

Sixth Series, No. 15

Friday, March 9, 1979
Phalgun 18, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 15, Friday, March 9, 1979/Phalguna 18, 1900 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 262, 265, 269, 270, 272, 273 and 275.

3-27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 263, 264, 266 to 268, 271 and 276 to 282.	27-41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2601, to 2717, 2719 to 2725, 2727 to 2754, 2756 to 2795 and 2798 to 2800	41-440
Correcting Statement to USQ No. 2844 dated 8-12-78	241
Papers Laid on the Table	242-243
Message from Rajya Sabha	243
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—	
As passed by Rajya Sabha.	243
Business of the House	244
Matter Under Rule 377—	
Murder of a Jesuit Priest at Mokameh in Bihar—	
Shri A. C. George	245-246
Special Oath Bill—	
Preamble and Title	247-287
Motion to pass, as amended—	
Shri H. M. Patel	287-303-304
Shri C. M. Stephen	287-293
Shri M. N. Govindan Nair	292-293
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	293-294
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	294-297
Shri K. Lakkappa	297-299
Shri Jyotirmoy Bose	299-302
Shrimati Mehsina Khidwai	302-303

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Bill—**Motion to Consider—**

Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh

305-306

Bill Introduced—

(1) Indian Fisheries (Amendment) Bill—

(Amendment of Sections 3, 4 etc.)

by Shri Pius Tirkey

307

(2) Constitution (Amendment) Bill—

(Amendment of Article 324)

by Shri Eduardo Faleiro

307-308

(3) Polygamy Prohibition Bill—

by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu

308

Prevention of Social Disabilities Bill (circulated opinion)

by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

Motion to Consider—

Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit

308-317

Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi

317-321

Dr. Ramji Singh

321-325

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar

325-328

Shri Jadunath Kisku

328-329

Shrimati Mrinal Gore

329-331

Shri Narendra P. Nathwani

331-337

Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu

337-339

Shri Keshavrao Dhondge

339-341

Chowdhry Balbir Singh

341-343

Shri A. C. George

343-345

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal

345-352

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—

(Omission of Article 320, etc.)

by Shri Bhagat Ram

Motion to Consider—

Shri Bhagat Ram

352-354

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 9, 1979/Phalgun 18,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of Heavy Import Duty on Raw Materials on growth of Electronic Component Industry.

*262. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy import duty on raw materials going into the manufacture of components, is the main factor or mainly responsible for the unsatisfactory growth of electronic component industry in our country;

(b) whether any proposal has been made to Government by different units to reduce the import duty to the minimum level; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). In order to assist the proper growth of electronic industry in the country, fiscal concessions have been granted in the recent past by way of reduction in import duties on essential components and raw materials required by the industry in consultation with the Department of Electronics. Since the 1977 Budget, the import duty on several raw materials and components has already been brought down

from various levels to 45 per cent ad valorem.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: I have carefully gone through the reply of the hon. Minister. I am sorry to say that it is very disappointing. Among the various factors which are responsible for the unsatisfactory growth of electronic component industry in this country, the major one is the import duty on raw materials required for manufacture of components. As pointed out by many industries in this line, the high cost of electronic components is due to irrational and high levy of import duty on raw materials and piece parts required for the manufacture of electronic components. The high cost of electronic components is mainly responsible for the inadequate demand in the country, as a result of which some of them are facing closure. Under the circumstances, I want to know whether the Government would consider further reduction of import duty on some other raw materials such as infrared absorbing glass tubes, ceramic rods and tubes, self-bonding insulated copper winding wire, etc.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as the question of reduction of import duty on raw materials is concerned, we take into consideration the recommendations made by the Department of Electronics and we go by case by case. If there is a case for reduction of import duty, we accept the proposal. During the last two years, we have reduced import duty on various items numbering 36.

So far as this question is concerned, the reduction of import duty is not primarily going to help the electronic component industry. If you like I can give the figures. In 1974-75 the production was to the tune of Rs. 73

crores. In 1975-76, it was Rs. 76 crores, that means 4 per cent growth. In 1976-77, it was Rs. 82 crores—8 per cent growth. In 1977-78, it has been Rs. 92 crores—12.5 per cent growth. So, whatever reduction is possible under these circumstances, that is acceptable to us. But the malaise of this industry is not going to be helped by reduction of import duty. Supposing, you reduce the import duty by 45 per cent. Its impact on price will be hardly 15 per cent. There are several other considerations before the industry which they have to bear in mind, and they have to remove those ills. They must reduce the high profit margin. There is need for better technical efficiency. There is low level of research and development activity. Standardisation of varieties of components does not exist. Knowhow agreements are with a number of foreign firms. This reduces the share of each unit or group. There is low level of capital investment. These are some of the factors which go towards that. So, reduction of import duty is not the consideration.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Whether the Government is keeping in view the reality of the situation faced by these industries and whether the Government would reduce the import duties to a very minimum level on all such components and raw materials that go into the manufacture of components? I suggest that now the cost of finished products in our country is much more than the imported finished products. So, I would like to know whether the Minister is considering to increase the import duty on imported finished products.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: And if not, why not?

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: And if not, why not?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not your supplementary.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, the question relates to electronic components and raw materials and import

duties on them, not the finished products. Anyway, we go by the recommendations of the Department of Electronics, examine each case on its merits and decide about it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was giving an outline as to how to improve the electronic industry. I have no quarrel with him on that point. But my point is that KELTRON, one of the major public sector enterprises, is giving rural employment as decided by Chaudhury Charan Singh. Thousands of people in Kerala are suffering today because of the increase in the import duty which increased the price even up to 75 per cent of the finished products. Will you please look into that aspect and consider whether you will be able to reduce the duty on certain items which made the cost of the finished products very high? That is my point. This is a public sector unit.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: All these things are considered whenever need be case by case.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Don't consider, you please do it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Finance Minister in his Budget speech stated that he has given very careful consideration to the Jha Committee Report. Sir, the Jha Committee recommended that the taxation of inputs tends to promote vertical integration, encouraging industries to produce more and more of the inputs needed by them rather than produce them from the ancillaries. That is to say your taxation of inputs followed by the various other taxes like sales tax from the importer to the wholesaler and from the wholesaler to the producer increases the cost to such an extent that people prefer to produce it in their own factories rather than form it out to small-scale industries. The main thrust of our economic policy is to encourage small-scale industries and forming out of these ancillaries and components to the small-scale sector. From this point of view, has the Government examined whether the levy of the high import duty on

electronic components has the effect of creating a vertical integration in the industry? Sir, the point is that electronic industry has a great potential for development of small-scale industries and employment particularly of very gentle hands and this kind of employment is now being denied because the integration of the industry takes place and the whole thing is produced by the main factory itself. Has the Government examined it from this point of view or will the Government at least examine it from this point of view?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Government has examined it in the past and is prepared to examine it in future.

Sale of Shares by Union Carbide

*265. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any communication about move by Union Carbide to sell its 50 per cent shares in Bakelite Hylam to British Petroleum;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Presently about 50 per cent of the equity capital and the entire preference capital of Bakelite Hylam Ltd. is held by BXL Plastic Materials Group Limited, U. K. BXL-PMG is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bakelite Xylonite Limited (BXL), U. K. BXL in turn was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Carbide Inc., New York till recently. It is understood that Union Carbide Inc., New York, has sold its entire shareholding in BXL, U.K. to B.P. Chemicals, U.K.

