
( 15 ) श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ —यथोपरि—		
( 16 ) श्री रामचन्द्र नाथ —यथोपरि—		
( 17 ) श्री शाम नाथ —यथोपरि—		

क्रम संख्या 13 से 17 पर दिये गये व्यक्तियों के ऊपर उल्लिखित परिसरों की तलाशियां इसलिए ली गयी थीं कि उनका सम्बन्ध आइवरी पैनेस मैसर्स फॉर चन्द रघुनाथ दास समूह से था, जिस समूह के मामलों में विभाग द्वारा तलाशियां ली गई थीं ।

( 18 ) मैसर्स राजीव सर्विस स्टेशन पैट्रोल पम्प, सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

इस परिसर की तलाशी से कोई माल नहीं पकड़ा गया था ।

( 19 ) श्री एम० पी० गुप्ता, 91, सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

पकड़ी गई सामग्री की छानबीन की जा रही है ।

( 20 ) श्री अमीर भारदाज 48, सुन्दर नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

उपर्युक्त परिसरों की तलाशियां बम्बई के मुकुन्द आयरन तथा स्टील समूह के बारे में ली गयी तलाशियों से सम्बन्धित छोटी तलाशियां थीं ।

जिस व्यक्ति के परिसरों में माल पकड़ा जाता है, उसको गिरफ्तार करने के लिए आय-कर अधिनियम 1961 में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

( ग ) तलाशी लेने एवं माल पकड़ने का अधिकार, आय-कर आयुक्तों/निरीक्षण निदेशकों द्वारा ऐसा करने के लिए उनके तकों को रिकार्ड करने के बाद दिया गया था । इनमें से कई तलाशियों में कोई भी माल नहीं पकड़ा गया था ।

( ध ) ऐसा कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है ।

**Instructions to State Governments for opening Fair Price Shops for selling Cheap Cloth**

\*400. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued certain instructions to the State Governments for opening fair price shops for selling cheap cloth to the poor sections of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that the quota cloth allotted to these fair price shops are being sold in black market and the shops are always out of stock of the cheap products; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check it?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All retail outlets selling controlled cloth are required to sell the cloth in accordance with the orders issued by the various State Governments who are the 'competent authority' under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order in each State/Union Territory for regulating the sale of controlled cloth. If any specific complaint regarding sale of cloth in black market is received, the same will be investigated and appropriate action taken.

**Decline in the prices of Vanaspati Ghee and other essential commodities after assurance by Traders**

\*401. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the extent to which the prices of vanaspati ghee and other essential commodities came down after

the assurance by the traders to the Government that they would bring the prices down?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** Representatives of the Vanaspati Manufacturers gave an assurance on 6 May, 1977 that the price of a 16.5 kg. tin of vanaspati inclusive of excise duty, would not exceed Rs. 158/-. Ruling prices, wherever they were below this, would be maintained at that level. At that time the ruling price was generally between Rs. 166 and Rs. 168. Since about the middle of May, the price has been generally stable at Rs. 158/-.

Two main manufacturers of packaged tea reduced the prices of various brands of packaged tea by about Rs. 2 per kg. Between April, 1977 and the latest sale on 4 July, prices of tea in Calcutta auctions came down by a little over Rs. 10/- a kg.

As regards other essential commodities, there was an announcement in the Press that a number of industrialists at Bombay and Calcutta had voluntarily decided not to increase the prices of the products manufactured by them till 31st December, 1977. Since that announcement, the wholesale price index for the major group of manufactured products in the all-commodities wholesale price index has marginally gone up.

**Termination Notices served by L.I.C. to Field Workers**

\*402. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has served 15-day termination notices on 150 of its field workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the representation made by the L.I.C. Field Workers' Association against the termination notices has been considered; and

(d). if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). The present terms and conditions of service of development officers link their remuneration with the premium income. The annual remuneration of a development officer should not exceed 20 per cent of the eligible premium income secured by him during an appraisal year. Development Officers in whose case the said percentage stands exceeded, have been allowed a transitional period of three years to conform to the above requirement. These who fail to keep within the stipulated cost norms will have their remuneration adjusted so as to bring them within the prescribed cost ratio. The services of those development officers whose remuneration has been so adjusted over a successive period of three years will be terminated. Further if in applying the prescribed cost norms, the basic pay of a development officer can not be fixed at least at the minimum of the relevant grade, his services may be terminated by the appointing authority after giving him a show cause notice. Notices of termination of service have been issued to some development officers but their precise number is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Some representations against the revised terms and conditions of service of development officers which include provisions for termination of service also have been received. The matter is receiving attention.

रांची में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा  
लाख की खरीद

\*403. श्री कडिया मुण्डा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राज्य व्यापार निगम के जरिए लाख खरीदती है; और

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम देश में लाख की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में रांची से लाख खरीदता है?

**वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम के खरीद-कार्य लाख की घरेलू मांग के सन्दर्भ में नहीं किये जाते । इस योजना के अधीन लाख की खरीद नियर्यातों की आवश्यकता से सम्बन्धित है । लाख तथा इसके उत्पादों की घरेलू मांग थोड़ी सी है ।

#### Difference of interest for Cash Loan given by Nationalised Banks

\*404. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference of interest for the cash loan given by different nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). R.B.I. has prescribed a Minimum Lending Rate of 12.5 per cent and the maximum rate of 16.5 per cent inclusive of the interest tax for all public sector banks and banks with

aggregate time and demand liabilities of Rs. 50 crores and above.

Within this broad frame-work of minimum and maximum lending rates each bank is free to determine its own rate of interest depending on the cost of raising resources, deployment of credit, the cost of establishment, the size and type of loans etc.

In consonance with national priorities certain categories of advances like advances for financing food procurement operations of the Government; advances to priority sectors upto specified limits covered under the Guarantee Schemes of Credit Guarantee Corporation of India; loans under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, have been exempted from the operation of Minimum Lending Rate. Banks are expected to charge concessional rate of interest from these categories of advances.

#### Remittances by Indians living Abroad

2873. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised remittances to India by Indians living abroad have come down;

(b) if so, to what extent in the last two years; and

(c) the efforts made by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The exact extent cannot be estimated.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps in this regard, e.g. strong action against foreign exchange offenders, introduction of a number of schemes for non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin such as (a) opening of Non-Resident (External) Accounts, (b) opening of Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts, (c) investment opportunities in new equity issues of new companies in a wide range of selected industries, (d) priority allotment of motor car, scooter, agricultural tractors, cement, etc. against receipt of foreign exchange abroad.

#### Unauthorised Powerlooms

2874. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large number of unauthorised powerlooms operating in various states of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to assess the magnitude and nature of the problem to take suitable action in the matter; and

(c) what administrative action is being taken/proposed to deal with the problem of unauthorised powerlooms in the various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHAIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to appoint a Committee to go into the problem of the unauthorised powerlooms. A policy for the powerloom sector which will also deal with the problem of unauthorised powerlooms in the country is under active consideration of the Government.

**Estimated Overproduction of Natural Rubber**

**2875. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated overproduction of natural rubber in the country during the year 1976-77; and

(b) how Government propose to dispose of this excess stock and prevent a decline in the price level of natural rubber?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) The estimated over production of natural rubber in the country during 1976-77 was of the order 11,000 tonnes.

(b) Government have already allowed export of 21,000 tonnes of rubber in 1976-77, the export of which is still continuing. Consequently the price of lot rubber (grades 3, 4 and 5 which once came down to Rs. 520/- per quintal has since improved and is at present ruling around Rs. 600/- per quintal as against the minimum notified price of Rs. 520/- per quintal for grade I rubber. Decline in the price level of natural rubber is checked through export of surplus rubber. The question of revising the minimum price is also under consideration of the Government.

**Air Services to Jodhpur**

**2876. SHRI R. D. GATTANI:** Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which air service between Jodhpur and Delhi has been discontinued;

(b) whether Government are aware that discontinuance of air services to

Jodhpur has resulted in the reduction of tourist traffic to Jodhpur and Jaisalmer apart from causing inconvenience to other passengers visiting the area;

(c) the time by which Government propose to re-start the air services between Delhi, Jodhpur and Bombay; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to ensure uninterrupted air services with a view to attract more tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The service IC-123/124 (Bombay/Ahmedabad/Udaipur/Jodhpur/Delhi and back) was temporarily suspended in order to facilitate mandatory structural inspection on the HS-748 fleet, called for by the manufacturers of the aircrafts, viz, M/s. Hawker Siddeley Aviation, U.K.

(b) and (d). The suspension of the service has no doubt resulted in some inconvenience to the travelling public, but it was necessitated due to reasons mentioned in reply to part (a). The service was suspended with effect from 7th May, 1977, which is a comparatively lean period for tourist traffic to this area.

(c) The service is expected to be resumed by the end of July.

**Airport at Port Blair**

**2877. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a new airport at Port Blair; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Items reserved for production under Handloom Sector**

2878. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that most of the items reserved for production under handloom sector are being produced in the powerloom and very little is being done by the State Governments to enforce the Reservation Control Order; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Some violations of the Reservation Orders have been reported and State Governments are taking action in accordance with the provisions of the Reservation Order in respect of these violations. However, they are being requested to be more vigilant and ensure stricter implementation of the Reservation Orders.

**Classification of Cities**

2879. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) criteria fixed for classification of cities under Class 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and so on in the country for purposes of giving house rent and other allowances;

(b) the year in which the cities were classified last and also the list of cities under different classes; and

(c) whether Government propose to declare Gwalior as 'B' class city in near future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Cities are classified for the purpose of payment of house rent allowance and compensatory (city) allowance to the Central Government employees into A, B-1, B-2 and C categories on the basis of their population as revealed in the last decennial census as follows:

Class Population criterion.

A More than 16 lakhs.

B-1 Above 8 lakhs but not exceeding 16 lakhs.

B-2 Above 4 lakhs but not exceeding 8 lakhs.

C 50,000 and above but not exceeding 4 lakhs.

While for the payment of house rent allowance, only the population of the municipal area of city is taken into account, for the payment of compensatory (city) allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration of the city, wherever it exists, is reckoned for the purpose. Where, however, such Urban Agglomeration does not exist, the classification of city for the payment of compensatory (city) allowance also is based on the population of the municipal area of the city.

(b) Cities were last classified in 1974 following the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Upto-date lists of the cities classified for the payment of house rent allowance and compensatory (city) allowance, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/77].

(c) On the basis of the population of its Urban Agglomeration as shown in the 1971 census, Gwalior is already classified as a B-2 class city and is eligible for the payment of compensatory (city) allowance to the Central Government employees. For the payment of house rent allowance, however, since the population of the Gwalior city as per 1971 census does not exceed 4,00,000, it is classified only as 'C' class town.

#### Export/Import of Cast Acrylic Sheets

2880. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any export or import of cast acrylic sheets from India; and

(b) if so, the price of the product indigenous and imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHAIRIA): (a) While import of non-pearlized acrylic sheets is not allowed, that of pearlized acrylic sheets is allowed on restricted basis to the manufacturers of acrylic buttons.

There were imports and exports of polyacrylate sheets during 1975-76 and 1976-77 (April—February, 77).

(b) The average price of imported polyacrylate sheets during 1976-77 was Rs. 5.43 per kg. The price of indigenous acrylic sheet varies according to thickness and size of the sheet. Generally a 3 mm sheet 3' x 4' (weighing approximately 4 kg.) costs between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150.

#### Soft Loan Policy of Nationalised Banks

2881. SHRI T. S. SHRANGARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have followed the Central Govern-

ment's "soft loan policy" for the industrialisation of backward areas during the 1976-77;

(b) if so, what is the amount disbursed by them; and

(c) the amounts already disbursed by the banks in the districts particularly Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad which have been declared as backward by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the loans given by nationalised banks at a concessional rate of interest in industrially backward areas under the Industrial Development Bank of India's Refinance Scheme. Information in respect of such assistance, if any, disbursed by the nationalised banks in the industrially backward areas and in particular in the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

#### Fresh Investment in Coal Industry

2882. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the amount of fresh investment in the coal industry in the form of preference and equity share capital and long term loans given by public financial institutions over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): During the last three financial years in the Unit Trust of India, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have neither made any fresh investment in coal industry in the form of pre-

ference and equity share capital nor provided any long term loan to this industry.

Information relating to the Industrial Development Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण का कार्यालय**

2883. श्री मही लाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण का कार्यालय 32, फिरोजशाह रोड, नई दिल्ली से हटा कर यशवंत प्लेस स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या राजेन्द्र प्लेस, करौल बाग, कनाट प्लैस तथा रेड कास भवन में उपलब्ध स्थान के किराये की तुलना में यशवंत प्लेस का किराया अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अधिक किराये पर तथा सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय के निकट कनाट प्लेस, या रेडकास रोड से इतनी अधिक दूर स्थान किराये पर लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हाँ। नं० 32, फिरोजशाह रोड स्थित वर्तमान भवन को भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा खाली किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने

भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के इस स्थान पर बने रहने के अनुरोध को नहीं माना है ।

(ख) और (ग). यशवंत प्लेस के स्थान का किराया, जो कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अधिकार में है, रेड कास भवन के किराये से कम है। राजेन्द्र प्लेस के बहुत दूर होने के कारण प्राधिकरण ने उस पर तो विचार ही नहीं किया तथा कनाट प्लेस और करौल बाग अपेक्षित स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं था ।

**Delhi Urban Cooperative Bank, Delhi**

2884. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets and liabilities of Delhi Urban Cooperative Bank, Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi together with the names of the Chairman and Secretary during last three years;

(b) whether many irregularities are being committed by the bank in payment of loans to its members;

(c) whether certain persons have been given loans on the very day of their becoming members or even prior to their enrolment as members of the Bank; and

(d) total number of cases pending in courts against defaulting members of the bank and action being taken to check and improve the working of the bank?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIA): (a) The audited total assets and liabilities of the Bank as at 30th June, 1975 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.

LT-643/77]. The names of the Chairman and Secretary are:

Year	Chairman	Secretary
1974-75 . . .	Shri R.C. Pathak	Mrs. Kamlesh
1975-76 . . .	Shri K.S. Rana	Shri T.C. Gupta
1976-77 . . .	Shri K.S. Rana	Shri D. Kumar

(b) The inspections carried out by the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1975 and 1976 have brought out certain irregularities in the grant of loans to the members of the Bank.

(c) No such instances have been brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(d) The number of arbitration cases filed under Section 60 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, pending against the defaulting members is 28. The following steps, among others, have been taken to improve the working of the Bank:

(i) Under the Banking Regulation Act, inspection is periodically carried out by the Reserve Bank of India. The irregularities pointed out in the inspection reports are brought to the notice of the bank for taking remedial measures.

(ii) Guidelines for the grant of loans have been issued to the bank, and it is required to follow the banking principles in such matters.

(iii) The Reserve Bank of India have put restrictions on the grant of loans to the Board of Directors.

#### World Bank Aid for Agricultural Development Project

2886. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch Agriculture Development Project in the country involving an expenditure of Rs. 17 crores with the help of world bank assistance;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when the same is likely to be launched; and

(d) the likely amount of World Bank's assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Project involving an expenditure of Rs. 17 crores has been evolved for World Bank assistance. However, there are a large number of agricultural development projects for which assistance has been secured from the World Bank.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

तेल उद्योग के लिये विश्व बैंक से ऋण

2887. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: क्या विस तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में तेल उद्योग के लिए ऋण देने का विश्व बैंक का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए क्रृष्ण का उपयोग किया जायेगा तथा ब्याज की दर और भुगतान की तिथि सहित क्रृष्ण की अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं?

**वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :** (क) इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन विश्व बैंक का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जिसमें देश के तेल उद्योग के लिए क्रृष्ण देने की वात कही गई हो। लेकिन हाल में विश्व बैंक बंबई हाई के तीसरे दौर के लिए 1500 लाख डालर का क्रृष्ण देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। इस क्रृष्ण की वापसी अदायगी 20 वर्ष में की जाएगी और इस पर 8.2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

**Expenditure on Advertisements given by Public Sector undertakings in "Souvenirs of Political Parties**

**2888. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked all public sector undertakings to

furnish details about payments made by them by way of insertion of advertisements in Souvenirs and bulletins published by political parties in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, a brief account thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) No such instructions have been issued by Government to public sector undertakings;

(b) Does not arise.

**Money Repatriated from India by Coca Cola Company**

**2889. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the total amount of money repatriated by Coca Cola Company from India to its parent organisation Coca Cola Export Corporation abroad under various heads such as royalty, interest etc. during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** Data relating to remittances allowed in favour of the Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi are as follows:—

(Rs.)

Year	Profit	H.O/Area office expenses	Service Charges	Imports	Total
1973	76,10,075 (1971)	..	..	18,54,348	94,64,423
1974	81,36,798 (1972)	35,49,505	..	6,71,549	1,23,57,852
1975	71,23,076 (1973)	..	..	15,76,737	86,99,813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,28,69,949</b>	<b>35,49,505</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>41,02,634</b>	<b>3,05,22,088</b>

For the period after 1975, no remittance has so far been allowed. The Company has not been allowed remittance of royalty or interest.

#### Raising of Capital by Firms

2890. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allowed 36 firms to raise the capital upto Rs. 27 crores in the month of May, 1977 alone;

(b) if so, the names of the firms who were allowed to raise the capital;

(c) whether they have fulfilled the conditions for allowing them to raise the capital;

(d) how much capital each company has been allowed to raise; and

(e) to what extent the raising of the capital will help the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During the month of May, 1977 approvals were given under the Capital Issues (Control) Act to 44 non-Government companies for raising capital to the extent of Rs. 26.25 crores.

(b) and (d). Names of companies and the amount of capital allowed to be raised by each company are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/75].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the case of bonus issues, the objective is to bring the shareholders' funds retained in business more closely in line with the total funds employed in business. In the case of new issues of capital, the money proposed to be raised is necessary to finance the setting up of new industrial projects or for expansion of existing industrial units, keeping an appropriate debt equity ratio. Thus, the raising of capital contributes to the industrial growth of the

country. In some cases, the issue of capital is only to the Indian residents with a view to bringing about the stipulated dilution of the non-resident interest under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

#### Working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

2891. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum about the working of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited (IRCI) on April 3, 1977;

(b) whether any action has so far been initiated in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature of such action and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government have received a memorandum dated the 3rd April, 1977 about the working of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited from the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Employees Union. Besides certain general suggestions for improving the working of the Corporation the memorandum has laid stress on the need for early implementation of the R. N. Sen Committee, a Committee appointed by the Corporation to look into its working. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of Government in consultation with the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited.

#### Indian Oxygen Limited

2892. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen Limited, an export oriented project,

has not been cleared by Government for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No, Sir. The proposal is pending decision.

(b) The project proposed by the Indian Oxygen Ltd., a subsidiary of M/s. British Oxygen Ltd., involves foreign technical collaboration. The Government are awaiting the report of an expert group constituted to go into the question of the scope of availability of indigenous know-how for the line of manufacture proposed by Indian Oxygen Ltd.

विदेशों में गये भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों पर व्यय

2893. श्री उपरेन : नथा वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह वाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में जाने वाले भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के सदस्यों की संख्या बड़ी होती है और उन पर पर्याप्त धनराशि खर्च होती है और यदि हाँ, तो गत दो वर्षों के दीरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भेजे गए प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के सदस्यों की संख्या और उन पर होने वाला व्यय अलग-अलग कितना है ; और

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भेजे गए भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों पर खर्च में मितव्यिता बरतने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सुचना एकव की जा रही है और इसे यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) विदेशों में भेजे जाने वाले प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों पर व्यय में यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक किफायत करने की आवश्यकता पर निकार का ध्यान निरन्तर लगा रहा है। मंत्रालयों से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों के निपटान के लिए कठोर कार्यविधि निर्धारित की गई है। विदेश में प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भजने की आवश्यकता का निर्णय करने में कड़े परिमाप को लागू किया जाता है और व्यय के अनुमानों की वारीकी से छानबीन की जाती है और उन्हें कम से कम रखा जाता है। सभी मंत्रालयों विभागों को हाल ही में पुनः अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि विदेशी दौरों में कड़ाई से कमी की जानी चाहिए।

Assets and Liabilities of Chief Minister of Karnataka and Members of his Family

2894. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the assets and liabilities declared by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, his wife, daughters and sons-in-law in the Income tax Returns filed during the years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) whether the assets disclosed by them are disproportionate to their income; and

(c) if so, what is the action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement

showing the assets and liabilities declared by Shri Devaraj Urs, Chief Minister of Karnataka in his income-tax/wealth-tax returns for various years is annexed. His wife, daughters and one of the sons-in-law are not assessed to income-tax/wealth-tax. The particulars of assets and liabilities in

respect of the other two sons-in-law have not been declared in the income-tax returns filed by them. They are not assessed to wealth-tax.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Assessment Year	Assets	Liabilities
		Rs.
1972-73 . . .	No return of wealth filed.	
1973-74 . . .	Agricultural lands house at Kallphalli, site at Hunsur, shares, jewellery and cash . . .	1,29,000 16,340
1974-75 . . .	Agricultural lands, residential house at Kallahalli, site at Rajamahal Vilas Extension, site at Hunsur, shares, jewellery and bank balances . . .	1,86,398 20,014
1975-76 . . .	Agricultural lands, residential house at Kallahalli, residential house under construction at Rajamahal Vilas Extension site at Hunsur, shares jewellery and cash at bank . . .	2,70,474 44,500
1976-77 . . .	Agricultural lands, residential house at Kallahalli, residential house at Rajamahal Vilas Extension, site at Hunsur, shares, jewellery and cash . . .	2,54,555 44,333

**Memorandum submitted by Polyester Users Association of India**

(b) The representation of the Polyester Users Association of India is under consideration.

2895. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

**प्याज का निर्यात**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Polyester Users Association of India has recently submitted a memorandum to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

2896. श्री धैर मिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्याज के निर्यात पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गए हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो कब से और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उक्त प्रतिबन्ध कब तक लगू रहेंगे ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-करिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिचा) : (क) और (ख). प्याज के निर्यात 13-5-1977 से रोक दिए गए हैं। ऐसा घरेलू सलाई तथा आन्तरिक कीमतें निश्चित करने के हित में किया गया है। प्याज की निर्यात नीति की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती है।

### Cooperative Spinning Mills

2897. DR. BAPU KALDATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative spinning mills in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the production figures of these mills for the year 1976?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Number of cooperative spinning mills statewise, is as under:—

State	No. of spinning Mills
1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Gujarat	5
3. Karnataka	4
4. Kerala	1
5. Madhya Pradesh	1
6. Maharashtra	19
7. Orissa	1
8. Rajasthan	1
9. Tamil Nadu	13
10. Uttar Pradesh	1
11. West Bengal	1

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

जयपुर और दिल्ली से कोटा को विमान सेवा

2898. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) विमान सेवा द्वारा जयपुर और दिल्ली से नहीं जुड़ा हुआ है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यापारी समुदाय को भारी परेशानी होती है;

(ख) क्या गत वर्षों के दौरान इस बारे में सरकार से अनक अनुरोध किये गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कार्रवाही कर रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग): कोटा के लिए विमान सेवा परिचालित करने के लिए समय-समय पर मांग होती रही हैं परन्तु इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमानबेड़े को प्रत्यंत तंग स्थिति के कारण, कारपोरेशन के लिए अपने मार्ग-तंत्र पर किन्हीं नये शहरों को जोड़ना संभव नहीं हुआ है।

**Development of places in North-Eastern Region as Centres of Tourism**

2899. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in North-Eastern Region that are being developed as centres of tourism; and

(b) the steps taken to develop these centres so as to attract tourists there?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). Due mainly to the restrictions on the entry of foreigners into the North-Eastern Region, international tourism has not developed as rapidly in this region as in other regions. Certain areas of North-Eastern Region such as Kaziranga (Assam) and Shillong (Meghalaya) have been partially de-restricted recently for the visit of international tourists for a period of 7 and 15 days respectively. However, even in these cases intending tourists are required to follow specified routes.

Within the available resources certain tourism schemes were taken up in this region in the Central Sector. As a result, a youth hostel at Darjeeling and a forest lodge each at Kaziranga and Jaldapara have been constructed. The existing tourist bungalow at Darjeeling has been expanded and provision has been made for transport.

In addition, the Department of Tourism is contemplating to construct two youth hostels, one each at Gangtok (Sikkim) and the other at Shillong (Meghalaya) in the remaining period of the Fifth Five Year Plan. India Tourism Development Corporation are also contemplating to construct a 50 bed hotel at Gauhati.

Selected places of tourist interest in the North-Eastern Region are covered for publicity in the tourist literature brought out by the Department of Tourism.

**"Hamilton" Hangar at Jaipur Airport**

2900. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the "Hamilton" hangar at Jaipur airport has been dismantled and the trusses and sheets are lying stacked at the airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for it;

(c) the loss incurred; and

(d) the steps taken to punish the culprits involved in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) to (d). The matter is under enquiry and facts of the case will be placed on the table of Sabha.

**Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mill, Calicut**

2901. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state what help the Central Government propose to extend in the role of a 'Catalyst' to the Government of Kerala if that Government takes over Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mill in Calicut which has been closed for a long time causing unemployment of about one thousand workers?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** If a financially viable proposal for reopening of the Malabar Spinning and weaving Mills under its management is received from the State Government, the Central Government would extend all possible necessary assistance.

**Evasion of Income-Tax by Private Blood Banks**

2902. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large-scale evasion of income-tax in the private blood banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A case of suspected evasion of tax by a private blood bank has come to notice. Necessary enquiries are being made.

**Development of Tourism in Goa**

2903. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Goa has great tourism potential and attracts large number of national as well as foreign tourists; and

(b) the steps Government contemplate to take to develop tourism there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). For the development of tourism in Goa, particularly beach tourism, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu propose to set up a statutory Goa Tourism Development Authority. The proposal envisages that this authority will be financed jointly by the Central Government and the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

A hydrographic survey of beach areas in Goa has been undertaken to identify the areas for aquatic sports. Part of the work has already been

completed by the Minor Ports Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Meanwhile Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has put up inexpensive accommodation at Calangute Beach and Colva Beach.

**Memorandum from Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation**

2904. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation has urged Central Government to exempt public sector marketing agencies the "Keltron" from excise duty; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Central Government do not appear to have received any Memorandum from the Kerala State Electronic Development Corporation.

(b) The Government had examined this question independently, and concessional excise duty rates have been prescribed, as part of 1977 Budget proposals, on radios and transistor sets manufactured in small scale units on behalf of a State Electronic Development Corporation.

**Flying of Aircraft of Indian Airlines by Sanjay Gandhi**

2905. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Sanjay Gandhi, son of the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, making use of his mother's official position used to illegally fly aircraft of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, on how many occasions he did that; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the erstwhile Prime Minister and her son?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). According to the report of Shri V. Chellappa, Director of Air Safety, Civil Aviation Department, Shri Sanjay Gandhi occupied the Pilot's seat of an Indian Airlines' Aircraft during the flight from Hyderabad to Tirupati and Vijayawada on 25-12-1976 but he did not manipulate the controls of the aircraft. No other case has come to the notice of Indian Airlines.

(c) Necessary action has been initiated by the Director General of Civil Aviation against Shri Sanjay Gandhi for violation of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

#### Disposal of Vigilance Cases in Income Tax Department

2906. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disposal of a number of vigilance cases in the Income Tax Department has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the number of cases pending and steps taken for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The number of cases of departmental proceedings, including vigilance cases involving allegations of lack of integrity, pending in the Income Tax Department, is 224.

The age-wise break up of the pending cases is as follows:—

Less than one year	109
Between 1-2 years	57
Between 2-3 years	30
3 years and above	28

The need to avoid delays in dealing with these proceedings at all levels and at all points was emphasised at the last Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax held at New Delhi in the first week of June, 1977.

A certain amount of delay occurs by reason of the elaborate procedure prescribed under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965, for dealing with such cases.

The disposal of cases against officers takes time mainly because more than one organisation, such as, the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Central Vigilance Commission, and the Union Public Service Commission, are associated at various stages in the processing of a case.

Nevertheless, in order to expedite disposal of such cases, time limits for completion of action at various stages have been laid down. It is being ensured that charge sheets are framed properly to obviate the possibility of the issues getting confused and thereby causing delay. Appropriate directions have also been given to the enquiry officers and the disciplinary authorities enjoining on them the need to expedite the processing of the cases.

#### Harassment by Bombay Customs to Indians coming from Gulf countries

2907. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about harassments by the Bombay customs of the Indians coming from the Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on these complaints?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Some complaints about delays and difficulties in customs clearance, experienced by the Indians coming from the Gulf countries, were received. The specific complaints have been looked into. In most of the cases, the complainants were found to have imported goods in excess of the permissible limits and this led to delay in clearance.

Various measures such as augmentation of customs staff; review of the rules and instructions; simplification of clearance procedure; and more effective supervision have been taken to solve the difficulties of bona fide passengers.

**Arrears of income-tax above Rs. 10 lakhs against firms/individuals**

**2908. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the companies, firms and individuals against whom income-tax demands above Rs. 10 lakhs are pending;

(b) the period from which these demands are pending; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to recover that amount?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) The names of all persons against whom income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were pending as on 30-6-1976 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-645/77.]

(b) This information is not readily available.

(c) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVII-D of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with the second Schedule thereof.

**Suspension of Trade Union Leaders in Premchand Jute Mill**

**2909. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Premchand Jute Mill has suspended 59 trade union leaders and activists last year even without paying subsistence allowance to frighten the workmen so that they surrender to the wage-cut; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to withdraw their suspension?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) 59 workers of Premchand Mill, which is under lock out at present as a result of industrial dispute, were suspended by the management on charges of alleged assault, go-slow and indisciplinary conduct.

(b) Some workers have been taken back since then and 37 workers are reportedly under suspension at present. The Government of West Bengal is taking steps to resolve the industrial dispute.

**Foreign Accounts in Swiss Banks**

**2910. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign accounts in Swiss banks are kept under some code system and the accounts are not disclosed;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are in possession of information that there are accounts kept by Indians in Swiss banks; if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) whether the Government have ever taken up the matter with the Swiss Government regarding disclosure of accounts kept by Indians in these banks, if so, with what results; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating to take up this matter at some international forum; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information available, in case of such accounts only an account number is given but the identity of the owner is not recorded in the bank ledgers. For withdrawals normally a code is used and the person who orders withdrawal has to sign in code which is compared with a specimen kept in the bank. Under the Swiss laws, any official of the bank is prohibited from disclosing the particulars of any of its constituents to any authority except with the orders of a Swiss court. The unauthorised disclosure is a penal offence punishable with imprisonment.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the information is of general nature and no specific information is available regarding the 'numbered accounts' being maintained by Indians in banks in Switzerland.

(d) and (e). With a view to get details of such accounts, if any, talks were held from 28th June to 2nd July 1976 with officials of the Swiss Government for purposes of concluding a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement having an article on 'Exchange of Information'. The Swiss Government was not agreeable to having a specific article on 'Exchange of Information'.

In the discussions in the UN Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, India has been advocating that the article on 'Exchange of Information' in a double taxation avoidance agreement between any two countries should be fairly comprehensive so as to enable the contracting states to get as much information as is possible. India has also been advocating that pending conclusion of a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement, limited agreements providing for exchange of information may be concluded. Both India and Switzerland are members of this Group.

No tangible results have, however been achieved so far.

### बिडला ग्रुप द्वारा कर अपवंचन

2911. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 तक बिडला ग्रुप पर प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या कर-अपवंचन के बारे में कोई जांच कराई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें दोषी पाया गया था ; और

(घ) जांच किसने और कब की थी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पठेल) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार बिडला ग्रुप की तरफ बकाया प्रत्येक प्रत्यक्ष कर की रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

आयकर धनकर दानकर अतिकर

(लाख रुपयों में)

339 6.82 0.27 24

बिड़ला ग्रप की तरफ सोमा शुल्क / केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से सम्बन्धित राजस्व की बकाया रकमों के ब्यौरे एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ब) से (घ). बिड़ला ग्रप के विरुद्ध, आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों के द्वारा किए जा रहे जांच कार्य का समन्वय, निरोक्षण निदेशालय (जांच) के दिल्ली स्थित विशेष कक्ष द्वारा किया जा रहा है। घोषित आय/धन/दान की रकमों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। जहां जहां आवश्यक समझा गया, दाण्डिक कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

प्रश्न के भाग (ख) से (ग) तक के बारे में सूचना, जिसका सम्बन्ध सोमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की गई किसी भी कार्यवाही से है, एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### निहित स्वार्थों का सहकारिताओं से उम्मूलन करना।

2912. श्री जगद्मबी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सहकारिताओं से निहित स्वार्थों का उम्मूलन करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या निहित स्वार्थों ने सहकारिताओं पर कुप्रभाव डाला है और बिहार में बिहार सहकारी बैंक और बिहार राज्य क्रय-विक्रय संघ बैंक (मार्किटिंग यूनियन) जैसी सहकारिताओं को चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस मामले की जांच के लिए एक आयोग गठित करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) से (ग). सहकारिता राज्य विषय है और राज्य में सहकारी समितियों के पर्यवेक्षण तथा मार्गदर्शन के लिए राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को उनके सहकारी कानूनों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त भेजती रही है, ताकि सहकारी समितियों को जनता की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने योग्य बनाया जा सके और यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सहकारी समिति के प्रबन्ध में किसी एक व्यक्ति अथवा व्यक्ति समूह का स्थायी प्रभुत्व न हो। मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा सहकारिता मंत्रियों के जून, 1968 में हुए सम्मेलन और वाद में हुए मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सहकारी समितियों में निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए कठिपय उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया। ये सुझाव इनके बारे में थे—साहकारों की सहकारी समितियों का सदस्य बनने से बंचित करना, सहकारी समितियों के प्रबन्ध मण्डल में कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिये सीटें आरक्षित करना, कई संघायों में साथ-साथ पद धारण करने तथा पद धारण के कार्यकालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना, पदाधिकारियों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ऋणों का नियमन करना, किसी स्वतन्त्र प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमित रूप से चुनाव कराना, स्वतन्त्र व्यायाधिकरणों का गठन करना आदि। अधिकांश राज्य इन सिफारिशों को कार्यन्वित कर चुके हैं।

सहकारी समितियों में निहित स्वार्थों के विषय की जांच कराने के लिए आयोग का गठन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। राज्य

सरकारों से आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल और सुधारात्मक उपाय करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

#### Seminar on promotion of Tourism

2914. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Tourism Organisation's Seminar on the promotion of tourism was held in New Delhi during the third week of April; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the main recommendations made by this seminar?

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

(b) The conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on "Promotion of Tourism Product" held in New Delhi from April 19—22, 1977 under the auspices of World Tourism Organisation broadly are as follows:

1. Developing countries should evolve a strategy whereby they can create the necessary facilities required by affluent tourists as well as the middle and low income group of visitors, whether foreign or domestic.

2. However, in relation to the overseas visitors, particularly from industrialised societies, there is need to define more precisely the meaning of terms such as middle and low income groups in terms of the price structure of the receiving countries.

3. A rational blend of infrastructure and facilities created for

overseas and domestic tourists is a desirable objective because it leads to better friendly contacts and cultural exchanges among the people of the world.

4. It is necessary for every country to take a pre-policy decision whether it really wants to promote tourism as part of its economic development; if so, what level of priority it wants to assign to it and what type of tourism it wants to promote.

5. If tourism is to be developed successfully, it should be given at least the same priority and incentives as are available to other important segments of the economy.

6. In any event, the need for planning and managing the growth of tourism is recognised both to derive the maximum economic and social benefits and to avoid pollution of and damage to environment. It would be the business of the decision makers to select a plan which triggers off economic and social benefits because tourism for the sake of tourism is otherwise a sterile exercise.

7. It was observed that carefully planned tourist projects on the basis of reliable feasibility studies have seldom proved unprofitable. As a result, tourism projects now enjoy sufficient prestige to be able to attract funds from financial institutions, cooperative societies and private investors.

8. It is not possible to lay down a definite form or structure for a National Tourism Organisation. It was recognised that the structure of an NTO would largely be determined by the administrative and economic norms of each country.

9. The need for motivational research was generally accepted, particularly, in relation to different types of destinations.

10. Product development should take into account the wants of the customer. In this context it is considered advisable that governmental or other authorities responsible for the development of tourism infrastructure and facilities should consult the servicing agents such as tour operators, carriers and hoteliers right through all the stages of planning.

11. One of the definite needs of the tourist industry is to develop professionalism. It is not the lack of resources or education but the lack of acquaintance with the product and the lack of marketing experience which has inhibited the growth of professionalism among the NTOs and the tourist industry because professionalism would involve marketing experience and knowledge of the product. Training programmes should be instituted in every country and marketing officers, in particular, should be required to undergo formal training periodically.

12. There should be sufficient delegation of powers to overseas officers and they should be encouraged to make decisions.

13. Statistics should be carefully analysed before they are used as a marketing tool.

14. Research should be done on a continuous basis. Since reliable research is highly expensive, it would be advisable to undertake research studies on a co-operative basis.

15. The policy of not exaggerating the quality of the product is recommended.

16. A marketing programme should be subjected to periodic re-

views so as to meet the demands of a changing market.

17. A system-approach in the designing of a marketing programme which involves fixing of priorities and deadlines, back-up services and reporting procedures was strongly recommended.

18. Paid advertising in consumer media in tourism generating countries was considered beyond the reach of many developing countries. It was urged to make greater use of PR techniques.

19. The consensus was that regional and intra-regional tourism in South Asia and in East Asia and the Pacific has not been developed to the extent that it has in certain other areas of the world, partly for lack of promotion but mainly because several Governments have not relaxed travel formalities or accepted the concept of Freedom of Travel.

#### Functioning of Perhoke and Vah Takvar Tea Gardens

2915. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allotment of Perhoke and Vah Takvar tea gardens whose management were taken over by Government with regard to health and housing for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) whether the above tea gardens are not running according to the Plantation Labour Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIA): (a) Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. took over management of Pashok Tea Estate and Vah Tukvar Tea Estate on 12th October, 1976. The

expenditure incurred during 1976-77 (subject to finalisation after audit) after the take-over i.e. 12-10-1976 and

proposed for 1977-78 on Health and Housing for these two gardens is as under:—

	1976-77		1977-78	
	Health	Housing	Health	Housing
Pashok	17,500	21,000	47,000	57,000
Vah Tukvar	6,500	7,000	19,500	22,500

Provisions for 1976-77 prior to take-over could not be ascertained from the available records left by the previous management.