(c) Since the transfer of shares of a company incorporated abroad (BXL) has taken place between two companies abroad, such a transaction does not fall within the purview of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In Bakelite Hylam the Andhra Pradesh Government holds 30 per cent of the shares and so it is not purely a foreign concern. Therefore, I should have thought that the Government would be actively interested in seeing that the interests of our country and the capital of our country are furthered there, rather than this—of another multi-national corporation getting a further grip on it. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has gone into this matter and enquired whether it was possible for us to acquire those shares in order to see that it becomes more and more Indianised, rather than its, going into the hands of still a further multi-national corporation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This Bakelite Hylam is situated in Secunderabad. Its 50 per cent shareholding is with BXL, PMG Group, U.K., this BXL, PMG Group, U.K. is wholly a subsidiary of BXL, U.K., another company; and the BXL, U.K. is a subsidiary of the Union Carbide. Now, this is a transfer or sale of the shares of BXL, U.K. by the Union Carbide to another British Petro-Chemicals Company. So, a transfer or a sale of shares has taken place in between two companies incorporated outside India and therefore we have no control under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

So far as the shares in the Secunderabad concern are concerned, they are still held by BXL, PMG Group.

MR. SPEAKER: Her suggestion is whether you can make an effort to acquire them.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: How? It is the shares of the BXL company that has been sold, and it is incorporated in England.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying you can do it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to know whether the Minister of Industry has called for a probe into this matter. When the

Minister was replying he said he has nothing to do with it. In that case, why has the Minister of Industry called for a probe into the matter? Obviously, there was something for us to investigate whether we can acquire those shares so that the 30 per cent shares which are today held by the Andhra Pradesh Government can be furthered and we can have a majority of shares in that particular company. If there is no probe ordered, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he intends to order a probe.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: If there is already a probe ordered by the Minister of Industry, there is nothing for me to contradict. We shall look into this matter.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You are saying 'I am not the Minister of Industry'. I am asking you whether a probe will be ordered.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am replying to the question in the background of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; that is all. I am saying that under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act this particular sale is not covered.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Ministers are not on speaking terms with each other?

MR. SPEAKER: How can he know before-hand?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The company is incorporated in U.K. and we have no control over it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In her wisdom the Hon. Member has put a very sensible question to the Hon. Minister, though of course he has said that he does not have that information.

This Union Carbide is a multi-national corporation operating very successfully in India and taking out all our resources to the other subsidiary companies operating there, and they are entirely escaping the control of the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry has to answer this, regarding

the manipulation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. There is a violation of the licences and of the FERA; this company has violated them and they have resorted to diversification also, without the permission of the Finance Ministry. Then in regard to trawlers, they have entered into...

MR. SPEAKER: They do not arise from this question: we are only on the question of transfer.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a question of sale of 50 per cent shares of Bakelite Hylam to a British Petroleum Company.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The shares and the accumulated profit and everything has been transferred from one company to another company which is operating in England. He says there is no control. But this company is functioning in Hyderabad and all sorts of nefarious activities are going on, including violation of the Finance Ministry's regulations.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Regarding the Foreign Exchange Act he has not answered because the Industries Minister has to answer. Therefore, in view of the fact that the Minister is not capable of answering this question, will the Hon. Speaker give me permission to ask him to withhold the question and send it to the proper Ministry for a probe into the nefarious activities?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; I am sorry I cannot do that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I may clarify that so far as Bakelite Hylam Company in Secunderabad is concerned, 50 per cent of the shares are held by BXL, PMG in U.K. and 30 per cent by the Andhra Pradesh Government and the rest by the public. Not even a single share of this has been trans-

ferred to anybody; so unless that transfer takes place, we do not come into the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

Tax incidence on Farming Community

*269. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tax incidence on the well-to-do sections of the farming community is much less than on their urban counterparts;

(b) if so, whether Government have made an in-depth study of raising more resources from that sector consistent with its ability to pay; and

(c) the concrete steps taken for raising resources for development as a result of such studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The farming community in India, it is often argued, is relatively lightly taxed, as the proportion of land revenue and agricultural income-tax—the two main direct taxes on agriculture in relation to the national income generated from agriculture is less than the proportion of personal income-tax to the national income derived from non-agricultural activities. However, as observed by the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income (known as the Raj Committee) which submitted its report in October 1972, the policy conclusion drawn from such comparisons are open to question, as they take no account of the level of per capita incomes or of their distribution in the respective sectors. Nor do they allow for the differences in the scope for earning

high incomes and the consumption opportunities in the two sectors. Comparison of inter-class tax burden as between different sectors also gives rise to many conceptual as well as practical problems.

(b) and (c). While drawing up the Draft Five Plan for 1978-83, the scope for raising resources from all sectors including agriculture was examined. However, under the Constitution, taxation of agricultural income and agricultural land is a State subject.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The answer given by the Finance Minister is not in a complete form. I had asked about the tax incidence on the rich class and the agricultural community.

In regard to the last sentence in the answer given, I would like to know the difficulties he is facing, practically and conceptually, according to him, and whether the difficulties are due to the rich class of farmers who are not only looting the small farmers but are growing much richer than the middle-class industrialists and other small-scale industrialists.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as taxation of the agriculture sector is concerned under the constitution it is the State Government which has to do this. There are certain State Governments which have levied agricultural income-tax and the Raj Committee Report also recommended tax on agricultural land holdings. That particular Report has been circulated to all the State Governments and I am told now that the West Bengal Government has introduced some legislation in the Assembly and it has gone to a select Committee. Few other Governments have taken a favourable decision on this.

So far as taxation is concerned, it is for the State Government to take a decision but so far as the raising of resources is concerned, the matter is being considered by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet sub Committee.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to answer this, because the policy of the Government is to bring down the gap between the haves and the have-nots. I would like to know from the Minister what is the Report he has received from the State Governments, because it is correctly stated that, Constitutionally, it is a State subject. What is the amount of tax each State is getting from them and what is the disparity between the other class and the agricultural class?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: For the year 1976-77, land revenue and agricultural income-tax is Rs. 221.72 crores and for the year 1977-78, Rs. 211.51 crores. Personal Income-tax for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 1194.38 crores and for the year 1977-78, it is Rs. 1002.02 crores. As percentage of national income from agriculture, it comes approximately to 1 per cent and as percentage of national income from non-agricultural sector personal income tax, it comes to about 3 per cent.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In view of the fall in agricultural prices whether the Government knows that there is a necessity to reduce tax on agriculturists?

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot do that. The State Governments have to do that.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: They have to recommend to the Planning Commission.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In this reply, the hon. Minister has said about Raj Krishna Committee Report. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have circulated it to the State Governments and asked them to take action so that they may increase the tax on the big farmers who are getting all the advantages? If they have not recommended yet, whether they are going to recommend expeditiously to the State Governments for taking measures immediately with regard to the taxation of big farmers?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The report of the Raj Committee was received by the Central Government, and it was forwarded to the State Governments. There were two major recommendations.

One was with regard to the integration of agricultural income and the non-agricultural income for tax purposes. That the Central Government did then and on account of that practically 69,000 persons were taxed on that basis and the extra tax collection was Rs. 14.6 crores. So far as other major recommendation was concerned, that is, tax on agricultural land holdings, few State Governments have implemented that. I have told the House earlier that it is only the West Bengal Government which has introduced some legislation on that pattern.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: I would like to know whether the taxes in Kerala, that is, the agricultural tax in Kerala, are higher than the Central income-tax? In regard the large land holders, the value of the land has been assessed less while working out the wealth tax. But for the small land holders, it is not done like that. The large land holders have got their land holdings as shares in large companies and the actual value of them are not taken into account for wealth tax purposes. But in the case of smaller farmers, the value of land is assessed according to the market value and it was on arbitrary basis. It is because of the inflow of large amounts from gulf countries, the small farmers are put to difficulties. Will the Government see to it that in the case of large company share-holders and small land holders value of their land is assessed properly and justly for the purposes of wealth tax? There are two questions. First, whether the Government knows about the agricultural tax rates in Kerala? Secondly, whether the Central Government will assess the land value of the

large land-holders who have also got shares in the companies correctly and equate it with small land-holders while working out the wealth tax?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as this particular information is concerned, I require notice so that I could collect the information and give it to him.