(b) and (c). Prior to the take-over, the previous management was not observing many of the obligations enjoined under the Plantation Labour Act. TTCI now is making every effort to observe these provisions and fulfil the obligations to the maximum extent possible. The obligations fulfilled so far include distribution of firewood and fuel, annual repairs to quarters and tubewells, hospital and medical facilities, maternity benefits providing Creche, distribution of blankets and aprons, deduction and deposit of Provident Fund.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No return of income has been filed by the Party for the period beginning from 1-1-75 to 31-12-75. As such, the amounts of contributions given by the companies are not available. For assessment years 1976-77 and 1977-78, notices calling for returns of income are being issued. During the assessment proceedings the necessary particulars will be obtained and considered while computing the income of the Party.

(c) No tax has been paid by the Indian National Congress during the said year.

#### Payment of Income-tax by Indian National Congress

2916. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies had given huge amounts as contributions to Indian National Congress during the year 1975-76;

(b) the amount of the contributions received by the said organisation during 1975-76; and

(c) the amount of the income-tax paid by it during the said year?

आयकर विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में  
छापे

2917. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग संस्थाएँ यह बंधनों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आयकर के अपवर्चन के मामले में 1 जनवरी, 1976 से 15 जून, 1977 की अवधि में कितने छापे मारे गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) क्या उन्हें शाहजहांपुर जिले के मीरानपुर कटरा कस्बे के चेयरमैन तथा अन्यों के विरुद्ध आयकर सहित करों के

अपवंचन और विदेशी मुद्रा की गड़बड़ी के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें मिली थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

विवर: तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (भी एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनसार, आय कर प्राधिकारियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 1 जनवरी, 1976 से 15 जून 1977 तक की अवधि में 282 मामलों/समूहों में तलाशी लेने एवं माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही की।

कर अपवंचन के सिलसिले में किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने का आयकर अधिनियम 1961 में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) हाल ही में ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Pre-Budget Increase in Prices of Items Taxed in the Budget

2918. SHRI BALSAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even before announcement of taxes the retailers had already increased the prices of the items on which the taxes were levied by Government; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to countercheck this for future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). While there have been occasions in the past where retailers had raised the prices of certain commodities in anticipation of the Budget, there is little evidence with the Government

of the same having taken place this year.

Legislation already exists relating to the marking of prices of packaged commodities. The State Governments have also powers under the Essential Commodities Act to check such anti-social activities.

Lest a contrived shortfall in supplies should result in a temporary spurt in prices, the Minister for Civil Supplies had in a meeting of the representatives of trade, industry, political parties and Trade Unions, convened by him, called upon business interests to see to it that the flow of goods continued at normal levels both before and after the presentation of the Budget. He had further urged that all major units, who generally have a well organised distribution network, should ensure that their dealers do not indulge in unwarranted price hikes and other unfair trade practices. He had warned the business community that if they belied the trust that the Government was placing in them, stern action would be taken.

#### Disclosures by Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka under voluntary disclosure scheme

2919. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister and some of the Ministers of Karnataka State and their family members made a declaration under voluntary disclosure scheme; and

(b) if so, the names of the Ministers and their family members and the value of movable and immovable properties and the amount of cash so disclosed?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) and (b). Neither the Chief Minister nor any other Minister of Karnataka State has made a disclosure under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, 1975.

The wife, daughters and sons-in-law of the Chief Minister have also not made any disclosure.

Information about family members of the other Ministers is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**कुशी नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में तीर्थ-यात्रियों के लिये आवास प्रबन्ध**

2920. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन विभाग का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय छात्राति प्राप्त भगवान् बुद्ध की निर्वाण भग्नि कुशीनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है जिससे अधिक से अधिक विदेशी एवं स्वदेशी यात्रियों को वहां पर आकर्षित किया जा सके; और

(ख) देवरिया जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में खुशीनगर स्थित पर्यटक बंगलों के प्रबन्ध के लिए कितने अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी नियत हैं और उनके बेतन तथा बंगले के रखरखाव पर कितना खर्च पड़ता है तथा उक्त बंगले में उद्धरने का दैनिक किराया क्या है और वर्ष 1977-78 में अब तक कुल कितनी आय हुई है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग ने, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सांस्कृति पर्यटन

कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में, कुशी नगर की मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) तैयार करने का कार्य निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय के टाउन एण्ड कॉम्पोनी प्लानिंग आर्गेनाइजेशन को सौंप दिया है। मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) में पहले से निर्धारित सुविधाओं का स्थान-निर्धारण तथां पर्यावरणीय आयोजना सम्मिलित है। मास्टर प्लान के आधार पर, आवास परिवहन, पानी, विजली तथा अन्य सुख-साधनों जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये विस्तृत स्कीमें तैयार की जाएगी।

(ख) यात्री लॉज का परिचालन भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा किया जाता है और यहां मैनेजर सहित छ: कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं। उनके बेतनों पर प्रति मास लगभग 2,000/- रुपए का अधिक व्यय होता है। 1976-77 के दौरान संधारण लागत 18,687.55 रुपए रही और आय लगभग 86,000.00 रुपए रही। 1977-78 की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान लॉज की आय लगभग 5,000/- रुपए थी। यात्री लॉज में सिंगल रूम का किराया 35 रुपए प्रतिदिन है।

**Export of drinking water to Saudi Arabia**

2921. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Governments of India and Saudi Arabia regarding export of drinking water to Saudi Arabia; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Representation for extending date of Production of Permission of Textile Commissioner in case of Powerlooms**

**2922. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government to extend the date by which the powerlooms were to produce to the Central Excise authorities the written permission of the Textile Commissioner for working powerlooms in order that licences may be retained for the manufacture of unprocessed cotton fabrics; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the budget proposals of 1977-78 introduced in Parliament, compounded duty on powerlooms has been completely abolished and henceforth no excise licence will be required by the powerlooms. Other aspects are under consideration.

कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से सहायता

**2923. श्री उप्रसेन :**

श्री कल्याण जैन :

श्री जी० बाई० कृष्णन :

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत में कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए 20 करोड़ डालर का क्रूण देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह क्रूण किस परियोजनाओं पर खर्च होगा और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये परियोजनायें स्थित हैं; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप कितने किसानों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

**वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :** (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय 20 करोड़ डालर के उस कृषि पुनर्वित और विकास निगम—दूसरा क्रूण परियोजना करार से है, जो भारत सरकार ने पहली जून, 1977 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ किया है जो आसान शर्तों पर क्रूण देने वाली विश्व बैंक की एक संस्था है।

(ख) इस राशि का उपयोग कृषि पुनर्वित और विकास बैंक द्वारा इस योजना में भाग लेने वाले भूमि विकास बैंकों और वाणिज्य बैंकों द्वारा देश भर में मुख्य रूप से लघु सिंचाई और फार्म पर विकास के लिए दिए जाने वाले क्रूणों के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्वित की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किया जायेगा।

(ग) इस योजना से लगभग दस लाख किसानों को लाभ पहुंचेगा और इस क्रूण का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा छोटे किसानों को दिया जाएगा।

**Exports from Calcutta Port**

**2924. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees in foreign exchange have been lost as a result of continued under-invoicing of exports from Calcutta Port during the last five years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what effective measures are proposed to be taken to put an end to this menace?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). Customs Department has the requisite arrangements and expertise for checking the correctness of export values. Although there have been some cases where under-valuation of exports has been detected by the Calcutta Custom House in the past few years and these cases have been dealt with under the law, there is nothing to indicate that crores of rupees in foreign exchange have been lost as a result of continued under-invoicing of exports from Calcutta.

#### Effect of Import Policy on Industry

**2925. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new import policy has not helped the growth of Industry in the country to its expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any modifications are being considered?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) to (c). It is too early to assess the impact of new Import Policy on the growth of the industry. Besides, import policy is one of the various elements of the industrial development strategy. An evaluation of the import policy will be undertaken in due course when the modifications, which appear necessary in the light of experience, will be considered.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा इंजीनियरिंग फर्मों को आयातित सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना

**2926. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम समय पर इंजीनियरिंग फर्मों को अपेक्षित आयातित सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं कर पाती और क्या फर्मों ने यह मांग की है कि उन्हें स्वयं ही सीधे आयात की अनुमति दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांग के बारे में राज्य व्यापार निगम अथवा सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) और (ख). राज्य व्यापार निगम इंजीनियरिंग फर्मों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई करने का कार्य नहीं करता। परन्तु राज्य व्यापार निगम का एक अनुबंधी निकाय राज्य रसायन और श्रीष्टि निगम इंजीनियरिंग एवं धातुकर्मी उद्योगों को कतिपय रासायनिक मद्दें संलाई करता है। आयात नीति से ऐसे आवश्यक उपबन्ध हैं कि जब कभी कोई मार्गीकरण श्रीष्टिकरण क्रमिक सुपुर्दग्नी कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, जो आपस में तय हो, अथवा पंजीकरण की तारीख से 6 महीनों की अवधि के भीतर, जो भी बाद में हो, कच्चे माल की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करने की स्थिति में हो, तो वास्तविक उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धित लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी से अपेक्षित कच्चे माल के सीधे आयात की अनुमति देने के लिए अनुरोध कर सकता है।

**Availability of Subsidies and Concessions for Rubber Export**

2927. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to classify natural rubber as a regular export item and make available various subsidies and concessions from the Market Development Fund of Government of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till recently India was an importer of rubber. As from 1st April, 1973, import of rubber was banned. Since then, upto 1974-75, the production and consumption were more less balanced leaving very small surpluses. In 1975-76 and 1976-77, the surplus was significant enough to depress internal prices and so Government authorised the export of 21,000 tonnes of rubber last year. The annual surplus of about 12,000 tonnes is only a small portion of the overall consumption of natural rubber and synthetic rubber in the country. As such the time has not yet been reached to regard rubber as a traditional export commodity.

**Export of Rubber**

2928. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking into account declining trend in the price of natural rubber and the resultant hardship to

the rubber growers Government have taken any decision about allowing the export of rubber; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Government have already allowed the export of 21,000 tonnes of rubber which was surplus in the country. Consequently the price of lot rubber (Grades 3, 4 and 5) which came down to Rs. 520/- per quintal in October, 76 has now improved to around Rs. 600/- per quintal as against the minimum price of Rs. 520/- per quintal for grade I rubber fixed by the Government. A proposal for raising the minimum notified price is also under consideration.

**Development of Tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

2929. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what are the proposals;

(c) whether a large number of foreign tourists visit Andaman; and

(d) whether any big hotel is proposed to be constructed there and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Due to restrictions placed on the visit of foreign tourists to these Islands and constraint on resources development proposals at present are for providing cottage and dormitory type of accommodation for middle income group tourist strengthening of tourism organisation of the Administration, providing publicity mate-

rial, and improving transport facilities.

(c) During 1976, the number of foreign tourists who visted the Andaman Islands was 92.

(d) Government do not propose to construct any hotel in the Islands. However, Department of Tourism has received two proposals from private parties for approval of hotel projects at Port Blair.

**Opening of a Branch of State Bank at Diglipur, North Andaman**

2930. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) when Government took decision to open a branch of State Bank at Diglipur, North Andaman; and

(b) whether the branch has since been opened and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that a licence to open a branch at Diglipur, North Andaman, was issued to the State Bank of India on February 24, 1970. The Bank has not, however, been able to open its office at this place due to lack of certain infrastructural facilities. Considering these difficulties the Reserve Bank have been extending the validity period of the licence upto December 30, 1977.

**Representation from Workers of Rubber Plantation at Kachal, Nicobar District**

2931. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the

workers of Rubber Plantation at Kachal, Nicobar District against misuse of powers by the Officers of Rubber Board during emergency;

(b) if so, what are the charges and action taken thereon;

(c) whether services of a number of workers were terminated during emergency with fake charges; and

(d) if so, action being taken for their reinstatement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The enquiries so far made by the Government reveal that no worker of the rubber plantation at Kachal has been removed from service on fake charges during the emergency. However, services of one worker had been terminated by Rubber Board on 31st May, 1976 on the advice from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, as the concerned family was not inducted into the island under any scheme of the Government. Another worker was dismissed from service on 19th February, 1977 for rioting and abusing superior officers. This action was taken by the Board after the worker was found guilty after holding a Departmental enquiry. The dismissed worker has submitted an appeal which is under consideration of the Rubber Board.

If any case of victimisation is brought to the notice of the Government it will be enquired into.

**Proposal to Open Regional Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Gwalior**

2932. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for opening a Regional Office of the Chief Con-

troller of Imports and Exports at Gwalior is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. A regional office to serve the needs of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining areas has been established at Bhopal with effect from 1st April, 1977.

(b) Does not arise.

**Air Service Facility in Gwalior Region**

2933. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether diversion of IC-459/460 Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay to Jabalpur and Raipur on Tuesday and Thursday in the week has not deprived Gwalior-Region of existing air service facility;

(b) whether passengers going to Indore or Bombay from Delhi or Bhopal on Tuesday and Thursday are to pay higher fare apart from the extra time involved in going through Jabalpur and Raipur;

(c) whether representation has been received by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In order to provide much needed air connections in Eastern Madhya Pradesh, the route of Indian Airlines daily HS-748 service IC-459/460 Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay and return was readjusted by omitting

Gwalior and including Jabalpur and Raipur on two days a week.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines are examining the possibility of including Gwalior on the routing on Tuesdays and Thursdays when the flight operates via Jabalpur and Raipur.

**Proposal for A Halt of I.A. Flights to Khajuraho at Gwalior**

2934. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal for a halt of the Indian Airlines' flights to Khajuraho at Gwalior?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): No, Sir. Indian Airlines are not considering any such proposal at present.

**Development of Gwalior and Gwalior Region as a Tourist Centre**

2935. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for development of Gwalior and Gwalior-Region as a tourist centre is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Central Government for the development of Gwalior and Gwalior-Region as a tourist centre. However, the following two suggestions received by the Central Government are under consideration.

(1) Indian Airlines flight Delhi| Agra/Khajuraho should have additional halt at Gwalior.

(2) Air-conditioned bus may be provided at Gwalior to take tourists to Khajuraho via Shippuri National Park and Jhansi.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पर्यटन विकास योजनाये

2936. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के विचाराधीन मध्य प्रदेश के लिए पर्यटन विकास योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या पर्यटन महत्व के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का भी विकास करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) फिलहाल केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास का निर्धारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए उनकी वर्तमान ग्रथवा सम्भावित लोकप्रियता के आधार पर किया जाता है। इसी लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए मांडू, खजुराहो, सांची, इन्दौर, भोपाल तथा कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में विश्राम गृहों, पर्यटक बंगलों, होटलों तथा पानी की सप्लाई आदि के रूप में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय याजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान खजुराहो में एक मिलिर स्थल तथा कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में एक फारेस्ट लाज के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने जबलपुर तथा इन्दौर दोनों में एक-एक परिवहन यूनिट परिचालित करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किया है।

(ख) फिलहाल नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Production of Cardamom, Coffee and Rubber

2937. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

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

(a) the total production of cardamom, coffee (all varieties) and rubber during the last three years;

(b) the prices offered to the growers in the respective items; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage more production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The production of coffee (both arabica and robusta), rubber and cardamom during the last three years (1974-75 to 1976-77) are given below:

(in tonnes)

Commodity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<b>COFFEE</b>			
Arabica	62,700	49,700	64,013
Robusta	29,800	34,300	36,438
	92,500	84,000	100,451
<b>RUBBER</b>			
	130,143	137,750	149,632
<b>CARDAMOM</b>			
	2,900	3,000	2,100
(b) The average prices realised by the growers of the three commodities are given below:—			
COFFEE (Rs. per 50 Kgs.)			
Plant A	432.80	660.00	480.00*
Arabica Cherry AB	434.96	640.03	420.00*
Robusta Cherry AB	358.79	700.59	372.00* only part payments so far effected.
RUBBER (Rs./quintal)			
	849.00	744.00	596.00
CARDAMOM (Rs./kg.)			
	76.24	86.45	158.46

(c) The Commodity Boards are implementing the following schemes to encourage more production of these commodities:—

*Coffee:* (1) *Loan for intensive cultivation:—*

Financial assistance of long-term nature is given to growers to adopt improved methods of cultivation and to increase the yield of coffee from their holdings.

(2) *Loans for working capital:—*

Loans are advanced to growers whose holdings do not exceed 100 acres in extent, and who find it difficult to get financial accommodation for working capital from traditional sources like banks etc.

(3) *Supply of Equipment and Machinery on Hire Purchase terms:—*

Items of equipment and machinery are made available to growers on hire purchase terms to help them improve production and quality of coffee.

(4) *Loans and subsidy for replanting:—*

Long-term loans to large growers and loan-cum-subsidy to small growers are advanced for replacement of their old and uneconomic coffee plants with high-yielding disease-resistant strains.

(5) *Special Purpose Loans:—*

Medium-term loans are provided to small growers for undertaking special development measures like sinking wells, construction of drying yards, soil conservation etc.

**Rubber:****(1) Replanting Subsidy:—**

For replantation of old uneconomic areas under rubber with high-yielding strains, a subsidy ranging between Rs. 7,500 per hectare and Rs. 3,000 per hectare is paid to the growers depending on the size of their holdings/estates.

**(2) Supply of Fertilizers Mixture:—**

An additional incentive is given to small growers who undertake planting/replanting under the Rubber Board's schemes by way of supply of fertilizer mixture.

**(3) Supply of Planting materials free of cost or at concessional rates:—**

Additional assistance is given to small growers under replanting subsidy scheme by way of supply of high yielding planting materials free of cost or at concessional rates.

**(4) Loan Schemes:—**

Loans are granted to small holders for expanding their holdings to economic units and for their maintenance during immaturity period.

**(5) Loans to Co-operative Societies:**

Financial and Technical Assistance is extended to Co-operative Societies for purchase and distribution of rubber rollers to their small holders' members.

**(6) Subsidy on Smoke House:—**

Subsidy is paid to small holders for construction of smoke-houses for improved processing of rubber.

**(7) Spraying Subsidy:—**

Subsidy is paid to small holders of rubber for spraying of their rubber areas.

**Cardamom:****(1) Hire-Purchase Scheme:—**

Sprinkler irrigation equipments are given on hire-purchase basis.

**(2) Replanting Finance Scheme:—**

Loans are granted to planters for rejuvenation of their old and uneconomic cardamom plantations.

**(3) Katte Control Scheme:—**

Katte disease affected cardamom plants are uprooted and destroyed and disease-free seedlings are supplied to cardamom growers in their place free of cost. Fertilisers and pesticides are also supplied as part of compensation for the loss sustained by the growers.

**(4) Demonstration Plots:—**

Demonstration Plots are established in private plantations to educate cardamom growers about the benefits of improved and scientific methods of cultivation.

**(5) Departmental Nursery Scheme:—**

Departmental nurseries have been started for supplying at cost price disease-free high-yielding cardamom seedlings to the growers.

**(6) Soil Testing Unit:—**

A soil testing laboratory has been established to collect soil samples from different parts of the cardamom growing tracts and test them for giving suitable fertiliser recommendation to the planters.

**Export Development Plans from States**

2938. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several state Governments have formulated export development plans for optimum exploitation of their export potential; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The required

information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

**Persons Detained under COFEPOSA**

2939. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases registered under COFEPOSA and violation of other foreign exchange rules against a number of persons during the last three years have lapsed or have been withdrawn on the termination of external and internal emergencies and those persons were freed from detention;

(b) whether a number of persons involved in such like cases were declared absconding from the country and whether cases against those persons have also lapsed or have been withdrawn; and

(c) whether Government propose to try the released persons for their offences under any new alternate laws; if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The reference presumably is to the persons detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 for smuggling and activities prejudicial to conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange. With the revocation of internal emergency on 21-3-1977, 2034 persons detained under the Act were released from detention.

(b) As on 20-3-77, 251 persons had been declared absconders under the Act. The detention orders against 52 such persons have been revoked by the detaining authorities.

(c) Appropriate action under the normal laws is being taken against the persons released, wherever necessary.

**Cattle Insurance Companies**

2940. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the functioning of Cattle Insurance Companies at present in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the names of the Insurance Companies alongwith their conditions of operation which have come forward to attract the attention of small farmers in the remote corners of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India viz:

- (1) National Insurance Co. Ltd.
- (2) New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
- (3) Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., and
- (4) United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., transact Cattle Insurance business all over India. The market agreement sponsored by the General Insurance Corporation of India, under which the subsidiaries operate, provides for uniform premium rates, policy terms and conditions throughout India.

State-wise figures of Cattle Insurance business of the aforesaid insurance companies are not available. Premium figures all over India during the years 1974 to 1976 were as under:—

Year	Premium
1974	Rs.
1975	24,82,608
1976	48,45,388
	1,32,93,254

(b) To cater to the Cattle Insurance needs of small farmers, the companies have introduced with effect from 1-4-1977 a Special Scheme for providing insurance covers in respect of milch cattle coming under Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Project and Drought Prone Area Project.

2. The conditions of operation of the Scheme are :—

(i) *Definition of cattle:* 'Cattle' for the purpose of this scheme are milch cows, milch buffaloes and stud bulls of the Indian variety. (The scheme does not cover draught cattle).

(ii) *Age Group:* 3 years to 8 years.

(iii) *Sum insured:* Insurance cover is provided to the extent of bank loan which is subject to a maximum limit of 75 per cent of market value in the case of small farmers and two-third of the market value in the case of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

(iv) *Scope of cover:* The indemnity would be payable in the event of death of the insured cattle due to accident or disease contracted during the period of risk. The risk of permanent total disability resulting in permanent incapacity to yield milk can also be covered on payment of half percent extra premium.

(v) *Duration of policies:* Policies will be issued for a period of three years at a stretch if the premium for the entire period is paid in advance; otherwise, policies will be issued for one year only, subject to renewal every year.

(vi) *Premium rate:* 2½ per cent of the sum assured per annum. The

extent of subsidy would be as under:

	Where Bank provides subsidy	Where Bank does not provide subsidy
Subsidy from project authority	0.75%	1.00%
Subsidy from Banks	0.50%	..
Share of the insured	1.00%	1.25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.25%</b>	<b>2.25%</b>

(vii) *Veterinary Examination:* The report of the veterinary surgeon is essential.

(viii) *Salvage:* Out of every claim a fixed amount of Rs. 100 would be deducted towards salvage except in the following cases:—

- (a) If the insured animal dies due to epidemic disease;
- (b) In areas where slaughter of animals is banned by law.

प्याज की खपत

2941. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय प्याज की, राज्यवार, खपत कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : वर्ष 1973-74, (अन्तिम वर्ष जिसके लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) के बांसे में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों की अलग अलग प्याज की राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक खपत संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

## विवरण

वर्ष 1973-74 में प्याज की प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक खरत दर्शने वाला विवरण

राज्य संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम

प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक खपत (कि० ग्रा०)

शहरी क्षेत्र ग्रामीण क्षेत्र

1. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	.	.	.	0.34	0.21
2. महाराष्ट्र	.	.	.	0.62	0.51
3. बिहार	.	.	.	0.36	0.26
4. मध्य प्रदेश	.	.	.	0.46	0.29
5. तमिलनाडु	.	.	.	0.48	0.43
6. पांडिचरी	.	.	.	0.46	0.48
7. आसाम	.	.	.	0.24	0.53
8. गुजरात	.	.	.	0.79	0.75
9. केरला	.	.	.	0.22	0.20
10. मनीपुर	.	.	.	0.15	0.10
11. आंध्र प्रदेश	.	.	.	0.57	0.08
12. कर्नाटक	.	.	.	0.50	0.47
13. उड़ीसा	.	.	.	0.39	0.20
14. मेघालय	.	.	.	0.39	0.19
15. राजस्थान	.	.	.	0.47	0.47
16. गोप्रा, दमन व द्वीप	.	.	.	0.62	0.49
17. हरियाणा	.	.	.	0.53	0.47
18. पंजाब	.	.	.	0.62	0.60
19. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	.	.	0.58	0.38
20. उत्तर दिश	.	.	.	0.37	0.29
21. चण्डोगढ़	.	.	.	0.82	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से कोई नमूना नहीं लिया गया ।
22. दिल्ली	.	.	.	0.49	0.45
23. त्रिपुरा	.	.	.	0.30	0.16
24. नागार्जुण	.	.	.	0.35	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से कोई नमूना नहीं लिया गया ।
25. पश्चिमी बंगाल	.	.	.	0.29	0.20

**Shortage of Mustard Oil**

2942. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

**SHRI ISWAR CHOWDHARY:**

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of mustard oil in certain parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the measures Government have taken to meet the demand of the common people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Owing to some shortfall in the production of mustard oil during 1976-77, as compared to the previous year, shortages have been felt in the major mustard oil consuming States. These are West Bengal, States and Union Territories in the North-Eastern region, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. To obviate the situation, imported rapeseed oil has been allotted to States, as required by them, to be distributed after refining at an end consumer price of Rs. 8.50 a Kg.

**Dilution of Foreign Equity Holdings in Foreign Companies**

2943. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state which are the foreign companies operating in India that have not diluted yet their foreign equity holdings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) statement showing the names of companies which have to dilute their non-resident interest in accordance with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation

Act, 1973 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT-946/77.]

**Use of Foreign Trade Mark by Coca Cola Company**

2944. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Company was asked to stop using foreign trade mark after December 31, 1976;

(b) whether this company is using the same trade mark even now; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what further action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Guidelines for Issue of Bonus Shares**

2945. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has issued new guidelines for issue of bonus shares; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Department of Economic Affairs has issued on the 6th June, 1977 two additional guidelines governing the issue of bonus shares.

(b) These two guidelines are:

(i) A certificate should be furnished from the auditors of the company that adequate

provision for depreciation has been provided in the accounts of the company as allowable under the Income Tax Act.

(ii) If there is a change in the method of depreciation, the companies should further ensure that adequate provision for deferred taxation liability is made and the auditor's certificate to this effect should also be furnished along with the application for bonus issue.

#### Raising of Capital by Companies

2946. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies were allowed to raise their capital from the 1st March, 1977 to the end of June, 1977;

(b) the names of such companies;

(c) how much capital has been allowed to be raised by each company; and

(d) the reasons for allowing such a large number of companies to raise the capital.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During the period 1st March 1977 to 30th June 1977, 137 non-government companies have been granted permission under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 to raise capital by way of initial and further issues, bonus issues, debentures, loans etc.

(b) and (c). Names of companies and the amount of capital allowed to be raised by each company are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-647/77].

(d) The reasons for giving consent to the issue of capital by the companies are as under:

(i) Bonus issues represent only the capitalisation of the free reserves so as to bring the shareholders' fund retained in the business more in line with the total capital employed in the business. The issue of bonus shares is governed by guidelines issued by the Government in this behalf.

(ii) In the case of issue of fresh or further capital by way of share capital, debentures, loans etc., the raising of capital is necessary to enable the companies to finance a part of the projects for which they hold the necessary industrial licences. In some cases, the issue of capital has also become necessary to enable the company to dilute its non-resident interest in accordance with the directives given to the company under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

It needs to be made clear that the information given in the Annexure relates to only the consent given for issue capital and not to the capital actually raised by them from the market under the consents given to them.

It cannot be said that a large number of companies have been given permission to raise capital.

#### Silk Industry in Karnataka

2947. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Silk Industry in Karnataka has occupied a prestigious position in the world of fabrics;

(b) if so, whether an intensive development plan to increase the production of raw silk in the State has been sent to the Central Government; and

(c) whether the World Bank has also agreed to give assistance to State silk industry; and if so, to what extent?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) Karnataka is the premier silk producing State accounting for nearly 85 per cent of the total production of mulberry silk in the country. At present 7500 handlooms and 3376 powerlooms are engaged in the production of mulberry silk fabrics.

(b) An intensive sericultural development project to substantially increase the production of raw silk at an outlay of Rs. 3.71 crores has been submitted by the Government of Karnataka which is under consideration.

(c) No separate assistance is proposed to be given by the World Bank to the Government of Karnataka for the development of silk industry.

**Grant of D. A. Instalments to Central Government Employees on the Basis of Consumer Price Index**

**2948. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the particulars of the Consumer Price Index for each month of the last three years and the number of D.A. instalments due to Central Government employees from month to month?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** A statement containing particulars of the Consumer Price Index for each month of the

last 3 years is attached. According to the dearness allowance formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission, dearness allowance was payable to the Central Government employees after every 8 point increase in the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index, above 200 (1960-100). According to this formula, 14 instalments of dearness allowance were sanctioned to the employees with effect from 1-5-1973, 1-8-1973, 1-10-1973, 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974, 1-4-1974, 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974, 1-9-1974, 1-10-1974, 1-11-1974, 1-12-1974, 2-1-1975 and 1-3-1975 respectively to cover the index average upto 312. In April, 1975, the index average crossed 320 points. The fifteenth instalment of dearness allowance which would have covered price rises upto that point was not sanctioned *inter alia* due to financial constraints and repercussions on the State Governments. The index average, however, fell below 320 in January, 1976, below 312 in April, 1976 and below 304 in June, 1976. Although one instalment of dearness allowance thus became due for withdrawal from 1-5-1976 and another from 1-7-1976, the Government in order primarily to compensate the employees for the non-payment of any dearness allowance instalment when the index average had crossed 320, withdrew only one instalment of dearness allowance and that too virtually from 1-10-1976. At present, dearness allowance is paid with reference to the index average of 304, whereas according to the latest available index figures, the index average was 303 at the end of April, 1977.

## Statement

*Statement of All India average Consumer Price Index number for Industrial Workers (General (1960-100) and their 12-Monthly Average.*

Mo. th	1960-100							
	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Index	Average	Index	Average	Index	Average	Index	Average
January	264	240.50	326	308.66	298	318.58	307	297.17
February	267	245.00	325	313.53	295	315.67	310	298.83
March	275	249.91	321	317.33	286	312.75	312	301.00
April	283	255.08	323	320.66	289	309.92	313	303.00
May	294	260.53	327	323.41	295	306.83		
June	301	266.25	328	325.66	291	303.75		
July	311	271.91	324	326.75	297	301.50		
August	321	278.08	321	326.75	298	299.58		
September	334	285.25	319	325.50	302	298.17		
October	335	292.00	316	323.91	304	297.17		
November	331	298.03	315	322.58	306	296.42		
December	326	303.50	306	320.92	306	296.42		

**Awarding of Unskilled Works to Labour Co-operatives**

2949. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Board of Labour Co-operatives has recommended that all unskilled works in rural areas upto Rs. one lakh should be exclusively awarded to labour co-operatives;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the recommendation; and

(c) the steps taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHAIRIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Advisory Board on Labour Cooper-

tives at its meeting held on 19 February, 1974 recommended that all unskilled works, and skilled works upto a limit of Rs. 1 lakh should be reserved exclusively for labour co-operatives.

(b) Government have accepted the recommendation.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to take action to implement it. Follow up measures are also taken to watch the progress made in the States from time to time, and to assist the cooperatives concerned.

**Disclosures Under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme**

2950. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will he Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of disclosed income and wealth up to date under

the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme of 1975;

(b) the said amount disclosed under the Income Tax Act, and the tax collected thereon;

(c) the amount disclosed under the Wealth Tax Act, and the amount of wealth tax realised thereon; and

(d) the method and manner of calculating for arriving at the total wealth so disclosed?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) As per the latest information available, the total amount of income and wealth disclosed under the Voluntary Disclosure of income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (now, Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976) is Rs. 1583.6 crores.

(b) and (c). The information presently available is as follows:

	Amount disclosed (Rs. in crores)	Tax collected (upto 31-3-77) (Rs. in crores)
Voluntarily disclosed income	685.2	
Income in respect of search & seizure cases	56.7	232.66
Disclosure of net wealth or value of assets not disclosed or understated	841.7	6.64

(d) Rs. 841.7 crores is the total of the amounts disclosed for the various assessment years by the declarants.

#### Simplification of procedure and Rules for Collection of Estate Duty

2951. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the procedures and rules for col-

lection of Estate duty are found very cumbersome and harassing by the concerned tax payers;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to simplify and speed up the procedures and processes involved; and

(c) if so, the broad nature and outline of such steps being planned and implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) to (c). Government realise that there is need for simplifying the law and procedure relating to estate duty. The Committee of Experts recently appointed by the Government for the simplification and rationalisation of the direct tax laws is expected to also recommend measures for the simplification and rationalisation of the law relating to estate duty. The Government propose to sponsor a Bill for amending the law relating to estate duty in the light, *inter alia*, of the recommendations to be made by the said Committee of Experts.

भारत में बैंक अमेरिका की गतिविधियाँ

2952. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बता की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक अमेरिका ने भारत में अपनी गतिविधियाँ तेज करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और किन क्षेत्रों में?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) जून, 1969 में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंक

प्राप्त अमेरिका वी नई दिल्ली में एक शाखा खोलने की अनुमति दी गई थी। उसने शाखा खोलने के बजाय फरवरी, 1970 में अपना एक प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में खोला था। अब उसे अपने प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय को पूरी शाखा के रूप में बदलने की अनुमति दी गई है।

**Grant of loan to Regional Manager, Allahabad Bank**

2953. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA JOARDER:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Regional Manager of Allahabad Bank, Shri H. K. Kalia, was granted a loan of Rs. 25,000 against Bank's Staff Housing Loan Scheme at the rate of interest of 3½ per cent per annum but the amount was transferred in Fixed Deposit Account at the rate of 9 per cent interest;

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

(c) whether the said Manager has paid the instalments in the year of 1974; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Allahabad Bank has reported that Shri H. K. Kalia, Regional Manager of the bank was sanctioned loans on different occasions aggregating of Rs. 60,000/- from April, 1969 to January, 1974 under the bank's Housing Loan Scheme, including a loan of Rs. 25,000/- sanctioned on 3rd January, 1974. The interest charged to the loan account ranged from 3 per cent to 4 per cent per annum. The bank has also reported that the loan amount of Rs.

25,000/- was debited to Shri Kalia's Housing Loan Account and correspondingly the same amount was credited to his current account with the bank's New Delhi, Parliament Street Branch on 3rd January, 1974. On 16th February, 1974 Shri Kalia's account was debited with Rs. 25,000/- and the relative amount was transferred to 8 per cent fixed deposit Account in the names of Smt. Prem Lata Kalia and Shri Hari Krishan Kalia and a fixed deposit receipt due on 16th February, 1976 was issued. Immediately thereafter the entries pertaining to this fixed deposit were deleted from the branch records and this fixed deposit receipt was cancelled. Following the deletion of the entries pertaining to the fixed deposit receipt, a fresh balance was extended in the current account of Shri H. K. Kalia. No interest on the fixed deposit was drawn. The bank has reported that no action was taken by them in the matter in view of the cancellation of the fixed deposit.

According to Allahabad Bank no instalments of the re-payment on the Housing Loan were deposited by Shri Kalia in his Housing Loan Account in 1974 as the same was not fixed by the bank. The bank has further reported that Shri Kalia has deposited the arrear instalments at the rate of Rs. 435/- per month and at this rate there was no arrear instalment as on 28th June, 1977.

The bank has been advised by the Government to probe into the irregularities committed by the official in this matter for taking appropriate action against him.

**Purchase of Onion**

2954. SHRI LAHANU SHIDAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether onion is not purchased directly from the onion growers by

National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India is purchasing Onions from the growers.

(b) Does not arise.

**Misappropriation of funds by Regional Manager, Allahabad Bank**

2955. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RAGNEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any investigation about the misappropriation of funds of Allahabad Bank by the Regional Manager, Shri H. K. Kalia;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation; and

(c) the steps taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Allahabad Bank has intimated that it has no report of misappropriation of funds of the bank by Shri H. K. Kalia, Regional Manager. No investigation has therefore been made by the bank or by Government.

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

**Complaints of distribution of loans to exporters by Manager, State Bank of India, Bombay**

2956. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been many complaints of distribution of loans to

exporters, film producers in the fictitious names by the Manager of the State Bank of India, Peddar Road, Bombay;

(b) the amount of loans or overdrafts sanctioned by the then manager of the bank to film producers, directors and others without proper scrutiny of their paying capacity;

(c) whether he has seen a report published in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 11th June, 1977 in this regard;

(d) the result of the enquiry so far conducted and the names of persons against whom action has since been taken; and

(e) whether Government propose to handover the case to CBI for investigation and suggest suitable action against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). Government have seen the news report published in the issue of the Bombay Weekly BLITZ dated the 11th June, 1977 under the caption "Banking with Sex and Blackmail". The State Bank of India has, in this connection, reported that their Inspection and Audit Report on the Pedder Road Branch, had pointed out certain irregularities in the conduct of the accounts of a number of constituents including a few Film Distributors/Producers, Garment Export Houses etc. These irregularities were in the nature of (i) grant of overdraft facilities indiscriminately to various borrowers, of whom some were fictitious; and (ii) grant of advances by way of cash credits, export packing credits, post shipment credits and export bills negotiations limit dis-regarding the instructions laid down by the Controlling Authority. According to the Bank, the total amount of advances involved as on 1st October, 1975, was about Rs. 62 lacs.

The irregularities were further investigated by the Vigilance & Audit

Department of the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank and based on its findings disciplinary proceedings were initiated against the officials involved. The position regarding the action taken against the various officers are indicated below:

Name	Punishment
1. Shri D.D. Tilak Branch Manager.	Dismissed from Service.
2. Shri S. P. Menjoge, Accountant.	Dismissed from Service.
3. Shri R.N. Valangkar, Field Officer	He resigned from Service consequent on his demotion to Clerical Cadre from Officers Cadre in the Bank.
4. Shri R.D. Kriplani (Then) Regional Manager.	Disciplinary proceedings are being finalised.
5. Shri V.K. Herlekar (Then) Regional Manager.	Disciplinary proceedings are being finalised.
6. Shri N.V. Gude, (Then) Area Supdt.	He was called upon to retire from Service. The official has since expired.
7. Shri V.V. Hariharan Branch Inspector	Investigation being conducted to fix accountability.

The Bank has initiated legal action against the defaulting borrowers. The bank has also registered a case of forgery and cheating with the Bombay Police against one of the constituents. The Bank has also lodged a formal complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation in May, 1977. The CBI have been requested to register a case and take up investigation of this matter.