MR SPEAKER: What he asked was about the small farmers whose lands have been valued at market price whereas the companies shareholders' lands are valued at different rates. That makes a lot of difference so far as the wealth tax is concerned.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I will look into it.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: The question is about the tax increase on the well-to-do sections of the farming community. I would like to know what the Government means about the well-to-do sections of the farming community. In view of the land reforms that has been introduced, the ceiling is fixed at 10 acres of agricultural land and 50 acres of dry land. Now the agriculturalists are in such an awkward position that they are not happy because agriculture is not at all economical. As such they want to migrate to towns and other urban areas for taking up other avocations, by selling their lands. They are forced to migrate to urban areas. No crop is economical for cultivation. If the gap is to be reduced between the well-to-do and the poorer sections of people, it has to be done in urban areas where through imports and exports business, people are earning a lot of money. In industrial sector people are earning more. They should be taxed.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: My question is how does the Government view the well-to-do community? What is the criteria for deciding 'well-to-do community'?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not come within your port-folio, Mr. Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Well-to-do means, those who are well-to-do, they meet their requirements fully. They have a house. They have got a car. Those who are deprived of the minimum needs, they are not well-to-do.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Unless he says something in this regard in the case of farming community, how has the question been answered? After the land reforms where has the line been drawn in the case of well-to-do in the farming community? Government should think over whether the agricultural profession itself is economical. Should it be taken by the people? It has come to such a stage where people are thinking in terms of salary. I am ventiling the grievances of the people now. Big landlords hold 58 acres. 10 acres in agricultural community..

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters to be decided by the State Government. He cannot do it.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Let him answer about well-to-do community.

बोलते ही राम मेलकासर बोलारा : मध्यम महोदय, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो याता बजट रखा है, वह तो किसानों के लिए बहुत है, लेकिन राजस्वात में जो बहुत याता है, उसमें आर्थिकाना 30 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया गया है और उनमें का टैक्स 25 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया गया है। जो आरिका बढ़े हुए हैं। वह जानते हैं कि किसान के जले, कपास भार आदि के जाल बहुत बिल गये हैं, जिससे उन जी माली, हालत बहुत बुराय हो गई है। किसानों को कुछ नहीं दिया रखा है और कई दूसरे टैक्स याता दिये गये हैं। इस लिए क्या जी महोदय कोई देश इनकाल करते हैं कि राजस्वात में जी नये टैक्स बजाये जायें ?

श्री अद्यत नाहीवाचः भाषणी बात ठीक है, लेकिन वह नवेस्तव दूसरा है।

श्री सतीश अद्यताल : राजस्वान में किसानों पर ओं कर लगाये गये हैं, उन का ताल्लुक हवासे नहीं है। उनका ताल्लुक राजस्वान सरकार से है।

श्री अद्यत अद्यत : इन प्रश्न में अभी किसानों की बात कही गई है। जब देश में भूमि पर सीलिंग लग चकी है, और किसान ही देश की ऐसी कम्पनिटी है, जिसकी उभित पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है, तो फिर गरीब और असीर किसान की बात करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। उनके उत्पादन की उभित कीमत, रीटिटी प्राइस, तो हम दे नहीं पाते हैं। इस सदन में इन तरह की बात करने, और यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है या केन्द्रीय सरकार का, इस बागांडे को बड़ाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अब देश में कोई असीर किसान नहीं है। 18 लाख की सीलिंग लगाई गई है। स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ भी नहीं रह गया है। इसलिए सरकार को स्पष्ट उत्तर देना चाहिये कि किसान की अभी पर सीलिंग लगाने के बाद टैक्सेबल भास्तवनी का किसान होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

श्री सतीश अद्यताल : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा टैक्स लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, उसके उत्तर में मैंने कहा कि इस का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारी से है—किस राज्य में किस किस का टैक्स लगाना है, यह वहाँ की राज्य सरकार को तय करना है।

Joint Ventures in Kenya

*270. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up more joint ventures in Kenya; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad has recently approved the proposal of M/s. S.E.A. Project Consultants Pvt. Ltd, Bombay and Gangappa Cables Ltd, Hyderabad to set up a joint ventures in Kenya for the manufacture of enameled aluminium and Copper Wire. No other new proposal for setting up joint ven-

tures in Kenya has been received by Government.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Recently, there was a conference of Industries Ministers of Commonwealth countries, held in Bangalore. In the Conference, India had offered joint ventures with Commonwealth nations. As you know, some discussions on broad outlines had taken place. I want to know whether the broad outlines of discussion which the Government of India had with Commonwealth nations including Kenya? Whether Kenya is keen on using the Indian knowhow in the field of small and medium scale industries and industrial estates? What were the steps taken up Indian Government to train the people of Kenya and also to transfer of technology and skills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I was not present at the Bangalore conference. But recently, I was very much in Kenya and I had an opportunity of discussing with the hon. Minister concerned in Kenya. It is true that Kenyan Government is very much interested in having joint ventures. Particularly, they are interested in our small and cottage industries and the transfer of technology into an appropriate technology in order to give employment to many and of course, achieve production. In this direction, we are making all possible endeavours to have more and more ventures to encourage such joint ventures. This friendly symbol of cooperation with all our friendly countries is the objective and the view of the Government.

Regarding training programme, yes Sir, we have offered them various training facilities.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In order to have effective policy of equity participation, whether Government of India is going to import minerals? Whether the Government of India has imported a large consignment of potash from the Government of Kenya?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Whatever is needed by our country, we would very much like to import from the friendly countries, as I have stated in this House. While the protectionist trends are on the rise, we would like to import more and more from the developing countries and export to them also whatever is needed by them. This is how we would like to have that sort of cooperation.

बी बूषण चन्द लक्ष्मण: मैं मली महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केनिया में जो उत्थोग लगाने जाता है, इसके जो माल लैयार होंगा, क्या इसके लिये माट हमें देना पड़ेगा? क्या इस प्रारूप के उत्थोग पौरी भी किन्हीं देशों में लगाने की आपकी शोबता है? मरि हाँ, तो किन-किन देश में सरकार के प्रस्ताव हैं योग्यता भूल जाते होंगे यीर कड़ तक इन जातों को निशायेगी हमारी सरकार?

बी बूषण लक्ष्मण: जब कोई उत्थोग लगाया जाता है तो यह सब ध्यान में रखेकर लगाया जाता है कि मार्केटिंग, कैरिलिटी की हो जाती है, यह उत्थोग लगातारी होगा या नहीं? यह सब देखना पड़ता है। जब तक वायेलिंगी ईस्ट नहीं होती तब तक कोई उत्थोग लगाया नहीं जाता।

सब तक 343 ऐसे ज्याहान्ट ईन्वेटर मंजूर किये हैं जिसमें से 107 बाल हो चुके हैं और 89 ऐसे हैं जो कि फार्मसेचन की स्टेज में हैं। यह जिस्ट ही बही लम्बी होती, व्यापक कारी देशों में हमारे ज्याहान्ट ईन्वेटर जारी है, लेकिन जिस बहत हम ज्याहान्ट ईन्वेटर की इजाजत देते हैं तब हमारे देश में जो मरानीपौ देश होती है, ईन्वेटर पाट्ट देवा हीसे है हमारे बहु जो नैजिकान हैं, जिनको बहु काम निल लगता है, यह सब बाल में लकर हम ज्याहान्ट ईन्वेटर की ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देते हैं।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: It is well known that Kenya is a traditional competitor with India in the export of tea. Srilanka and Kenya are offering tea to the international market and Indian tea is being priced out. In view of relations of joint ventures, is it possible to start joint ventures in commerce? In order to earn more foreign exchange, we are going to increase production of tea, but Kenya along with Srilanka are our competitors. Is it, therefore, possible to start joint ventures in business so that our tea could be sold at a better price and we could earn more foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: The only connection is the word 'Kenya', nothing more.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, here the whole problem is that there are some articles like tea, jute and iron ore where there are certain countries which are the exporting countries and while I was in Kenya I had discussed the matters with the Kenyan Ministers. Before that I was in Colombo also and I discussed with the President of Sri Lanka and also the Minister of Sri Lanka, and by and large there could be an agreement whereby we can have at least a minimum price for the exports of tea to be met. I am having my dialogue in that direction and it will be very difficult to say anything at this stage, but I do feel that in the case of coffee, in the case of jute, in the case of tea and in the case of our agricultural products or industrial products or even iron ore or some other minerals, wherever we can get better price, it should be our endeavour to get and it is in this context, it may not be possible to have any joint venture as such, but there could be a proper understanding with a view to get better foreign exchange.

Draft Paper on National Tourism Policy

***272. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 471 on 22nd December, 1978 regarding National Tourism Policy and state:

(a) whether Government have received the views of the concerned authorities of Government on the draft paper on the National Tourism Policy;

(b) if so, what are their views; and

(c) whether the draft paper has been finalised, if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) and (c). The Policy statement on tourism revised after taking into

account the views of the Ministries and Departments consulted is in the process of finalisation and will be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament as soon as it is approved by Government.

बी दुर्गा चाहूँ : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि पालिसी स्टेटेंट आग दूरियम रिवाइज हुआ है और कुछ दिनों के बाद जब गवर्नेंट इस को कमिट्टी कर लेगी तो सलन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस पालिसी के सैलिंग कीर्ति कौन-कौन से है योग्य आपने ड्राफ्ट किया है? येत फीजर्स इस नेशनल पालिसी के क्या हैं?

बी पुष्कोलम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह सो पालिसी स्टेटेंट सलन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा तो माननीय सदस्य को मालम हो जायगा। ऐसे भी जिस दिवा में पर्वटन को विकसित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं वह सो आप को मालूम है कि इस पर्वटन को आप आदमी को लिए भी सुलभ बनाने की कोशिका है। इस दृष्टि से इस के पहले जो आर और पांच सिलाने वाले होटल्स पर बहुत और दिया जाता वा वह न दे कर के उस के अतिरिक्त कम कीमत वाले होटल बनाने की कोशिका की जा रही है जो साफ मुद्रे हो जिस में देश के भी कम आप बाले लोग ठड़ सके पर दियों के भी इस तरह के लोग जो बुद्धिमती हैं और जो देश की संस्कृति को, देश की सभ्यता को और देश को जानने की कोशिका करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की पहुंच के अन्तर भी इस तरह की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिका विद्याप के डारा की जा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ इस बात की भी कोशिका की जा रही है कि जो हमार संस्कृतिक और सामाजिक पर्वटन केन्द्र हैं उन के अंतर विदेश स्प से व्याप दिया जाय और उन को फ्रीजेंट करने की दिवा में समृद्धि कदम उठाए जायं। ये जीवें नुस्ख रूप से उस से हैं।

बी दुर्गा चाहूँ : माननीय मंत्री जी ने डोमेस्टिक दूरियम के मुताबिलिक तो कुछ प्रकाश बाला है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में इंटर-नेशनल दूरियम के लिए गोरेंसियम है और उस की बड़ीलाई की जा रही है। यह सो जानना चाहूंगा कि इस दूरियम को बड़ा बड़ा कर रहे हैं इस में जापान, जैसे और स्विटजरलैण्ड जैसे देशों के बारे में भी स्टडी की गई है जो कि दूरियम के लिए बड़े बड़ीलिय है और काफी बहुं की एकोनोमी को बेबलन करने में उन का स्वान है, क्या उन देशों में जो देशस्प दूरियम है उस की भी स्टडी की गई है ताकि इंटरनेशनल दूरियम हासारे देश में भी देशस्प कर सके?

बी पुष्कोलम कौशिक : स्वदेशी पर्वटन की दृष्टि व्याप हैने की भावत में कहता हूं और इसका

भर्य यह नहीं है कि जो विदेशी स्वर्वक हैं उन को हव पूरी तरह से नवरपन्नाव करें। माननीय सदस्य ने भी सबसे उठाया उसके बारे में मैं वह कहना चाहूंगा हूं कि जास तौर से जो पालिसी बुद्धिमत देश है, उन देशों के पर्वटकों को आकर्षित करने की जटिल से जो बैठ केन्द्र हमारे देश में हैं हैं उनको योजनाबद्ध तरीके में विकसित करने का काम चल रहा है। उस के लिए नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आर डिवाइन्स की सेवाएं भी जी जा रही हैं और उसका मास्टर प्लान भी तैयार करने का काम हो रहा है। नालंदा और कुमानगढ़ इन दो स्थानों के मास्टर प्लान तैयार हो गए हैं। अब उन पर ग्रन्त करने का काम हो रहा है। इस तरह से ये जो केन्द्र हैं इन पर विदेश रूप से व्याप दे कर उन को विकसित करने का काम किया जा रहा है।

बी विदेश कुमार भाहोला : दूरियम का देश में जितना विकास होना चाहिये नहीं हो रहा है। जिस देश की संस्कृति को हम विदेशियों को दिखाया चाहिये उसको दिखाया नहीं जा रहा है। एक परवर्षांट संस्कृति के दर्शन ही उनको होते हैं और इसका नतोंजा यह होता है कि बाहर बाले बहुत गलत चीज़ से कर जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा हूं कि इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? केवल बाले, बालू नकाने वाले आदि को उनको दिखाए जाते हैं और जिन को हम से पहले अपेक्षा भी दिखाया करते थे इन पर ही आप भी जोर दिया जाता है और दूरियम को बड़ाने के लिए भारी भी इनको पेश किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा हूं कि इसकी रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? जो हमारे दूरियम के सेटर है, हरिद्वार है, पूर्वी जाहं है जहां बहुत ज्यादा विदेशी जाते ही हैं वहां जो गवर्नर है वहां जो एक सदाचार भारी है उसको पूर करने की तरफ भी क्या आपका व्याप है? मैं जानना चाहूंगा हूं कि पिछवे दो साल में इस तरह की जीवों में आपने क्या सुधार किया है?

बी पुष्कोलम कौशिक : बहुराहो का मपमान एक महत्व है, इसका मपना एक दाक्कावण है। लैकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बड़ताना चाहूंगा हूं कि बड़ीपाई के शासन-साधनों की जीव नुस्ख है, जहां जाटी है, ऐसे लोगों का भी विकास करने की दिवा में हम प्रबलनीशी हैं। उनके ऐतिहासिक महत्व को बेकरे हुए ही हम यह सब कर रहे हैं। पूरा व्यापारिंग हम कर रहे हैं और उनके मनुसार उनको विकसित करने का काम करते हैं।

जहां तक सफाई का सवाल है, पर्वटन विद्याम से डारा सभी काम हाथ में नहीं लिये जा सकते हैं। बहु स्थानीय संस्कृतों का काम है। उनका सहायता भी हम से रहे हैं। जो दूरियम बहुं कारों हैं जो विदेशी तरह की जागरा जी कर रहा है, नार, नार में जांचते विद्यार्थी से कर जाएं इस वृष्टि से स्थानीय संस्कृतों के सहायते से उनकी जाग नुस्खरा रखने की दिवा में भी हम पहुंच कर रहे हैं।