जूतों और चमड़े के सामान का नियंत्रण

2957. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में निर्मित जूते और चमड़े के ग्रन्थ सामान की विदेशों में बहुत मांग है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके साथ भारत का व्यापार समझौता हुआ है और इससे इत तर्ज कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने को सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) विदेशों को चमड़े के जूतों तथा चमड़े के सामान के नियर्तों में सामान्य वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जिन मुख्य देशों के साथ भारत का व्यापार करार हुआ है वे ये हैं : बल्गारिया, चैकोस्नोवाकिया, जर्मन लोकतन्त्रीय गणराज्य हंगरी, पोलैण्ड, रूमानिया तथा सोवियत संघ।

उपर बताये गये देशों के साथ ऐसे व्यापार करार के फलस्वरूप चमड़े के जूतों तथा चमड़े की ग्रन्थ वस्तुओं के नियर्तों से लगभग 23 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की आशा है।

#### Separate corporations for Oils and Oilseeds

2958. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI SHIV SAMPAТИ RAM:

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

(a) whether Government are proposing to have separate corporations for edible oils and oilseeds trade; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIYA): (a) and (b). A proposal to have a Corporation or a similar institutional arrangement for edible oils and oilseeds is being examined by the Government.

**Short Haul Jet for Indian Airlines**

2959. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has given up the search for a short haul jet for its fleet; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Indian Airlines have recently completed a "Total System Study" of their future fleet requirements covering the period 1978-79 to 1980-81. The report is under consideration. Indian Airlines will formulate proposals for their future purchases of aircraft after the recommendations made in the System Study have been further examined and decisions taken thereon.

**Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Industrial Units**

2960. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by nationalised banks since April, 1975 to March, 1977 to industrial units and in agriculture field, separately, year-wise;

(b) whether the loans are being repaid in time; and

(c) if not, the amount which is not being repaid within the period in which it should have been repaid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that provisional data available regarding the sectoral distribution of advances of public sector banks show that their outstanding advances to Industry (including small scale industry) and Agriculture as at the end of Ap-

ril, 1975 and March, 1976 and 1977 were as follows:—

Last Friday of		(Rs. crores)	
		Industry	Agriculture (Total)
April, 1975	.	4400.1	726.3
March 1976	.	5359.1	960.4
March 1977	.	5974.6	1221.4

(b) and (c). While each of the public sector banks keep the recovery performance of its branches under continual review and steps are initiated to recover overdue advances by realisation of assets charged as security or from the sureties/guarantors or through legal proceedings, the statistical reporting system did not provide for data reporting by banks regarding their recovery performance in different sectors.

At present data regarding sector-wise position of the recovery performance of the banks is available only in respect of Direct finance to Agriculture. The latest available data relating to end June, 1976 reveals that the total outstanding agricultural (direct) advances of public sector banks as on that date amounted to Rs. 726.33 crores, their demand amounted to Rs. 380.31 crores and their recoveries amounted to Rs. 193.63 crores.

हवाई अड्डों पर सार्वजनिक घोषणा व्यवस्था

2961. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात भरकार के श्याम में आई है कि बहुत से हवाई अड्डों पर सार्वजनिक घोषणा व्यवस्था संतोषजनक नहीं है और लोग की जाने वाली घोषणा को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं मुन पाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में प्रमुख हवाई अड्डों पर इस व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). विमान क्षेत्रों पर सार्वजनिक घोषणा प्रणाली के ठीक से कार्य न करने के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें नोटिस में नहीं आई हैं। दिल्ली तथा बम्बई विमान क्षेत्रों पर सार्वजनिक घोषणा प्रणाली के पुराने उपकरणों तथा तारों को पहले ही बदला जा चुका है। जब कभी भी किसी विमान क्षेत्र पर इस प्रणाली के ठीक से कार्य न करने की सूचना मिलती है तो खराबी को दूर करने के लिए तुरंत कार्यवाही की जाती है।

### रुई के मूल्यों में असंगति

2962. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में मिलों द्वारा खरीदी जाने वाली रुई की कीमत और गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र में खरीदी जाने वाली रुई की कीमत में अन्तर होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कीमतों में कितना अन्तर होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस विषमता को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन आरिया) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार में रुई का उत्पादन खपत के मुकाबले बहुत कम है और इन राज्यों में कोई विनियमित बाजार नहीं है। पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार की

मिलों द्वारा खरीदी गई कच्ची रुई की कीमत और गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र की मिलों द्वारा खरीदी गई कच्ची रुई की कीमत की तुलना करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) योजना आयोग से परामर्श करके कच्ची रुई की समान कीमत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

### Tourist Development Projects in Orissa

2963. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main tourist development projects of Orissa which the Central Government are financing; and

(b) the schemes that have been sanctioned during the last three years and how many of them have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Youth Hostel at Puri constructed at a total cost of Rs. 5,60,550 was commissioned in November, 1975. The Department of Tourism has also advanced Rs. 1,62,308 to State Government for the provision of a motor launch at Chilka Lake. Besides, I.T.D.C have incurred an expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,12,000 on the renovation of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar.

In the earlier Plan periods the Department of Tourism had constructed a tourist bungalow at Konark. It is now being run as Travellers Lodge by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). Similarly, the State Government constructed a tourist bungalow at Konark, 50 per cent of the cost of which was shared by the Department of Tourism.

In the Fifth Plan the development of tourist facilities at Konark has been included in the Cultural Tourism Programme of the Department of Tourism. Accordingly, a master plan (land-use plan) of the area surrounding the Sun Temple has been prepared. Allocation of facilities and environmental planning are also incorporated in the master-plan. Based on the master plan, detailed schemes will be drawn up for providing facilities such as accommodation, transport, water, electricity and other amenities.

#### Restructuring of the Administration of the Co-operative Department

2964. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restructure the administration of the Cooperative Department and amend the existing cooperative law so as to make it more responsive to the needs of the people;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter of reduction of payment of interest on the loan given by the Reserve Bank of India to different co-operative banks and societies of different States; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Cooperation being a State subject, the responsibility for the supervision of cooperative societies vests in the State Governments. The Government of India also lay considerable stress on the need for the cooperatives to serve a larger number of persons, especially the weaker sections of the community. For this purpose, a set of guidelines has been circulated to the States for undertaking suitable modification to their cooperative laws. The States have been advised to incorporate suitable provisions in their laws providing

for automatic membership to persons who are duly qualified for admission as members under the provisions of the Act, the Rules and the Bye-laws. Similarly, the State Governments have been advised to amend their laws to provide for compulsory reservation of seats in favour of the weaker sections, on the committee of management of primary agricultural societies. These provisions are intended to ensure that cooperatives cater to the needs of a larger section of the rural population.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

गाजियाबाद में कारखाना मालिकों को आंदोलिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

2965. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद के कुछ कारखाना मालिकों को, जिन्होंने आपातकाल के दौरान कारखाने लगाये, भारतीय आंदोलिक वित्त निगम, वम्बई द्वारा काफी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में गाजियाबाद के कितने तथा किन-किन मिल मालिकों को दो लाख से अधिक राशि के ऋण केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्त एजेंसियों द्वारा दिये गये;

(ग) क्या इन में से कुछ मिलें कल्पित हैं और ये ऋण सिफारिशों के आधार पर दिये गये;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बारे में पूरी जांच कराने के पश्चात् तथ्यों को सभा पट्ट पर रखेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और इन कल्पित मिलों को दिये गये ऋणों के किस प्रकार वसूल किया जादेगा ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ड). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार के अध्यक्ष

2966. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों के अध्यक्ष कौन-हौन हैं और वे किस दलों से सम्बन्धित हैं;

(ख) अध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल कितने समय का होता है और क्या वर्तमान अध्यक्ष ने अपने पद से हटने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ग) वर्तमान अध्यक्ष के कार्यकाल में सरकार को सुपर बाजारों से कितनी हानि अथवा लाभ हुआ;

(ग) सुपर बाजारों की कार्यकुशलता सेवदिक करने तथा उनसे अधिक लाभ कमाने के लिये क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं और क्या कोई परामर्शदाती समिति भी है; और

(ड) यदि है, तो इस समिति के सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). कांग्रेस पार्टी की संसद् सदस्या (राज्य सभा), श्रीमती सविता बहन सरकार द्वारा 7 अप्रैल, 1972 को को-आपरेटिव स्टोर लिं. जो दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार तथा उसकी शाखाओं को चलाता है, की अध्यक्षा नामित की गई थीं। उन्होंने को-आपरेटिव स्टोर के अध्यक्ष पद से त्याग-पत्र दे दिया है, जो 17-5-1977 से स्वीकार किया गया। को-आपरेटिव स्टोर लिमिटेड की उप-विधियों

के अनुसार को-आपरेटिव स्टोर के अध्यक्ष के नामांकन तथा प्रबन्ध समिति के पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) इस अवधि में सुपर बाजार ने नीचे दिया गया लाभ कमाया :—

लाख रु०

1972-73 0.51 (लेखा परीक्षित)

1973-74 10.66 वही

1974-75 4.46 (अनन्तिम, लेखा परीक्षा अभी होनी है)

1975-76 7.76 वही

(घ) सुपर बाजार के लिए कोई सलाहकार समिति नहीं है। इस संस्था का प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा नामित प्रबन्ध समिति द्वारा चलाया जाता है, जैसा कि को-आपरेटिव स्टोर की उपविधियों में दिया गया है। तथापि, वस्तु सूची नियंत्रण में सुधार करने और चोरी आदि से होने वाली हानियों को रोकने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गये हैं।

(ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड में कथित कदाचार

2967. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष को इस आधार पर सेवा निवृत्त कर दिया गया था कि आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान किये गये उनके कार्य उनके पद के अनुरूप नहीं थे;

(ख) क्या प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष और अन्य अधिकारियों को, जो पिछली सरकार के उपा-पात्र थे, बिना पारी के पदोन्नति दी गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बोर्ड की आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान कार्यवाहियों की जांच करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो, उक्त जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त बोर्ड के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने का है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के सेवाकाल में 31-12-1977 तक की छूट्टी मंजूर की गई थी। उनके दिनांक 26-3-1977 के आवेदन पत्र के उत्तर में उन्हें 1-4-1977 से 31-12-1977 तक की छूट्टी इस फर्ते के साथ मंजूर की गई थी कि वे छूट्टी की समाप्ति पर, 31-12-1977 के अपराह्न से, अन्ततः सेवा में नहीं रहेंगे। उन्हें छूट्टी पर जाने की सलाह दिये जाने के बाद ही उनके द्वारा यह आवेदन-पत्र दिया गया था।

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष पद पर नियुक्ति, योग्यता के आधार पर, चयन द्वारा की जाती है। केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष का इस पद पर अप्रैल, 1974 में चयन किया गया था। उन्हें भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (आयकर) के दो अधिकारियों, के मुकाबले, जो उनसे वरिष्ठ थे, तरजीह दें द्वारा हुए नियुक्त किया गया था। आपात स्थिति की अवधि के दौरान, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड में कार्यरत भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (आयकर) के किसी भी अधिकारी को, सेवा के किसी भी संबर्गीय-पद पर उसकी बारी आने से पहले पदोन्नति नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ)। आपातस्थिति हटा लिये जाने के बाद, जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत गठित किसी भी जांच आयोग द्वारा की जा सकने वाली जांच से हट कर आपातस्थिति के दौरान केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड के कार्यचालन की अलग से जांच करवाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

प्रशासनिक तंत्र के कार्य-निष्पादन पर, जिसमें केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड का कार्य-चालन भी शामिल है, निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जाती है और जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो उसमें सुधार लाने के लिये समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं।

#### काफी की तस्करी

2968. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

श्री एम० गोपाल रेहोँ :

श्री श्री अनन्त दबे :

श्री शंकर सिंह जी बाबेला :

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार का घ्यांन 13 जून, 1977 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चादी और बड़िया किस्म के चावल की भाति ही, तस्कर देश के बाहर काफी का तस्कर निर्यात कर रहे हैं और उस पर भारी भुनाफा कमा रहे हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन देशों को कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में तस्करी से काफी भेजी जाती है ; और

(ग) काफी की तस्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी,

हां। यद्यपि इन मदों की बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी नहीं हो रही है, परन्तु हाल ही में काफी की देश से बाहर तस्करी करने के कुछ छुटपुट मामले देखे गये थे।

(ब) मई-जून, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई काफी की कुल मात्रा 1378 किलोग्राम है। माल पकड़ने की इन कार्यवाहियों से यह संकेत मिला कि काफी का फारस की खाड़ी के देशों को तस्कर निर्यात किया जाना चाहा।

(ग) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को सतकं रहने तथा समुद्र अथवा हवाई जहाज से भारतीय काफी के तस्कर निर्यात के किसी भी प्रयास को विफल करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रकार से सावधान कर दिया गया है।

#### Import of Edible Oil

2969. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported during the last three months;

(b) the mode of distribution of edible oil to the States; and

(c) the quantity of imported oil allotted to the State of Gujarat; District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Import of Edible Oil

2970. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from where the edible oil is being imported this year and quantity thereof;

(b) the foreign exchange to be spent on it; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase its production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Cost of Living Index

2971. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the present cost of living index;

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure that cost of living index does not shoot up and the price-line is held; and

(c) the extent of increase in the cost of living index in the last three years and the main factors responsible for the same.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). The All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960 = 100) for May, 1977 (the latest available) stands at 318 as against 294 for May 1974, an increase of 8.2 per cent in three years. There was a rise in the index during 1974-75 because of lower agricultural production combined with high international prices of foodgrains, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals and petroleum products. In 1975-76 prices declined as a bumper agricultural season at home was accompanied by decline in prices abroad. This trend was however, reversed in 1976-77 because of shortages of some commodities like pulses, edible oils and cotton and high prices of some of our export commodities like tea and coffee.

(b) A close watch is kept on the price situation by the Government and steps are taken from time to time to prevent abnormal increases in the prices of essential commodities through (i) the augmentation of domestic availability through imports (e.g. edible oils, cotton and artificial fibres) or by placing restrictions on exports (e.g. potatoes, onions and tea), (ii) larger releases from Government stocks (e.g. food-grains and sugar), (iii) reduction of demand by changing compulsory usage regulations (e.g. 90 per cent use of imported oil in vanaspati manufacture and 10 per cent use of artificial fibres in the manufacture of cotton cloth). Government will continue these measures and also strengthen the public distribution system so as to expand the availability of essential commodities to the consumer at reasonable prices.

#### Reconstituting of Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

2972. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in reconstituting the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the Boards are expected to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Board of Directors of each of the 14 nationalised banks constituted in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, on 11th December, 1972 have been functioning. Under the provisions of the Scheme, the non-official Directors including the two employee Directors on the Board of each bank, whose term of office has expired, shall

continue to hold office until their successors have been appointed. The Boards are expected to be reconstituted shortly.

#### रांची में लाख व्यवसाय के बारे में राज्य व्यापार निगम की नीति

2973. SHRI KADILYA MUDHA: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या बिहार स्थित राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों को मनमानी नीति के परिणाम-स्वरूप रांची में लाख व्यवसाय को हानि हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : जी नहीं।

राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सीड लाख खरीदने के लिए बिहार सरकार अभिकरणों को क्यादेश किए हैं और माथ ही स्टिक लाख के लिए दी जाने वाली न्यूनतम कीमत की शर्त रख दी है।

#### Setting up of an Expert Committee on Development of Tourism

2974. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an expert committee to examine the development of tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government propose to set up a committee to recommend to it a national policy on tourism. The terms of reference and the composition of the com-

mittee are under consideration and decisions in this regard are expected shortly.

**Realisation of Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks**

2975. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any separate machinery to recover the loans advanced by the nationalised banks; and

(b) if not, how the loans are being realised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Sanction of advances, their disbursement, supervision of their utilisation as also recovery of such advances form part of the normal functions performed by the branch managers and the other concerned employees of the nationalised banks. Although some banks do have cells at their Head Offices to pursue advances as have become difficult of recovery, there is no separate machinery as such which is solely charged with the task of recovery of advances granted by the nationalised banks.

(b) The advances, when due for repayment, are recovered from the borrowers, themselves. In the event of the failure of the borrowers to repay the advances, banks proceed to recover their dues either through realisation of the assets charged as security or from the sureties/guarantors for the advances. As a last resort, the banks institute legal proceedings against the borrowers and/or sureties and guarantors for the recovery of their dues.

**Processing Units in Andhra Pradesh**

2976. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any processing units in Andhra Pradesh for

calandering mercirising and printing of handloom cloth; and

(b) whether Government gave any assistance to set up these units in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There are no independent processing units in Andhra Pradesh State with facilities for calendering mercerising and printing of handloom cloth.

A processing unit is being set up under a Cooperative Society. The outlay involved is Rs. 94 lakhs, which is being shared mainly between the State and Central Governments, and National Cooperative Development Corporation, with a small contribution by the Society.

**Alleged Irregularities in Bank**

2977. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report published in weekly Blitz dated the 11th June, 1977 under the heading 'Banking with Sex and Blackmail';

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the matter has since been examined by the vigilance department of the bank and if so, with what results; and

(d) whether Government propose to hand over the case to the CBI for thorough investigation and taking suitable action against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Government have seen the news report published in the issue of the Bombay Weekly BLITZ dated the 11th June, 1977 under the caption "Banking with

**Sex and Blackmail".** The State Bank of India has, in this connection, reported that their Inspection & Audit Report on the Pedder Road Branch, had pointed out certain irregularities in the conduct of the accounts of a number of constituents including a few Film Distributors/Producers, Garment Export Houses etc. These irregularities were in the nature of (i) grant of overdraft facilities indiscriminately to various borrowers, of whom some were fictitious; and (ii) grant of advances by way of cash credits, export packing credits, post shipment credits and export bills negotiations limit dis-regarding the instructions laid down by the Controlling Authority. According to the Bank, the total amount of advances involved, as on 1st October, 1975, was about Rs. 62 lacs.

The irregularities were further investigated by the Vigilance & Audit Department of the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank and based on its findings disciplinary proceedings were initiated against the officials involved. The position regarding the action taken against the various officers are indicated below:

Name	Punishment
1. Shri D. D. Tilak	Dismissed from Service Vice.
2. Shri S.P. Menjoge,	Dismissed from Service.
3. Shri R.N. Valsangkar,	He resigned from Service consequent on his demotion to Clerical Cadre from Officers Cadre in the Bank.
4. Shri R.D. Kripalani, (Then Regional Manager.	Disciplinary proceedings are being finalised.
5. Shri V.K. Herlekar (Then) Regional Manager.	Disciplinary proceedings are being finalised.
6. Shri N.V. Gude, (Then) Area Supdt.	He was called upon to retire from Service. The official has since expired.
7. Shri V.V. Hariharan, Branch Inspector.	Investigation being conducted to fix accountability.

The Bank has initiated legal action against the defaulting borrowers. The bank has also registered a case of forgery and cheating with the Bombay Police against one of the constituents. The Bank has also lodged a formal complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation in May, 1977. The CBI have been requested to register a case and take up investigation of this matter.

### Smugglers

2978. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the smugglers after their release have challenged the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act as ultra-vires of the Constitution; and

(b) what is the present policy of Government in dealing with the smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As per information available, only 14 of the smugglers have, after their release, challenged the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 as ultra vires of the Constitution.

(b) Government will deal firmly with smugglers. Appropriate action under the normal law will continue to be taken against them.

### Secret deposits in Nationalised Banks

2979. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks still continue to augment cash in the form of secret deposits;

(b) if so, whether the information regarding these secret reserves are not disclosed to public; and

(c) what steps are taken to provide the information to public?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In terms of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account prescribed under it, all banks, including the public sector banks, are enjoined by the statute to publish their profit after deducting the provisions made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the non-disclosure of these provisions in the accounts.

There is at present no proposal to amend the existing statute to provide for a fuller disclosure of the aforesaid provisions made by banks in their annual accounts.

#### Deposits Secured by Nationalised Banks

2980. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of deposits secured by nationalised banks during April and May, 1977;

(b) the amount of deposits withdrawn by the depositors during the same period; and

(c) steps taken to invite more deposits from public?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The statistical reporting system evolved by the Reserve Bank provides for reporting by all the scheduled

commercial banks of their net outstanding deposits every Friday. Available data show that the outstanding deposits of public sector banks as on the last Friday of March 1977 amounted to Rs. 14879 crores which increased to Rs. 15628 crores by the last Friday of May 1977. The outstanding deposits of public sector banks, thus, registered an increase of Rs. 749 crores, net of withdrawals, over the two months' period (April and May 1977).

(c). Besides enlarging their branch network to provide banking services to a larger number of people and to mobilise their savings, public sector banks have devised several schemes to suit the requirements of diverse types of small depositors. Banks are also undertaking purposeful publicity campaigns to mobilise deposits and to make the people aware of their services.

#### राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा विमानों की खरीद

2981. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विश्व तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने दो छोटे अमरीकी विमान जिनमें एक विमान लगभग यारह लाख रुपये की लागत का है खरीदने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या इन विमानों को राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिये गये क्रह से खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) विश्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई धनराशि से इन विमानों को खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं?

विश्व तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

**Missing of File Relating to Working Capital and Loan given to Maruti Limited**

2982. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the file relating to working capital and other loans given to Maruti Limited was found missing from a local branch of Central Bank of India in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation is being instituted into this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Central Bank of India has reported that one File containing correspondence and other papers concerning the account of Maruti Limited covering the period from December, 1971 to January 1974 is missing from the bank's Regional Office at New Delhi. The Bank states that this loss was detected by the Regional Office in May, 1974 but was reported to the Central Office only in May, 1977. The Bank has further reported that since almost all proposals and transactions were referred to or sanctioned and reported by its Regional Office, Delhi to its Central Office, Bombay, copies of most of the relevant papers are available either at the Branch or at the Central Office. The Central Bank of India has further reported that material papers such as security documents required for recovery of Bank's dues or sanction advices to identify the sanctioning authority are not missing. The Chief Internal auditor of the Bank has been asked to look into the matter with a

view to reconstructing the File. The Central Bank of India has further reported that its Central Office has ordered an inquiry into the matter.

**Loans by Nationalised Banks to Poor**

2983. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that the nationalised banks are reluctant to advance loans to the poorer sections of the society;

(b) whether such complaints have been received about loans to the agriculturists as well; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding difficulties faced by poorer sections of society including agriculturists regarding difficulties faced by them in obtaining credit from public sector banks are received from time to time. On receipt of such complaints they are pursued with banks concerned for appropriate action.

(c) Following are some of the measures taken by Government to ensure larger flow of credit to the weaker sections of the society:

(1) In order to enlarge the flow of credit to the poorer sections of society, banks have been advised to channelise minimum 33-1/3 per cent of their aggregate advances to the priority sector.

(2) Recently Government have extended the scope and coverage of the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme under which loans are provided to

eligible persons belonging to the weaker sections of the community at 4 per cent rate of interest.

(3) Banks have been advised to dispose of all small loans applications involving credit limits up to Rs. 10,000, within a period of 3 to 4 weeks and those involving credit limit of Rs. 10,000 and above pertaining to priority sector within a period of 5 months.

#### Crisis in Handloom Industry in Assam

2984. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom industry in Assam had been facing a crisis last year due to non-availability of yarn; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to ensure steady supply of yarn to weavers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):  
(a) No specific problem had been brought to our notice about non-availability of yarn to Handloom weavers of Assam during last year.

(b) The Government of India has sanctioned 2 special Projects for Assam, one Intensive Development Project covering 10,000 looms in Nalbari (Kamrup Distt.) and one Export Production Project covering 1000 looms in Upparhali and Sualkuchi areas. Under these Special projects, the objective is to ensure a regular and steady supply of all inputs, including yarn to weavers covered by the Projects and to undertake the marketing of the finished products.

#### Hangar Erected at Jaipur Airport

2985. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study hangar erected at Jaipur airport was about to be shifted to Safdarjung, Delhi, preparatory to the eventual takeover of that airfield during the emergency by Maruti Aviation Ltd.; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The matter is under enquiry and the facts of the case will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Smuggling of Hides to China

2986. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale smuggling of hides from India to China through Bangladesh and Nepal; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Reports received by the Government do not indicate large scale smuggling of hides to China through Bangladesh and Nepal.

(b) Although there is no large scale smuggling across the land borders, anti-smuggling measures are being reinforced. These measures include maintenance of strict vigilance at the bordering areas, patrolling of main transport routes and strengthening of intelligence and investigation set ups.

**Termination of Agency Agreements by Sterling Tea Companies**

2987. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has recently been alleged in a news item which appeared in *Economic Times*, Calcutta edition dated 14th April, 1977 that several Sterling Tea Companies have unilaterally terminated their agency agreements with Indian companies in total disregard of the obligations and terms and conditions laid down in the agreements;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that the foreign companies would not have dared to snap the age-old links in a highly arbitrary manner if they were not given indulgence by an industrialist in the Eastern region, said to be close to the once extra-constitutional source of power in New Delhi;

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

(d) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (d). Government are aware that certain Sterling Tea Companies have terminated their agency agreements with Indian companies. Disputes arising out of such termination of agency agreements fall outside the purview of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the aggrieved parties have to settle them in Civil Courts.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of the circumstances under which the agency agreements were terminated.

**Selling of Road Rollers to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd.**

2988. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Provinces Commercial Corporation Limited, a firm of road roller manufacturers had hypothecated their road rollers, assembled and unassembled one with the Punjab National Bank;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the said company had offered to buy over the road rollers @ Rs. 40,000 per piece;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the same road rollers have been sold to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited of which the erstwhile Prime Minister's son and family members have substantial financial interests at Rs. 25,000 per piece; and

(e) if so, whether it is also a fact that the same road rollers have been sold to Government @ Rs. 1,25,000 or there about a piece by the Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The United Provinces Commercial Corporation Ltd. has no account with the Punjab National Bank for the past fifteen years.

The Hon'ble Member, apparently, has in mind the sale through court auction of 35 Road Rollers (assembled and unassembled) and spare parts, pledged to the Punjab National Bank by Agridind Fabrications Ltd., a Company belonging to the same group. The company had gone into liquidation since 4th June, 1968. The details of the sale of the 35 Road Rollers and spare parts, through the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Calcutta, during the period 1971 to 1975, in the course of the liquidation proceedings of the company, were as follows:

	Rs.
(i) 2 Road Rollers @ Rs. 40,000 each to Paris Service India Ltd., another associate concern . . . . .	80,000
(ii) 1 Road Roller @ Rs. 55,000 to a party . . . . .	55,000
(iii) 14 Road Rollers to different parties at different prices . . . . .	8,40,000
(iv) 8 Road Rollers @ Rs. 62,000 each to different parties . . . . .	4,96,000
(v) 10 Road Rollers (unassembled) @ Rs. 49,500 to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd. (highest bidder) . . . . .	4,95,000
(vi) Stocks of spare parts etc. sold to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd. . . . .	14,96,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>34,62,000</b>

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

#### Foreign Tours by Shrimati Anand

2989. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shrimati Anand, the mother of the daughter-in-law of the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi had gone abroad in recent times;

(b) if so, for what reason; and

(c) the facts about number of her visits abroad and foreign exchange released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It has been verified from the records that Government has not accorded any clearance to Smt. Anand, the mother of the daughter-in-law of the former

Prime Minister Smt. Gandhi for a visit abroad during the period from 1st January 1975 to date.

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

#### Amount spent on Chief of Bureau of Delhi Economic Times visit to U.S.A.

2990. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) on whose behalf and on whose invitation, the Chief of Bureau of Delhi Economic Times visited United States of America;

(b) whether he was asked to talk about the gains of emergency on behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government;

(c) how much Government of India spent on him for the propaganda work in United States of America; as well as for the services rendered here during the emergency; and

(d) other relevant details, pertaining thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Shri Jagannath Parimoo, Chief of News Bureau, Economic Times, New Delhi visited United States of America in the month of May 1976 on the basis of an invitation received from the Embassy of the United States of America, New Delhi. The invitation was received in the Ministry of External Affairs, who, after obtaining necessary clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs etc. accorded permission to him to visit USA.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The visit referred to in para (a) above was at the invitation of the USA Government, who met all expenses on passage and maintenance

of Shri Parimoo and no expenditure was incurred by the Government of India in connection with the proposed visit.

(d) In accordance with the existing instructions issued from time to time all diplomatic missions in India are required to route their invitations to Indian journalists for visits abroad through the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. That Ministry consults the other Ministries/Organisations concerned (e.g. Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting etc.) and, on getting their clearance, the invitation received from the foreign Mission in India is sent to the individual journalist. As stated above, this procedure was complied with in the case of Shri Parimoo's visit referred to in para (a) of the Question.

#### Decline in Business of L.I.C.

2991. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business turnover of the LIC had declined during 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The total new business completed by LIC under individual assurances during 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 2112.49 crores under 20.58 lakhs policies as against Rs. 2116.30 crores under 20.13 lakhs policies during 1975-76. While there was an increase in the number of policies during 1976-77 the sum assured has remained at the same level.

The reasons for the stagnation in new business procuration include—

(i) stiff competition with other savings organisations which offer

higher returns on the amounts invested with them,

(ii) natural calamities like floods, droughts and cyclones which during 1976-77 affected areas from which procuration of life insurance business used to be fairly high, and

(iii) a fall in business of about Rs. 110 crores in the month of March, 1977 alone, as against the business of Rs. 460 crores secured in March, 1976, which is largely attributable to inadequate efforts put in by the field force.

2. There was also a fall in the group schemes business from Rs. 3269.04 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 3007.18 crores in 1976-77, due to non-renewal of Defence Services Group Business.

#### Proposal to provide AIR Services to far Flung Cities

2992. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide air services to various far flung cities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The aircraft presently in the fleet of Indian Airlines are fully committed to operate on the existing routes. Indian Airlines have, therefore, no plans to add on new cities to their network till their fleet is augmented. However, a proposal for setting up a third level air service for connecting small towns and cities (not served by Indian Airlines) with aircraft of smaller capacity is under consideration.

### Defaulting Textile Mills

2993. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile mills have defaulted in manufacturing controlled cloth hitting the poor consumers; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Some mills have defaulted on fulfilment of their controlled cloth obligations. Such mills are liable to legal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Already FIRs have been filed against 11 cases and in case of two mills charge sheets have been filed in the courts.

### Commission received from Foreign Companies by Maruti Concerns

2994. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of commission received by the Maruti Limited, Maruti Technical Services (Private) Limited and Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Limited from foreign firms and foreign Governments in the last four years;

(b) what were the details of the agreement and what commodities were supplied by Maruti firms to the foreign firms and what was the value of the goods supplied to foreign countries; and

(c) how much amount was received in India by Maruti concerns and how much amount has been deposited in foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Under

the existing foreign exchange regulations there are no restrictions on earning of foreign exchange and its repatriation to India. Firms/companies in India do not, however, have to advise details of such foreign exchange earnings to the Reserve Bank of India and as such no records are maintained by the latter in this regard.

(b) According to the existing procedure for exports, all exporters are required to declare their exports on prescribed forms for each consignment. Prior permission for normal exports is not required from the Reserve Bank of India unless it is on deferred payment terms. The Reserve Bank of India have not granted any permission to Maruti group for deferred payment agreement. As regards the details of commodities supplied by the Maruti Group and the value thereof, the necessary information is not readily available and can be collected only from the bankers of these companies.

(c) This information is not readily available and will have to be collected from the bankers of the companies concerned.

Under the current regulations, no account in foreign exchange can be opened abroad by Indians without the previous permission of the Reserve Bank of India. So far as the companies referred to in part (a) of the question are concerned, no application has been received from them by the Reserve Bank of India for maintaining accounts abroad.

All receipts of foreign exchange by the authorised dealers under the Reserve Bank's jurisdiction are periodically reported to the R.B.I. in the form of various statements for statistical purposes and do not provide firm/company-wise details.

It may also be stated for information that the Government of India

have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go into the affairs of these companies and the terms of reference of the Commission include, *inter alia* the following:

'All matters pertaining to foreign collaboration agreements, contracts with foreign parties and all foreign exchange transactions entered into by all or some or any of the said Maruti concerns, including the capacity and execution capabilities of the Indian collaborating party to the agreement, the merits and fairness of such agreements, the *modus operandi* of securing such agreements and the degree of conformity to law, prescribed conditions, policies, practices, rules and regulations in relation to the entering into and/or approval of these said agreements, contracts and transactions.'

**Steps to take over Premchand Jute Mill, Howrah**

**2995. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Premchand Jute Mill, Howrah has been closing down the mill every now and then since August, 1973 throwing the workmen out of employment on the pretext of lockout, lay-off etc;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the above Jute mill was to produce about two per cent of the total Jute production of the country since the early twenties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to take over the mill?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) Premchand Jute Mill remained closed from time to time since 1973 on account of industrial disputes.

(b) Government is not aware of any such obligation. However, available statistics indicate that the above

mill had been producing about 1-2 per cent of total jute goods production of the country.

(c) There is no proposal to take over this mill for the present.

**Provision of Edible Oil for Maharashtra State**

**2996. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a communication from Maharashtra State for provision of 10,000 tons or edible oil for the period June to September, 1977 to tide over the acute scarcity of edible oil in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and ((b)). The Maharashtra Government in January, 1977 asked for a reservation for 10,000 tonnes of Soyabean oil to meet requirements for lean Season. They made a specific request for delivery of 1650 tonnes of Soyabean oil immediately. This was released. Subsequently, as required by Maharashtra Government, imported rapeseed oil and refined imported rapeseed oil have also been released. Besides, refined oil at the rate of Rs. 8.50 per kg. as required by the State Government, is also being supplied.

**Malpractices in respect of Import of Scarce Items**

**2997 SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale malpractices in res-

pect of import of some scarce items in the domestic market like mutton tallow, stainless steel, palm oil, brass scripes, black centres and pharmaceutical chemicals under the so called Export Promotion Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Findings of Export Panels on Caravelle Crash at Santa Cruz Airport**

2998. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report from the expert panels on the caravelle crash at Santa Cruz Airport on 12th October last year; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings of panels and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) A Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice S. B. Bhasme has been appointed to investigate into the accident to Indian Airlines' Caravelle aircraft at Santa Cruz Airport on 12th October 1976. The report of the Court of Inquiry is awaited.

(b) : Does not arise.

जाली फर्मों को आयात लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

2999. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता

मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान ऐसे मामलों का व्योरा क्या है, जिनमें आयात लाइसेंस जाली फर्मों को दिये गये थे और आयातित सामान की चोर बाजारी की गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जांच करने और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित करने का है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस प्रकार का दण्ड देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Crisis in Textile Industry due to Cotton Prices**

3000. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the crisis in the textile industry due to the cotton prices;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to check the rise in cotton prices; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) As a result of the measures taken by Government, cotton prices have either come down marginally or have displayed steadiness.

### Statement

(a) and (b). Due to shortfall in cotton production, cotton prices have shown rising trend and are higher than that of previous year's prices. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to contain cotton prices, which include:—

1. The import of cotton from abroad.
2. Cotton textile mills have been permitted to import man-made fibres on O.G.L. basis up to 31-10-1977.
3. It has been made mandatory on cotton textile industry to use at least 10 per cent non-cotton fibres of their total consumption from 1-1-1977.
4. Stock restrictions have been placed on mills and traders in order that available cotton could be available equitably to all mills.
5. As a mid-term measure, the recommendations of the Special Committee constituted to maximise the production of cotton during the forthcoming Kharif and Rabi seasons is being implemented through the State Governments.
6. As a long-term measure, efforts are being made by Government to increase the production of cotton within the country.

### Problems of the Spinning Mills Employees in Kerala

3001. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the problems of the Spinning Mills employees in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) and (b). A number of workers have remained idle as a result of closure of 5 out of 22 spinning mills in Kerala. Two of these mills have reopened last month and another is in the process of reopening shortly. In the remaining two cases efforts are being made at the State level to reopen the mills. If a viable proposal is received, the Central Government would give all necessary assistance to the State Government.

### Production of Crepe in Tamilnadu

3002. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner by a notification has reserved certain items of cloth to be produced exclusively in the Handloom Sector;

(b) whether even now crepe produced in certain areas in Tamilnadu is coming to Cannanore in very large quantities which undergoes final processing at Cannanore and is being sold out in the form of Handloom Crepe; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some instances of small quantity of crepe being manufactured on powerlooms in some areas of Tamilnadu which may be going as handloom products have been reported. However, no large scale crepe production on powerlooms in Tamilnadu has been reported by the State officials.

(c) State Government is taking necessary steps for effective implementation of crepe ban on powerlooms. They have so far booked about 100

powerlooms for contravening the crepe manufacture in the powerlooms centres since introduction of crepe ban in March, 1977. Field officers of the State Textiles Department are reported to be exercising close watch on any illegal production of crepe by power-loom manufacturers.

**कैरेवल तथा एवरो विमानों का परिचालन**

**3003.** श्री भगीरथ भंवर : क्या पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लम्बे समय से न चलाये जा रहे कैरेवल तथा एवरो विमानों को पुनः राजमार्गों पर चलाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है;

(ख) इन विमानों को काफी लम्बे समय तक न चलाने के कारण सरकार को कितना वित्तीय नुकसान हुआ है; और

(ग) उनमें से ऐसे कितने विमान हैं जिनको पुनः वायु मार्गों पर लगाया जा सकता है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) और (ग.) बम्बई विमान क्षेत्र पर एक कैरेवल विमान की घातक दुर्घटना के बाद इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान-बेडे के पांच विमानों को 30 अक्टूबर, 1976 को इंजनों के निरीक्षण के लिए भूमिस्थ किया गया था। पहले विमान को 10 फरवरी, 1977 को, दूसरे को 24 मार्च, 1977 को तथा तीसरे को 26 मई, 1977 को नियमित सेवा पर पुनः चालू कर दिया गया। कारपोरेशन के विमान-बेडे में एयरबस विमानों को 14 जनवरी, 1977 से नियमित परिचालनों में लगाये जाने पर, दो कैरेवल विमानों को, उनके परिचलनों की आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रदता

को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, बेच देने के लिये सेवा से विमक्त कर दिया गया है। जहां तक एच० एस-748 (एवरो) विमानों का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि काफी लम्बी अवधि से उनका परिचालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। ये विमान परिचालन कर रहे हैं और उन्हें एक एक करके बारी बारी से अस्थायी तौर पर सेवा से इसलिये हटाया गया था, ताकि उनके कुछ अनिवार्य संरचनात्मक निरीक्षण सुविधापूर्वक किये जा सकें। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान-बेडे में कुल 15 एच० एस-748 विमान हैं।

(ख) क्योंकि इन विमानों को अनिवार्य निरीक्षण के लिये सेवा से हटाना पड़ा था, अतः वित्तीय हानि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Closure of Cotton Mills**

**3004.** SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton prices are ruling high and even better placed mills are finding it difficult to maintain economic working;

(b) if so, the number of cotton mills lying closed in the country in view of such circumstances;

(c) whether Government have taken steps for giving these mills more liberal treatment by the banks regarding loans and rates of interest; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIA):** (a) and (b). Unprecedented rise in the prices of cotton has created difficulties for the cotton textile

mill industry as a whole, affecting weak and marginal mills more acutely. About 31 mills are reported to be lying closed at present due to various reasons including financial difficulties, labour-management relations and also bad management.

(c) and (d). Some of the important steps taken to alleviate the rigours of the difficulties faced by cotton textile industry are:—

(i) Apart from regulating more effectively the distribution of the available supplies of cotton, cotton availability has been augmented by way of imports. Substitute materials like staple fibre and polyester fibre have been allowed imports on OGL, without duty in case of staple fibre.

(ii) It has been made mandatory on cotton textile mills to use at least 10 per cent of their raw materials by way of man-made fibres.

(iii) Scheduled commercial banks have been advised not to enforce credit restrictions on financial weak mills in a rigid or indiscriminate manner. For instance, units which have been exempted from the production of controlled cloth could be exempted from imposition of enhanced margin of 10 per cent.

(iv) IDBI has started operating its scheme for soft loans to cotton textile mills for modernisation.

#### Proposal to make Indian Standard Institute Certificate for Consumer Items

3005. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government of making the Indian Standard Institute Certificate compulsory for some consumer items; and

(b) if so, the names of such items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to make conformity to I.S.I. standards obligatory for the manufacture, sale and distribution of some household electrical appliances.

#### Master Plans for Development of Tourism

3006. SHRI T. S. SHRANGARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have requested the State Governments to submit their Master Plans for the development of tourist centres and tourism; and

(b) if so, how many State Governments have sent their master plans and the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

नियन्त्रित मूल्य वाले कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी

3007. इन लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियन्त्रित मूल्य वाले कपड़े का उत्पादन गत दो वर्षों में काफी गिर गया है;

(ख) क्या गरीब एवं मध्य वर्गीय लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए इस प्रकार के कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ग) उक्त कपड़े के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

**बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारतीय) :** (क) से (ग). मूल रूप से 80 करोड़ मीटर का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया था लेकिन जनवरी, 1977 से इसे घटा कर 40 करोड़ कर दिया गया। 1975-76 के वर्ष में नियन्त्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी के बल मामूली थी और 1976-77 वर्ष के उत्पादन से प्रकट होता है कि वह पिछले दो वर्षों के उत्पादन-स्तरों से काफी कम रहा। इस कमी के मूल्य कारण हैं: वित्तीय रूप से कमजोर मिलों को छूट की मंजूरी, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के प्रबन्ध के अधीन मिले शामिल हैं, तथा कुछ मिलों द्वारा उनके कोटे का पूरा न किया जाना। दोषी मिलों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

पूर्ण समन्वित वस्त्र नीति के अन्तर्गत यह भी निश्चय विचाराधीन है कि अति निर्धन वर्गों को कुल कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक है।

**बम की भासक घटनाओं को रोकने का उपाय**

**3008. श्री भगीरथ भंवर :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 26 जून, 1977 को इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की उड़ान संख्या 182 की उड़ान में जो कि दिल्ली से बम्बई जा रही थी, लगभग 6 घंटे का विलम्ब हुआ क्योंकि टेलीफोन से बायुयान में बम रखे जाने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की अनेक घटनायें समय समय पर होती रहती हैं परन्तु निराधार पाई जाती हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) और (ख). 26 जून, 1977 को, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ान संख्या आई० सी० 182, जो कि बम्बई से 0825 बजे के अनुसूचित समय के बजाय 0900 बजे दिल्ली आई थी, 1000 बजे बम्बई के लिये रवाना होनी थी। लगभग 0945 बजे, दिल्ली विमान क्षेत्र पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के ड्रूटी अफिसर को इस आशय की एक गुमनाम टेलीफोन कॉल मिली कि “उड़ान संख्या 182 में, जिसने अभी अभी उड़ान भरी है, एक टाइम बम रखा है”。 टेलीफोन करने वाले व्यक्ति ने यह सूचना देने के तुरन्त बाद टेलीफोन काट दिया। वास्तव में, उसको यह पता नहीं था कि उड़ान आई० सी० 182 को उस रोज देर हो गयी थी और और अब वह 1000 बजे रवाना होने वाली थी। टेलीफोन कॉल मिलने पर, उड़ान को रोकने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गयी तथा यात्रियों और कार्गो, फेट व अन्य सामान वाले कंटेनरों को उतार दिया गया। निर्धारित सुरक्षा अनुदेशों के अनुसार, विमान तथा कंटेनरों की पूर्ण रूप से खोज-बीन की गयी। विमान में अथवा कंटेनरों में कोई विस्फोटक पदार्थ नहीं मिला। उसके बाद उड़ान 1500 बजे बम्बई के लिये रवाना हो गयी।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रकार की बम रखने की आतंककारी फासक घटनाएं समय-समय पर होती रही हैं, परन्तु कभी भी कोई बम नहीं पाया गया है। क्योंकि ऐसी घटनाएं गुमनाम टेलीफोन कॉलों के कारण होती हैं, इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को

रोकना कठिन है। तथापि, प्रत्येक उड़ान के रवाना होने से पूर्व, सामान्य सुरक्षा जांच-पड़ताल पूर्ण रूप से की जाती है।

#### Powerlooms Sealed by Central Excise Authorities

3009. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of powerlooms in Bombay and other places have been sealed by the Central Excise authorities since January, 1977;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many such powerlooms have been sealed in the different States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Collectors of Central Excise and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### Discontentment among General Insurance Employees in Bombay

3010. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious discontentment among the general insurance employees in Bombay;

(b) whether the All-India Insurance Employees Association has announced to launch its agitation plan including *dharnas*, strike and hunger-strike;

(c) what are the demands of the employees; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Government have received reports about the agitation plan of the General Insurance Employees' All India Association to press for their demands which *inter alia* include (i) recognition of that Union (ii) payment of Bonus at 20 per cent (iii) reinstatement of cut in the Provident Fund rate, etc. The whole matter is receiving attention.

#### C.B.I. Enquiry about Swaraj Paul of Amin Chand Peary Lal Group of Firms

3011. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI made inquiry about Shri Swaraj Paul of Amin Chand Peary Lal Group of Firms and who was also connected with copper deal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commerce Ministry stated that it did not know Shri Swaraj Paul of National Gas Tube Co. of London and it knew only Swaraj Paul of Amin Chand Peary Lal who had nothing to do with copper deal and other deals with M.M.T.C. of Commerce Ministry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some Ministers along with Shri N. K. Singh and Shri S. B. Jain of Enforcement Directorate managed to give wrong information; and

(d) whether Government propose to make C.B.I. Enquiry against all those responsible for it as they knew that Swaraj Paul is the same person in both the firms?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Allegations against Shri Rajani Patel and his Wife**

**3012. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received several complaints from the public about suspicious black-money deals of Shri Rajani Patel, Mrs. Bakul Rajani Patel and Shri Ravi Shukla, the Collector of Customs, Bombay;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the financial deals and foreign commitments of firms like Protos Engineering Ltd., Sandoz Ltd., J. V. Gokul & Sons, C. Ramon and Others in the context of their connections with Shri Rajani Patel and his wife; and

(c) whether Government have investigated into the connections of I.C.B. (Industrial Consulting Bureau) with Rajani Patel and his wife and the financial implications arising from it?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** (a) Such complaints have been received regarding Shri Rajani Patel.

Complaints have also been received alleging association of Shri R. N. Shukla formerly Additional Collector of Customs, Bombay with Shri Rajani Patel and others in corrupt activities.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

—  
12.16 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI**

**H. M. PATEL):** I beg to lay on the Table.—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 426(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1977 making certain amendment to Notification No. 347—Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 429(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1977 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 41 dated the 3rd January, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Amendment Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-639/77.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 818 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977 making certain amendment to Notification No. 145/71—Central Excise dated the 26th July, 1971, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-640/77.]

(3) A copy of the Banking Service Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 415(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Banking Service Commission Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-641/77.]

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SWINDLING OF CRORES OF  
RUPEES BY EXCHANGING AT THE RESERVE  
BANK OF INDIA MUTILATED CURRENCY  
NOTES MEANT FOR DESTROYING.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Sampati Ram—not here; Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance and Revenue and Banking to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported swindling of crores of rupees as a result of mutilated and soiled currency notes of high denomination, meant for cancellation and destruction, finding their way in circulation after exchange from the Reserve Bank of India."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I rise to make a statement on the notices calling my attention to the report swindling of crores of rupees through notes meant for cancellation and destruction in the RBI finding their way in circulation....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a long statement; it is four pages. You could have easily laid it on the Table of the House. Now it is all right. What else can be done?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am supposed to read it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the Notices calling my attention to the reported swindling of crores of rupees through notes meant for cancellation and destruction in the RBI finding their way in circulation.

2. The Notices are apparently based on the report in "Blitz" dated 2nd

July, 1977. The report alleges that:—

(a) In many cases, punched and cancelled notes meant for destruction were found in circulation having been obviously stolen from the RBI.

(b) Often double payment was secured on a single defective note. The note was first surrendered to the RBI from where it was stolen and offered to the RBI a second time for exchange.

(c) Test inspection in a single period in a single branch showed an enormous drain of Rs. 8 lakhs. The total may well run into several crores.

(d) The RBI inspection has revealed that Shri G. N. Khanna, an Officer Incharge of Currency in the New Delhi Office, colluded with a notorious gang from Punjab dealing in soiled and mutilated notes in accepting such notes, bypassing the usual procedure.

Sir, I have ascertained the facts with regard to these allegations. Briefly they are as follows:

In July, 1976, some anonymous complaints were received by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, alleging that Shri G. N. Khanna, the then Deputy Manager, RBI Bombay office, who was associated with the payment of the value of defective notes presented by the public, was favouring certain professional dealers in defective notes belonging to Delhi. He was immediately taken off this work. Although no irregularity was noticed in his performance at Bombay, yet it was decided by RBI to check up his work in Delhi, where he had adjudicated defective notes as Currency Officer from 6th July, 1972 to 9th May, 1974. Since the defective notes passed by Shri Khanna during the period July, 1972 to 1st November, 1973 had earlier been subjected to audit check by the RBI authorities and no serious irregularities had been found, fresh

[Shri H. M. Patel]

audit check was undertaken only for the period from 2nd November, 1973 to 9th May, 1974. A special procedure is followed for the exchange of defective notes which are badly soiled and charred and which cannot withstand the rigours of handling under the normal procedure of examination, passing through the Claims Section etc. Such notes are received in the Claims Section but the Currency Officer is empowered to adjudicate the claims himself in the presence of the claimant and two other officers of the Bank. During the period 2nd November, 1973 to 9th May, 1974 Shri Khanna had adjudicated under the "special procedure" 441 cases, involving in all notes worth Rupees 10.18 lakhs tendered for exchange out of which notes worth Rupees 9.86 lakhs were accepted for payment. A test check of 185 of these cases by an Inspector of the RBI revealed that some of the notes passed for payment by Shri Khanna contained mutilations of a suspicious nature such as numbers erased, portions removed by sharp instruments, etc. Two already cancelled notes of Rs. 100 denomination were also found to have been passed. Certain other procedural irregularities were also noticed; Shri Khanna had adjudicated cases with undue haste and the claimants were paid the exchange value on the following day or a day after. Shri Khanna's actions in receiving the defective notes directly from some of the dealers in violation of the instructions to receive them in the Claim Section first and in passing some of the notes which should not have been paid and that too in such haste, indicated that he was possibly in collusion with those dealers. In view of the Inspector's findings based on a sample check, a senior officer from the Central Office of the RBI Bombay has been deputed to scrutinise all the 441 cases dealt with by Shri Khanna. The scrutiny is expected to be completed in about a month and

be known only then. The loss incurred by the RBI will be recovered from Shri Khanna. Apart from prematurely retiring him next month when he completes 56 years of age, further action against him will be considered by the Reserve Bank in the light of the findings reached after completion of the investigation.

As I have mentioned, the value of the notes passed by Shri Khanna under the "special procedure" which are now under examination, is only Rupees 9.68 lakhs. The notes adjudicated in the New Delhi Office after Shri Khanna left his charge have also been test checked by the Inspector from the Central Office of the RBI. No such irregularities have been noticed. Similar inspections have also been carried out in other RBI Offices and there too, no such irregularities have been found.

I now turn to the allegation that cancelled notes meant for destruction are being stolen from the RBI Offices and find their way into circulation. In the last three years, only 30 cancelled notes in all of the value of Rupees 1465 were tendered for exchange at the various Offices of the RBI. The notes were impounded and the matter reported to the police for necessary investigation. As regards the allegation that RBI employees are involved in pilferage of cancelled notes, only one case of suspected involvement of some employees of the Kanpur Office of the Reserve Bank came to notice in June, 1974. The then Minister for Revenue and Expenditure informed this House about the incident in reply to Starred Question No. 481 on 23rd August, 1974. The police have since launched prosecution against Shri N. C. Jain an employee of the Kanpur Office on whose person a cancelled 100 rupee note was found on 27th June, 1974. On the basis of further information received by the Bank, some other employees of the Kanpur Office were also suspected to be involved in this

case and disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against them. The U.P. CID, to whom the entire case has been reported, have not yet concluded their investigation. The State Government has been requested to expedite the completion of the inquiry.

The RBI has taken several measures to tighten the procedure to eliminate the possibility of pilferage of cancelled notes and irregularities in the exchange of defective notes. The RBI is also seriously considering instituting a system of physical search of all the employees concerned with the exchange and destruction of soiled and defective notes.

It should be clear from the facts mentioned by me that the report in "Blitz" is highly exaggerated and far from truth. The House will kindly realise that the RBI Offices process for exchange and destruction a few thousand million notes every year. A few stray incidents of this kind which occur have to be viewed in this context. Every incident is inquired into and the culprit are brought to book.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** The Minister while concluding—in the statement he has attached along with it and answered in this House on 23rd August, 1974—has stated that this sort of happening in the Reserve Bank was brought to the notice of the Government and that the report in "Blitz" is highly exaggerated and therefore nothing to worry about it. I must invite your attention again on the Calling Attention which was discussed in this House on 27-2-1975. The Minister said something about the Question in June 1974, but I am speaking on the Calling Attention which was discussed in this House on the same matter of swindling taking place in the Reserve Bank in the dubious transaction of soiled currency notes. At that time, so many revelations were made, but there also, I must say with regret that with the same appeal

the then hon. Minister Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee also concluded his speech by saying that so many millions of notes were in circulation. So, he pleaded with the House to realise the difficulties, that this kind of things would happen but on the whole the Reserve Bank was running all right. I do not charge the Minister that he is trying to whitewash that. But I must say that the Government has taken this matter very lightly and in a casual manner. Otherwise, I fail to understand, how they missed the call-attention on the same subject which was discussed in this House and in which my hon. friend on my left, Shri Samar Mukherjee, also took part. At that time, certain important allegations were admitted by the Government which I would like the Minister to know. On 8th July, 1974, an Assistant Treasurer was involved in the same kind of soiled-note transaction in the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi. In the same year, in the same month, ten-rupee notes worth Rs. 6 lakhs were presented by the Syndicate Bank, Delhi, and so many notes which were rejected earlier had found their way back to the Reserve Bank; that happened in the same month. In the Nagpur Branch of the Reserve Bank of India, in 1974, the same kind of cases was found. The Minister at that time promised the House that all these matters would be investigated and proper action would be taken. I am very sure that the hon. Minister will not be in a position to say anything if I ask him as to what action has been taken about these cases. About the Kanpur case, 1974, he says that still the inquiry is going on—even after three years. Therefore, the main thing that I would like to stress is this. There is a well-knit, well-organized racket running around the Reserve Bank in a systematic manner to dupe this country; it may not be to the extent of crores and crores of rupees....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Come to the question.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** But to the tune of million of rupees, this scandalous transaction is taking place around the Reserve Bank in Delhi, Nagpur, Kanpur, Bombay...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have said that.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** The Minister tried to evade that. That is why, I am trying to bring to his notice all the facts.

Coming to this question which we have raised, there are certain important matters arising out of this report. The report itself says that the officer, Mr. Khanna, who was involved in this scandal, was given a premature retirement. Though it may be termed as superannuated retirement or something like that, the fact remains that he was asked to retire one year earlier. Now the Government says that if, after the inquiry, it is found that he is guilty, the money will be realised from him. But, I think, in this case, more severe measures are necessary, and about the report in Blitz casting an aspersion, I do not know; it is for the Minister to clarify..

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are converting this into a debate. You are only answering, point by point, to the information given by the Minister; you are not asking any question.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** My question is this, whether any orders 'from above' as was stated by the Blitz were responsible for saving Mr. Khanna, whether any political influence was there to save Mr. Khanna from being punished or prosecuted. My second question is: I want to know what has happened about those inquiries which were promised in the House in 1975; if the Minister is not in a position to answer now, he may assure the House that he will give an answer to this House later.

Finally, the most important question is this. Since the happenings in

the Reserve Bank are not above suspicion, will the Government order a CBI inquiry into all these kinds of happenings, not only in one particular bank or against a particular officer, but a comprehensive inquiry into all the scandalous transactions which take place in the name of soiled notes and all that?

These are my questions, which I would like the Minister to answer.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The Hon. Member says that we have taken this question very casually. I would like to assure him as well as the House that we do not take such an incident casually; we take it very seriously. I do not know what gave him that impression...

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** You quoted an incident of 1974 but forgot to mention about 1975 which is a more serious one.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** It is almost as if he desires that I should give a list of all the cases that ever happened in the past in regard to this matter. I just gave an illustration to show that we have been going into this matter seriously.

Regarding the other question and the promises that were given here about whatever took place in 1974 and 1975, I will certainly enquire into them and I assure the House that if it so desires I will lay on the Table the results of our examinations of the promises made by the previous Minister.

So far as the CBI enquiry is concerned, I don't think it is called for in this matter; but if we come to the conclusion that such an enquiry is necessary, we will certainly take that step. We will go into the entire question as early as possible.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** (Howrah): The last part of the statement shows the attitude of the Government.

It says that millions of notes come up every year for exchange and destruction and a few stray incidents of this kind which occur have to be viewed in this context. If this is the attitude, then the statement made just now is contradictory and that is why I must ask the Minister to consider this seriously. This is a question of a racket, not simply of an individual. This racket has to be unearthed. Your statement has admitted that Mr. Khanna is involved in this incident of cancelled notes of Rs. 100 denomination being passed. Cancelled notes were passed and the passing authority was Mr. Khanna. This is a very serious thing. A soiled note can be passed but if a note which has been cancelled is passed, then there is a racket behind it: without a racketing organisation this cannot happen. That is why, the main task will be to unearth the whole racket. What Mr. Chandrappan has pointed out is that such an issue came up in 1974, it came up in 1975 and was discussed here in this House and now it is again coming up. This means that some racket is going on. It has become public through the papers and, having caught our eyes, we immediately reacted. Then how is it that the administrative authorities could not react to these things before they came out in the public press? That is why we say that you must take this seriously.

such malpractices to be carried on more easily.

There was a protest by the employees and there was a strike against this procedure and that is on record. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of these things. First, the Minister should unearth this racketeering and then the special procedure should be reviewed and changed in such a manner that no loopholes are left. Not only there is a racketeering in the Cash Department regarding the passing of the soiled notes, but I have got a report where it is stated that a big racket exists in the Exchange Control Department also.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** But, I am bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister, because the whole racket is inter-connected. This should also be noted.

While you have punished the employee who has been caught with a hundred-rupee note and have arrested him and suspended him, you have allowed the officer premature retirement; he has not been arrested or suspended. Why should there be two types of treatment, one for the official and the other for the employee? This differentiation in treatment between the two should not be resorted to under this new Government; the attitude must change completely. Will the hon. Minister take these matters very seriously and institute an overall enquiry? This enquiry should not be held through the inspectors because they are influenced by the officers. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is prepared to undertake a thorough enquiry in these matters to find out the racket and root out the corrupt machinery?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to assure the hon. Member that I take everything that he has said very seriously. I will take note of the

[Shri H. M. Patel] various points that he has made. The hon. Member started by mentioning a few stray instances as if I ignore them. As I have said, every incident is being enquired into. That apart, the hon. Member has said quite rightly that this is something which is disturbing and I can assure him that a very thorough enquiry will be held in both the matters, regarding soiled notes question and the Exchange Department. The hon. Member thinks that the special procedure provides certain loopholes. We shall look into this and the loopholes will be blocked.

I have already mentioned that this is a matter which causes us a grave concern. I give you an assurance that we will go into the matter thoroughly.

So far as the question of Shri Khatana being treated differently is concerned, I assure you that that will not be the case. We shall see that proper enquiry is held in regard to his particular involvement in this racket.

12.40 hrs.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE Sittings OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their First Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao	..
(2) Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha	..
(3) Shrimati Akbar Jahan Begum	..
(4) Shri V. P. Naik	..
(5) Shri Roopal Somani	..
(6) Shri Keshav Rao Dhondge	..

13th June to 30th July, 1977 (Second Session).
11th June to 5th August, 1977 (Second Session).
11th June to 11th July, 1977 (Second Session).
11th June to 5th August, 1977 (Second Session).
25th March to 7th April, 1977 (First Session) and 11th June to 25th July, 1977 (Second Session).
11th to 30th June, 1977 (Second Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.44 hrs.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS RE. ALLEGED USE OF RAILWAYS STATIONERY BY A PRIVATE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when I was not in the House, the hon. Member, Shri A. C. George made a statement in the House that one private publishing house had utilised the stationery of the Railways to despatch some of the invitations for the function that was held yesterday. I wish to bring it to the notice of the House that yesterday on behalf of the Popular Publishers, Bombay one symposium on Marx and Gandhi was held in which Acharya Kriplani and Ramesh Thapar spoke. As far as the invitations to this function are concerned, they were sent to 1400 persons including 600 Members of Parliament from both Houses. Most of these in-

vitations were sent either by hand delivery or by the usual postal delivery. Only 33 of them were left undelivered and I asked the persons concerned to put these 33 invitations in the box of Parliament Members at the Parliament House so that they could pick them up.

Unfortunately through mistake only those 33 cards were actually delivered at the Rail Bhavan and by mistake these 33 cards were sent by the usual process of stamping by the franking machine. Sir, the stationery used was not the railway stationery. Even yourself, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and Members on both sides of the House must have received this invitation....

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The stationery used was not the railway stationery. Only 33 cards through mistake were sent through post using railway postage. Even there when it was detected and also raised here, I made inquiries and I had that amount of postage also deposited and the receipt is here....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this is the card, this is the envelope. These are not the stationery of the Railways.

Hon. Members should rest assured that so long as I continue to be Minister, I shall not misuse my authority as a Railway Minister.

Only one more point. When it was found out that through mistake 33 cards were delivered through Rail Bhavan and then the amount of postage was deposited, to that extent, I

must also own responsibility. If my personal secretary deposited 33 undelivered cards in the Rail Bhavan, which sent them through post, even for that I must own responsibility and for that I express my regret to the House with the full assurance that as a Minister I will never utilise the official machinery for personal things.

Sir, I am glad that members from both sides of the House have pointed out that they had received these invitations and that the stationery used was not railway stationery.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Very good.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down?

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12.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—  
Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

*Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of Ministry of Industry submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.-	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY</b>					
62. Ministry of Industry . . .	1,05,87,000	..	2,11,74,000	..	..
63. Industries . . .	7,98,69,000	80,04,89,000	15,87,37,000	1,47,74,79,000	
64. Village and Small Industries . . .	12,81,28,000	10,82,78,000	26,42,56,000	25,85,55,000	

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members who have given notice of cut motions may kindly send slips to the Table indicating the cut motions they want to move.

The time allotted for this Ministry is 7 hours. Now, I call Mr. Unnikrishnan to speak.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Under Rule 377 I have given a notice....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything. That has not been permitted by me.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 377 के अधीन एक मामला दिया है.....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot shout like this. It is not proper.

12.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of Industry wants to speak. Please have your seat.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The Speaker has already called me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the Minister would like to make some observations.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have a point of order. Actually, for the last two days I have been trying to locate the Industries Minister. This is an important matter, Sir. In Kerala there is a strike going on in the HMT factory....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. I am sorry. Please resume your seat. You cannot raise matters under the garb of points of order. Please have your seat.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I

\*Not recorded.

propose to make a few introductory observations.....

**AN HON MEMBER:** You have only just taken over charge.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I took charge a little over three months ago.....

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** His knowledge is 20 years' old. Please don't worry.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Sir, I am on my legs because there has been a certain amount of debate going on in the country in which some Members of the House have participated generally about the industrial policy of the Government and about what is feared as a shift in the industrial policy.

I would like to start by outlining the immediate objective of our industrial policy—

1. Maximising production of consumer goods.
2. Optimum utilisation of human and material resources.
3. Prevention of monopoly concentration of economic power.
4. Speedy development of employment oriented industry.
5. To make industry responsive to social needs.

In the decade 1965 to 1975 industrial growth in the country has been about 4 per cent which is almost half the target set by the predecessor Government itself. It is lower than the plan target and it is lower than the growth rate in almost all the developing countries whose resources both human and material are not as good as ours. One may sum up that it was a decade of stagnation, though when values get perverted, one could call it a dynamic

decade as it came to be called. It resulted in a lot of expenditure to the exchequer only a year ago.

There are certain constraints which we have inherited and which one may call as bottlenecks, but which need to be tackled if the kind of thrust which we need to give and which we intend to give to the industrial policy is to be effected.

There are financial constraints. The rate of domestic savings has been far from adequate. The planning has been haphazard. I could cite one instance. Take the cement industry over which so much is being discussed these days. It was made out as though Janata Party coming to power was the kind of signal for cement to go underground. It is true that a part of cement has gone underground. It will have to be unearthed. But primarily there is shortage of cement in the country both in terms of capacity and production. The gap is 2 million tonnes. Production last year was 18.8 million tonnes against the capacity of 21 million tonnes. You cannot achieve 100 per cent production in this industry especially with the power cuts, etc. which go with it.

Third is the problem of power. Again there has been haphazard planning, but nevertheless power is a category by itself. There are power-cuts this year in almost half a dozen States ranging upto fifty per cent. Cement industry is one of those industries where lot of power is consumed and we are having this problem. I believe we need to tackle these three problems and we shall do that.

The debate that I referred to has been primarily concerned with what are the sectors which should receive priority. During last month, June, nearly 2.5 million of our young people have come out of their schools, colleges and universities of this country. They need jobs from this month. There are no jobs. In so far as the

## [Shri George Fernandes]

backlog of unemployment is concerned it is estimated anywhere between 20 million and 40 million; personally I believe that it is 40 million. That does not include large number of people in the rural areas who have only part-time employment. So, the industrial policy must concern itself with tackling this problem. It has to be so oriented therefore to creating the maximum number of jobs in the shortest possible time. There are three sectors which are generally accepted. There is an attempt or there is a suggestion that there is conflict of interest between those three sectors, rural and village industries and small-scale sector and large-scale sector. I believe that there is no reason for any clash of interest between these three sectors. I am talking of clash of interest but fixing of roles is very important and this we propose to do.

I believe therefore that priority in our industrial planning will have to go to those industries where the maximum job potential can be generated and therefore I would start with Khadi, Village and Cottage Industries. Lot of lip-service has been paid for the last 30 years to this sector of our economy and to this sector of our industry. I will not go into the details at this moment.

But, I have discovered that there are number of problems which this sector is facing, particularly, problems of organisation, problems of marketing, and so on and we would like to sort out these problems in this sector even while we put in lot of investment, even while we fix our priorities.

We would like to so organise this sector that local resources are utilised to the maximum possible extent, and those products and those resources are able to respond to local demands.

I have asked the Ministry to make an in-depth study immediately on this question and in consultation with the Planning Commission we would like to identify certain products which we

would like to reserve for this particular sector so that we do not confine ourselves only to lip-service to the rural, cottage, village and khadi industries, but that we specify the products, and we see that action is taken at the lowest unit level.

By and large small-scale industry is taken as an industry where there is an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs and if it is ancillary industry, Rs. 15 lakhs. But I have just now discovered that 97 per cent of this small-scale sector is really a very tiny sector, smaller than the small-scale sector. It is tiny because the investment is less than Rs. 2 lakhs in 97 per cent of the small-scale sectors. I have also discovered that those who are in 10 lakhs range are tiny and small whose investment, as I said—97 per cent of them—is less than Rs. 2 lakhs and 66 per cent of them have an investment less than Rs. 1 lakh. This is a small sector.

## 13.0 hrs.

We would like to see that this sector expands and expands rapidly. This sector faces a number of problems the most important of which is the competition which it faces from the larger organised sectors and where it seldom is able to survive. They also have marketing problems, especially, the tiny sector. They still really have headed out and they also have problems of finance. Even the nationalised banks, as we have just now witnessed, are able to pour Rs. 25 crores into big business but they seldom find Rs. 25,000 for these small-scale sectors. So, the problem of finance is there.

We would like to tackle them and we shall see that high priority is given to this sector also.

Then, I come to the large houses, large sectors. There have been suggestions in the recent past, particularly, from the industries that the definition of the large houses should be diluted, that from Rs. 20 crores, it should not be raised to Rs. 75 crores.

I am sorry that it is not possible. We do not favour this proposal. There is a lot of pleading on the part of the large sectors that they are the ones who have the expertise; they are the ones who have the resources and they are the ones who have all that is required, all the ability that is required to expand and to really go all-out in developing our industry.

So, frankly speaking, I do not share this view. In so far as money is concerned and in so far as resources are concerned, the resources of the big houses come from the public financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, the nationalised Banks, the I.C.I.C.I. to name them who are the ones who sustain this sector. Another large part of the money comes from the shareholders whatever be the size of the equity. Hardly 15 per cent of the equity is held by the directors and their brothers and sisters and other relations a general and very vague term—and the rest of the money comes from the ordinary people, through savings and a bulk of the money, as I said, 75 to 80 per cent of the money, is from the public financial institutions of this country. So, one need not talk about having resources. They do not have them. In so far as expertise and abilities are concerned, I say that the expertise is not something that is inherited. There are people who believed that these were matters of inheritance a few days ago and who still believe that the expertise in other sectors is inherited from the administration to the political and to the industrial levels.

So, we do not subscribe to this view. There are professional managers in this country—engineers and others—who are very able people and they are the ones who are really manning the Industry whatever the size or the house. They are the ones who are manning the industry—the professional managers—and, therefore this idea that big houses are the ones who alone can deliver the goods is a proposition which is not acceptable to

me. And, therefore, there is going to be no dilution. On the contrary, steps will be taken to see that concentration of economic power in monopoly houses is curbed. If they have all the expertise, I would like them to put back the expertise and, if they have all the resources, I would like them to put their resources into research and development sections of their own industries. I do not wish to dwell much on this point. But, nevertheless, I would like to mention the fact that in research and development section, big houses have done pretty little in the last thirty years. Indeed the industries still run after the multi-national collaboration and take the expertise. Take any industry from automobiles down to what you have. They are still unable to have some of the most important and basic and minor parts that go into the industry or even the ingredients that go into the industry. There is hardly any break-through in technology which is the responsibility of these big houses. I would like to be enlightened on what are the areas where they have made a breakthrough in the technology. We keep shouting about our scientists going away, namely, brain drain. Sir, it is primarily because the big sector in this country has failed in its responsibility to provide avenues for our scientists and engineers to go along and show their own talent particularly in the sphere of research and development. Therefore, I would like this sector while curbing its urge to expand further and swallow whatever comes in its way to concentrate little more on research and development so that expertise and technical know-how about which a lot is spoken is made available to the entire country and, particularly, to those sectors of the country where we need to put in much greater effort.

Then I come to the public sector. There have been suggestions here and there. In fact, during the last three months a number of Members on the other side of the House have been

[Shri George Fernandes] speaking about the public sector getting neglected and no mention having been made of the public sector in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. So far as my own Ministry is concerned there are 32 undertakings under the Industries Ministry and my Ministry is also concerned with the public sector generally since it is part of the industry. There were people in this country who wanted to put an end to the public sector. I do not dispute that. If hon'ble Members have forgotten I would like to read one paragraph of a very interesting interview that appeared in the newspapers dated 28th August, 1975. I quote:

"Q: Basically, it means you are against the public sector or its functioning.

A: I think the public sector should function only in competition with the private sector and where it cannot function in competition with the private sector it should be allowed to die a natural death.

Q: The government could run certain sections.

A: Why should the government run them. Why should not let the private sector run them and government have control over them. I mean they can say you can function under these guidelines, put all the controls you like but use their expertise."

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Who is this great authority who gave the interview?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This great authority was the rising sun of this country. This great authority was the only one who was deemed fit to run this country in the next generation. It is to the good fortune of this country that the people who held this view that the public sector should be allowed to die a natural death them-

selves died a natural death in so far as the public life of this country is concerned.

Sir, the Janata Government will develop the public sector. We will make it more efficient. We will see that whatever impediments are there in its proper functioning will be removed. The public sector has its faults. It is not efficient: at least not to the degree that we would like it to be. It has not been able to divorce lot of bureaucratic hangovers. Lot of people think that they are not responsible. We would like to correct whatever shortcomings there are in this sector. The shortcomings are many—some of which we have inherited. We would like to identify the same and correct them.

Sir, we would like to expand the public sector in the sphere of ancillary industry and last but not the least we would like to formulate a policy where workers association with the running of the public sector does not remain a slogan but it is translated into reality.

Then there are sick units in this country about which we generally have a weekly debate in this House. Many of the critics of the public sector forget that most sick units belong to the private sector. The main reason why these units are sick is that they are mismanaged.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Corruption also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, also corruption. But that is a part of mismanagement. I would like to have an effective monitoring and corrective action on the part of our Government to see that there is no sickness, in other words to prevent an industry from going sick. We know how these industries fell sick.

We also know that most of the sickness is because of the patronage which these industrialists received from the Government. That patronage will not be available now. On the contrary I propose to set up a special cell in my Ministry, associating with it the Finance Ministry, Commerce Ministry and the Home Ministry. I repeat Home Ministry because it is important to see that those who misuse public money, misuse public trust are apprehended at the right time. If a worker goes late to the factory, he gets charge-sheeted. But if an industrialist goes with Rs. 25.0 crores down the drain, he goes scot-free. We shall not accept this proposition and the kind of culture that has been nurtured in this country for the last 30 years. There is one rule for 'haves' and there is another rule for 'have-nots'. This shall not be allowed to continue. We will put an end to it. Therefore, in so far as the sick units are concerned, we would like to see that there is no sickness in the first instance and we should do everything necessary at our level to see that if anyone tries to go sick, we put him on the right track before he really goes sick.

Then I come to the foreign collaboration and investment. There will be areas where some amount of foreign collaboration and investment may be necessary. But we shall be selective. There shall be no collaboration for brassiers and biscuits. But such areas where there is a high degree of technical sophistication, such areas where new and modern technology are essential in certain spheres, in those areas there could be and there may be collaboration and investment. After all we have to correct economy that has been devastated during the last 30 years. I therefore believe that if it is all right for Vietnam for instance, to take a certain amount of foreign collaboration and foreign assistance to set right their war devastated economy, a certain amount of collaboration and technical and financial assistance and investment may be necessary to set right our economy

which has also been devastated if not through war, at least through political action.

Then I come to the question of licensing. In so far as the licensing is concerned, I find that there has been a certain amount of liberalisation, but that liberalisation was not intended to make things easy for everyone. I presume there were certain people who wanted things to be made easy for themselves. There are some few irritants and we shall see that those irritants are removed and license is issued to fulfil the social objectives also.

Sir, there are certain backward areas in this country and we notice that industrial development is getting concentrated in the metropolitan areas. I have always wondered why this is so. I always think that night life in the big cities may be one of the factors which attracts the industries for concentrating in the big cities and refusing to go into the rural and backward areas. The trade union activity is there everywhere. I do not think that one can prevent it. We would like to have an integrated approach to industrial development in the country. I would like to take care particularly of those areas which have been treated as some kind of internal colonies by the previous Government I would like to name particularly three areas—Orissa, Assam and Bihar and also the north eastern region in its entirety. I have just now returned from my rather extensive visit, a six-day visit. The amount of backwardness that one sees in these areas is quite unbelievable. There are areas where people have to run for 12 days at the rate of 12 miles a day to deliver a mail. Thousand years ago there were mail runners and now even after 30 years of freedom, we still have mail runners. That is the extent of development. Bihar, for instance, is rich in coal, ore and mica. Name the natural resources they are

[Shri George Fernandes] there, name the minerals they are there. But there is no development. Take Orissa, you have all the coal, iron that you need, hardly any development is there. Take Assam, oil and natural resources and timber are abundant there but no development. And this holds good for the entire north eastern region. We have been using these natural resources of these areas and developing certain metropolitan centres in this country. We would now like the entire development, linked with industry, to be carried on in a much more integrated way and see that the backwardness of this areas is removed. We shall formulate our policies to fulfil this objective. As I said, I just wanted to make a brief remark. I wanted to set at rest the number of controversies that have been coming, the number of misgivings that are there. I will therefore now conclude with just one request. I would request the hon. Members from all sides of the House to come forward with very concrete suggestions so that when we go ahead with the details of the broad policy outline that we have made here, we have some very concrete suggestions to act upon, particularly those members who in the past could not do what perhaps they wanted to do so that we could implement them.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over sick mills and industries(3).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Bharat Leather Corporation in starting leather units in some States(4).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to produce necessary cement required for the country (5).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture required artificial limbs(6).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture tractors required for the country(7).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture transformers and other electrical appliances required for the country (8).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for manufacturing required number of scooters (9).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to industrialise drought prone and backward areas (10).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect hand made match industry from machine made match industry(11).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to break monopolies in industries(12).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get profits in many nationalised industrial projects (13).]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase subsidy to industries to be started in famine stricken areas(14).]

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting mini industrial estates in rural areas(19).]

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop rural industries(20).]

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing Khadi industry(21).]

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase financial assistance to rural industries(22).]