भी राजपीट नियुक्त वक्तव्य : 'सांकी यहीराम ने ही जनर्म बताया है कि युक्तीनिवार भीर वालाहूँ। सांकी के लिए ताप तुम नहीं कर रहे हैं। वहाँ से बाप आर्य भी है ऐसे के लिए ताकि वहाँ पर दूरियां को विवेलेप किया जा सके लेकिन आप ऐसे नहीं दे रहे हैं।

बाना फारेस्ट्स जितने बड़े फारेस्ट हिन्दुस्तान में कही नहीं हैं। वहाँ बन सम्पदा बहुत है। वहाँ के बीर बास तीर से बेकाने लायक है। *

भी पुष्पबोत्सव कौशिक : कुम्हीनगर भीर राजपीट के बारे में मास्टर फान बन गया है। जहाँ तक बाना भीर सांकी का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ जो भावास अवधार है उसको विकसित करने का काम हो रहा है। सांकी में भीर एक्सप्रेसन का काम हाथ में ले रहे हैं। बाना में भी एक फारेस्ट लाज बनाने का प्रस्ताव विकाराधीन है।

Purchase of F.C.V. Tobacco by State Trading Corporation

*273. SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trade Corporation bought more than 10 million Kgs. of F.C.V. tobacco in 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that China bought F.C.V. tobacco for our Country in November and December, 1978;

(c) whether it bought the above tobacco from State Trading Corporation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) STC's total purchase of FCV tobacco during 1978, both on its commercial account and Government account, was a little over 12 million Kgs.

(b) and (c). Two private firms from Andhra Pradesh sold FCV tobacco of various grades to China during 1978.

(d) As export of tobacco is not canalised through the State Trading

Corporation, the buyer has the choice to select suppliers in India.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I would like to know whether it is a fact that STC has bought inferior tobacco. Is it the reason why China has bought from private persons? Why is it that the Government allowed this? Why is it that the Government has not canalised tobacco through STC?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As the House is aware, the production of tobacco in our country is much in proportion compared to the requirements of the country and even for export purposes. Anybody can export tobacco and we have not canalised the export of tobacco through STC so that it boosts up production and to give the producers a fair price. We have kept it open. STC is also having its own exports. It is the choice of the buyer. If they have made their choice, there is nothing to grudge about it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In the Government adopting the policy of giving the 'veto power' to the buyer for all commodities?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It all depends—Wherever we have them in abundance naturally we would like all such commodities to be purchased on a wider scale; but if we are having scarce commodities we cannot do that.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: The Government allows foreign buyers to purchase tobacco directly from some private companies. Will the Government announce a quota of tobacco for various companies with respect to foreign purchases, because the farmer is not getting a proper price and the price they are paying the businessman is not known. They are paying a low price to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Will the Government interfere and announce the price at which they are to buy from the farmer. They must interfere and say that they should purchase a particular amount of a particular quality at a particular price; that would be giving some protection to the farmer. Will the Government interfere and do that?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I entirely share the view of the Hon. Member for this reason that last year STC purchased about 5,000 for commercial operations and, besides, on the directive of the Government they purchased 10,000 tons directly from growers or their cooperatives. Similarly, in 1979, Government again asked the STC to purchase 10,000 tons of tobacco because stepping in by STC will certainly help boosting up the prices. That is the policy of the Government.

Besides, as the House is aware, we have passed the Bill and we have introduced the auction system all over so that the producers get a better price.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: From the Minister's statement it appears that STC purchased 5,000 tons, but some foreign countries like Russia are not purchasing tobacco from STC. Instead of that they are purchasing from individuals. Will the Government take any initiative and ask them to purchase from STC and the Co-operative Societies?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These are matters to be dealt with through negotiations. Our first endeavour to see that Russia purchased more tobacco, and I am happy to say that, as against a purchase of 12,000 tons, because of our discussion with them, they have decided to purchase 20,000 tons of tobacco from our country.

Now we are again trying to have negotiations so that they may purchase more from STC and there are reasons to believe that there will be more purchases from STC as compared to last year.

Direct Export of Commodities by Agriculture Marketing Board, Punjab

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

(a) whether he is aware about the fact that the Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, had demanded to allow Agriculture Marketing Board, Punjab and other semi-Government institutions to export directly some commodities like cotton, potatoes, seeds of wheat and vegetables etc; and

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

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

Statement

Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, in his letter addressed to the Union Minister of Agriculture had suggested making immediate arrangements for the export of potatoes from Punjab and drawing up a long range policy for the export of vegetables.

Export of potatoes is now freely allowed. As for vegetables, special production programmes geared to part of the additional production for export have been suggested to the State Governments. Exports of cotton are done through Cotton Corporation of India or State Cooperative Marketing Federations. Now arrangements are being worked out to involve the State Governments or their agencies in export drive of agricultural and other commodities or products. As for institutional arrangements, it has been agreed to encourage State Corporations and Cooperative Marketing Federations to take up export function, with STC & NAFED providing them free assistance in this behalf.

भी लक्षण राख : प्रश्नकार नामित, पंचांग में आम तौर पर इन लिखी देका जाता है कि आमूँ भी बहुत बेकामी हो रही है, 30 वर्ष की कार्की और आमूँ उठाने वाला नहीं है। लालों टांग आमूँ सब रहा है और वज्राव के लिखान, लिखाने इसी बहुतत के आमूँ पैदा किया, वे बहुत हो रहे हैं। आम के अलावा काटने के साथ भी यही हालाह है और आमूँ सीढ़ी के साथ भी यही हालाह है। पश्चात के एकीकरणर में लिखान की है कि सेनी-वर्षमेंट या मार्केंटिंग बोर्ड के बरिए से आमूँ बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने की इच्छा-जत री जाये तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इसकी इच्छाजत देती ?

शास्त्रिय तथा नामारिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवी (भी बोहूल भारिका) : इच्छाजत री नहीं है कोई भी पेटिटी एक्सपोर्ट कर सकता है। इतना ही नहीं, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट या कोई भी एनसी एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहती ही तो न केवल इच्छाजत है बरिके फ़ाइंग का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए भी तैयार है।

भी लक्षण राख : बाहर भेजने के लिये आप ने जो कहा है, वह लो टीक है, लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहता हू— जहाँ नाकेह है, उस के बरिए बरिएवें का आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है, जैसे पकाव में आमूँ और दूसरी कमो-रिटिंग है, वे सबने न पाये और किसानों को टीक आप भी भिजल सके ?

भी बोहूल भारिका : सभापति जी, इसी लिये मैंने दिल्ली में जो राज्यों की कार्कीरें दुर्लाइ ही, उस में सब से कहा है कि मैंने यही मार्केंटिंग फ़ैब्रेशन को नज़र रखा है। नाकेड के पास इतने आवधी नहीं हैं कि हर राज्य में भेजे जा सकें, वह तो एक एपेंज बाही है। मगर राज्यों की मार्केंटिंग फ़ैब्रेशन काम करे तो हम उन को ऐसे की तरह दूसरी युक्तियों वे सकते हैं। इस लिये स्टेट की मार्केंटिंग फ़ैब्रेशन है या स्टेट की अपनी एनसीइ को इस में काम करना होगा।

बोहूली भवलबीर रिहः : नाकेड ने मार्केंटिंग के बरिए धंजाव में जो बरिए लक्ष की है, उस में 50 लिये स्टेट का भाव उत्तमते दिया है, लेकिन किसानों को अवधी आमूँ की उपक को लेकर उन के गोदाव में बालान बढ़ाता है। जब किसान अपना भाव ले कर बहो बाला है, तो उस की किसी से छोड़ाई की जाती है। आमूँ भी लिये सूख आवधी 100 बोरे लेकर यादा, तो उस में से 40-50 बोरे लालें हैं और बाजी बापस कर देते हैं—इस से किसानों को बहुत दिक्षित हो रही है। बेता चुकाव है कि वह आमूँ किसान के लेते हैं बहोवा काम और वही भाव कहने विलीं छोड़ाई कर में, किसानी काली कालीटी धाप लेना चाहें, तो मैं, लेकिन आवधी में आपसे जो जावे में किसान को बहुत दिक्षित होती है, जाव ही उस को छोड़ाई का बोलारा देता देका बढ़ाता है। इस लिखानिसे में हम ने पंजाब में कालीटीधिया की, लेकिन हमें कालीटी नहीं लियी। आम बाहर इस कारों में सब लिये कि नाकेड आमूँकेर्ड के बरिए या दूसरी स्टेट एनसीइ के बरिए जो आमूँ

बरिए, वह किसान के लेत में जा जाए और वहाँ आम का लिखान कर करीरे ?