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over closed engineering units in West Bengal, Bombay and Tamil Nadu(34).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in setting up paper plants in Nowgong and Cachar (35).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reported cancellation of orders pending with Larsen and Toubro and Jessops for paper machinery (36).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better and adequate housing facilities to the industrial workers(37).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up industries in backward areas in the country (38).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend assistance to Kerala Government to implement their policy of setting up mini industrial estates(39).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve an integrated national policy on industrial estates to create further avenues of employment(40).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set right affairs in HEC Ranchi resulting in heavy loss of production(41).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up work in cement factory at Valayee(42).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase cement production in the country(43).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the demands of cement workers(44).]

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN**  
**Badagara:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are very grateful to Mr. George Fernandes for making an outline, though a very sketchy and brief one, of what is supposed to be the Janata Thrust on industrial development. The former Minister had been replaced by a Houdini trick of the Prime Minister! He had been threatening to come forward with a white paper and he had been threatening to come before the House with details of his industrial policy! The Prime Minister, probably, for his own reasons, has decided to replace him with a man who by all accounts is more dynamic. Mr. George Fernandes has taken the first opportunity to give us an outline to suggest that the Janata Party is not full of false promises and false signals. I would now like to go into some of the brief remarks that he has made.

Not only that, because he has accepted the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, I would like to go into some of the remarks and speeches made by some of his colleagues, not excluding the Home Minister Mr. Charan Singh who has put forward his own theory of economic development.

What is the Janata frame work besides its emphasis on neo-Gandhism, besides its emphasis on various things like 'Welfare for all'?

लोका : समस्तां : सुन्निमो भवन्तु ।

It is a very very, desirable concept. This is what you find in Janata Manifesto, besides of course a kind of vicarious asceticism! I am sure that Mr. George Fernandes at least remembers those phrases, of 'Widowed Gandhians and sterile marxists, who had done damage to this country to use a devastating phrase of late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

I find the same in the Janata Party manifesto as well as in various other pronouncements of their Spokesmen—of that of 'widowed Gandhians'. Now let us go into some of these things because they are relevant to the consideration of the Industrial Policy of the Janata Government at this stage; because we do not know the operational guidelines, we do not know how they are going to function except for the brief remarks that have just been made on the floor of the House. Mr. Charan Singh in a recent speech said that he was against all controls and regulations, that he would prohibit big industry from entering into many areas and that he would want them to produce only for exports. But Mr. Mohan Dharia says that he is against export-led growth. When Mr. Charan Singh would want 50 per cent of the products of the large-scale industries to be reserved exclusively for exports, Mr. Mohan Dharia says, "We are against export-led growth; this export led growth is the policy of the Congress Government". I am happy Mr. George Fernandes said that he would not allow the public sector to die and he quoted Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, I presume. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and other leading lights of the Janata Party have been going around at least in the South—in Cochin, Trivandrum and various other places—almost re-echoing the very same sentiments as those quoted by the Minister for Industries just now and repeating almost the very same words which he has just now quoted. If I knew that he would be quoting, I would have quoted back! I am happy he said there would be curb on monopolies, whereas Mr. Charan Singh said, "We are not for controls" and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said, "The present regulatory framework has to be changed, not excluding curbs on monopolies." From all these utterances, I can only conclude that this is a mindless party and a mindless Government at least as far as industrial policy is concerned. If was all right to be so in February or March, but it is most unpardonable to

be so after staying in power for 100 days. Their inability to evolve a proper policy has been further confirmed by the replacement of the Minister of Industry, as I said, by a Houdini trick of the Prime Minister.

Let us look at the budget which has the imprimatur of the Cabinet. Mr. Fernandes talks about curbing monopolies, but this budget contains so many concessions to the monopoly houses in the private sector. Mr. Madhu Limaye had characterised the budget correctly and I agree with his assessment. What are the concessions he has given to closely-held companies and in regard to capital gains tax? How does he deal with the small scale industries, radio and tool manufacturers? This is the Janata projection! Mr. Fernandes talks of the magnetic attraction that the cities hold for large-scale industries. It is not only night life but there are various other considerations. I thought this remark should not have come from the Industries Minister. What else do we find in the budget? Denigration of the public sector. The Industries Minister tried to run away by quoting Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. He cannot run away from the budget speech of the Finance Minister, H. M. Patel where at page 5, it is said:

"Primacy of agriculture does not imply indifference towards or neglect of, modern industry. All that it implies is that in so far as a larger proportion of investible resources available to the public sector is diverted to agricultural development, resources for industrial growth will have to be found increasingly by enterprises themselves generating larger internal resources of their own through more efficient operation as well as more effective pricing policies."

There are many more to be quoted. Whatever else may be, you will have to do violence to facts to sug-

gest that the Congress Government in 30 years did not pay sufficient attention to agriculture and by reducing everything to the level of your manifesto, all the complex continental problems of a very complex, diverse economy to a single set of crucial issues, do you think you can run away from your responsibility? It is total misinterpretation of the history of Indian planning to suggest that agriculture has been neglected.

What has been going on during the last 100 days has been steady undermining of the public sector, whatever else the Minister for Industries may have said here. What was conceived by Jawaharlal Nehru as pace-setter, to quote Mr. Bahuguna's words yesterday, for the economy, what was sought to be in charge of commanding heights of economy is sought to be debilitated, whereas there has been, at least the Minister should know, an all round growth in turnover and profitability, investment, sales and capacity utilisation in the public sector. Its gross profit has gone up from Rs. 146 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 668 crores in 1975-76, a rise of 290 per cent and a net profit of Rs. 306 crores, a rise of almost unbelievable 1400 per cent.

You say there is no systematic denigration. What happened in the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi? I would like to find out what the Minister, who has just been replaced by you, did there. I would quote from 'The Times of India' dated June 23, 1977:

"One of the major reasons for the difference in the performance is that morale is high in steel, but sagging in heavy industry. Some prominent Janata leaders, particularly the Industries Minister, have persistently been running down heavy industry in public speeches as well as in all committee meetings."

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan].

Now, you have only to go through the production figures of the last 100 days which cannot be denied in the Heavy Engineering complex in Ranchi.

Now, I come to Bharat Heavy Electricals. Another corporate plant of that great organisation which is one of the greatest heavy electrical firms today in the world, about which every Indian should be proud of is in jeopardy, thanks to this Minister. And REMCO which is a subsidiary of BHEL, has been asked even to give up its programme, even after the tooling has been over on industrial electronic items and still the Minister maintains that he would still do everything at his command to protect the public sector. As I pointed out earlier, the contradictions in Janata Party and pulls and counter-pulls and the domination of a section of people who are basically against the idea of industry itself would compel the Minister not to come forward with clear-cut policy formulations.

What is the strategy of industrialisation? It is not only to raise the national output and to achieve self-sustained growth, but also to have more even income distribution and social equity to promote regional development; and above all to acquire confidence in the future and use of our highly developed manpower resources. Can this be achieved by the policy formulations of the Janata party?

I will come back to Mr. Charan Singh. He wants to reserve the large-scale sector to produce only for exports. I agree, that though the whole process of industrialization in the country has achieved many things for us, thanks to the far-reaching wisdom of Jawaharlal Nehru, several distortions have also appeared. That is why the noted economist Charles Betteheim called in the path of 'pseudo-industrialization.' Firstly, it

is the high capital intensity of Indian industry. It costs Rs. 32,890/- for every job in projects financed by the ICICI. This was an earlier estimate. This was in 1968. Now it must have gone up.

More important is the demand pattern. Given the present level of incomes both in the rural and urban sectors, and considering the dimensions of our poverty, we cannot sell many industrial goods in the country. This was proved in a study undertaken which said this about our industrial sector:

"An important feature of the Indian economy is the very narrow and distorted nature of industrial structure in the country. Basically, all the industries in general, and consumer goods industries in particular, cater by and large to the demands of a very small section of the rural and urban elite."

In 1969, out of the total urban market of industrial goods—which was at Rs. 1600 crores—Rs. 568 crores worth or more than 35 per cent of it was consumed by the top 10 per cent urban rich; and again out of Rs. 4600 crores—worth of rural market—this is very crucial for the Janata party—the 10 per cent rural rich consumed goods worth Rs. 1724 crores—that is, 37.6 per cent. That is a basic constraint of Indian industry and it is this distortion in the demand structure. I would argue that the main constraint is not only capacity utilization. Under utilization of capacity also plays its role apart from power and other constraints mentioned by the Minister. The built in capacity cannot be utilized because they do not have the wherewithal to buy the goods turned out. That is the crucial problem.

That is why agriculture is important. Unless you have thorough-going land reforms in this country, unless you have a fundamental transforma-

tion of the agrarian scene, you cannot put money in the pockets of the people, particularly in the larger rural market. Mr. Charan Singh has already declared that there is going to be no further ceiling and no talk of land reforms! I will quote the new Finance Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ashoke Mitra, who was also the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. He says:

"Unless the institutional issues afflicting the Indian agrarian scene are first resolved, it is fairly pointless to expatiate on the Arcadia that would be brought about through the development of agriculture, agro-industries, small and cottage industries."

These deformities will remain as long as these demand and product patterns continue. You cannot solve this problem unless you engineer a fundamental transformation of the agrarian scene, which the Janata Party is not committed to, and which it is going to sabotage.

Another crucial point is the question of regional imbalances. It is very vital. I have been shouting in this House hoarse about it, not with much result. I am sure that possibly the same things might continue. But I wish to warn the House that the entire future of our country is at stake, if you do not pay enough attention to this.

We had made two or three important contributions, particularly in the backward area development programme, on the basis of what is known as the Pande Committee Report, which is politically not a very feasible report for various reasons. Now the whole point is what happened to the subsidy of 15 per cent that went into the backward area development programme? It went into the monopoly houses; it went into the pockets of a few and it also went into the peripheral region. It went into the hands of the old entrepre-

neurs and to the same product pattern. This is such an issue which can have, regardless of our differences on parties, very serious consequences for the country. I do not want to say anything about one State or the other. That is not the point. You will see that much of the development has gone into the three highly industrialised States of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, where you also have three highly centralised industrial regions—Bombay-Poona, Calcutta-Asansol and Madras. This has been the nucleus of our industrial development. Unless you pay attention to this very serious problem by changing the criteria for investment, I am sure it will only be utilized again by the monopolists whom you want to curb.

There is a lot of talk of regulatory framework. Obviously, as the former Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam, pointed out in his budget speech whatever Shri George Fernandes, Shri Chandrasekhar or Shri Madhu Limaye might say, there are a lot of people in the Janata Party who believe in the Swatantra ideology.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):**  
It is a democratic party.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:**  
May be a democratic party, but it has a projection of certain Swatantra ideology. I am not saying that you are a Swatantrite! Undoubtedly, the fact remains that these projections are very visible in this budget and various other pronouncements of Shri Subramaniam Swamy and others. I am not for bureaucratic controls at all. There are many controls, like control on automobiles, which is meaningless. At the same time, it is very amusing to see that there is no price control on truck chassis, which is used for mass transport and transportation of goods. There is price control on automobiles and cement, 40 per cent of which is

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

consumed by the Government. One of the sources of black money generation in our economy has been this bureaucratic control. Instead of using this in key areas and presssing it hard and implementing it, it was given such an even spread that practically in every industrial commodity you were generating black money, whether it is cement, fertilizer or hundred other items, to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,500 crores a year, while at the same time compromising on the regulatory framework in its details in key areas of industrial production.

I am glad that something has come out by way of a pronouncement, official pronouncement, regarding the attitude towards monopolies. But I would point out that even if the Congress Government had not done it, there is no reason why you should not enforce the MRTP Act very effectively. I would also ask him to consider whether the definition of "dominant undertaking" in the MRTP Act should not undergo a change. I remember once Mr. Madhu Limaye had brought forward a Bill in this House. Now that they are demanding that they should be scaled up to Rs. 75 crores, the definition and various other loopholes in the MRTP are very crucial, but I know that, now that the Janata Party has become the sanctuary of vested interests, not only the native ones but of those who have shifted their loyalties from the Congress to the Janata Party, it would be very difficult for them to pursue this path.

An equally important point which has not been clarified by the Minister in his preliminary remarks is their attitude towards multi-nationals. It was fashionable earlier in this House—we had heard even the Congress Ministers, not to speak of Opposition Members—to say that if the Soviet Union could call Fiat or Monsanto Chemicals and various other multi-nationals why not we? But there is

a crucial difference. The Soviet Union, after 40 years of socialist development, with a rich capital base, with a powerful technological and material base can absorb foreign technology without damage to its independence and its sovereignty or the essential features of its economy, but not so India, though we are not as backward as was made out by the Minister, because he wanted to have a dig at the Congress Government and Congress policies. But some of its architects of our policy are sitting there, not excluding the Prime Minister. He cannot run away from the responsibility of Congress policies. He was in the Working Committee, he was a Minister for 15 or 20 years. Not only was he the Finance Minister, he was a very important man besides being the Finance Minister. Not all Finance Ministers are important that way!

So, it is very important to remember that we have a diversified economy and that though we have achievements, we have still not reached that point when we can have a large infusion of multi-national participation in key or sophisticated industries. It will also lead only to export-led growth. Shri Charan Singh wants fifty per cent of the production of large scale sector to be marked for export, as though we are not susceptible to the international market mechanism at all, as though whatever you produce in Meerut or Ghaziabad will be absorbed by the international market! It will only make you more susceptible to the influence of the multi-nationals.

Another important thing is the choice of technology. Multi-nationals, with their global operations, have a technology which is wholly irrelevant to our conditions except in terms of exports, and now that the Minister has said that we should go in for labour-intensive technology, for pro-

motion of rural and urban employment, there is no choice other than to close the door to them except in some areas where it might be necessary. So, I would like to get a clarification on this point.

About the role of small-scale and cottage industries, there has been a lot of talk about it. The Ford Foundation expert, Mr. Eugene Staley, was brought here, and for a long time this talk has been going on, but the most important question is whether we can turn to the historical experience of Japan or other countries to our advantage and whether they should have an autonomous or ancillary role.

He referred to the tiny sector. There are many genuine individuals in the tiny sector.

It is also this tiny sector which has been indulging in blackmarketing of scarce raw materials. I can give you a number of examples. So, it is not only the question of organisation but it is also a question whether you are going to put all kinds of raw materials, credit, etc. into the pocket of these people. It is only in areas of considerable agricultural growth as in Ludhiana where this technology as well as this pattern of industrial organisation can effectively function. But, ultimately, the choice of technology rests with those who own the means of production. It cannot be decided by anyone else.

Similarly, with regard to cottage industries, this strategy was tried earlier for solution of the rural unemployment. I do not know whether as a strategy it is preferable to rural works programme but it was also tried. Now the officials will undoubtedly, argue and say it is inflationary in impact because everybody is afraid of deficit financing. I am not afraid of deficit financing to that extent. You have just mentioned about rural unemployment and they will say ru-

ral works programme will have inflationary impact." Dr. Lohia used to talk about land army project which was dear to him and rural works programme. What is not possible through cottage industry may be possible in the alternate strategy of rural employment through rural works programme. The difficulty with our cottage industries is that its expansion is only possible at the expense of more efficient and lower unit cost competitors. Markets have no use for their products. Their full price cannot be realised in the market. So, it has to operate on subsidies. And it cannot operate on the basis of local demand. With the poor assets position of our artisans, they cannot stock raw materials etc. If you funnel credit into them, you will get into difficulty. So, this is an area of serious policy challenge. I wish Mr. George Fernandes all success in this.

But, I will conclude by quoting from a study undertaken by Hemalata Dandekar and Sulabha Brahame of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune:

"With the commercialisation of crops a villager both sells his product to the city and buys his inputs there. In the process he becomes more closely linked into the urban complex. Rural demand is thus being increasingly satisfied by products of the factory sector. With improved bus and truck service villagers have gained better access to the city and are now accustomed to getting more goods and services there. This applies to even the poorest in the village as is seen from the daily purchases of the Lapur (Maharashtra) agricultural workers." And again "Given the present trend of commercialisation of crops, distribution of land and other assets in the village and the present resource base, it is unrealistic to conceive of building up rural industries that utilise local products to meet local demand."

## [Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

As I said, I am all for it. But I am not sure you will succeed because it depends on many other basic and fundamental questions. I would say, whatever has been emphasized in the remarks made earlier by the hon. Minister, whatever we can see through the thin or thick veil of the Janata Party's industrial policy, is an unconcealed preference for private sector, denigration of public sector in the name of decentralisation, new capacity being created, for private sector, and talk of no nationalisation. These are some of the major things plus plenty of concessions in Mr. Patel's Budget.

Before I conclude, I refer to a very crucial point. There is a small unit in your Ministry called, a commission of inquiry into the Birla House. In the Report of the Ministry, on p. 56, in para 2, it is stated:

"The inquiry by the Commission is in various stages in respect of different matters. Two public hearings were held in respect of item (ii) above during the year under report."

I can say, this is what was done by the Government. This is going to be a touch stone not only for the Janata Party but also for my old comrade George Fernandes. While I wish him all luck, I have to say that you cannot repeat the path of Brazil or any other country as is sought to be developed by your friends of the Janata Party while there is no alternative to a vigorous programme of industrialisation to resolve the basic contradictions but also to create a strong self-reliant economy and the prosperous country.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल मैं इस सभा की कार्यवाही में ज्यादा हिस्सा नहीं लेता। लेकिन कल जब मैंने एकोनामिक टाइम्स देखा तो मुझे लगा कि आज के विवाद में मुझे भी भागीदारी करनी चाहिए। यह पहले पूछ पर खबर छपी है बम्बई में :

"Shares react. Pivotal scripts suffered a set-back in unofficial deals late in the evening here today following the announcement of a minor reshuffle of portfolios in the Union Cabinet."

Century, for instance, which rose from the official closing of Rs. 485.50 to Rs. 487 declined to Rs. 480 in later deals. Gujarat State Fertiliser declined from Rs. 574 to Rs. 568 while there were sellers at Rs. 43.25 for Gwalior Rayon."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जैसे ही मेरे मित्र की नियुक्ति उद्योग मंत्री के नाते हुई वैसे ही सेन्युरी वालों को और ग्वालियर रेयान वालों को इतनी घबराहट क्यों हो गई? क्या वे सोचते थे कि नए उद्योग मंत्री नन्काल विगता कंसर्न का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देंगे? मेरा जहां तक व्याल है सरकार की नीति से न डीनेशनलाइजेशन के मामले में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है और न नैशनलाइजेशन के मामले में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है, तब किर इस घबराहट का कारण क्या है? यदि वह यह समझते हैं कि नये मंत्री इनके द्वारा जो रिंगतखोरी, करों की चोरी और इनके उद्योग के संचालन में जो बेईमानी चलती है, उस के ऊपर कठोर नियन्त्रण रखेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इनका यह भय स्वाभाविक है, सभी उद्योगपतियों को ऐसा भय रखना चाहिए।

अभी हम ने अपने लायक दोस्त की तकरीर सुनी, वे भूल गए विजय 11 वर्षों में हमारे देश में उन के नेता का अधिराज्य रहा, इस लिए इन 11 वर्षों में जो क़़छु भी हुआ है उस की जिम्मेदारी जनता सरकार या जनता पार्टी पर नहीं है, बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी की है।

विगत 25-30 वर्षों में कुछ निर्देशक बहसे हमारे देश में चलीं, जैसे निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विवाद। मैं इस को इस लिए निर्देशक कहता हूँ— ईमानदारी से सोचा जाय तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिए भी विशाल कार्यक्षेत्र है और अगर निजी क्षेत्र भी ईमानदारी से काम करेगा तो उन के लिए भी कार्य क्षेत्र सीमित नहीं है बहुत बड़ा कार्य क्षेत्र है। इस लिए इस बहस में कुछ तथ्य हैं— ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। अब एक नई बहस हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने छेड़ी है—बड़े उद्योग बनाम-छांटे उद्योग। अगर वे जनता पार्टी का घोषणा-पत्र जरा नौर में पढ़ें तो उन को पता चलेगा कि जनता पार्टी ने कभी यह नहीं कहा है कि मुल्क में जितने बड़े उद्योग हैं, हैं वही इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उन को हम लोग समाप्त करने वाले हैं। जनता पार्टी ने यह कहा है कि जहां छोटे उद्योगों के जरिए लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति सम्भव है, वहा हम प्रयास करेंगे कि छोटे उद्योग हों, कुटीर-उद्योग हों। लेकिन राष्ट्र हित में जहां बड़े उद्योग लगाने की जरूरत है, वहां निश्चित रूप से वडे उद्योगों का विकास किया जायगा। अब हम जानते हैं—इस्पात का कारखाना कुटीर उद्योग में नहीं लग सकता है, तो इतने हम लोग बेवकूफ नहीं हैं कि उस को कुटीर उद्योग में लगायें। इस लिए उन को समझ लेना चाहिए कि हमारी नीति क्या है।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने पूर्वोत्तर भारत का उल्लेख किया—वहां मड़कों की, संचार साधनों की जो स्थिति है, उस से आप अवगत हैं। क्या आप समझते हैं कि हैबी इण्डस्ट्रीज उस इलाके में लगाई जा सकती है? उन इलाकों में तो छोटे उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों के जरिए ही बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल

किया जा सकता है। इस तरह के अनाप-शनाप आरोप लगाने के बजाय जनता पार्टी की जो नीतियां हैं, उन को समझने का प्रयास उन्हीं कृष्णन जी करेंगे तो काफी रोशनी उन को मिलेगी।

अब जहां तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र का सवाल है—सच्चाई तो यह है कि दोनों क्षेत्रों में भयंकर खराबियां हैं। आप निजी क्षेत्र को देखिये—कुछ क्षेत्र जल्द ऐसे हैं जहां आप देखेंगे कि कार्यक्षमता अच्छी है, लेकिन उस में बेइमानी है, मुनाफ़ा-खोरी है, करों की चोरी है—ये सारे दोष हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश में कभी-कभी लगता है—सही मानों में पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था अभी भी चल रही है। लेकिन इस के बारे में मुझे सन्देह है, तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह सामन्ती पूँजीवाद है, क्योंकि जो बड़े-बड़े घराने हैं उद्योगपतियों के, उन के जो बच्चे हैं, पोते हैं नाती हैं, चाहे योग्य हों या न हों, बड़े-बड़े कारखानों का व्यवस्थापक उन को बनाया जाता है और उन के हाथ में वे सौंप दिये जाते हैं। किसी भी आधुनिक पूँजीवादी देश में आप देखें, अमेरिका की फोर्ड कम्पनी को आप जानते हैं कि वह भी पब्लिक कम्पनी हो गई और उसकी व्यवस्था का जो काम है, मैनेजमेंट का काम है, जो कुशल मैनेजर हैं, उनके हाथ में है। लेकिन हमारे देश में यह स्थिति नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं बाद में अंज कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र में केवल सामन्तवाद और विशिष्ट परिवारों का असर है। यही हमारा दोष नहीं है। दूसरा हमारा दोष यह है कि हरेक उद्योगपति का परिवार कितने ही कारखाने और कम्पनियां चलाने का प्रयास करते हैं। बिल्ला जी कपड़ा और एल्युमिनियम से लेकर मटर के डिब्बे तैयार करने तक में अपना हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। टाटा इस्पात, बिजली से लेकर नेलसन रेडियो पैदा करने जैसे सभी क्षेत्रों में अपना

## [श्री मधु लिमय]

दखल रखते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आर्थिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो तो इसके अलावा कोई अन्य चारा नहीं है कि नये कुशल एन्टरप्रिन्योर्स को प्रोत्साहन दें। ऐसे एन्टरप्रिन्योर्स को प्रोत्साहन देना होगा जो बिरला और टाटा के अधीन न रह कर स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने उद्योग चलाएं। अगर यह नहीं होगा तो मैं आपसे—कहता हूं कि आप लाख भाषण दीजिए, घोषणापत्र तैयार कीजिए, उद्योगों में जो आर्थिक केन्द्रीकरण है, वह खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। यह क्यों नहीं होने वाला है? इसलिए नहीं होने वाला है कि ये जो बड़े बड़े परिवार हैं, इनका नौकरशाही के ऊपर इतना असर रहता है जो कि आपसे या किसी से छिपा नहीं है। ये आई०सी०एस० और आई०ए०एस० अधिकारी जब सेवा निवृत हो जाते हैं तो इनको इन उद्योगों में महत्व-पूर्ण जगहें मिलती हैं। अब उनके नीचे काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं, वाहे वह एडीशनल सेकेटरी हों, वाहे ज्वाइंट सेकेटरी हों, क्या आप उनसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वे अपने को अपने ऊपर वाले अधिकारी के प्रभाव से, दबाव से मुक्त रख सकेंगे? क्या उन पर उस सेवा निवृत अधिकारी का दबाव या प्रभाव नहीं होगा? घूसखोरी की बात आप छोड़ दीजिए। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि अफसरशाही और निजी क्षेत्र का ऐसा गन्दा रिश्ता बन गया है जिसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सका है। इसमें राजनीतिज्ञों का भी हित बम गया है। कौन नहीं जानता कि राष्ट्रपति से लेकर मन्त्रियों तक के लिए या उनके परिवारों के लिए बड़ी बड़ी विदेशी कम्पनियों, पूजीवादी कम्पनियों, देशी पूजीवादी कम्पनियों में स्थान पैदा किये जाते हैं। योग्यता हो न हो, उन्हें इन पदों पर आसीन किया जाता है। क्योंकि लायसेंस पाने समय, लोस और कर्ज पाने समय ये लोग इन कम्पनियों की मदद करते हैं। यह इन्होंनो मिर

टाइम्स कोई सपात्रशादी अवश्यक नहीं है। मैं बताता हूं इसने इसके बारे में क्या लिखा है—

"In the absence of a proper phasing of licences, there were certain pressures on the financial institutions for rupee funds and foreign exchange resources. The successful entrepreneurs in the process pre-empted industrial capacities and encouraged concentration of economic power."

जब तक अधिकारीहो, राजनीति और बड़े बड़े उद्योगस्थियों के बोच जो रिश्ता है, गंदा रिश्ता है, इसको समाप्त नहीं किया जाता तब तक आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीय-करण को प्रक्रिया रूप नहीं पायेगी।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Are you going to nationalise all Birla concerns? What is your policy?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, let the hon. Member have his say.

श्री मधु लिमय: श्रीदूषिक क्षेत्र की ममत्यायें बड़ी कम्पनेकप हैं। इन्हें किसी जादू को डगड़ो से तो मुक्तजाता नहीं जा सकता। इसको जरा गहराई में जा कर सोचिए।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि विषय तीस साल में जो पूँजी लगाने का काम था और हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में और श्रीदूषिक नीति में जो बड़े बड़े लक्ष्य घोषित किए गए थे वो तो में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है। कौन नहीं जानता कि देश में काले धन की अर्थ व्यवस्था जिप को ममानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था उसके चलते जो ऐयासी का सामान था, अमीरों की खजत का जितना समान था उसको पैदावार बढ़ती चली गई है, इनवेस्टमेंट के बिना, पूँजीकरण के बिना यह पैदावार बढ़ती नहीं है। आप इसके जिम्मेदार थे। जिस पूँजी की आवश्यकता राष्ट्रीयजीवन के लिए, आवश्यक उद्योगों के निर्माण के लिए थी उस सीमित पूँजी

को टैलीविजन एयर कंडिशनर, रेफिजरेटर, और मोटर गाड़ी आदि उद्योगों में लगाने दिया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो थोड़ा बहुत काले पेसे के बिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया था उसके बाद इन चीजों के लिए जो मांग थी वह कम हो गई। आपके भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मुहम्मदाण्यम साहब ने क्या किया? हम लोगों को जेल में आपने रखा और इवार जनता के हित के कौन से काम कर रहे थे? आप कंसेशन दे रहे थे रेफिजरेटरों के लिए, टेलीविजन के लिए और बड़े लोगों की खपत की जो चीजें हैं उन के लिए आप करों को कम करते जा रहे थे। अन्तर्मुखी बन कर आपको सोचना चाहिए। पिछले तीस साल में आपने क्या किया? जनता पार्टी में नुक्स निकालने का काम करें तो यह ठीक नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ जहर आप टोका करें क्योंकि तुका राम ने कहा है: निन्दक नियरे राखिये आंगन कुटी छवाय। जो निन्दा करने वाला है उसको घर के नजदीक रखना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं जहर चाहता हूँ कि ये मेरी बगल में बैठें।

एक सवाल आया बीमार कारखानों और मिलों का। यह कहा गया कि इनका टेक ओवर करो। आपके लिए तो और कोई रास्ता नहीं सिवाय टेक ओवर और नैशनलाइजेशन के। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये मिलें और कारखाने बीमार क्यों पड़ते हैं? ये पूँजीवादी लोग इन में से मलाई निकालें, बेईमानी करें, करों की चोरी करें, कच्चे माल की खरीद में, दूसरी चीजों की खरीद में और पैसा निकालते जाएं और फिर सरकार का दायित्व हो जाए यह कैसी विडम्बना है। सब से बड़े पूँजीवादी के और उनकी बेईमानी के समर्थक आप लोग रहे हैं जिन्होंने

कारखानों और मिलों को बीमार होने दिया। एक एक करके मैं आपको इतिहास बताता हूँ। मैं प्रारम्भ करता हूँ जयपुर उद्योग से (ध्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है। अब जो सरकार बनी है उस में कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि मंत्रियों में सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री की रहेगी और उससे हम, लोग भागेंगे नहीं और मेरा रुचाल है कि मोरारजी भाई भी नहीं भागेंगे।

आप जयपुर उद्योग की बात सुनें। शायद श्री उम्मीदवाला जयपुर उद्योग को नहीं जानते। यह भी एक बड़े उद्योगपतियों के परिवार के कब्जे से रहा है। सेंट्रल बैंक के बड़े अफसर ने यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी जो मेरे हाथ में आई है। उस में से कुछ हिस्सा मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उनके शब्दों में ही यह चीजे सामने आएगी तो अच्छा रहेगा।

"Jaipur Udyog Ltd. which has been banking with us since inception, started showing signs of sickness from around 1968 onwards and incurred a loss of Rs. 79.33 lacs in 1971-72 which has continuously increased since then: the accumulated losses as on the 30th June, 1975 were of the order of Rs. 12.30 crores as against the capital and reserves aggregating Rs. 400.64 lacs.

The main causes of JUL's unsatisfactory working have been as under:—

(i) continued fall in production arising out of complete neglect of the plant;

(ii) paucity of funds due to large-scale diversion of funds through their sole-selling agents-BOPL.

यह जो सोल सैलिंग एंजेसी है यह भी एक तरीका है लूट मचाने का।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

(iii) managerial misdemeanours in the areas of sales, purchases and expenditure.

In September, 1975, a stage came, when because of paucity of funds arising out of mounting cash losses, the Company had to suspend their operations"

फिर क्या हुआ ? साढे तीन हजार मजदूर बेकार होने लगे तो ट्रेड यूनियन वाले सब दिल्ली दौड़े कि कुछ करो। और नतीजा क्या हुआ ? नतीजा यह हुआ :

"The nursing programme, inter alia contemplated that the Company would need a sum of Rs. 12 crores (revised estimates Rs. 14 crores) to be provided by the Bank, term landing institutions, deferment of excise duty by the Central Government and sales tax and royalty by the State Government of Rajasthan and also by sale of certain surplus properties".

इसके बाद भी अरेजेमेंट क्या हुआ, मालूम है ?

"Shri Alok P. Jain may remain as Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors and the Management."

बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है इसलिये नहीं जाना है मैं इसमें। तो यह आप करते रहे 1968 से। कौन प्रधान मन्त्री थे ? और अन्त में यह नरसिंग प्रोग्राम जब लिया गया और 14 करोड़ रुपया जब दिया गया उस समय भी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी थीं।

अब दूसरे परिवार के बारे में देखिये। वह परिवार कैसे बना मुझे मालम नहीं। इनमें अधिक बेईमान शायद ही आपको कोई मिलेगा। यह हैं कापड़िया। आप समय देंगे तो सारी तस्वीर पूरे इण्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर की मैं रखूँगा। आप यह न समझें कि मैं इधर नहीं आता हूँ तो जानकारी नहीं रखता हूँ। यह 1968 में जब हमारे दिवंगत श्री फखरुदीन अली इम्रमद इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर थे उस समय

मैंने कापड़िया की बेईमानी के बारे में उनको एक भेजोरेन्डम दिया था। उसके बाद उसके ऊपर कोई कार्यबाही नहीं हुई। एक कम्पनी के बाद एक कम्पनी वह छीनते गये और एक बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रियल एम्पायर हो गई और उसमें मुधीर कापड़िया थे जो आपके प्रिन्स आफ बैल्स के बड़े दोस्त थे—संजय गांधी के। मारुति लिमिटेड के यह डायरेक्टर भी थे। इन्होंने कोहिनूर मिल्स नाम की एक बड़ी मिल ली, हालांकि यह आपके क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है, श्री मोहन धारिया को आप बता दीजिये, मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री को जो भेजोरेन्डम दिया है उसमें से एक हिस्सा पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ :

"Kohinoor Mills was a sound concern only a few years back, but it has been completely ruined by the Kapadias during the last few years. Even before the promulgation of the Emergency, the Kohinoor Mills had begun to show losses. The loss for the year 1974 was over Rs. 38 lakhs. In the year 1975-76 the net loss carried down rose to Rs. 682 lakhs. The year 1976-77 was, if anything, worse than the previous years. The accumulated losses are now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 17 crores. It should be remembered that these losses are absolutely fictitious. The syphoning off of the funds of the Mills by the Kapadias is responsible for this state of affairs. In the matter of sale of cloth, evasion of excise, cotton purchase, purchase of dies and chemicals, purchase of machinery and spares, the documents showed either deflated or inflated values, and the margin was syphoned off. These enormous losses were a direct consequence of the fantastic advances made to the Kohinoor Mills by the Central Bank of India"

तो यह 1968 से या उसके पहले से मैं इस सदन में अरुण रोदन करता रहा— a cry in the wilderness लेकिन कुछ असर नहीं हुआ।

It is a cry in the wilderness nevertheless.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We have all supported you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Now what do you propose to do. You do something.

श्री भषु लिमये : लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि इकैकिटव एक्शन के लिये आपने मेरे साथ क्या सहयोग किया ? कोई सहयोग नहीं किया ।

इस कापड़िया का दूसरा कंसर्न ले लीजिये नेशनल रेयन कार्पोरेशन बहुत बड़ी कम्पनी है । यह आपके मन्त्रालय में आती है या नहीं, इसका मुझे पता नहीं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are all your Finance Minister's friends. I know how you are going to take action.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Don't worry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You take action. We are going to support you. There is no question of hiding anything.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: For God's sake, have some patience, Mr. Lakkappa.

इस नेशनल रेयन कम्पनी के बारे में यहां पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई है और हम लोगों के कहने पर और हाईकोर्ट के स्ट्रिक्चर्स के आधार पर कापड़िया को इस कम्पनी का नियन्त्रण और संचालन नहीं दिया गया । दो दूसरे निदेशक, डायरेक्टर्स नियुक्त किये गये । लेकिन यह कुछ समय के लिये हुआ । उसके बाद क्या हुआ, यह भी मैं एक मैमोरेंडम से पढ़ता हूँ, क्योंकि इससे समय बच जायेगा ।

"As soon as H. R. Gokhale took over the Department of Company Affairs, he started abusing his position for the benefit of his own person as well as his family. It soon became a must for Company Managements

to engage his daughters and sons-in-law as advocates, if they were to expect any special favour from the Company Law Department. The autonomy of the Company Law Board became a fiction, and members of the Company Law Board obeyed the oral commands of the Minister. The Control of National Rayon was deliberately handed over to Sudhir Kapadiya."

पह हुआ या नहीं ? कौनसा समर्थन किया आपने ?

अभी की स्थिति है, एक सनसनीखेज बान आपको और बताता हूँ । इसी नेशनल रेयन के श्री गूजर मल मोदी ने 1,000 शेयर बरीदे हैं । आपकी जानकारी के लिये बताता हूँ । कि एक शेयर का मूल्य 350 रुपये है । पेपर पर 100 रुपये लिया है । एक करोड़ कापड़िया ने मोदी से अन्डरटेबल लिया है । कहां से आया मोदी के पास यह पैसा ?

मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि, इस मदन में मैंने मोदी रबर का मामला उठाया था । आपकी फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन के जो प्रतिनिधि डायरेक्टर बनकर बैठ, उनको हमने ज्वायन्ट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने समन किया था । उस समय उनकी मदद कोन कर रहा था ? आपके यशपाल कपूर । (ध्यवधान)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: (Sholapur). What is all this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know this. As far as the time is concerned, I know what I have to do. I need not be reminded about time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Three months have gone and you have not taken any action.

श्री भषु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह मोदी का मामला उठाया था और मैंने सुन्दर्यम साहब को डाकुमेंटरी एवीडेंस दिया

### [ री मधु लिमय]

था। इन्होंने 50 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बोरी की थी, और वह डाकुमेंट्स शायद सदन के पंटज पर भी रख गये हैं। जब एमजेन्सी आई, तो हम लोग जेल में सड़ रहे थे और आप नोग मोदी रबर के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के बजाय, उनसे चुनाव का कोष इकट्ठा कर रहे थे।

अबी मुझे याद आया, एक नीति सरकार की रही है। मैं हमेशा इसके खिलाफ रहा, आप उस पर पुनर्विचार कोजिये।

the policy of converting loans into equity.