भी बोहूल भारिका : सभापति जी, यह नहीं है कि जिस बत्त किसान बड़ी में जाता है और वहाँ उड़ी को जाता है, उस को बहुत तकनीक होती है। इस बारे में भी मैं स्टेटिनस्टर्टर के साथ बहर लगान कर्मना कि जो आम जहा पैदा होता है, वहाँ ही बरिए करने का इन्तजाम हो। इस के साथ ही आमूँ और प्याज जैसी चीजें जो बालाव हो सकती हैं, उन के लिये गोडाउन का इन्तजाम भी करना होगा, इस बारे में भी हम ने उन को कहा है और एक बड़ा प्रोग्राम हम इस में रहे हैं।

भी बोहूल भक्षान त्यागी : यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि स्टर्कर किसानों के हितों की बात तो कहती है, लेकिन आबरण में इतनी दूर हो जाती है कि कास्टकार को उस का लाभ नहीं हो जाता। उसे ऐसे दिनों जीवी के बारे में हुआ, इतने एक्साइज दूर्दी लाफ की, किर भी किसान को लाभ नहीं हुआ, उस पां आमा नकारी की आध से भी नीचे दिया। जब आप ने एक्साइज दूर्दी की छूट भी तो उस का लाभ फ़ैब्रेशनी बालों को हुआ। इस साथ देवे में आमूँ बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है, आप को कास्टकारों की भवद के लिये, उन को उन की उपक का छाक दाम भिज देके—इसके लिये दया किया है। आज उन को आमूँ का सही दाम नहीं भिज रहा है, 1 स्पये का 6 से 8 किलो आमूँ बिक रहा है। कास्टकार पहले गजे में मारा यादा, अब आमूँ में समाप्त हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं स्टर्कर से जाना चाहता हू—कास्टकारों की भवद के लिये या तो सरकार आमूँ को एक्सपोर्ट करे या अपनी और से बरिएवर अपने बज्जारों में रखे और उस को समय पर भेजने के लिये निकालो, ताकि कास्टकार को सोर्टी प्राइज का लाभ भिज दस्के। आमूँ के एक्सपोर्ट की अवधास्था यदि आप कर सकते हैं तो फ़ील कीजिये, आपारियों के बास जाने के बाब भरें तो किर उस का लाभ आपारी को होगा।

भी बोहूल भारिका : दुर्भाग्य से विवेकों में आमूँ का दाम हमारे से भी कम है, किर भी 24-25 हजार टन आमूँ भेजने की कोरिका की है और वह जा रहा है। इस वर्ष हमारे यहाँ 90 लाख टन आमूँ की पैदा होती है जो हम वही बरिएवर का इन्तजाम करें, स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम करें और पूरे मुक्त भेजने का भी काम करें। (अवक्षण) ... सुन तो लिखिए। यही अच्छा उत्तर है। इसलिये मैंने कोपारेरेटिंग मिलिस्टर्ट की आवक्षण से जहाँसे पहले दुर्लाइ और मैं उस की बाहा कि इस साथ आप भी काली क्रूप उठाने होंगे। कब तक स्टेट बज्जारमेंदूस दूरा साथमें नहीं देतीं तब सक तेन्दूल गवर्नमेंट पांडे लिखान की पैदा देने के लिये तैयार हो, कोई काम नहीं कर सकता। मैं ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहा है और बालाया कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ। . . . (अवक्षण) . . .

श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्वारी : हमारे जीवन-परण का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS is over.

Soft loans to Sick Industries

*263 DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed/extended the scope of soft loans, introduced in 1976 to sick industries;

(b) if so, whether the scope was extended to profit making industries;

(c) the amount advanced under this scheme in 1978 to the industries referred to in (b) above;

(d) whether the scope has been further extended to replace the higher bank rate loans; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The soft loan scheme seeks to provide loans at concessional rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum to eligible units in five selected industries viz. cotton textiles, jute, cement, sugar and specified engineering industries. Units are not eligible for assistance unless they are suffering from weakness relating to mechanical obsolescence and there are early prospects of viability as a result of modernisation. Priority is given in sanctioning assistance to sick units namely those whose paid up capital and reserves have been eroded to the extent of 50 per cent or more. The proportion of assistance given on soft terms depends on the extent of weakness of the concerned unit. This is so from the inception of the scheme and its scope has not been widened specifically for the benefit of profit-making units.

(c) Out of Rs. 140.39 crores sanctioned under the scheme to 93 units during 1978, the amount advanced to better off units works out to Rs. 62.23 crores covering 42 units.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के कार्य पर असकल छापे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विषद् कार्यवाही।

264. श्री राम बिलास त्वारी : दया उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों के विषद् कार्यवाही करने का है जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के कार्य पर असकल छापे के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं;

(ख) क्या मारपा मारने वाले दल में वह अधिकारी सम्मिलित हैं जो आपातकाल के दौरान बहुत समय से और क्या वे अभी भी आपातकाल के 'जाव सेल' में उच्च पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस असकलता के लिए अधिकारियों के विषद् क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है?

वित्त बंडलाय में राम त्वारी (श्री अधिकारी-उत्तराह) : (क) लम्बानित अधिकारियों के स्वाप्त-करण में तकरीबानी उत्तराह के अधिकारी त्वारी त्वारी के अधीन वह सरकार अधिकारी करना चाहता है। आपातकाल के बावें निरीक्षण निवेशक (बांध) के क्षम में विषुवत लिए जाने से पहले, वह अधिकारी करी भी लिखी जैसे तैतात नहीं रहा। यह जानने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि जिन अधिकारियों में त्वारी में आप लिया था, उनमें से कोई भी अधिकारी आपातकाल में कालायात कर से संकेत नहीं। वे अधिकारी अपने पर्यावरण कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) क्या उत्तराह के अधिकारी (ग) अधिकारी हैं।

Tata Committee report on service conditions of personnel of Civil Aviation Department

*286. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Tata Committee has submitted its report to Government regarding service conditions of the personnel of Civil Aviation Department;

(b) important recommendations and their financial implications;

(c) for how long these recommendations are in the process of examination and the decisions taken so far; and

(d) how soon a final decision on the recommendations of the Committee is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The Tata Committee was appointed to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department and make recommendations for its re-organisation in the

light of the rapidly growing requirements of modern aviation. The Committee submitted its Report to Government in February, 1976. For examining the recommendations of the Tata Committee, an Empowered Committee was appointed in March, 1976. The Empowered Committee has, so far held 16 meetings (the last meeting was held on 21-2-1979). The important recommendations of the Tata Committee relating to organisation, personnel and recruitment, designation and grading of technical personnel and the decisions of the Empowered Committee thereon are given in the statement enclosed. The financial implications of these recommendations are expected to be of the order of Rs. 84 lakhs per annum. Most of the recommendations of the Tata Committee have already been considered by the Empowered Committee. The remaining recommendations are likely to be considered shortly. Action for the implementation of the decisions of the Empowered Committee is in progress and is expected to be finalised shortly.