यह भी एक चालाकी है बड़े उद्योगपतियों की। मोदी रबड़ को फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज और बैंकों ने कैसे बहुत पैसा दिया है। अब मान लीजिये, इकिवटी में कन्वर्ट करते हैं तो भी बोरी तो बैंकों रहेगी। कम्पनी लासेज दिखाने लगें तो कोई डिविडेंड नहीं मिलेगा। कम-से-कम कर्जे पर इन्टरेस्ट तो मिलता था। सरकार जो भी तरकीब निकाले, हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्जीपतियों में यह खूबी है कि वे उम तरकीब का इस्तेमाल अपने स्वार्थ के लिए करेंगे।

जहां तक मल्टी-नेशनल्ज का प्रश्न है, मैं इसके बारे में भी बोलता रहा हूं। मैं पहले स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि मेरी नीति कोई विदेशियों के द्वेष से प्रेरित नहीं दुई है। जहां हम लोगों के पास टेकनालोजी नहीं है, जहां राष्ट्र-जीवन के लिए विदेशी सहायता की ज़रूरत है, वहां मैं विदेशी सहायता लेने के पक्ष में हूं। मेरे लिए कोई बैचारिक रुकावट, आइडियालोजिकल इनहिविशन, नहीं है। अगर पेट्रोलियम एक्स्प्लोरेशन जैसे क्षेत्रों में विदेश सहायता से फायदा होता है, तो वह ज़रूर लेनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आइडियालोजिकल इनहिविशन, बैचारिक बाधा, उत्तर नहीं होनी चाहिए। देश हित के लिए जो ज़रूरी है, वह करना चाहिए। अगर हमारे कुछ प्रगतिशील लोगों की पितृभूमि,

सोवियत रूस, कियट कम्पनी के साथ होल प्लांट के लिए टन्कों प्राजेक्ट, के लिए समझौता कर सकता है, तो क्या भारत सरकार राष्ट्र-जीवन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशियों के साथ समझौता न करे ?

लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां, या उनकी शाखायें हैं क्या वे सब राष्ट्र-जीवन के लिए आवश्यक हैं ? जैसे, दुथपेस्ट, दुथड्स, साबुन, कासमेटिक्स, बिस्किट्स, मिश्रेट्स, आईमक्रीम, और विद ड्यु एपालोजी ट्रिमेन वेसियर्ज... (प्रवासान) हम तीस साल तक लड़ते रहे, लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ ? नतीजा क्या हुआ, यह मैं इकानोमिक टाइम्स के शब्दों में बता देता हूं :

"The operation of these companies have caused a drain on India's slender foreign exchange reserves. Collaboration ventures accounting for over Rs. 2,000 crores worth of output result in an outflow of more than Rs. 90-100 crores from our payment for technical know-how, royalties, profits and dividends. Besides, wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India remitted Rs. 211.4 crores between 1968 and 1971 by way of profits, dividends and technical fees—Rs. 105.14 crores by way of dividends, Rs. 38.80 crores as profits, Rs. 51.61 crores as technical fees and Rs. 15.81 crores as royalties. The Finance Ministry recently informed the Lok Sabha that dividend remittances by these companies had increased since 1971 by nearly Rs. 12 crores per annum. There was also a rise in other remittances."

प्राजकल में कोई नोटिस नहीं देता हूं, लेकिन कोका कोला के बारे में मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव ज़रूर दिया है। मन्त्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि वह कल-परसों इस मन्त्रालय

में आये हैं, कि आठ लाख रुपये का एड हाक नाइसेंस कोका कोला को दिया गया है, और मेरी जानकारी—विश्वसनीय जानकारी है कि पांच लाख रुपये की रिश्वत ली गई है। मन्त्री महोदय अपनी अफसरशाही से, या गह मन्त्रालय से, इस बारे में इन्वेस्टिगेशन कराये। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात कहता हूँ। अगर जनता पार्टी की सरकार इसी तरह चलेगी, तो वह उसी रास्ते पर जायेगी, जिस रास्ते पर कॉप्रेस पार्टी गई है—उसका बड़ी अन्त होगा, जो कॉप्रेस पार्टी का हुआ है। मैं यह पहला मामला सदन के मामने रखने के लिए बाध्य हुआ हूँ। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इसकी जांच करें। नेशनल रेयन कॉर्पोरेशन में जो वपला हुआ है, उसकी भी वह जांच करें।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि कई तरह की नरी-नयी नीतियाँ निकली जिनके नाम पर बड़े लोगों को और हाथ पैर फैलाने का मौका दिया गया। एक का नाम था डाइवर्सिफिकेशन, दूसरे का नाम था एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन। कोका कोला को इसीनिए नाइसेंस दिया जा रहा था कि बड़ा एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन कर रहे थे। क्यों एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे थे—मछली और दूसरी इस तरह की चीजें बाहर भेज रहे थे जबकि यहाँ के लोगों को प्रोटीन नहीं मिलता। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है और मैं इसी लिए हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूँ कि जब तक इस देश के लोग गरीब हैं, जब तक उनकी सेहत और स्वास्थ्य का स्तर ऊँचा नहीं उठना है तब तक कम से कम खाद्य का जो सामान है उसको बाहर मत भेजिए। मैं अपील करता हूँ। आज तक कॉप्रेस पार्टी ने यह किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यह न करें। और दूसरी चीजों के आप उद्योग लगाइए, कारखाने खोलिए, उसमें पैदावार बढ़ाइए और वह आप निर्यात कीजिए लेकिन खाद्य का जो सामान है मेहरबानी करके उसका निर्यात मत कीजिए।

डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के बारे में मुझे तो तैयारी करने का मौका नहीं मिला। लेकिन मुझे

याद है चौथी लोकसभा में एशियन केबल्स का मामला मैंने उठाया था। उन्होंने बैईमानी से बहुत ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट किया था पौलीयन या ऐसी ही किसी चीज का, और बाद में डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के नाम पर इस बैईमानी पर चार्दर बिछायी गयी और वही गोयनका हैं जिन्होंने आपके लिए 8 लाख पोन्टर छापे बंगाल में। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मोदी रबर का जो मामला दबाया गया था उसको भी अब आप खोलिए, पूरा खोल दीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ठीक है हर चीज की प्रारिटी होती है। बड़ी मछली को पहले पकड़ो।

अब माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में दो बातें कहीं—अनकंसील्ड प्रेफरेंस फार प्राइवेट सेक्टर और डेनीप्रेशन आफ पब्लिक सेक्टर। तो यह तो जनता पार्टी की नीति नहीं है। कोई अगर यह उम्मीद कर रहा था कि ये डीनेशनलाइजेशन करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय के प्राथमिक भाषण से उसकी सफाई हो गई होगी नहीं तो जबाब में वह और सफाई करेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण किए पब्लिक सेक्टर में बहुत सा काम ही सकता है। इसके बारे में मेरी जो व्यक्तिगत राय है वह मैं रखता हूँ। मेरी समझ में कभी यह नहीं आया कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो बिजली की पैदावार होती है जसे रिहन्द प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश में है, उस रिहन्द प्रोजेक्ट की बिजली क्या सरकार को सबसे पहले किसानों को नहीं देनी चाहिए? वह सस्ते में शायद घाटा सहन करके विरला के एन्यूमिनियम के काग्जाने को दी गई।

श्रो के० पौ० उन्नीकृष्णन : किस ने दी?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप की सरकार ने दी।

श्री के० पौ० उन्नीकृष्णन : आपके सी० बी० गुप्ता ने दी। पिलर आफ दि जनता पार्टी ने दी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : देखिए, जनता पार्टी का अभी जन्म नहीं हुआ था।

मैं यह कह रहा था, आप को यह अनश्वारी डाक्स व्यू शायद लगेगा, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं उनसे लिए विजली देने की लिमिटेडारी लेने के पहले बयोंकि आपके पास रिसोर्सेज बहुत कम हैं, शीमित हैं, एन्टरप्रेन्योरियल टेलेन्ट्स भी कम हैं सरकार के पास, इमलिए जो भी आप बिजली देंदा करें, आप कहें इस बात को कि वह बिजली हम काश्तकारों को, छोटे उद्योगों को और कुटीर उद्योगों को देंगे और वडे लोगों के लिए पावर शार्टेज हो रही है तो नेट देम हैब देयर कैप्टिव प्लान्ट्स। आप 15 मान की गारण्टी उनको दे दीजिए। यह मैं आपको साफ कह रहा हूं। लोग इसे कहेंगे कि यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं? समाजवादी सदस्य होते हुए भी मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि ऐट दिस स्टेज आफ अवर डेवलपमेंट, सरकार सब काम नहीं कर सकती है और जनता पार्टी की सरकार को यह बात समझ जेनी चाहिए। इस में समाजवाद—विशेषी कोई बात नहीं है। अगली लिमिटेशन्स को समझ जेना चाहिए, नहीं तो जो स्थिति काग्रेस पार्टी ही हुई वही आप की भी होगी। अगर आप काश्तकारों को, छोटे उद्योगों को और कुटीर उद्योगों को बिजली दे सकेंगे तो यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

आज मुझे याद आया, मणिपुर में 1973 में पार्लियामेंटरी कैंसनेटिव कमेटी की बैठक मेरे कहने पर हुई थी। पूरे नायं ईस्टन रीजन के लिए, नागालैण्ड के लिए, मणिपुर के लिए लोकटाक हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट का बड़ा महत्व है। उसमें कोई गैस मिली? एकमालोजन हुआ। कोई कार्यवाही एमरजेंसी में नहीं हुई। अब एनर्जी मिनिस्टर नहीं है लेकिन मैं एनर्जी मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं ठु शो सम मोर एनर्जी।

I request the Energy Minister to show some more energy.

एनर्जी मिनिस्टर कुछ ज्यादा एनर्जी दिखाएं। इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर अभी पूर्वोत्तर भारत के दौरे में आये हैं, वे उन से पूछें कि लोटक प्राजेक्ट का क्या होगा? पावर जनरेशन फॉर्ड-लाइजर, पट्रोलियम एक्सप्लोरेशन—इन मब्दों बारे में सोचना होगा। कॉम्प्रेस पार्टी और उन की सरकार ने कॉर्इ प्राप्टिव प्लानिंग इस देश का नहीं किया। इकानामिक सबै इसके लिये क्या बोलता है—काइसिज कैसे आया और कौन इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है—मैं इसके बारे में बतलाता हूं। एमरजेंसी में इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन के गीत बहुत गाये जाते थे—लेकिन इकानामिक सबै कहता है—

"The recovery in industrial production during 1975-76 tended to be mainly in the electricity and coal sector and the metallurgical and chemical and allied industries which are heavy consumers of power."

अमन्त्रुलन पैदा हो गया—

Most consumer goods industries did not show any appreciable increase in production.

मेरा मुझाव है कि वरीयता के आधार पर लक्ष्य तैयार किया जाय। आप हैं, मोहन धारिया जी हैं और आप के खाड़ मत्ती हैं, इस लिये कि शुगर-बनस्पति उनके हाथ में है, कपड़ा बगरह धारिया जी के हाथ में है, बाकी के उद्योग आप के हाथ में हैं,—प्राप-तीनों पूंजीपतियों को बुलायें। एक-एक इण्डस्ट्री-वाइज कान्फ्रेन्स कीजिए—राष्ट्र जीवन के लिये पैदावार बढ़ाना जरूरी है, आप की आवश्यकताएं

बनता थे—कच्चा माल, कच्चा, बकिंग कंपिटल और जिन चीजों की आप को ज़रूरत है, जो भी जायज चीजें हैं, वे हम देंगे, लेकिन एक साल में अगर आप रिज्लट प्रोड्यूस नहीं करेंगे तो आप के उद्योगों को हम छीन लेंगे और जो लायक एन्टरप्रेन्योर्ज हैं उन के हवाले कर देंगे। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, इसके लिए कानून नहीं बनायेंगे—काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि ज़रूरत पड़े तो आप मंविधान में परिवर्तन कीजिए।

आज मैं पूछता हूँ—शेशर मार्केट पर क्यों असर होने लगा? ये जो बड़े पूजीपति हैं, मैं इन से कहना चाहता हूँ—इस वक्त नाथ्रीयकरण की कोई बात नहीं है, आप राजनीति में डैबल मत कीजिए। मैंने पूना में बिला को कहा था—आप का काम है वैदावार बढ़ाना, कास्ट कम करना, खर्चा घटाना, प्राइसेज घटाना, पोफिट मीमित रखना—आप इन कामों को कीजिए। रीजनीति में डैबल मत कीजिए, इन्दिरा गांधी के पब्लिक रिलेशन आफिसर बनकर ग्रमरीका और इंगलैंड की यात्रा मत कीजिए। और जनता पार्टी के भी मत बनिये—यह भी मैं कहता हूँ। इण्डस्ट्रीयलिन्स्ट नागों का जो डैबिलिंग चलता है—मैं उस के खिलाफ हूँ। लेकिन यदि अपने क्षेत्र में काम करेंगे तो आज जो डबलपर्मेट की स्टेज है, उसमें मैं इन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी को सरकार उनके साथ सहयोग करे।

अन्त में एक बात मैं कृपि के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता का पौष्टिक अन्न का एक मात्र नोर्म है—दालें। इकानामिक सर्वे में इसके बारे में फिगर्स दी हुई हैं, लेकिन मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। दालों की प्रोडक्शन गिरती जा रही है। जब शोडक्शन गिरेगी तो केवल एडमिनि-

स्ट्रेटिक मेजर्ज से या सिविल सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री से कुछ नहीं होगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रे-टिव मैजर्ज तो शार्ट-टर्म के लिये होते हैं। अगर इनकी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी तो काला-बाजार, बड़ेगा, नोकरशाही का साम्याज्य बढ़ेगा। पिछली सरकार ने इस की पैदावार बढ़ाने के प्रश्न को नेलेक्ट किया—यह मेरा आरोप है—इकनामिक सर्वे की फिगर्स इस बात को साबित करती हैं। गरीब लोगों के जो अनाज हैं—मक्का, ज्वार, बाजरा—इन की पैदावार में कोई ड्रेक-थू नहीं हुआ, चावल में भी नहीं हुआ, हां, लोग स्टेपल में ड्रेक-थू ज़रूर हुआ है, हम 100 करोड़ का लोग स्टेपल आयात करते थे, किन के लिये? अमेरिका के लिये, उससे महीन कपड़ा बनता था, लेकिन मीडियम स्टेपल कोटन में कमी हुई। इसके बारे में आप को सोचना चाहिए। आप इन की हर पालीसी को देखिए—खेती से लेकर उद्योगों तक—जो मनीड़ क्लाम है उसकी तरफ अभिमुख है।

अद्यथ महोदय, मैंने यह एक बिल पेश किया था कि कृपा करके धीरे धीरे इस बनस्पति धी के उद्योग को खत्म कीजिए। क्या ज़रूरत है इस बनस्पति आयल इंडस्ट्री की? सुशीला जी बैठी हैं, वे जानती हैं कि मैंने इस इंडस्ट्री को बंद करने का बिल रखा था, अगर इस देश की नारायण जनता को खिलाना है तो शुद्ध तेल खिलाइये, उसमें तल कर पूरिया खिलाइये। लेकिन इन एडीबल आयल की इंडस्ट्रीज को बन्द कीजिए। हमारे पड़ीस में मलेशिया है वह पांच बर्बों में पाम आयल के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशियेट बन कर एक बड़ा एक्सपोर्टर बन गया। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के किनारे पर भी बहुत से इसके हैं जहां पाम की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है, सूरजमुखी, सनफलावर की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इसके लिए बहुत कर्टाइल

## [श्री मधु लिमये]

जमीन की जरूरत नहीं है। आज चूंकि खेती का विषय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा, बस इतना कहूँगा कि आप अन्तर्मुखी बनिये। आप अन्तर्मुखी नहीं बनते हैं, इसलिये मुझे बोलना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपने मित्र का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि उनके ऊपर जनता सरकार ने बड़ी जिम्मेदारी ढाली है। वे आपनी गतिशीलता और कार्यक्रमता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे आपने इस काम को भी अच्छे ढंग से आरंगेनार्ड्ज करेंगे जिससे देश का कल्याण हो।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard a very brilliant dissertation and I rise to make a few points which can be useful to the Ministry in framing their future policy. The Hon'ble Minister stated that we had inherited a devastated economy and my predecessor, Mr. Limaye, went on narrating instance after instance of mismanagement in private sector. In fact, I was reminded of an interesting story of another sparrow came and took away another grain. It is an old thing. We call our fathers fools because we grow wise and our wiser sons will call us fools. It will be so after this Ministry leaves. People will forget also the good things done by them.

Sir, I will give a few dashes of the brush to paint in relief what rich legacy the Minister has inherited. If you compare any country which has become independent after the second world war you will find no country in the world has achieved a rate of industrial progress and industrial development as India has done. No other country which became independent after the second world war has built such a large capacity in engineering, casting, steel production, forging, chemicals, etc. as we have done. People who

criticise always compare us to countries which are not comparable. They compare us with Japan and Germany which started their industrialisation along with the industrial revolution two centuries ago. Our industrial development started only after the second world war, particularly after Independence, whatever might have been the average during the past thirty years of the Congress rule, the year in which the Minister gets this Department will show that the industrial growth in this country has been of the order of ten per cent which is higher than that contemplated by the Planning Commission itself.

In fact, he gets a start from—not 4 per cent which is the average over the last twenty years—10 per cent development in industrial growth and he has not only to sustain it but also improve upon it.

The public sector which has been the sick child of our economy has grown healthy and has developed a measure of self reliance. In fact the rate of growth in the public sector has been 12 per cent and it has erased the ill repute that the public sector was always running at a loss.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): It was, last year. See the Economic Survey.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Swamy will have his opportunity to speak after me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, I will not.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you do not, then you may keep quiet. A measure of self reliance has been achieved because today we have the capacity to build our own industrial machines in several industries like tractors, agricultural equipment, sugar mill machinery, cement mill machinery, paper plants, commercial vehicles, electric locomotives and so on. In fact I was surprised at a newspaper

report, I hope it is wrong, that the present government intends to call for global tenders for paper machinery. There is absolutely no need for calling for global tenders or import paper machinery because today we have established in our country capacity for production of paper manufacturing machinery. It would be ridiculous to import that machinery now. There has been diversification of industries from the traditional ones like textiles and sugar into several fields like petro chemicals, engineering, consumer durables, etc. All this has been rendered possible by the application of the Industries Regulation and Development Act which saw to it that licences were granted only to those areas in which there was paucity and scarcity and scope for development. On this occasion I should mention a point for the consideration of the hon. Minister. The Industries Development and Regulation Act was enacted in 1951. Since then great changes have taken place in the country; development has taken place in several fields. It will be a good idea to have the Act reviewed and revised. The schedules were then prepared taking into consideration the rate of development and the nature of development then prevailing in the country. Things like ceramics are now included in the schedule. It is necessary that we should review the schedule as well as the Act so that we may bring it in tune with the current needs and also revise the schedule so that it is applied only to those fields where control and regulation are necessary.

It is also a good idea for the government to say that every Act enacted shall lapse automatically at the end of 25 years so that government may apply afresh their mind to that problem. Otherwise we continue to think in the same routine, notwithstanding the changes that have taken place in industrial development. The industrial climate is poised for a very good growth. The growth rate of 10 per cent which has been registered last year, I hope, would not only be maintained but also improved upon by the Janata Government.

Rapid economic growth depends upon industrialisation. It cannot be denied. The economic history of the world has proved very clearly that the rise in the standard of living of the people as well as rapid economic development has taken place only as a result of industrial revolution and rapid industrial development. Therefore, we should try to look at the problem in its true perspective. Without denigrating the importance of rural industry or rural employment, we should see what is the place of the rural industry in the scheme of national industrial development. According to ILO survey, out of the total population of India, economically active people is only 32.9 per cent. The other 67 per cent comprises of children, old men and unemployed. The corresponding figure for Japan is that 50.9 per cent are economically active. Now out of this 33 per cent economically active, 72 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture, 11.5 per cent in Industry and 9 per cent in tertiary sector like banking, insurance and communications.

The poverty of India is mainly due to the pressure of population on land. If 72 per cent of the working population live on land and only 11 per cent are engaged in industry, land cannot sustain this large population whatever inputs you may put in agriculture. The economic history of other countries shows that a large percentage of these people have been taken out from agriculture and employed in other fields particularly industry and tertiary sector. Therefore, our idea should be not to find more resources for the purpose of keeping this 72 per cent of the people in agriculture, but to find resources for the purpose of taking out at least 22 per cent more to the industry and tertiary sector so that only 50 per cent of the economically active people live on land.

In this connection, the Finance Minister stated in his speech that in Japan four persons are dependent on

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one acre of land while in India it is not so. But the comparison is absolutely irrelevant, because in Japan out of the total economically active population of the country, only 19 per cent are in agriculture. 34 per cent are dependent on industry and 26 per cent on the tertiary sector. Therefore, what we have now to do is to frame an economic policy, an industrial policy in which we will be able to employ the surplus population of land in the industry. In this connection, we have heard several statements from several members. My friend Shri Unnikrishnan went on quoting them and pointing out the contradictions. My submission is that Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 is not the policy of a party. It was adopted by the Parliament and it is a Parliamentary resolution. If any Government wants to change that Industrial Policy Resolution, they should think about it, prepare their new policy resolution, have it fully debated in Parliament. Then only they should make the changes. Adhoc opinions expressed by men, however eminent they may be, cannot change the Industrial Policy Resolution. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is that instead of making policy statements in and out of season they should frame an Industrial Policy Resolution, place it before the Parliament for discussion, as it has been done in 1956 and then have it debated and adopted. While it is true that further input in agriculture and rural sector will increase the employment opportunities in that sector, it will not solve unemployment. In agriculture people are employed only partially. There is a lot of under-employment in the country. In the single-crop area the labourers are employed for 4 months and in the double-crop area they are employed perhaps for 7 or 8 months. The cottage, village and other rural industries will only go to relieve the under-employment in the period during which they are unemployed or not employed in agriculture. It will not

add or give a fresh, new wholetime employment. Therefore, you will have to think of a proposition in which whole-time employment can be given to the people by diverting them into small-scale industries.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In 1000 hectares in Japan they utilise 2,800 persons only for agricultural operations. In India for 1000 hectares of agricultural operations, we need only 800 people. So if the Government has made a policy that unemployment could be solved to a great extent by mere inputs in agriculture, I think they are justified.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Probably my friend was not here when I mentioned about it. In Japan, out of the total 50.9 per cent of the economically active people, 19 per cent are in agriculture, and 32 per cent are in industry, whereas in India 72 per cent are in agriculture and 11.5 per cent are in industry. There is already a great pressure of population on land and unless the pressure or the load is removed and shifted to industry, you will not be able to solve unemployment, you will not be able to solve poverty. This is the basic thing.

The point is this. The small-scale industry is not one which produces consumer goods. If it were so, the market will be saturated and very little expansion possibilities will exist. All over the world, small-scale mechanised industries are mainly producers of components, ancillaries and parts. If you take, for instance, the General Motors in America, there are 19000 contractors who supply various parts to the automobile and the General Motors in Detroit is only an assembling unit. These 19000 contractors employ in their turn a large number of people in the small-scale industries. Therefore, if you want to develop small-scale industry you must develop necessarily the area of the manufacture of ancillaries, components and parts. Now, you come to

the next stage. If you produce ancillaries, components and parts, for what industries would you produce? Therefore, it is necessary for you to have large and medium industries in order that the products of the small-scale industries may be absorbed. Therefore, there must be an integrated development of large-scale industries, there must be an integrated development of small-scale industries providing ancillaries and components, there must be the rural industries which will take care of the under-employment of the people. That is the way in which we should frame our industrial policy and I do not think that this has been lost sight of because though there has been a great deal of emphasis on what is called rural and agricultural sector, nothing has been said so far that the large-scale sector will be ignored or will in any way be restricted. Particularly I welcome Mr. Madhu Limaye's statement that they believe in the large-scale sector, that they will certainly not think of starting a steel mill in the small-scale or in the rural sector. Therefore, I do hope that this balance will be maintained.

I may share an experience which I have had in Tamil Nadu. We started an industrial estate in Ambattoor where we provide the open developed plots for the large-scale industries, sheds and other facilities for the small-scale industries side by side, not independently. Most of the other industrial estates in India consist only of sheds which produce small parts. They are not dovetailed with the large and medium-scale industries. But we made an experiment of starting medium industries, giving facilities to them along with small industries. It proved very successful. I did it without the consent of the Centre at that time. I am sharing that experience only to show that that is the way in which development should take place.

A great deal has been said about monopolies. There is a simple way

of solving the wretched question of monopolies. If you had said that you would not give a second licence to a person unless he has implemented the first, and that you will not give a second loan to a person unless he has re-paid the first loan—not in full, but at least 50 per cent—there would have been no monopolies in this country. This was not my idea. My revered leader Kamaraj made this suggestion in his presidential address at Bhubaneswar in 1963. But we did not follow it. If we had done this, the cornering of the licences which had taken place, would not have taken place; and the cornering of the resources of the public financial institutions would not have taken place. Therefore, it is not very difficult to control monopolies, but we have a habit of creating organizations like the Company Law Board, MRTA Act, and posts of officers and of going through all the rigmaroles of legal procedures. My suggestion is that we should at least now say that in future we will not give a second licence to the same house until it has implemented the first.

Another point which I want to mention is about the import of technology. We should not have a rigid approach at all in regard to this. There is no use, nor is it wise, spending our time, energy and money in re-discovering known developments, i.e., developments known throughout the world. At a given point of time, we should be able to buy the technology which is most relevant to us. But having bought the technology, we should do innovative and adaptation work on that technology, so that we may improve upon it; and even sell it to other countries in the world. Japan has done it. Japan purchased the technology in respect of electronics, but it did innovative work itself and was able to sell it to other countries, on the basis of the work it had done. Therefore, the emphasis in our public sector should now be diverted towards adaptation of technology and doing innovative work on the technolo-

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logy which we purchase. If that is done, it will go a long way in helping industrial development.

There are two points which call for your urgent attention, because shortages are developing there. One is cement. In 1976, our production was 18.6 million tonnes. The power cut in Karnataka, Andhra and Tamil Nadu had reduced it; otherwise, it might have been a little more. The capacity utilisation has also increased from 77 to 88 per cent. But the target which the Planning Commission has fixed for 1978-79 is 23.5 million tonnes. I do not think we will be able to achieve the target in the present state of development. Out of the 53 units which are in existence today in the industry, 28 are more than 20 years' old, which need rehabilitation and modernisation. Without the rehabilitation and modernisation of those plants we will not be able to produce even what we are producing now.

Then, we will have to start new units in the cement industry if we want to face the demand that is growing. Recently, with the increase in building activity, the demand for cement has gone up. My friend, Shri Dharia, almost threatened people saying that if they do not behave, severe action would be taken. I want to advise the Government that threats, inducements, promises or importunities will never work where there are shortages. The answer to scarcity is more production. Threats will not work. It will be like Canute's command to the waves of the sea.

We must see why or how this shortage has occurred. In 1968 the capital cost of installed capacity per tonne was Rs. 250. In 1977 it has gone up to Rs. 600. Who will put up a cement plant under these circumstances? Government have to look into it. They can say, for instance that in the first five years there will be no excise duty on cement, or they will have to find subsidised finance for them. Unless this difference is got over, is bridged,

any amount of request by the Minister to the cement factories will not work.

There is also the possibility of establishing mini cement plants. We tried this experiment in Tamil Nadu, plants which can produce up to 60 tonnes. This will have vertical shaft and it has proved successful, particularly in areas where we have small deposits.

The other industry in which shortage is developing is paper. Unless we do something to increase the paper production, the nation will face a great shortage in this field.

While going through the budget I noticed something which is very serious and I want the Finance Minister to look into it. The Finance Bill of 1976 gave investment allowance to all small scale industries. The Finance Bill of 1977 has extended the investment allowance, but with a negative list of what is called luxuries. Many of the small scale industries which are now enjoying an investment allowance of 25 per cent concession will now come under the negative list, which has been put in the 11th Schedule, which means the concession which has been given to the small-scale industries has been taken away by the Finance Minister, who was talking so much about the development of small scale industries.

Secondly, you are asking for merger of sick units with better-managed units. The Act now provides that there shall be a certificate that efforts are being made to revive and rehabilitate the amalgamating unit. But there is no provision for the employment of labour in the amalgamated unit. The staff and labour in the amalgamating unit must be taken over by the amalgamated unit. Otherwise, the object of the Government in the take over of these industries, which is to protect the interests of labour, would be defeated. Instead of the Government taking over those units, if you allow amalgamation then the industrial labour must be protected.

It should be made a condition that before any amalgamation is permitted, the labour and the staff employed in the amalgamating companies should be taken over by the amalgamated company or employer.

**SHRI GEORGE MATHEW** (Muvattupuzha): A poor country like India, whose GNP is only 1.5 per cent of the total world GNP and whose population is about 15 per cent of the world population, to come to the average world *per capita* income will have to expand ten times. How can this task be achieved?

15.05 hrs.

[**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** in the Chair]

With a population growth of about 2.1 per cent, which is about 12 million and roughly equivalent to the population of Australia, to achieve the standard of the West European countries of the early seventies at least by 2001 A.D., I think there has to be at least a 15 per cent growth rate instead of the present average rate of 3.5 per cent. But we have got an advantage over the developed countries, because the developing nations can learn from the mistakes of the developed countries.

To achieve the 15 per cent growth rate, we have to increase our savings and investments from 6.5 per cent at present to 17 per cent, and also multiply our industrial output 50 times and then change the share of the industrial sector of the economy from 15 to 37 per cent and reduce the share of the agricultural sector from 48 to 10 per cent, and also reduce the share of the workers in the agricultural sector from 72 to 15 per cent. I do not understand how the present policy of the Government is going to achieve all this.

It is appreciated that about 30 per cent of the Budget has been kept aside for agriculture, but with more and more inputs in agriculture and

our country achieving the desired goal within a very short time, what will happen to the workers who are going to be displaced from agriculture, because, to improve our present lot, the present percentage of agricultural workers will have to be brought down from 72 to 15 per cent. That means that until and unless there is a corresponding increase in the industrial sector, that is absorption by industry of these displaced workers, we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. That is the main thing. So, the emphasis on agriculture is not really going to solve the problem of unemployment in India.

First of all, we have to curb the present population growth of 2.1 to about 1.4 or 1 by at least 1980.

In this year's Budget, provision for heavy industries is about Rs. 50 crores more than last year and for small-scale industries Rs. 12 crores more than last year, but on the whole, out of Rs. 15,568 crores of the total Budget, only a paltry sum of Rs. 337.5 crores is allotted for the Industries Ministry. This is very small.

The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has said that industries will have to find the resources for their development by themselves. It is really a pitiable thing. This kind of attitude will only make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is really a disturbing factor when you look at the various growth rates of the States. The *per capita* income of Punjab and Haryana is about 900, while that of a poor State like Kerala is only 550. How can poor States with no resources, grow industrially without more help from the Centre? Surely at least 10 per cent of the total budget has to be allotted to promote industries in the poorer States.

Of course more emphasis has to be laid on employment oriented industries. 80 per cent of India's population is living in the rural areas and

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the number of people living below the poverty line is increasing day by day. It is said that for every lakh of rupees invested in small scale industry, on an average, 21 persons can be employed. That is double the number of persons that can be employed in the large scale industry. So, small scale industry will have to be encouraged to solve the problem of 22 million unemployed in this country.

To solve the problem of educated unemployed, the programme of 'seed' money is appreciable but the young men will have to be guided in such a way that they make their investments where there is a potential for growth in the economy. Out of a total work force in India of 180 million, public sector undertakings both Central and States, employ only 13 million and private sector 7 million. Of the total population of 650 million 33 per cent are workers. So, industrialisation will have to find the answer to India's problems, especially of the unemployed and those living below the poverty line. The present definition of large industrial houses has to be lowered from the present 20 crores to 10 crores. This is the only remedy to curb the monopolistic tendencies of large industrial houses: otherwise, the large industrial houses will naturally be gobbling up the small and medium scale industries.

Then I come to the energy sources of the industries. The sources that deplete fast like oil and which are very scarce in India, have to be avoided as far as possible. More emphasis should be laid on solar energy, sea tide and wave energy, power through hydro-electric projects and of course, atomic energy, if we can master the technique of breeder reactors and can find enough fuel for them in our country.

Industrial production has increased only by 6.1 per cent from 1950 to 1975. Due to the population increase of 71 per cent, our total growth in the

past 26 years has been only 33.5 per cent. If a speedy solution cannot be found to correct this state of affairs, our country will become a steaming cauldron of discontent.

Now I want to say a few things about my home State, Kerala. It has got 4 per cent of our total population and has got a literacy rate of more than 60 per cent. Its per capita income is only 525 (9th in India) and its state budget expenditure is only 149 per capita (12th in India). The unemployment rate has increased alarmingly, especially those of the educated unemployed. To help solve the problems of our State, the Central Government will have to absorb the educated unemployed registered in the employment exchanges of Kerala in its public sector undertakings all over India. A special employment exchange on an all India basis will have to be set up for the educated unemployed. These persons should be employed in the Central Government sponsored industries on a first come first serve basis.

At present there is only one project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. under construction in Kerala with an employment potential of 1800 persons. The Industries Department will have to help the people of Kerala in a big way by starting a tyre manufacturing unit in the rubber belt with a capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes of natural rubber. At present, there are only 14 units manufacturing tyres and tubes in the country and out of this only 10 are manufacturing automobile tyres. With natural rubber readily available in Kerala and the demand of tyres to go up from the present industrial capacity of 71.29 lakh numbers per annum to 97.15 lakhs in 1980-81, there is nobody to fill up the gap. In the manufacture of tyres, the import component at present is very little. Exports of tyres have risen in 1974-75 from 9.28 crores to 17.39 crores in 1976. With a glut in natural rubber production, with prices ranging below the world market, the Industries Depart-

ment has to come out in a big way and start a tyre manufacturing unit with a view to export the surplus production.

Another industry which needs assistance in Kerala is the coir industry. It is essentially a cottage industry employing 5 lakhs of people. The allotment to the Coir Board this year of Rs. 64 lakhs is paltry. The volume of coir exported in 1975-76 has gone down from 41.83 lakh tonnes in 1974-75 to 37.28 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 but the price realised in 1975-76 is 19.35 crores, more than 17.54 crores realised with more volume of export. That is to say, although the quantity exported has gone down, the unit value has increased.

The State Government has submitted a re-phased programme for the development of coir industry in 1974. So far nothing has been done about it. The Government of India should approve the programme immediately and also give the necessary financial assistance.

The loan sanctioned from the Central Government for the coir cooperatives in the State was charged an interest of 2½ per cent as agreed to earlier by the Central Government. But, unfortunately, the Central Government unilaterally charged 5 per cent interest from 1973-74 and 5½ per cent interest from 1974-75. This has resulted in a loss to the State Government because the State Government upto 9-10-1976 was charging the coir cooperatives at the rate of only 2½ per cent. From then on, it was enhanced to 5 per cent. The Central Government should help this industry by reducing the interest rate to 2½ per cent.

There are at least 13 industrial licences of the State pending with the Central Government. Out of these, one licence is pending from 1975 onwards and two are pending from 1976 onwards. The remaining ten are in the current list. Steps should be taken to grant licences in all the pending cases.

Cashew processing industry is the most problem-prone industry in our State at present. It employs about

1,30,000 people. From a peak import of 1,98,000 tonnes of cashew in 1972-73, the import has declined to 68,000 tonnes at present. All the imported cashew is processed and re-exported earning a large amount of foreign exchange for the country. Large quantities of raw nuts are available in the East African countries, especially in Tanzania and Kenya.

The Cashew Corporation of India should honour the norms formulated in 1972 in consultation with the Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The present import of raw nuts is barely enough to work for 60/70 days for the industry. In this context, all the new licences issued by the State Governments after 1970 for processing of raw cashew nuts should be cancelled.

Wage disparities in different States is also a problem in this industry. The production cost between Kerala/Karnataka and Kerala/Tamil Nadu varies from Rs. 850 to 1050 respectively for a tonne of processed nuts. The only way to tackle this problem is to have a national wage policy. If this is not done, it will be detrimental to the interests of workers as industries will migrate to where the labour is cheap. This will in turn ruin the hard earned working conditions of the workers in States where they are industrially more organised. The Government should not allow the owners of factories to exploit cheap unorganised labour by moving their units from one State to another.

Although I have many more things to say, the time does not permit me to do so. Unless a new rational industrial policy is thought out, learning from the experience of the developed countries, be they be Communist or Capitalist, and adopt the best from them, suitable to our conditions, our nation will not be saved. The Industries Minister should pave the path for this and not leave the people of India at the mercy of exploitation by internal and external agencies.

[Shri George Mathew]

With these words, I have done.