Statement

Recommendations of the Tata Committee

Decision of the Empowered Committee

Organisation

1. That in keeping with modern practice Air Traffic Control and Tele-Communications, to be redesignated Electronics Division, be merged into an Air Traffic Services (ATS) Wing of the Civil Aviation Department. Accepted.
2. That the Communication and Technical cadres of the Tele-communications Branch be merged forthwith into a single Electronics cadre, with a well thought out scheme of re-training in both cadres. A Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider the recommendation.

Personal

Recommendations of the Tata Committee	Decision of the Empowered Committee
3. That the task of determining in detail norms for the number of posts in the Air Traffic Services Wing required for each job to be performed and the level at which they should be so created for which the Department's recommendations were not accepted by the Committee, be entrusted to the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance which is specialised in this very field.	Accepted.
4. That a new service be created, to be called the Civil Aviation Service, for all gazetted officers of the Civil Aviation Department engaged in technical tasks, preceded by discussions with the representatives of the various gazetted cadres concerned.	A Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider the recommendation.
<i>Recruitment, Designation & Grading of Technical Personnel</i>	
5. That Technical personnel of the Civil Aviation Department be re-designated in their respective branches according to the work they do.	Accepted on the understanding that no financial implication was involved.
6. That the designation of Aerodrome Officer should be used only by officers entrusted with administrative Airport duties and only in respect of such duties. At smaller Airports and Aerodromes, where both ATC and administrative work are relatively light, both duties should continue, as at present, to be performed by a single officer. In such cases he will cumulate the two designations and should use them according to the subject with which he is dealing at that time.	Accepted.
7. That no officer below the level of Air Traffic Controller (at present Aerodrome Officer) should be entrusted with ATC duties at any Airport.	Accepted.
8. That the ATC Ratings of Tower, Approach and Airways, should continue to be the minimum essential ratings to qualify for the post of Air Traffic Controller.	Accepted.
9. That a Rating Allowance of Rs. 75 per month should be paid for each of the three Radar Ratings, namely, Approach Radar, Area Radar and precision Approach Radar, such allowances to count for retirement and leave benefits. These allowances should cease to be paid to such officers who fail to retain their current Ratings.	Accepted.
10. That as against the three Grades prevalent at present in the non-gazetted ATC Grade, Aerodrome Operator Grade I, Aerodrome Operator Grade II, (Selection Grade) and Aerodrome Assistant—there should be only one grade in future, to be called Air Traffic Assistant.	Accepted.
11. That the present Communications and Technical branches of the Tele-Communications Department be merged into one, to be called the Electronics Division of Air Traffic Services.	Accepted in principle.

Recommendations of the Tata Committee	Decision of the Empowered Committee.
12. That officers responsible for the installation/operation/maintenance of Radar, ILS Equipment and other Landing and Navigational Aids, should not be below the rank of Electronics Officer.	Accepted in principle.
13. That with the proposed merger of the present Communications and Technical branches into one division, to be called Electronics Division, the existing non-gazetted Grades of Radio Operator, Radio Operator (Selection Grade) and Communications Assistant as well as Radio Technician, Radio Technician (Selection Grade) and Technical Assistant, be abolished and one grade of Electronics Assistant created comparable in status and emoluments to Air Traffic Assistant.	Accepted in principle.
14. That Directors at Headquarters incharge of Departments as well as Regional Directors, be given a Special pay of Rs. 200 per month.	Not accepted.

Fuel-saving scheme introduced by Civil Aviation Department	News-item Captioned "Now Vanaspati Adulteration"
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*267. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new fuel-saving scheme has been introduced recently by the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Airlines pilots are satisfied with this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details regarding this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). On persistent demand of IATA of which Indian Airlines is also a Member, ATS route for Bombay-Madras via Veillary has been made operative for the reverse flight also. Earlier the reverse route, i.e. Madras-Bombay was via Bellary and Belgaum. This re-routing has reduced the distance from Madras to Bombay by approximately 30 miles. There have been no complaints from the pilots.

*268. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Now Vanaspati Adulteration" published in the 'Financial Express' (Bombay Edition) dated the 9th February, 1979;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken to prevent the adulteration of vanaspati ghee with the refined, bleached and deodorised palm oil;

(c) whether such admixture of R.B.D. Palm Oil with Vanaspati causes health hazards; and

(d) if so, what measures have Government taken to check such admixture?

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

(b) to (d). The Central Government had issued advance instructions,

which were repeated from time to time, to the State Governments to take suitable measures to ensure that R.B.D. Palm Oil was not passed off as vanaspati, or sold in adulteration with the latter, by any unscrupulous trader or manufacturer. R.B.D. Palm Oil which is imported into the country has to conform to the prescribed health specifications including the melting point and it would not be correct to state that its use would be hazardous to health.

Trade with major Gulf Countries

*271. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-

TION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the volume of trade with the major Gulf Countries and also the percentage in relation to the total annual foreign trade during 1977 and 1978;
- (b) the major items of trade; and
- (c) the steps taken to explore and exploit all the possibilities of trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). India's exports to and imports from Gulf countries during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 and their percentages to India's total exports and imports were as follows:—

(Value in Rs. crores)

Name of the country	1976-77		1977-78	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
United Arab Emirates	167.23	77.50	142.04	88.37
Bahrain	24.26	4.15	22.86	26.15
Kuwait	117.14	77.29	112.74	68.18
Oman	31.73	7.45	30.14	0.79
Qatar	20.22	18.74	18.97	9.71
TOTAL	360.58	180.13	326.13	193.26
	1976-77		1977-78	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
Percentage in relation to our total foreign trade	7%	5.6%	6%	3.2%

2. India's major items of exports to Gulf countries are meat and meat preparations, tea, spices, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, iron and steel items, machinery items, building materials, transport equipment, clothing, plastic materials, etc. India's major items of imports from Gulf countries are petroleum and petroleum products fertilisers and dates.

3. With a view to step up our exports to Gulf countries various steps that have recently been taken by Government include exchange of high level delegations, exchange of trade delegations sponsored by Chambers of Commerce, Export Promotion Councils, etc. and participation in important international fairs and exhibitions held in this region. Efforts are also being made to secure project contracts in various Gulf countries as execution of projects in these countries involves deployment of Indian labour and export of building materials and other equipment which result in earning of foreign exchange for the country.

Need for adequate Aircrew in Aircraft to Avoid Air Accidents

*276. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spate of air accidents during the last two years has revealed the necessity of having extra crew in aircraft in the interests of safety of air travel; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to make travel safer by plugging a possible loophole in the shape of inadequate crew?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The investigation of past accidents have not revealed any need for altering the flight crew require-

ment for any of the type of aircraft operated in the country.

Location of Aerodrome at Tuticorin/ Kayatar

*277. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the location of aerodrome either at Tuticorin or at Kayatar in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, when will this decision be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Tuticorin is one of the 50 centres recommended by an Expert Committee for operation of third level air services in the country. The recommendations of the Committee are presently under examination of Government. In the meanwhile, some suggested sites for the construction of an aerodrome at Tuticorin have been inspected by the officers of the Civil Aviation Department with a view to acquiring one of the them for the purpose.

Monopoly Procurement of Rubber by Rubber Board

*278. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to ensure the monopoly procurement of rubber by Rubber Board eliminating middlemen; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR

GOYAL: (a) and (b). Measures to give adequate incentives to the rubber growers, which would, at the same time, take care of the interests of the rubber consuming industry, are under the consideration of the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments concerned. A scheme similar to the monopoly purchase of cotton is one of the suggestions.