श्री सुशील कुमार बारा (तामनुक) : अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में जनता सरकार की शोधेंगिक नीति के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद के तीस सालों में हमारी पिछली सरकार ने जिन उद्देशों को बड़ाया, नए उद्देश लगाए, वे शहरों और नगरों के आस-पास ही लगाए। यह काम उसने उसी तरह से किया जिस तरह से अंग्रेज सरकार किया करती थी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि गांवों से भारी संख्या में लोग शहरों में आकर बस गए। और शहर का जीवन बहुत खराब कर दिया। रुरल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जो रूप रेखा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतायी है उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं और इसके साथ ही जो एमप्लायमेंट आरियेंट उद्देश के बारे में बताया है उसका भी स्वागत करते हैं।

सबसिडी दे कर उद्योग कोई ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो इनफेंट इंडस्ट्री है उसको प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिये। दहुत सारी इन-फेंट इंडस्ट्री होनी चाहिये जिनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये सबसिडी की जरूरत होगी। माननीय उम्मी कृष्णन जी ने 100 दिन की जनता सरकार के काम के बारे में कुछ बोला, लेकिन 4000 रोज की जो सरकार या 10,000 रोज की जो सरकार 30 साल या 11 साल चली उसने

उद्योग के बारे में क्या किया इसकी जानकारी भी क्या उनको है? माननीय उम्मी कृष्णन जी जानते हैं कि जस्टिस आर० के० सरकार की अधिकारता में जो इनकवायरी कमीशन बना था और उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी थी उसके बारे में काम भी शुरू हुआ था। लेकिन कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में एक रिट पैटेशन की गई। जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इंजंक्शन हो गया और मामला खत्म हो गया। इतने ज्यादा पिछली सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिये बेनामी संस्थाओं को उसकी तरफ उन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। जिन उद्योगपतियों ने रिट पैटेशन की उन्होंने बेनामी उद्योग संस्थाएँ खोली और उनको लाइसेंस मिले। मेरा कहना है कि नये उद्योग मंत्री जी इस को देखेंगे कि रिट पैटेशन के बाद कितने लाइसेंस जारी हुए बेनामी संस्थाओं को।

देश में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं। उद्योग के साथ बेकारी का बहुत संबंध है। जब नये नये उद्योगों के बारे में सोचते हैं तो पहले यह सोचना होगा कि बड़े उद्योगों की आइडिल कैपेसिटी क्या चल रही है। बड़े उद्योगों में 40 परसेंट आइडिल कैपेसिटी है, मीडियम, इंडस्ट्री में औसतन 47 परसेंट आइडिल कैपेसिटी है। क्यों हमारे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति उस कैपेसिटी का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं? अगर पूरी कैपेसिटी में उद्योग चलाये जायें तो बेकारी की समस्या का काफी समाधान हो सकता है। मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उद्योग में काफी भ्रष्टाचार की इसके जूट स्टाक किनारा है, इसके हिसाब में भी गलती है। हमारा करीबन

६ लाख बेल जूट है, लेकिन हिसाब आता है ३ लाख ७२ हजार बेल का। इधर रा-मैटीरियल की कमी के कारण हमारे उद्योगपति जूट मिल बन्द कर देते हैं। इसके बारे में इन्वैस्टीगेशन होना चाहिये।

इटाक की इन्वैटरी होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो उद्योगपति स्टाक को छिपाकर काम बन्द कर देते हैं, जिससे बेकारी बढ़ जाती है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां जहां जूट बैदा होता है, वहां एक मुश्किल यह है कि एक मीट्रिक टन जूट का 75 परसेंट हिस्सा जूट स्टिक होता है। लेकिन जूट स्टिक का कोई उपयोग नहीं होता। जो कुल उत्पादन होता है उसके 25 परसेंट पर ही दाम लगाया जाता है जिससे जूट के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। अगर जूट स्टिक का उपयोग हो, तो उसके दाम कम हो सकते हैं: हमारे देश में हर साल करीबन 3 मिलियन टन जूट स्टिक नेकार जाती है।

अगर हम इसका उपयोग करें तो इससे वेपर पल्प, पल्प बोर्ड बना सकते हैं। इसके अलावा और कितनी ही चीजें बन सकती हैं, जिनको बनाना चाहिये।

जापान में वाटर बीड़ज के सहारे कितना सामान बनाते हैं। यह वेस्ट चीज है। हमारा जो जूट का वेस्ट है, इसमें से सामान बनाया जाना चाहिये। हमारे खादी ग्रोमोद्योग की नीति में यह भी आता है—

टु कीप्ट बैल्थ आर्ट आफ वेस्ट जो कुछ बेकार जाना है। उसमें से ठाक बनाना। जट स्टिक बहुत बड़ा वेस्ट है, इसको देखने के लिए एक समिति बनानी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां पर्वेंजिंग फंडज की कैपे-सिटी बहुत कम है। इस कारण हमारे सिल्क उद्योग का जो सामान बनता है, उसको लेने वाले बहुत कम हैं। पर्वेंजिंग कैपिसिटी बढ़ाने के लिये हमारा कहना यह है कि एप्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाना चाहिए एप्रीकल्चर वेस्ट अपौन इंडस्ट्री और इंडस्ट्रीज वेस्ट अपौन एप्रीकल्चर होना चाहिये। हमारे देश की कृषि और उद्योग दोनों को मिलाजुला कर काम होना चाहिए ऐसा न होने से मुश्किल होती है।

जैसा मैंने कहा जूट स्टिक एप्रीकल्चर का प्रोड्यूस है। इसका अगर उपयोग हो, तो उससे बहुत सारी चीजें बन सकती हैं, एप्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज बना सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इन्होंने हाफ-हार्ड किया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि पूरा प्लार्निंग भी नहीं था।

अभी तक हमारे खाने, पहनने, रहने और दवाओं आदि के बारे में कोई प्लार्निंग नहीं था—किसी भी क्षेत्र में प्लार्निंग नहीं था। इसका नतीजा यह है कि पूरा बोर्ड जनता सरकार पर पड़ गया है।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
First Report

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Private Members business.

Mr. K. C. Halder may move his motion.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I beg to move.

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th July, 1977.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th July 1977".

*The motion was adopted*

—  
15.32 hrs

#### RESOLUTION RE

SUBVERSION OF DEMOCRATIC NORMS BY THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER-Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall resume further discussion on the resolution moved by Shri Kamath.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Before we take up Mr. Kamath's Resolution I beg to submit that so far as the Private Members' Business is concerned, only two hours have been allotted for Mr. Kamath's Resolution and I find that there are a large number of amendments which are proposed to be moved. I am therefore afraid that there may not be any time left for my Resolution. I want an assurance from the chair that I will be allowed to move it. I need only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted is two hours, out of which five minutes have already been taken. So the balance is one hour and fifty-five minutes and I think five minutes will be left for you.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I would respectfully submit that Members from various Parties have unanimously agreed to give two hours for Mr. Kamath's Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed: we will see.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I want an assurance from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can I give an assurance?

श्री उप्रसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हम लोगों ने—मैंने, श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने—इस पर अपने संशोधन दिये हैं, जिन के बारे में हम अपने विचार रखना चाहेंगे। कमेटी ने इस प्रस्ताव के लिए कम समय दिया है। लेकिन यह सदन इस कमेटी से बढ़ा है और उसे समय बढ़ाने का पूरा पूरा अधिकार है। इस लिए मेरा नवेदन है कि इस प्रस्ताव के लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाए, ताकि माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार प्रकट कर सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with this first.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): As I said a fortnight ago, it fell to my lot on that day to move this Resolution on the eve of the 2nd Anniversary of the day of imposition of Emergency. The day of the imposition of Emergency two years ago was a day of sorrow and shame and its second anniversary should be observed as a day of repentance by all those who had supported the imposition of Emergency. Both those inside the Congress Party and those outside the Congress Party who had supported the Emergency should observe that day as a day of repentance. I do not know, whether they did that, as a sort of self-introspection and repented and atoned, but no *paschay* seems to have come. On that day, when the emergency was clamped, there was a strange and tragic coincidence. The emergency was clamped in 1975, the silver jubilee year of the Republic and of the Constitution. It was argued by

those who clamped it that they had exercised their constitutional power, that the Constitution had provided for it.

I am reminded and I would like to remind the House of those stormy debates in the Constituent Assembly which took place at that time, and raged for five days in August 1949. I would like to take the House back with me to one of those debates. Even Dr. Ambedkar at one stage had said that he was inclined to agree with the critics of the Article in the Constitution providing for Emergency and he hoped that that would remain a dead letter. That was what he had hoped for. If he had been alive today, he would have seen how the provisions, which he hoped would remain 'dead' were alive and kicking. In August, 1949 speaking on the last day of the five-day debate on the emergency provisions in the Constituent Assembly. I had made a final plea with great sadness in my heart and I had said:

Dr. Ambedkar might get up and reply: 'Oh! it is just written in the Constitution; it will remain a dead letter. I hope, we shall not be required to use it or to put it into operation.' I hope, we shall never use it. That is what he said on a previous occasion. I agree Dr. Ambedkar might say that, the Prime Minister might say that, and other Ministers might say that. I readily grant, they are all honourable men, they are all wise men and true, but a Constitution is not meant for Dr. Ambedkar or Pandit Nehru or Sardar Patel; the Constitution is meant not only for this generation; but we are building it for other generations to come, and not for Dr. Ambedkar and the present Government. I hope, this Constitution will last for many generations."

That is what I observed at that time. Further,

"At times, however, apprehensions arise in my mind, looking at the Con-

stitution as it is being built, as it is being framed by us here, sometimes I apprehend that this Constitution may not last very long.

That was in 1949. Then,

"God forbid that my fear should come to pass. But I occasionally fear that the Constitution- the whole of it, at any rate may not last many more years than one can count on the fingers of one's hands."

The first amendment of the Constitution was introduced in 1952; the Constitution had been promulgated in 1950. Then,

"That is what I feel; I hope, I am wrong and I hope, I am not painting too gloomy a picture, but Sir, I wish to plead with this House that by all means, if you want to save the State, do save it, but do not unjustly deprive the individual of his rights, of his liberties; his fundamental freedoms which we have in the opening chapter of the Constitution guaranteed to him."

.. Towards the fag end of the Constitution we are taking away by one hand what we have given already with the other. This is not the sort of liberty we have fought for. This is not the sort of liberty we have fought for in the Freedom Struggle. This is not the sort of liberty that we are yearning for. This is not the sort of democracy we are building...."

And then finally I said:

"I fear that by this one single chapter, the emergency provisions chapter, we are seeking to lay the foundations of a totalitarian state, a policy state, a state completely opposed to all the ideals and principles that we have held aloft during the last few decades, a state where the rights and liberties of the individuals of millions of innocent women and children will be continuously in

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

jeopardy, a state, if there be peace, it will be the peace of the grave and the void of the desert. I can only pray to God that He may grant us wisdom, wisdom not to take the path of catastrophe and grant us fortitude and courage."

I concluded my speech with the words of the Mahatma:

सब को सन्मान दे भगवान् ।

That is what I said on the last day of the debate on the emergency provisions and finally when the emergency articles were passed, I, with great sorrow in my heart, got up and said—the members and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee were annoyed with me—

"This is a day of sorrow and shame. May God help the Indian people."

Sir, I am very sorry to say that my fears came true 26 years later and what happened on that day, that is, on the 25th of June 1975, did not happen suddenly. There had been previous preparations for five years or more. As a matter of fact, the soul was sold, erosion of moral values started not in 1975 but way back in 1969 when the candidate for the Presidency of the Indian Republic—he will shortly be a candidate again, as a sort of poetic justice or a quirk of destiny, call it whatever way you like—was endorsed and his nomination field by a person who subsequently, indirectly, if not directly, worked against that candidate, that is, her own nominee whom she had proposed. The then Prime Minister proposes his name and goes against him...

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is a conscience vote.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On the so-called conscience vote he was defeated. Sir, I am not concerned with personalities but with principles and values. Now, what happened?

There started the slippery slope and then began the erosion of moral values; and after the 1971 election, the *Garibi Hatao* election, the process was accelerated and then we saw one after another gradually and slowly the actions of the government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi seeking to invest one person with untrammelled power, unbridled power. That was the direction in which the Prime Minister was moving during the previous 5 years before the emergency was actually planned.

I will not tire the patience of the House by referring to the various incidents, the various events which have already been discussed in this House on several occasions, episodes like *Nagarwala* and *Maruti* showed that Parliament was being devalued. Parliamentary democracy which started in 1950 was being gradually devalued and finally the eclipse came in 1975. Individual liberty was nearly destroyed. Democracy was strangulated. One person and perhaps another half a person, that is, 1½ persons sought to graft all power into their hands. I am sorry to say my friends on the other side that is, the Congress, Opposition today then played the role of, I will not use the phrase toadies and flunkies. I will use a milder word. I will call them invertebrates or back bone-less people.

It pains me to say all this that a worthy daughter of a worthy father descended so low and started on a mad career, a drive for unfettered power unbridled power, unburdened by scruples or principles. I may say it was a drive for personal power and her party and partymen played her tune. I will not say that they danced to her tune because there is no dancing to a tune in the House. That was distortion of democracy. That was subversion of democratic norms.

What are the universally accepted democratic norms? Those are right of

dissent, right to a strong opposition, a strong independent judiciary and a free press. All these, one by one, became a casualty. On the 26th June, as in war, truth became the first casualty.

It was Mahatma Gandhi who taught us 'Satya and Ahinsa'. Another Gandhi—a female Gandhi—came and made a slight change. That was a difference of just one 'matra'. Mahatma Gandhi's Satya and Ahinsa became with her Asatya and Ahinsa; That was a slight difference that she made. But actually it made a world of difference—from heaven to hell.

I would like to quote several instances of subversion of democratic norms. I have a heap of material with me but I will try to focus your attention and the attention of the House only on few major aspects of the subversion of democratic norms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would also request you to keep track of the time because you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will take about half-an-hour. My hon. friend Mr. Bosu took about forty minutes last time. My friends in the Congress are interested in rebutting my arguments if they can, and I will have to put it on as high a plane as I can. I wonder if friends in the Congress party are exercising wisdom.

भगवान् इनको सन्मानित ।

As I said, truth was the first casualty. I would like to refer to certain statements which she made here in India in August, 1975. Sir, according to the figures given by the Home Minister, about 30,000 persons had been arrested under MISA and DIR.

गृह मंत्री श्री चरणसिंह : डी आर्ड आर में 67000 आदमी और मीसा में 35000 आदमी पकड़े गए ।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In all 100,000 persons. The Prime Minister and her henchmen and hatchetmen went on repeating *ad nauseam* that only a few had been arrested. They did not give the figures. They said: 'They are being well looked after'—so well looked after that a number of them died in jail! Our great leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan suffered in jail. We all know, the House knows, the whole world knows about it I hope he will recover fully. I pray for his long life. So, 100,000 people were arrested. And even on the 25th October, 1975, she had the audacity to say this to Australian Television.

She was asked a question: 'How long do you expect to hold your political opponents in Jail without trial?' She said: 'A large number have been released, and for the rest, it depends upon the situation'. The situation went on and on and on till March, 1977, when the day of liberation came. In between what other things happened, we know. Curtailment of the powers of the judiciary came in the Forty-Second Amendment Bill. It was originally introduced as the Forty-Fourth Amendment Bill, but it became the Forty-Second Amendment Bill when it was finally passed. It was brought in ostensibly to amend the Constitution, but in reality, it was meant neither to amend nor to mend but to end the Constitution. That was what was sought to be done. We know the provisions of this infamous document, which we, in our party manifesto, have promised, have pledged ourselves, to repeal.

I hope and I wish that the Congress Party will have the wisdom to think over this matter and see and cooperate with us in repealing this 42nd Amendment before it is too late because the people in the country had not supported it. They had opposed it. Before the Bill was adopted, the then Prime Minister farcically—a big farce—

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] said that 'we want a nationwide debate on the subject of amending the Constitution'.

Here, in New Delhi, many Opposition Parties—all the Opposition parties at that time—including the present Home Minister himself organised a seminar in October 1976. Earlier, even before July 1976, we had set up a National Committee for reviewing of the Constitution. We had almost arranged a Seminar in Gandhi peace Foundation Building, booked the hall and everything had been done. But, at the last moment, twelve hours before we were scheduled to meet, came an order from the District Magistrate or somebody else that permission was not granted. And yet, she as well as her notorious, Law Minister went on saying 'Yes, we are allowing a national debate; we are having a good debate, and the press is publishing all that is happening in the country about the Constitution'. But, the press was prevented from publishing anything; nothing was allowed to appear in the press of what we said or did. The worst of it was that, contrary to all democratic norms, in any part of the world, in any time, in any clime, from ancient days to the present day—I may even go to that extent, suddenly, one fine morning or one fine night, mid-night we found a young man emerging overnight as a leader through the television tube. (Interruptions)

Recently, one of our former distinguished Members—I would not say extinguished—from the former ruling benches, former Minister, Shri Pai, made a very very categorical and detailed statement either here or outside the House telling us all the nauseating details of how that young man who had been produced out of the television tube had sought to interfere in the affairs of all. I do not want to go into it though I have got all the materials to refer to that. But, Sir, I want to draw the attention....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath, you have only five minutes left.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I shall take fortyfive minutes. Shri Bosu took fortyfive minutes. The House may also extend the time in view of this subject of importance. May I invite the attention of the House,—because I find that our people are interested in this matter,—to a very interesting statement that she made to foreign television. The question was put to her:

'I have heard that Shri Jayaprakash Narain has said that finally what you are doing is what he wanted done. Is he really an enemy? Is he really your enemy?'

She said: 'I do not regard anybody as my enemy.' (Interruptions).

16 hrs.

She goes on to say:

'But I may tell you that he has publicly said and it is in print—black and white—that the Army should take over.'

Democracy is not the system for India and the Constitution also needs to be changed."

There is one priceless statement of hers relating to the utterances of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan during the 1942 Movement. I quote:

"I think that Nehru and Gandhi were concerned with the unity and discipline of the country and I am as much concerned now about the unity and discipline.

In fact, Mr. Jaya Prakash advocated something on these lines during the 1942 Movement that the students should come out of the schools and colleges and the workers should not work and Mr. Gandhi (I think here she means Mahatma

Gandhi reacted very very strongly against it."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were quite active in the 1942 Movement. I do not think Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan made any such statement.

Now, Sir, I would like to come back again to the Constituent Assembly as to why this thing happened. Why did she act as she did ! In this connection Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his Presidential Address to the Constituent Assembly sounded a warning. He said:

"Our Constitution has provisions in it which appear to some to be objectionable from one point or "....another. We must admit that that the defects are inherent in the situation in the country and the people at large. If the people who are elected are capable and men of character and integrity, they would be able to make the best even of a defective Constitution."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in June 1975 she took advantage or exploited the provisions of the Constitution and clamped Emergency and started on the road to power and dictatorship. Fortunately, for us the people of the country and the people outside fought against it. We must appreciate the efforts made by Indians abroad during those dark and dismal twenty months. We must appreciate the efforts made by all our friends—men and women—who laid down their lives inside the country and fought against it outside. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is sitting here. We know how bravely he went abroad and created awareness abroad. (Interruptions).

He went outside and criticised the government, not the country....(Interruptions). During those dark, dismal days, there were as I said earlier, arrests of hundreds and thousands, not merely arrests but torture, of many who were subjected to, mental and physical torture, of such persons. I

was arrested in Delhi at a prayer meeting organised by the Sarvodaya Sangh. Acharya Kripalani presided. Hardly had Acharya Kripalani opened his mouth to say a few words about Bapuji—he said, "I do not want to speak about the Prime Minister, I do not want to speak about the Emergency. मैं चन्द्र अलकाज बापू के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ।"

the police came and stopped him and asked us to quit. We refused to quit saying: it is a public place, we are here, you can be here, you can sit with us. They said: "no". But we refused to quit. They arrested us; I was arrested; 6 others were arrested. Others left the place. Acharya Kripalani was not arrested. There was a false trumped up charge against us. You will laugh when you hear about it; the House will laugh to know that, what we were accused of, seven of us. The charge sheet said these seven persons raised slogans. You cannot in your wildest dreams think of it. what the police sitting in their rooms in Daryaganj can think; the chargesheet said that the accused raised slogans: "आंतर्द मार्ग की मदद करो," "प्रार एस की मदद करो।"

But the magistrate had guts. I have a few words to say about him a young man; in those days of emergency magistrates did not have the guts to acquit people but he acquitted all of us and in his judgement passed strictures against the police and said that that was a fabricated case. He did so at that time; I do not know whether he was watched, whether he was demoted or whether the policeman was promoted; I shall try to find out whether he has been demoted or what else happened to him ....(Interruptions).

I will not refer to any other instances. The House is well aware, even Congress friends are well aware of what happened during the emergency.

बोधरी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उस वक्त श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की दुर्गा माता ने ताड़का का रूप धारण कर लिया था।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It was Somerset Maugham who once said: if a nation values anything more than freedom, the irony of it is, if it is praise or money that it values more, it will lose that too. Another thinker has said if you are going to buy safety at the price of liberty, you deserve neither safety nor liberty. You may lose both safety and liberty. That is what happened in our country and therefore a crusade went on: We did not want safety at the cost of liberty. Dr. Ambedkar had this to say in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar said in his last speech in the Constituent Assembly. "As has been well said by Irish Patriot Daniel O'Connell, no nation can be grateful at the cost of his honour, no woman can be grateful at the cost of her chastity and no nation can be grateful at the cost of its liberty." He had warned the people that here in this country, Bhakti or the cult of hero worship is stronger than in any other country in the world. He had warned the people not to lay their liberty at the feet of any leader, howsoever great he may be, because that is a sure path, sure road to degradation and dictatorship; and that is what we found in 1975-77. Then came the day of liberation after the sacrifice made by martyrs and fighter, crusaders. The people had been terrorised by the mother and her son. But the people voted fearlessly. I had experience in my own constituency when I was campaigning for Lok Sabha elections—I am sure my friends had the same experience—the Congress workers went about telling people frightening people, threatening people.

"देख लेंगे। 22 मार्च के बाद देख लेंगे।"

We retorted saying.

"22 के बाद हमारी सरकार बन जाएगी। हम भी देख लेंगे, और 22 मार्च के बाद हमारी गवर्नरमेंट बन गई। (व्यवधान) . . . "तुम देखते रहियो"

On March 24, we came to power. I will only draw your attention to the statement made by the Home Minister a fortnight ago in the Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 40 minutes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, this is a powerful bill. It should be given more time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Because this is a very comprehensive resolution I would request the House and you to allow more time for this resolution to my colleagues on both sides of the House. The Home Minister had disclosed in the Lok Sabha that some officials holdings very senior and responsible positions during the Emergency had made confessions in connection with the incidents that are being inquired into by various commissions. Therefore, all that I have said is only the tip of an iceberg. Much has not come to light at all so far. The excesses committed, murders committed and the police tortures committed, that are known to us now are only the tip of an iceberg, may be 10 per cent of what has actually happened during these dark and dismal days. I hope the Commissions will do a good job and the country will know more about the misdeeds and the tyranny exercised by the former Prime Minister and her gang during these days.

We have entered upon a new era and for that I want this House to place on record, joyfully and humbly its profound appreciation of the historic role played by our fearless people through the ballot box in ousting a vile, authoritarian regime. In 1975 the Grahan—eclipse 'sparsha' took place, the suraj, the sun of our Jana-tantra was eclipsed and the 'sparsha' took place in 1975, Khagras and Pur-

nagras in 1976 and the vimochan started in 1977 January. We emerged from the umbra into the penumbra in January and finally into the light in March 1977. And then since March 21-22 we have again been seeing the sun of democracy—Janatantra—freed from the eclipse, freed from the 'grahan'—I am tempted to say that it was not one of merely 'Rahu grahan' or 'ketu grahan' but of both 'Rahu' and 'Ketu', both mother and son: both Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi. And now, both have been thrown into the place where they belong to.

Now I come to the last part of the Resolution because that is the goal which we of the Janata Party have accepted—the goal or the objective of our endeavours inside the House and outside—and I hope my Congress friends also will have no objection and will gladly accept that objective which has been outlined in the last part of the Resolution. And what is that? It is as follows:—

"....solemnly pledges its earnest endeavour for the speedy accomplishment in close cooperation with the people and by peaceful, legitimate methods, of a socio-economic revolution, illumined by democratic standards vivified by socialist ideals, and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values for which Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose suffered and sacrificed, lived and died, and for which Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, three years ago, called the nation to battle."

That was in 1974 when the frigle was sounded, and the battle joined which was a peaceful battle for liberation a second struggle for freedom, and in 1977, three years later the freedom struggle ended in a complete triumph and victory of the people and the Janata Government, the Government of the people, by the people and for

the people, for 'janata', was founded. And for the future I want the House to be pledged to this ideal and I am sure that all Members on both sides of the House will readily agree to the formulation of this goal of all our endeavours in the near future, in the coming years.

Before I close, I would only like to say this in all humility, with all earnestness, that it has been said that the fight for freedom is an endless battle. We have to fight and win freedom a new each day. The battle is never done and the field never quiet, and freedom's battle goes on and must go on lest new tyrannies and new tyrants arise. That should be our watch word. And we should see to it that whichever Government is in power, they do not become power-intoxicated as Shrimati Indira Gandhi became. She might have started well, but power went to her head after 1971, and she became not only power-intoxicated but power-demented. A poet has said: शराब की तरह सत्ता का भी नशा होता है। शराब का नशा तो उत्तर जाता है लेकिन सत्ता का नशा बढ़ता रहता है और ले डूबता है।

With these words, I would like to end. Another poet has said:

"Though the cause of evil prosper,

Yet 'tis truth alone is strong;

Though her portion be the scaffold

And upon the throne be wrong—

Yet that scaffold sways the future,

And, behind the dim unknown,

Standeth God within the shadow,

Keeping watch above His own."

We were confident about this; and God was still watching everything dur-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ing the period of the Emergency. And finally, the people bravely acted. "Satyameva Jayate" used to be the hypocrite's crest. And I am glad that the people, have finally resurrected democracy, freedom, liberty and also the great 'satyam' again. It has been resurrected; from the ashes and we are beholden to our people for the resurrection that came in March, 1977.

I end on this note. I know that several amendments have come. After the amendments are moved, I will give my reaction to them, in the course of my reply. I commend with all my heart, with all my might and with all my mind, this resolution for its whole-hearted acceptance by both the sides of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House deeply deplores the cynical subversion of democratic norms, the steep erosion of ethical standards and spiritual values, engineered by the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang during the dark days of tyranny and terror that followed the Proclamation of emergency on June 25, 1975, pays its heartfelt homage to the innumerable victims and martyrs in the crusade for liberty and freedom which the Proclamation sparked throughout the country, places on record, humbly yet joyfully, its profound appreciation of the historic role played by our fearless people, through the ballot-box, in ousting a vile authoritarian regime, and solemnly pledges its earnest endeavour for the speedy accomplishment, in close cooperation with the people and by peaceful, legitimate methods, of a socio-economic revolution, illuminated by democratic standards, vivified by socialist ideals, and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values, for which Lokmanaya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose suffered and sacrificed, lived and died, and for

which Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, three years ago, called the nation to battle."

Now, there are some amendments.

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and resolves to make the concept of total revolution a success, to remove social and economic disparities and to implement the principle of providing special opportunities to the backward classes, Harijan, adivasis, women and other religious minorities." (1)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Kathiawar): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and recommends to Government to make arrangements whereby there may not be any recurrence of such events in future." (2)

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and resolves that stringent punishment be awarded to those who have subverted the democratic norms and established values under the intoxication of power." (3)

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose"

insert "and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia"

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and to make such adequate arrangement by suitably changing the Constitution, awakening a spirit of eternal vigilance in the minds of citizens by providing education on the values of democracy, liberty, human rights, secularism, nationalism, socialism; compiling a history of the black era of the internal emergency and making it a syllabus in the schools and colleges and by adopting any other methods which may be suggested by committee formed by 21 Members of Parliament for this purpose consisting of both the Houses so that the dark days of tyranny and terror as witnessed during the period of internal emergency will never reoccur." (5)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and demands that the gang that indulged in deplorable, inhuman, atrocious acts should be punished."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take the motions as moved. Now, the first speaker from the Opposition would be Mr. Vasant Sathe; but Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh has made a request that he may be permitted to have a little time, because he is leaving today, immediately.

सभापति महोदय : श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह ।

श्री उग्रसेन : सभापति महोदय, बोलने वाले काफी लोग हैं, इसलिए सदन का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा लगता है, समय बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : मान्यवर जो प्रस्ताव श्री कामय साहब ने पेश किया है, उसमें निम्नलिखित जोड़ने के लिए मैंने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है—।

"और मांग करती है कि जिस गिरोह द्वारा निन्दनीय, अमानवीय, अत्याचारपूर्ण कार्य किए गए उसे दण्ड दिया जाए ।"

श्रीमन् 25 बटा 26 जून की रात, तानाशाही की कल्पना जो बहुत दिनों से इस देश में की जा रही थी, उसको साकार करने की रात थी । यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि उसके पहले पटना में जन 74 में, विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी मांगों को लेकर आन्दोलन किया था । जो बेरोजगारी, अशिक्षा, भ्रष्टाचार और मंहगाई को लेकर विधान सभा के सामने प्रदर्शन करने गए थे उन पर तत्कालीन विहार सरकार ने गोलियां चलाई जिसमें सैकड़ों लोग मरे गए । उनकी उचित और वाजिब मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक जहां विचार होना चाहिए था वहां ऐसा न करके गोली और लाठी का सहारा लिया गया ।

जून 1974 में सारे देश में मांग उठने लगी पटना के अन्दर जो अमानवीय कृत्य तत्कालीन कांग्रेस सरकार ने किए उनके खिलाफ एक जन आन्दोलन छिड़ने लगा और वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने आदरणीय जय प्रकाश जी से निवेदन किया एक सभा के जरिए कि विहार विधान सभा के विघटन की मांग को भी अपने कार्यक्रम के अन्दर जोड़ दें, क्योंकि विहार विधान सभा के जरिए देश में और विहार में कृशासन, भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी और मंहगाई बढ़ी है और विद्यार्थियों की फीस कम करने को मांग को स्वीकार करने के बाजाय उसके एव्ज में गोलियों और लाठियों की वर्षा हुई

## [श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

है इस वास्ते ऐसी विधान सभा को बने रहने का कोई हक हासिल नहीं रह जाता है इस वास्ते इसको भी वह अपने कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लें। इन उचित मांगों को स्वीकार करने के बजाय उन्होंने अपने दोस्तों के जरिए, तानाशाही की कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए या चापलसों के चक्कर में पड़ कर या इंदिरा जी की मर्टी में यहां तक कहला दिया कि इस देश में लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप चलनी चाहिए। अब जब लिमिटेड तानाशाही होगी तो उसको लिमिट कौन करेगा, तानाशाह को मर्यादित कौन करेगा? लेकिन एक कल्पना चल गई कि अगर देश को ठीक से चलाना है तो हमारे देश में लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप चलनी चाहिए। यह सब मांग चलती रही, कल्पना चलती रही। उस कल्पना के खिलाफ लड़ने वालों की संख्या थी, टोलियां भी बढ़ती गई। 3, 4 और 5 नवम्बर, 1974 को विहार बन्द हुआ और इस दौरान एक भी कंकड़ी जनता की तरफ से नहीं चली, सरकार की तरफ से चाहे जितने अत्याचार हुए हों, सत्य और अंतिःसा की मर्यादाओं के अन्दर रहते हुए विहार विधान सभा के विघटन और नई शिक्षा नीति चलाने के लिए एक आनंदोलन हुआ और विहार बन्द किया गया। लेकिन वहां मामला नहीं रुका। 6 मार्च, 1975 को जब विहार में यह घटनाचक्र चल रहा था तो उसको ले कर हम लोग दिल्ली आए। दिल्ली में भी हमने कहा कि विहार की विधान सभा कुशिक्षा, मंहगाई, अमानवता, और अत्याचारों और निरंकुश शासन की प्रतीक बन गई है इस वास्ते उस विधान सभा को विघटित किया जाए। प्रादरणीय जय प्रकाश जी और आज के हमारे गृह मंत्री चौं चरण सिंह उस मंत्र पर बैठे थे जिस पर से जय प्रकाश जी ने एलान किया कि हम यह चेतावनी

देने आए हैं दिल्ली की सरकार को कि बिहार विधान सभा के विघटन के मामले में और नए चनाव कराने के मामले में वह आगे आए। लेकिन जिस सरकार की कल्पना तानाशाही स्थापित करने की रही हो, जो सरकार तानाशाह के अन्दर चलना चाहती हो, इंदिरा जी तानाशाह बनना चाहती हों उनके सामने ये सब अपीलें-निरर्थक और बेकार ही सिद्ध हो सकती थी। 12 जून, 1975 को राज नारायण बनाम इंदिरा जी का फैसला आ गया और हाई कोर्ट के जज श्री जगमोहन सिन्हा ने उस फैसले में लिखा कि श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी छ: वरस के लिए अयोग्य घोषित की जाती हैं क्योंकि उनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक आरोप साकित हो गए हैं। नुस्खे यह भी जानकारी मिली थी कि वह स्वतः इस्तीफा देना चाहती थीं उस समय लेकिन अगल वगल जो रहने वाले लोग थे वे घबरा गए। उसी समय यह भी हो गया कि बीस दिन के लिए उनको स्टे आर्डर मिल गया कि बीस दिन आं और वह सरकार की मुखिया रह सकती है। हम लोग जेलों में थे। भोजपुरी में एक कहावत चलती है, एक गाना चलता है। हमारे वारूसहजी यादव जो आजकल विधान सभा के एम० एल० ए० हैं वह अक्सर उसको गाते थे। उसकी शब्दावली इस प्रकार है :

“इंदिरा जी चढ़ गई बांस पर कर बैठीं श्रंगार नीचे भडवा ढोल बजाए खूब करे प्रचार”

जो वह कहते थे वह मैंने बता दिया। तो इस तरह का एक सिलसिला चला कि इंदिरा जी इस्तीफा न दें। हाई कोर्ट के फैसले से क्या हुआ? उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल जब हाई कोट द्वारा कर्प्ट प्रैक्टिस के लिए दोषी ठहराए गए और 6 साल के लिए डिबार कर

दिए गए तो वह इस्तीफा दें, और इसी तरह से श्री डी० पी० मिश्रा को भी इस्तीफा देना पड़ा, लेकिन जब इंदिरा जी पर आरोप साबित हो गया तो वह इस्तीफा न दें, बल्कि 25 जून को जनतंत्र और स्वाधीनता का और देश के इतिहास के साथ जो गांधी जी का दर्शन जुड़ा था उस सब की हत्या कर दी गई और एक लाख के करीब लोगों को जेलों में डाल दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं जेलों के अन्दर और बाहर भी अमानवीय व्यवहार किए गए। भेरे एक मित्र प्रो० विनय कुमार को, बनारस के अन्दर एक थाने में इलेक्ट्रिक शैक्स दिए गए, उनकी जीभ फट गई और खून बहने लगा। हिन्दुस्तानी अकादमी के अध्यक्ष, सत्यग्रह सिन्हा ननी सेन्ट्रल जेल में मर गए। हमारे साथी राम सागर मिश्र लखनऊ जेल में मर गए। 6 महीने तक लिखते रहे कि हमारी दवा का इंतजाम हो, वह तो हुआ नहीं और जब मर गए तो उनके घर वालों ने जब लाश मांगी तो उनको लाश देने से इंकार किया गया। जब वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने उसमें हस्तक्षेप किया तब उनकी लाश को उनके घर वालों को दिया गया।

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

25 26 जून की रात को केवल आंतरिक इमरजेंसी नहीं लगी बल्कि प्रैस पर भी सेंसरशिप लगा दिया गया। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के समय भी अखबारों पर नियंत्रण नहीं लगा था। लेकिन इस आंतरिक इमरजेंसी के साथ साथ प्रैस पर

सेंसरशिप लगा दिया गया और वह इसलिए कि सत्य जनता के सामने न आ सके। इन्सान को बन्दी बनाया गया, इन्साफ को भी बन्दी बनाया गया। अखबार, इन्सान और इंसाफ बन्दी हुए और एम०आई०एस०ए० का ऐसा डर चला कि कहा जाने लगा कि जो गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए हैं उनको पूछने पर भी दो साल बाद कारण बताया जायेगा कि आपको क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया। यह वह देश हैं जहां जहांगीर के इन्साफ की लोग याद करते हैं, केवल धंटा बजाने पर बादशाह आता था और फरयाद मुनता था। उस देश के अन्दर गांधी का नाम रखने वाली महिला शासन में आयी और आने के बाद ऐसा कानून का इस्तेमाल करे कि दो साल बाद कारण बताया जायेगा आपको कि क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया। ऐसा एम० आई० एस० ए० का डर चला कि हमारे नीरज कवि को कहना पड़ा कि “बुलबुल ने गाना छोड़ दिया आंतरिक सुरक्षा के डर से, कोयल ने डालों पर चहकना छोड़ दिया आंतरिक सुरक्षा के डर से”। परन्दे भी घबरा गये। ऐसा देश में ग्रत्याकूर चला। प्रैस, इन्सान, इन्साफ की बन्दी हुई और आते आते मामला नसबन्दी पर पहुंच गया। मैं तो पैरोल पर था अपने शहर में एक धंटे तक रिक्शा की तलाश में बड़ा रहा। एक धंटा बाद एक रिक्शा वाला मिला, जब उस से पूछा कि भाई रिक्शा वाले कहां चले गये तो उसने मिर्जापुरी जबान में कहा बाबू जी बोला मत चारों ओर नसकटवा डोलत वायन। इसी डर से रिक्शा वाले भाग गये। साधारण दूकानदार, मोची आदि सब भाग गये। इतना डर था लोगों में। लेकिन हर शाम के बाद सबेरा आता है। तबदीली

## [श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

वक्त का अटल कानून है और उसके सामने सब को दुनिया में क्षुकना पड़ता है।

18 जनवरी, 1977 को वह शुभ संकेत मिला कि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव कराने जा रहीं हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि अपने देश में एक हिरण्य कश्यप था। उन्होंने सब वरदान भगवान से मांग किये कि न धरती पर मरूं न आकाश में, न जल में न थल में, न मनुष्य से न जानवर से, न रात में न दिन में यानी कहीं न मरूं। लेकिन उसका भी समय आया और नरसिंह अवतार हुआ और उन्होंने उसको मारा। उसी तरह से इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा तानाशाही के सब हक लेने के बाद जिस तरह से वह हिन्दुस्तान को तानाशाही के शिकंजे में कसना चाहती थीं, वह नहीं कर सकीं और एक समय आया कि उनको जाना पड़ा।

मैंने यह कहा है कि उन लोगों को दंडित किया जाये जिन लोगों के जरिये आपातकालीन स्थिति में लोगों पर जुल्म ढापे गए उनके घरों को उजाड़ा गया लोग जेलों में मर गए, पुलिस की लाठी के शिकार हुए। इन सारे मामलों के लिए जो भी अपराधी हैं, जिन्होंने इस योजना को बनाया था, जिन्होंने इस योजना में साथ दिया, उन सब को दंडित करने का काम किया जाना चाहिए।

25 जून, 1975 की काली रात को, अत्याचारों की शुरूआत हुई। क्या जिन लोगों ने मानवता पर क्रूर प्रहार किये, उन्हें क्षमा किया जा सकता है? देश के ऊंच पदों पर आसीन रहते हुए जिन्होंने लोकतंत्र की हत्या की मानवता का कर दमन किया, लोगों पर जुल्म किये, उन्हें जनता कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी। जिन लोगों ने देश में लोकतांत्रिक

प्रक्रिया की हत्या की और जिन्होंने उसमें साथ दिया, उनको क्षमा देने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है।

अबसर हम कहते हैं कि भूल जाओ, और माफ करो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस किस बात को भुलाया जाये? क्या इस बात को भुलाया जाये कि चौधरी चरणसिंह जी को जेल में डाल दिया गया, 82 वर्ष के श्री मोरारजी भाई को जेल में डाल दिया गया? किस श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का अंग्रेजी राज्य वालवांका नहीं कर सका, इस देश में एक महिला ने जिसने अपने नाम के आग गांधी शब्द जोड़ दिया है, उन्हें जेल में डालकर उनकी दोनों किंडनी खराब कर दी।

हम किस किस को भुला दें और किस किस बात को याद करें।

कभी कभी यह चर्चा उठती है कि आपात काल की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं। हमारे सामने के मित्र इसकी बहुत चर्चा करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपात काल की एक उपलब्धि यह थी कि इस देश में वंशानुक्रम शासन स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया, जिसको 25 मार्च, 1977 को श्री मोरारजी देसाई के नेतृत्व में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनाकर इस देश की जनता ने रिजैक्ट कर दिया।

सभापति जी मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने इस काम में हिस्सा जिया, लोकतंत्र की हत्या की, तानाशाही को कायम करने और आंतरिक आपात स्थिति की स्थापना में किन जिन लोगों ने सहयोग दिया है, इस सभा के जरिये मैं आदरणीय श्री चरण सिंह जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि उन लोगों को

दंडित करने के लिए जो शाह जांच आयोग बैठा है, उसमें कोई कोर-कसर नहीं होनी चाहिए, उस काम को पूरा करना चाहिए।

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola): I, with all my respect and regard for my revered friend, Shri Kamath, must say that this Resolution is a combination of some laudable objectives, feelings and aspirations. In the latter half of the Resolution he has rightly said that it will find support from all sides of the House but for, probably, inadvertent omission of Jawaharlal Nehru. In the course of his speech, he has paid tribute to him. I do not think he has deliberately omitted his name. The contribution which Jawaharlal has made to the building of this country, cannot be wiped out although some of my friend like Shri Subramaniam Swamy may wish even that. They wish to wipe out the entire name of Nehru's family for crimes which are being investigated and which were committed by one member in the family, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. I do not think that was deliberately intended. But if his name and the names of great men from the south, Shri Rajgopalachari, Shri Annadurai, Shri Kamraj and such others are added, then it will give a complete picture. Let us not forget one thing. While we discuss the earlier part of the Resolution, I again plead with the House and my colleagues here that in victory one must be humble and must not lose perspective.

Let us remember that this vast nation of ours is, more or less, a continent. The result of the vote is very peculiar. The southern part of India voted, more or less, totally, as did the northern India, in favour of the Congress. The northern belt voted in one wave. Let us understand the phenomenon that operated. I said it before also here. I do not want to defend anybody or anything wrong

committed, the aberrations which had taken place during the Emergency, the excesses which were committed and which got blown out of all proportions so much so that they spread like wildfire on an issue which politically is a non-issue, like, *nasbandhi*....

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Manjeri): How can you say that? That is a major issue.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: I say, politically. It does not constitute a political programme or a political policy. It was a programme which normally would be in the national interest. But when an element of compulsion was introduced and coercion was done, particularly, on minority community, it resulted in aberrations. You see it in that context. It is in that context that that wave occurred.

Then, this is not a vote for one party in the country. If you take State-wise, the total number of States in the country that voted against the Congress were nine States and the total number of States in the country is twenty-one. So, don't go by that. Why do you go by the number only? In the nine States of the northern belt, the population being larger, the population being so much concentrated, there and the number of Members of Parliament from these nine States being so large that the total result is this.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH**: Democracy means number.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: Therefore, we have also to consider this point.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: You please address the Chair.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**: My address is always through you. You kindly consider this, when I say you, it means through you. So, I would like to plead with my friends here in the House not to say that this is a vote

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

against emergency or against the Constitution Amendment by itself because that would have been then the vote also in the South. If all the people of the country were against the 42nd Amendment, if all the people were against the imposition of emergency by itself, then the vote would have been similar throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is not so and therefore do not get away with this idea that the entire people of this country have reacted in a similar manner. This distinction must be kept in mind because otherwise you will be doing injustice to the people of Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Assam.

(Interruptions)

Do not say this mandate is in favour of Janata Party.... (Interruptions) Your argument is a fallacious as you say in your Resolution. You say, we want to congratulate the people for ousting a vile authoritarian regime. They did not oust them. Why did the people of Karnataka not oust them; why did the people of Maharashtra not oust them; why did the people of Andhra not oust them; why did the people of Tamil Nadu not oust them; and why did the people of Kerala not oust them? Are they not the people of India? You can consider them as not people of India. This is fallacious. That is what I want to point out. This is as much fallacious as what you are trying to say now.

Therefore, I am really pained to find that a doyen of Parliament like Shri Kamath should have used such a language. Here in this resolution, he says, "The cynical subversion of democratic norms, the steep erosion of ethical standards and spiritual values, engineered by the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang."

AN. HON. MEMBER: You should read this every day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.... the hon. Member must yield.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule? Mr. Chairman, he must satisfy you under what rule.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 376.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is that the point of order? You have to formulate under what rule. (Interruptions) Otherwise, I am not going to yield.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On the last occasion, his colleague, Mr. Mohsin, raised a similar point, objection to the word 'gang' but the Chair over-ruled that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was trying to point out that the language was so intemperate. What is the situation now? I will give you one example. Just now, there were elections in the Kashmir Valley and what were the allegations made by Sheikh's Party and his wife against the Janata Party; these are the similar allegations which they had been making against Indira Gandhi. Should we, therefore, get away with this that the Janata Party's rule or the Janata Party's behaviour in the Kashmir Valley was "cynical subversion of democratic norms, steep erosion of ethical standards and spiritual values engineered by..." in the place of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang, "...by Mr. Charan Singh or Mr. Morarji Desai and his gang"? There, murders have taken place. That is what they allege. Burning of homes of people has taken place. That is what they allege. Arrests, indiscriminately, of hundreds of people have taken place, without any reason. Mrs. Abdullah has said this in her state-

ment. This is what they allege. What more do you want? Therefore, what I say is....

AN HON. MEMBER: But no Emergency.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Without Emergency! It is still worse. At least in Emergency, Constitutionally, fundamental rights and other laws can be suspended. But here there was democracy functioning and yet, in the democracy, you commit all these crimes! What are we to say then?

This two-year period in the long history of this country—30 years have gone by and so many years will go by—, after some years, will be looked at in a proper perspective. Emergencies in democratic countries of the world like the United States have been there. Under the Constitution, there is a provision. They had declared Emergency four times: first, in 1933 by Roosevelt....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North-East): That was Financial Emergency.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To meet the situation of financial emergency, National Emergency was declared.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But 'habeas corpus' was not suspended.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In 1950, during the Korean crisis, against the threat of Communism, National Emergency was declared. We know the famous McCarthyism which was prevailing under which hundreds and hundreds of people, in the name of being Communists, were detained without trial, without 'habeas corpus'. Was any voice raised against that?

In the United States of America, the Red Indians, even today, in their reserves, are deprived of their rights. 200 Red Indians were shot dead for

allegedly having killed one FBI man, although it was proved in the High Court later on that he was killed in self-defence. I would like to know this. Did any Red Indian citizen of the United States of America come to India or go to any other country and go about making propaganda that democracy was in danger in America and that fundamental rights were being denied to them? The black people in America are deprived of their rights even today; they have made a petition to the United Nations. Have you ever seen any black man in the United States come to India or go anywhere else, to any other country in the world, and condemn his Government and say that their fundamental rights are being trampled upon? (Interruptions) But here was a hero! He goes and makes a petition. To whom? To the American Congress. He does not have the guts to come to India and go to jail as Mr. Charan Singh did or Mr. Kamath did. He comes here, to Parliament, stealthily signs, shouts something and runs away. This is the sort of hero that we have. And holding Conferences—'Friends of India'! Are they friend of India? These are \*who go about in other countries trying to deride their own country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I rise on a point of order.

My learned friend Mr. Sathe has used the word \* I think he does not mean it. Whether it is Mr. Swamy or you or I, we may have our political differences of opinion on many issues, but to call any Indian \* is not a good thing. I would request my friend not to use that word. It is unparliamentary: Kindly withdraw it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you see the context, I have not said that Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is \*

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Let me make this clear. I have said that any person of any country who goes about working against his country in another country would be called \* I would beg of my friend to consider this aspect in the right perspective. (Interruptions).

As you said, during Emergency excesses by the Police had taken place. (Interruptions). My friend was just now saying that over a lakh of people were detained. Instances of torture have been given and every day, day in and day out, they are being repeated. I would say that no human heart would ever justify what was done to Rajan or Reddy or any other person for that matter. I am against such excesses and I am condemning them as vehemently as you are doing. (Interruptions).

Having made it clear that I am as vehement and forceful in condemning the excesses as anybody else, I want to put it in the right perspective. So many members of Parliament were detained during emergency. I do not know of a single Member of Parliament who has come forward with any personal story of torture on him (Interruptions).

17 Hrs.      11 111

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Order please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not here; he can contradict me if he likes. I am told that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was detained in Jaipur. He was housed in a bungalow in the jail compound and was allowed to bring his family, wife and children and as given the allowance. Every day, twice he used to go to the garden in a motor car. This was a torture for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu....  
*(Interruptions).*

In Nagpur Jail, 500 RSS workers were detained. Food was coming to them from their homes for these detainees. Sweets were coming to them every week. This was the life they

were living. Was this a torture.... (Interruptions) Jalebis and ladoos were coming to them.... (Interruptions).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : यह शू5 है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked the Reporters to expunge the objectionable portion from the speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What do you want me to do? Can I bring back the laddus that they ate?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): What Hitler could not do in 19 years, these people did in 19 months .... (Interruptions)

श्री बसन्त साड़े : अरे गही मिल गई 19  
महीने में उसको जलदी खर्च न करो ।

( व्यवधान )

SHRI S. KUNDU: They want to get a certificate from Indira Gandhi. They were advocating her cause. They come here and after the speech, they will run to Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi saying that they have defended them. These people will never see the writings on the wall....  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, please don't excite the hon. Members.

श्री बसन्त साठे : सच बद्दित करनें के लिए  
भी ताक्त चाहिये । (ध्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, the hon. Member is misleading the House. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was kept in a solitary confinement and I am asking if they are prepared to undergo the same kind of treatment.

(Interruptions)

Now, Mr Sathe, you please come to your last point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : My last point is about the so-called excesses, if that satisfies my friends.

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

We talk of excesses....

SHRI S. KUNDU: Is there no time limit?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he takes more time, it will be only at the cost of his party colleagues.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The other day there was an incident in Faridabad when atrocities were committed. A foreman of a factory, a Sikh gentleman, was tortured brutally. He was hung to a fan with his hands tied, he was tortured. Now can anybody in his sense say that the torture of that Harnam Singh in Faridabad was done at the instance of the hon. Home Minister or the Prime Minister? Can it be said? In the same way, can you say that all the excesses committed during the Emergency were done at the instance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi? (Interruptions). My friends who were suffering from Indira phobia are still afraid. That is why I say, if now true democracy has come as Shri Morarji Desai often says—people must become fearless, if fear has gone away from the minds of the hon. friends of Janata Party, that is not a sign. The display that they made is a proof of their still being scared and still not being free from fear, I would, therefore, beg of Shri Kamath to re-consider and the first half of this Resolution should be deleted. Otherwise, we will oppose the entire Resolution.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are still 12 members on the list. Besides there are five amendments which they want to move. Time already fixed was upto 5.40 P.M. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by half an hour so that all these discussions may take place and the Home Minister may also reply?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Shall I get time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (North-Bombay): I wish to congratulate Shri Kamath for moving this very appropriate Resolution. This Resolution, in my opinion, all said and done, considering what has happened is quite mildly worded. I would have preferred stronger words. Instead of using 'her gang' I would have used 'her butchers'. That would have been more appropriate and perhaps parliamentary. Instead of saying 'cynical subversion'. I would say 'perversion'. Many of those things were perversion in the normal behaviour.

Using of mild words, I think is an indicative of the fact that all said and done instead of what happened, we are in a mood to forgive. But at the same time, we must also not forget what has happened. We must keep remembering it. We must keep repeating it so that it never happens again.

Mr. Sathe who leads the attack after due consultation in the proper quarters, I am sure, brought the point which has now been completely discredited. He said, "This election actually shows that the South voted for Emergency. The South voted for the 42nd Amendment. The North did not vote against the Emergency. The North did not vote against the 42nd Amendment, but voted against compulsory sterilisation." This is what he said. This Assembly election should have shaken him out of this complacency. After all, in the South, the Congress Party did fight the State Assembly elections. Whatever the Janata Party's performance preserves, South was considered the preserve of the Congress Party and they got such a beating in Tamilnadu. It was pitiable to see the Congress Party. In fact the leading lights of the Congress party have repeatedly felt in this House and outside that had I not

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gone to Tamil Nadu the Congress would have got even fewer seats. It is a fact that the real strength of the Congress party was tested out in the South. I hope our friends of the Congress party will have no sweet dreams but will come down to face realities, and the reality is that they have no place in this country, whether it is north or the south. In the south the fact of the matter is that they were as much against the emergency as the people in the north. They chose to give an opportunity to somebody else and they ran on the coat-tails of another party. If another election comes in the South, they will have no place at all there. They say that the vote is not a sufficient mandate for the Janata Party. Everyone knows that in the 1971 elections they got only 43 per cent of the votes. They extended the life of the Parliament twice. They got mandate only for 5 years. For what? Not for Constitution Amendment, but to remove poverty. After this 5 year period was over they illegally extended the term not once but twice. They felt they had the mandate to extend Parliament's life. They thought they had a mandate to justify dynastic rule in the country. But that dream had to be disturbed and people's verdict asserted itself. We in the Janata Party got a mandate to restore democracy. We did restore democracy. We in the Janata party got a mandate to restore trade union rights. We did restore trade union rights. We in the Janata party got a mandate to restore the freedom of the Press. We did restore that. We in the Janata Party got a mandate to bring freedom to the people at large in this country and we have done that.

Mr. Sathe said certain things and he shall always have the freedom to say whatever he wants. He got up here and was very much exercised about the fact that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi,— for whom he holds brief—was detained in the airport. We know

what the exact situation was. It was a great tribute to the Janata Government that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi could go to the DSP and file a written complaint. In their Raj could anybody hope to go and file a written complaint? He would be ducked into a bucket of water and thrown into the Jamuna river and declared that he drowned himself while in pursuit!

During the 20 months of emergency, Mr. Kamath used the word 'cynicism' to describe the events. I will give an instance of this cynicism.

They mentioned Rajan's case as deplorable. Did they know that? Well, Mr. Sathe did not know that because he was going to Acharya Vinoba Bhave and getting the *anusa-san parva* and all these things as also reciting the *upanishads*. He was not visiting the jails. Did he visit the Jail and see Shri Bosu whom he considered to be his friend? Did he have the guts to go and visit him or other Members of Parliament in jails? Did he visit any jail at all? He is now talking about Shri Rajan. He was so scared that even if he visited somebody whom some people did not like, well, he might get one way ticket to jail from where he may not be able to come back out. He cannot speak from his personal experience. But, I can say that cynicism did pervade. Why? Rajan died on 2nd March; he was beaten to death in a police jail. The D.I.G. and the I.G. were seeing in a close circuit television. On the 24th September, a Central Intelligence agent contacted Rajan's father and told him that about his son's where abouts, he could not promise. Later on he filed a report with the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi that Shri Rajan had been murdered in cold-blood in a jail and therefore there was nobody left for him to investigate that report which was sent by the Central Intelligence Agent. Did Shrimati Gandhi have the guts to write at least to Shri Rajan that she was sorry that she

had been receiving petitions from him about the whereabouts of his son.

Did she have the guts to say 'I am sorry to say that because of misuse of authority by the Police, he had been beaten to death. I am very sorry about it. I shall suspend the police officers and hold an enquiry and give you any other compensation for that.' What happened was this. She was like a coward and hid herself behind in silence.

He mentioned about Faridabad incident. The first action that was taken by this Government was to suspend the police officer. Why could they not do that? Rajan's case was known to the people in power, to the gang that he talked about, to the butchers, if I would refer to this expression.

Sir, these people knew about it but they kept quiet. They did not even inform the father. I met him and he wept before me and he said that it was a torture—one year of torture not knowing whether he was alive or not. Why could they not tell him earlier? They would never have done it. In fact Rajan was dead. It would not have been known but for the fact that we restored the rights to courts and Rajan's father could go to the court and file a *habeas corpus* petition. When emergency is declared in other countries at least there they do not suspend the *habeas corpus* but here the *habeas corpus* is suspended. That is done only in countries where there is total dictatorship. He talked about the treatment in jails. Shri Bansi Lal was telling that every leader in jail was being given badam and milk shake and all these lovely things. In fact, he said that the conditions in jail were so wonderful that many of the criminals did not want to leave the prison and go home. Of course, one of our leaders in jail told him that they would see in a few month's time that Shri Bansi Lal himself would have to spend some time there. Therefore, all

of them should be in good shape. Sir, it is not a question of treatment alone. The conditions were so bad. The treatment was bad to very senior political workers. Look at Shrimati Mrinal Gore. Do not take my words. But look at what the Bombay High Court had said. It was the Bombay High Court which had to liberate her from the conditions in which she was living. I do not know what else could Mrs. Gore do? She went underground. But she was caught from the underground and was tortured and she was subjected to humiliation. The High Court had to intervene in her case. If it had not intervened, what would be her position? Today Mr. Sathe gets up and says that she was treated well particularly. I think it is a matter of great shame if you say so.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I did not say that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You said that. (*Interruptions*). You read the strictures of the high court. Look at even Shri Moraji's case. When his case was taken up, he was not even allowed to see his son or daughter-in-law. In regard to Shri Jayaprakash Narain and other leaders, the courts had to come in. What happened? They transferred the judge. A judge of the Gujarat High Court was sent from one corner to another and another to another corner. The judges were transferred in this manner. That is how they behaved and now they want to hide that and say about the quality of their leaders. The quality of their leaders can be seen by the fact that they openly lie low. Mrs. Indira Gandhi herself declared in 1973-74 her wealth tax return for Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Only Rs. 2.7 lakhs. This figure is a lot. In fact it is so sorrowful to see that her tax return in 1972-73 which was only Rs. 3.1 lakhs had dropped now to Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Now, Sir, we find from the government records—the records of the Ministry of Works and Housing—that Mrs. Gandhi is paying

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an annual rent of Rs. 40,000.00 for her residence. If you add electricity and water charges it will become Rs. 50,000.00 and if you add minimal living expenses it will be another Rs. 50,000.00 annually. So, her annual expenses will not be less than Rs. 1 lakh. Now, a person whose expenses are to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh annually without any visible means of support or employment must mean that she must have wealth to the tune of at least Rs. 10 lakhs. This is the normal calculation.

Sir, recently I took an architect and a valuer to Chhaterpur village and saw the big mansion that Mrs. Gandhi is building. I asked this architect and valuer as to what would be his conservative estimate of this mansion? He said that it cannot be less than Rs. 6 lakhs. It is a huge mansion with a huge garden and it is centrally air-conditioned. This is a clear question of dis-proportion. You have shown income-tax and wealth tax return of Rs. 2 lakhs. Your expenditure is Rs. 1 lakh which means you must have a wealth of Rs. 10 lakhs and further you have a house worth Rs. 6 lakhs. From where did this money come. May be some part of the Nagarwala fund is still being used?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a charge made against me by analogy that I engaged myself in traitorous activities by going abroad. Sir, there was no doubt at that time that Indira was India and to oppose Indira was to oppose India. I did not go abroad immediately. I went after six months of the declaration of Emergency. I travelled on my own regular passport under my name—not in disguise—and they could not stop me from leaving and returning and making my appearance in the House. Sir, the fact of the matter is that Mrs. Gandhi during the Emergency gave as many as forty-eight interviews. Out of these 48 interviews, forty-two interviews were given to foreign correspondents. In all these interviews she blackened the

name of the Opposition by saying that the Opposition is a bunch of crooks and black-marketeers. They are thieves and traitors. She said that Jayaprakash Narayan wanted Army rule in India. People in jail were very unhappy about it. They felt that this kind of thing should not go on. It must be replied to. Sir, I remember Jayaprakash Narayan having sent for me and said a few words which convinced me to go abroad. When I protested that I would like to remain within the country and work then he said: Do you know if you are in London and get interviewed on BBC more Indian people will listen to you than if you stay within the country. The sad position of the country at that time was that you could more effectively reach from Bombay to Delhi via London than directly from Bombay to Delhi. This was the state to which they had reduced the country. Sir, after my arrival in London it became inconvenient for them. Mr. Hitendra Desai is not here. He talked about his brave role in London. Sir, When Mr. Hitendra Desai came to London he did not speak on Emergency but he spoke on Hindu Dharma. He addressed a crowd of 40 people. Then the Samachar correspondent was made to send a report to Delhi that Mr. Hitendra Desai addressed a big public meeting in which he talked about the Emergency. Then came Mr. Om Mehta, the tiger of MISA. I do not know where he has disappeared. I have not seen him anywhere. When he came to London he did not have the guts to address a meeting even when the Indians there asked him to address one. He went to a restaurant with five pleaders and the Samachar correspondent was made to send the report that he addressed a public meeting. They did not mention that it was a restaurant with five people eating tandoori chicken where nothing was talked except Candy and some of the ministers. He was forced to use the word 'gangsters'. You should see the speeches made by the ambassadors. Mr. B. K. Nehru, I regret to say, is still the High Commis-

sioner; I hope he will go soon; I have been informally told that he will be going and I hope he will be going soon. If he had any good sense he would have resigned himself. In his speech he said: Jayaprakash Narayan is not a Gandhian; he was never a Gandhian; that Jayaprakash Narayan believes that ends justify means. Now anybody who had any relationship with JP would know the truth that it was the farthest thing from his mind. In fact many persons were impatient with him and kept on emphasising that means justify ends. But means are as important as ends: that was the constant theme of all the speeches. And yet this was the kind of thing said in London.

About B. M. Kaul, the less said the better. I am glad he has run away from the United States; otherwise the Indians there were not going to allow him to stay for a day and he came away. But the kind of lies that were in circulation were unimaginable. Therefore, I should urge Mr. Kamath to add those facts also in his resolution.

I should conclude with asking Mr. Sathe some questions. Are he and his friends aware of some facts. For example in Bhopal a seven year old girl, a polio victim who could not walk was in jail, kept there under MISA. I can see that under MISA: You are to apprehend a person because a person is about to act in a manner to cause grave public disorder in the country. But how can a seven year old girl, a polio victim who cannot walk, be a threat to public order in the country? Actually what happened is this. The mother Archana Mishra was an active political worker and went underground and the police did not know how to bring her out. So they put this girl in jail, all alone. The mother came crying to the police station and all right, please leave my daughter, you can arrest me; I will not go underground. The police took the mother and put her in another jail and kept

the mother and the daughter separately, in jail. I want to know from Mr. Sathe whether he knew this. I can tell you that Mrs. Indira Gandhi knew about it because we wrote letters to her; we told her that these were happening and keeping a 7 year old girl in jail is not right. We wrote letters to other Ministers, to all the important ministers. We did not write to Brahmananda Reddy because he was not functioning as Home Minister; Om Mehta was functioning from under him; we wrote to him; we wrote to all the important ministers. The hon. Members there should tell us whether they knew that in Godavari Khana three boys were picked up for pasting posters. What did the posters say? End Emergency; Release all Leaders. That is all the posters said. They were taken to jail, stripped naked and tortured with cigarette butts; there are photographs of this with me and they have been published all over the world; their entire body was burnt with cigarette butts. After that they were produced before magistrate who was shocked and he got them admitted in the hospital. The lawyers association went and saw them in the hospital and passed a resolution and sent that resolution to Indira Gandhi: Please do something. What was Indira Gandhi's reply? The president of the bar association was arrested under MISA; this was her reply.

They are the guilty people; we must know all those people through and through. History books will only accentuate the crimes that they have done. We do not know the entire story yet. Some of the files they have run away with. I do not know where the files have gone; and it is going to take time to know the full story. But this House knows and the country knows that those people have behaved like criminals; they either actively participated themselves or passively kept quiet without raising a little finger. So I commend Mr. Kamath for bringing

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forward this forthright resolution, mildly worded, I think proper for the parliamentary forum. I hope the entire House would unanimously vote for it....That will might be the first step towards *prayaschitta* which will help you in the long run.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): After the shameless outbursts of Mr. Sathe today, we are happy that the people of this country have got their deliverance from the clutches of tyranny. We shudder to think what would have happened if they were sitting on this side of the House. Then the people of this country would have been under perennial slavery for ages and ages with no hope of deliverance. Mr. Sathe spoke of a \* like Mr. Subramaniam Swamy.

We have many differences with Mr. Subramaniam Swamy. But we admire him because when the people of this country were being made a subjugate nation and were being treated as second class citizens with no right left, he had been fortunate enough to get out of this big prison which was India and go and speak for the people of this country who were suffering under the regime of these marauders of democracy. At that time when Mr. Swamy was speaking in America and England, the sycophants and serviles have been going to No. 1 Safdurjang Road with bended knees asking for her mercy. This was the position. They kept quiet when the people of this country suffered and were made to suffer. When a lady like Snehlata Reddy had to give her life, when a young man like Rajan suffered and died in prison, the lady sitting there at No. 1, Safdurjang Road her conscience did not matter at all at that time. This bunch of sycophants whom I call marauders of democracy, those who did not have even the slightest regard either for the people of this country or for themselves, had

mortgaged their conscience. Did they think they were representing people at that time by surrendering their rights and by compromising the rights of the people? Today, Mr. Sathe is giving us a lecture on the attitudes of the people of South India and the attitudes of the people of North India. The whole game of 'Divide and rule' is still being perpetrated. I have no manner of doubt that the people of South India will rectify their mistake at the earliest opportunity they get. We believe in the democratic sense and spirit of the people of South India. We do not want to make any distinction between the people of North India and the people of South India. This has been the expression of the largest number of people of this country, who have voted unhesitatingly against the party, which was in power for the last thirty years at the centre. Therefore, you are trying to shed crocodile tears for the people of South India saying that they are the people who appreciated the so-called gains of the emergency and that the people of North India did not understand it. Probably local issues like language issue are exploited during the last Lok Sabha elections. Tamil Nadu has at least cut them into size and I hope that Tamil Nadu wave will spread to Karnataka and other places. I hope elections is held soon there.

Then, objection was taken to the word 'gang' in the resolution. I agree with Mr. Swamy that it is a mild word that has been used. Perhaps the word 'butchers' is also a mild word.

They had plundered, looted and a carnage was let loose in this country by a handful of people taking advantage of a temporary majority. Elections were held in 1971. Elections were not held in 1976 and the reason given was that election could not be held. A theory was adumbrated that they were infallible because their leader was supposed to be in-

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

fallible and indispensable. A new definition of democracy was propounded out namely 'Indira is India, India is Indira' and the democracy was for Indira only and Nehru's family and the democracy was not for Rajan or Snehlata Reddy or Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu or Mr. Charan Singh. This was the position. Today Mr. Sathe in his anxiety to support a hopeless cause has given a go-bye to all senses of truth and justice. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House as to what was the position of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu about which I said during the debate in the last House on the MISA Amendment Bill when Mr. Brahamananda Reddy, who has been cut to size now, was the Home Minister. We used to witness his pitiable condition coming here as a homeless Home Minister. This was his condition, to put it shortly.

Mr. Bosu was kept in complete isolation in a solitary cell in Hissar jail. As a practising lawyer, I had gone and taken interview of Jyotirmoy Bosu in Hissar jail. With great difficulty I got permission and I was surrounded by the Superintendent of police, the Superintendent of jails, a CID man in Delhi and another two or three persons whose identity was not disclosed and there was supposed to be a legal interview between a client and a lawyer because I was to move *Habeas Corpus* petition which I did subsequently. No person other than those on duty were allowed to go in. The cell had no window or door excepting a small ventilator at ceiling height and a grilled iron gate. When there was dust storm, he had no protection from such storm. The cell also got flooded when there was a downpour. We further understand that to make the isolation complete the jail authorities had fixed two thick blankets on the courtyard gate so that nothing outside was visible for him. Over and above kutcha brick and mud mortar buffer wall had been erected

to make the invisibility doubly sure. For a number of days there were no switches for the lights in the cell. So he had to sleep with a powerful bulb on throughout the night which attracted thousands of insects. Subsequently the bulb was removed, but he had to live and eat in darkness. The fan which had been provided for him hardly worked due to frequent voltage fluctuations, apart from load-shedding. There were a number of open latrines and drains near his cell; as a result whereof the place was infested with flies. The open water reservoir adjoining the latrine was also a source of danger.

This was the position and Mr. Sathe was talking as if Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was in a delayed honeymoon in Jaipur enjoying good time with his wife. This is the attitude. These are shameless people. They should hang their heads in shame. This is the way they treat the representatives of the people.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I protest. I talked of his stay in Jaipur only.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's father died. Under an order of court he was taken to Calcutta and then he had his heart attack in Calcutta and an attempt was made to forcibly bring him back from Calcutta to Delhi and then to Hissar and it would have entailed a motor drive for another 250 miles and probably that was the method of accelerating the end of Jyotirmoy Bosu. But the people want him, you cannot put an end to him so soon. What happened then? We went to court and obtained an order of court. The Medical Superintendent of the Calcutta Presidency jail had recommended that without a proper treatment in Calcutta, he should not be removed because the condition of his heart was such that he would not be able to bear the strain of the journey. And until we obtained the order of the court, the Government was adamant. They said 'We must take him'. We went to the court, the court

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee] directed that without a proper treatment and the clearance of the doctors he should not be taken out. The Government did not believe this. The Government made an application to the court for appointment of a panel of doctors for the examination of his health. They sent three doctors from Delhi. Three doctors went from Delhi, examined him and gave a report in writing that he should be on complete bed rest. Kindly consider what would have happened to Jyotirmoy Bosu when the Government doctors who were specifically sent from Delhi to Calcutta for the purpose of examining his health recommended that he should not be removed from Calcutta and the Government was forcibly trying to bring him and put him back again in the solitary confinement in Hissar. The object was very clear. Because he was a thorn in their flesh. This is the position and I think Mr. Sathe has learned some lesson today. These are the people who declared a war on the people of this country and that is why when the people of this country have earned their deliverance from this ruthless regime, from a vile administrative and political set up, it is meet and proper that in this House as representatives of the people we should thank the people of this country for earning their deliverance, giving us back our right to speak, express their urges and aspirations before this House so that this may be a country where rule of law prevails, at least we can get it back. Therefore, I must congratulate Mr. Kamath for coming out with this Resolution, I do not know whether Mr. Sathe genuinely believes in what he has said today; or whether there is still some strong whip in force in their party—when he was made to say what he has said today.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I genuinely believe every word of what I have said. I do not speak like you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

There were instances, so many instances of tyranny and torture. It will take hours and days to explain them, with whatever little details that we have. We don't have all the details from all over India. It will take 2 or 3 hours to give the minimum of details, about some of the instances and how they have taken place in this country.

Every democratic and political set up was denigrated and every moral and political value was decimated in this country, during those 19-20 months, for the sake of the personal ends of an individual and her family. What we found was that an attempt was made under the garb of constitutional provisions to set up a dynastic rule; and this gentlemen today and others like him were on their bended knees and asking for their blessings. (Interruptions) A half-educated young man had become their god-father. (Interruptions) Shameless people.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are a lawyer. Can you show me one provision in the Constitution which leads to a dynastic rule?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know he has lost his balance. Like his speech, I have to treat his outburst today with the contempt that it deserves.

So far as the abuse of MISA is concerned, I don't have to tell hon. friends here. Everybody knows it; but how did it happen. Not only political people, but government servants were also put under MISA. Inconvenient government servants who would not toe their line, who would not be a party to their corrupt administration, honest government servants who wanted to serve the people of this country honestly, truthfully and with a sense of responsibility and duty, were suspended, put under MISA and they lost their jobs. I must thank this government; they restored jobs to those people, whose services were terminated under 311(2)(c) of the Constitution. We had to go to the

court in some cases; and we got orders of reinstatement. This is what happened.

Now about Parliament. We could not help it. We were in a microscopic minority in the House. This Parliament was turned into a rubber stamp. It was packed with 'Yes-men'. (Interruptions) I was an unhappy participant in the deliberations that were taking place here. We could not help it. That is why when the forty second Amendment came we did not participate. Then they were vying with each other in extending their support. Today they are having the realization that the 42nd Amendment should go. This is the position. When the MISA amendment came they were vying with each other in supporting it. And Mr. Sathe will remember that day in the last House when we gave so many instances of misuse of MISA; he said himself that a 70-year-old paralytic had been detained. He was one of his teachers, if I am not mistaken. But he must raise his hand in support of the mother. Otherwise where will he be? Probably he would have had to go and give company to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu in the Hissar jail. That is why he had to support them.

What about the judiciary? They wanted not only a committed judiciary, but an ineffective judiciary, because they realized that some relief can be obtained by the oppressed people of this country through the judiciary which, according to me at least, is not yet perfect; but even then, in this imperfect system, people of this country could get some remedy, some relief; but even that was denied. The doors of the courts were closed. The only doors that were kept open were the doors of 1, Safdarjung Road; of course after screening people would be allowed admittance. They must pay their obeisance first, prove their loyalty to the mother and more loyalty to the son.

Then about the transfers which

were made of government servants. Only on political vendetta this had happened. Everybody knows in this country how the press was treated. The last Government was afraid of scrutiny by the people of their actions. They were afraid of scrutiny by the press of their actions. They were afraid of scrutiny of their action by Parliament. That is why Parliament's rights had been taken away and even the rules of business were abolished or suspended. That was the way the country was being treated by the henchmen of a particular individual or family. All these persons were just dittoing and trying to strengthen the hands of the Indira Government, which had become identified with the regime of a dictator.

She used to be called Asia's Mukti Surya; I do not know how to translate it, perhaps the sun of deliverance. However, when that sun set, the people of this country got Mukti. This is the position in this country today.

We have been told so many things. What happened to the Constitution? Why was it mutilated? For whose benefit the Constitution was amended? Which amendment of the Constitution was for the benefit of the people of this country, a single individual in this country, except for a pack of people? I am sure she would not have amended this Constitution, if she had realised that people were against her. Then she would not have agreed to confer powers on the new Prime Minister or new Home Minister or the new Government. What did she think of the people? She thought that the people were no longer their masters and that she had become the master of the people and that she could do anything she liked. As I said, they were giving a new definition to democracy. In the name of order and discipline everything was sought to be justified, because order and discipline was, according to the last government, the supreme and last word. Another person, in famous

[**Shri Somnath Chatterjee]**

person in the history of the world at uttered similar words and may I, with your permission, quote him?

"Men are weary of liberty; they have had a surfeit of it. At this new dawn of history there are other words which move more deeply; the words are 'Order and Discipline'."

This is what Mussolini said and we heard the same words in this country.

Now we are being given lectures on democracy, fairplay, the attitude of the people of South India, on patriotism and who are traitors.

Therefore, I support this Resolution and I say that it is necessary that in future the people of this country should take care to see that a recurrence of this evil does not take place. We should get rid of this once and for all. We may be a poor people, but let us have, let us at least have that impression, that feeling that we are a free people. Our children may be poor. May be that 70 per cent of the people of this country are below the poverty level. They had tolerated the previous Government so long. Even when they had not got their economic independence. But then they found that they were losing the little political rights which they had under the Constitution of India, which was framed under the leadership of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Kamath was a very eminent member of that Constituent Assembly. For four years they deliberated upon the Constitution, and they framed the Constitution, which guaranteed certain minimal rights to the people of this country, called the fundamental rights. If we did not bring about economic independence, economic mukti to the people of this country, at least they should be made to feel that they are citizens of an independent country and that they are not second-class citizens. But they were made second-class citizens in this country, and even the little political

rights which were given under the name of fundamental rights were taken away just to suit the convenience of a particular set of people in this country. We have seen how the constitution was abused, how Ministries were toppled, how defection was encouraged in this country, how Chief Ministers had to dance attendance on the powers that be at No. 1, Safdarjung Road, how one Chief Minister would go and how another would come, how article 356 of the Constitution was taken recourse to to bring Governor's rule in the different States, and last but not the least, the creation of what has come to be known in this country as a source of extra-constitutional power. Kindly imagine what sort of administration in this country there was, what sort of rule of law, what sort of abedience to the constitutional provisions. A person with no credibility, no sense of responsibility to anybody, who did not have the slightest liability to account for himself before anybody in this country was ruling the country for all practical purposes, and the Cabinet Ministers were ignored, were treated as mere chaprasis. When the emergency was declared, they were not even consulted. We did not find any protest when the present hon. Home Minister said that from the records it appeared that the Cabinet was not consulted before the declaration of the emergency on the 25th June, 1975. What were these people doing then, these Members of Parliament who were always reminding us during the last Parliament that they had the massive mandate of the people? They thought they had a massive mandate and that through that they could take away the rights of the people, they could do anything under the leadership of an *arvachin* as it is called in Sanskrit, with an almost half-educated person at the top of the people of this country who has been indulging not in serving the people but in making funds for himself in different ways. I hope the hon. Leader of the Opposition who is here will instil some sense into the head of Mr. Sathe and other persons.

My only request to Mr. Kamath, for whom I have the highest respect, is that after the words "Values, for which" he may include the words "leaders like", so that there may not be any unintentional omission of other persons who had made their contribution to the development or progress of this country.

With these words I support the Resolution, and I hope my friends on that side will come to their senses at least now and realise that the people of this country have made them also free and restored to them their sense of prestige.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): May I request Shri Brahmananda Reddy, through you, to speak on this Resolution and put forward his party's point of view, so that we may know whether what Mr. Sathe has said represents it or not. We want to know from the President of the Congress. He was the Home Minister. Let us know the facts. This is a very important Resolution. The whole House is interested in hearing him. We want him to speak on it. We want to know whether there were tortures or not and whether he was consulted or whether he was just a puppet in the hands of Sanjay Gandhi. I am prepared to prove it on the floor of the House. Let him deny it. We want to hear him.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules, you cannot compel anybody to speak. The Home Minister will reply at 6.15 (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a point of order. Under the rules, the allotted time for this Resolution is over. So, we are not supposed to discuss it any further unless the House decides otherwise. There has been a representation from this side that we do not want to sit after 6 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time has been extended till 6.30.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No motion has been moved. If you want, you can move it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I placed the matter before the House and the House had accepted it.

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO (Mehboobnagar): May I make a humble submission? If the House wishes to sit after 6 o'clock, a formal motion has to be moved and approved by the House. A formal motion has not been moved and the extension has not been approved. A formal motion has to be moved. It has not been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was discussed and it was agreed to. The House was extended till 6.30 (Interruptions).

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO: No formal motion was moved. Under the rules of the House, a formal motion has to be moved.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** I move a motion to extend the time of the House by half an hour .... (Interruptions).

**SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO:** The motion to extend the time of the House must be moved before 6 o'clock. If the motion to extend the time of the House has not been moved before 6 o'clock, it cannot be moved after 6 o'clock. The discussion on this Resolution can be continued on the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A point has been raised that there has not been a proper motion moved for extending the time of the House. So, the discussion on this Resolution will be continued on the next day allotted for the Private Members' Resolutions. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, July 9, 1977/Asadha 18, 1899 (Saka).*