श्री आरी सीद्दस मर्जन्हस एसोसिएशन, आरी (गुजरात)
द्वारा प्रम्यावेदन

* 279. श्री अर्वंसिंह भाई पटेल : वया आयिल्य तथा नामांकित पूर्ति और सहकारिता भंडी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री आरी सीद्दस मर्जन्हस एसोसिएशन, आरी, जिला ग्रामरेली, सीरापुर, गुजरात ने भंडारण को 23 जनवरी, 1978 को मूँगफली के बाजारों का स्टाक करते और मूँगफली के उत्पादकों को तिलहन और दालों आदि के उत्पादकों के बराबर लाने की प्रनृस्ति देने के बारे में गुजराती में एक प्रम्यावेदन भेजा था ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो प्रम्यावेदन का संक्षिप्त में घोरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रम्यावेदन में उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित केवल दो बांगे की गई ही ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा (मांगवार) अब तक इस बारे बैंग की गई कार्यवाही प्रधान की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का घोरा क्या है ?

आयिल्य, नामांकित पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता पंत्रालय वे राज्य भंडी (भी छूल कुमार गोवर्दन) : (क) से (ग) . जो हाँ ! एसोसिएशन ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि मूँगफली की स्टाक सीमा बड़ायी जानी चाहिये अब वह 'तिलहन अपारियों की बड़ी' से दाल बनाने वाली मिलों की तह ताल, जाने कीमत तिलहन और जाने योग्य देते (मण्डारण-नियंत्रण) प्रावेश, 1977 के प्रनालीत 'उत्पादक' की परिमाण में आग्रहित किया जाना चाहिये ।

(घ) उक्त घावेश 4-2-1978 को संशोधित किया जा चुका है जिसके द्वारा 'उत्पादक' की परिमाण विस्तृत कर दी गई है । इस नई परिमाण में अन्यावेदन देने वाले भी या जारे हैं । जहाँ तक उत्पादक भीगावां का सम्बन्ध है, वे यिन्हें उत्पादक/संस्करित जामारा, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, वे सम्बन्ध रखें ।

Demand by Sugar Industry for subsidy of amount equal to excise duty on Sugar

* 280. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry in the country has demanded repayment of an amount equal to the excise duty to the sugar industry by way of subsidy so that the sugar industry in its turn can give fair price to the sugar cane growers as declared by Government; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No Sir; No demand has been received by Government from the Sugar Industry seeking repayment of an amount equal to the excise duty to that industry as subsidy.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) the question does not arise.

Instructions to Public Sector Banks for Financial Assistance to Antodaya Families

* 281. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank/Government have issued specific instructions to the public sector banks to provide financial assistance to the Antodaya families selected by the Government of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Although no specific instructions have been issued for the Antodaya programme in Rajasthan, credit facilities are being extended by banks

for this programme in Rajasthan under the existing guidelines to banks issued by the Reserve Bank of India for providing finance for various activities in the priority sector.

Seminar of Jute Producing Countries

2601. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the UNCTAD auspices, a Seminar of Jute producing countries of Asia has been proposed to be held in Nepal in the near future;

(b) if so, countries, participating therein; and

(c) proposed agenda likely to be discussed thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A Seminar of principal jute producing countries has been held in Kathmandu during February 26-28, 1979.

(b) Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal and Thailand participated in the Seminar.

(c) The matters relating to proposed international agreement on jute and jute products and also relating to cooperation among jute producing countries were discussed in the Seminar.

Import of Raw Rubber

2602. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what quantities of raw rubber Central Government proposes to import during 1979 and how much will be natural rubber and how much synthetic rubber;

(b) whether Government have made a buffer stock of raw rubber to meet nation's needs during rainy season in 1979; and

(c) if no, buffer stock of rubber maintained; how Government will meet the raw rubber needs of rubber consuming Industry during rainy season of 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Import of natural rubber to the extent necessary is allowed by Government after periodical review of its demand-supply position in the country. Currently, during 1979, a consignment of 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber is being imported. Import of Synthetic Rubber (SBR) is also being allowed to actual users on restricted basis to overcome the shortage due to production problems in the only unit in the country manufacturing SBR.

(b) and (c). While reviewing the demand-supply position, Government takes into account the need for maintaining a stock of 4 months' requirements of the industry in the country. After assessing the demand-supply gap, a decision on allowing import of rubber is taken so that the needs of the rubber consuming industry are taken care of.

Development of Tourist Resorts in Hilly Areas in Orissa

2603. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines and financial assistance provided by the Ministry to develop the undeveloped and neglected tourist resorts of the State so far; and

(b) money earmarked by his Ministry for the development of tourism in Tribal Areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Tourist areas are developed on the basis of their importance either as areas of local, national or international importance, and subject to availability of funds. No money is earmarked as such for the development of tourism in Tribal areas, or for that matter, in any other developed or under-developed areas.

Export of Silken Cloth to U.S.A.

2804. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

Year	Quantity	Value
1974	4 lakh sq. mtrs.	Rs. 1007 lakhs
1975	5 lakhs sq. mtrs.	Rs. 138 lakhs.
1976	7 lakh sq. mtrs.	Rs. 217 lakhs.
1977	9 lakh sq. mtrs.	Rs. 335 lakhs
1978	18 lakh sq. mtrs.	Rs. 606 lakhs.

(Source : Central Silk Board)

(c) Regionwise export statistics are not maintained.

विस्तृत रेपर निलम लिमिटेड विस्तृत काम्पनी कम्पनी (आम्बल ब्रदर्स) द्वारा वसायलन सूक्ल, सीमा सूक्ल और आयकर का सूक्लतान

2805. की हुवान कम्पनी कम्पनी : क्या कम्पनी वसायलन मंडी तथा विस्तृत मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) यह दोनों बड़ी के द्वारा विस्तृत रेपर निलम लिमिटेड, विस्तृत, काम्पनी नगर (आम्बल ब्रदर्स) द्वारा विस्तृत सूक्ल, सीमा सूक्ल और आयकर सूक्ल का सूक्लतान किया है तथा उस पर आयकर की नियती भारत द्वारा है; और

(क) इस कम्पनी की स्वापन होने के बाद से अब तक, वर्ष-भार, इसमें कितनी पूँजी बचाई गई था इसके आवायारों की संख्या क्या है और आवायारों में अब तक आयकर का विस्तृत सूक्लतान किया है; तथा ऐसा कितना आय उद्योगों द्वारा आयकर में आवायार है उस तक एवं एविं पूँजी बचाई गई है तथा अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि बचाया है?

(a) the quantity of silken cloth of all types of silk exported to U.S.A. during last five years (1974-78);

(b) the value of such exported silken cloth in terms of rupee; and

(c) whether the tassar and silk of Orissa and Assam respectively form part of that export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The quantity and value of natural silk goods exported to USA is as under:

विस्तृत निलम लिमिटेड ने राज्य बंदो (बी बूलिकार बल्लार) : (क) वहाँ तक विस्तृत रेपर निलम लिमिटेड, काम्पनी नगर द्वारा यह दोनों बड़ी में से एकले बड़ी में की नहीं सीमा सूक्ल की वसायती के बारे में सूक्लता का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रश्नून करना सम्भव नहीं आयोग किसी प्रायोकरणी/नियांत्रिकारी विभाग द्वारा बदा किए यह दोनों सूक्ल का एकाई बड़ी बार नहीं रखा जाता।

इस बाबती द्वारा यह दोनों बड़ी में भदा की नहीं कोनोप वसायलन सूक्ल की रकम नीचे दिए सूक्लसार है :—

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
रु. 2.25 करोड़	रु. 3.46 करोड़	रु. 3.76 करोड़

‘‘ लग्न के अंतीम महीने कार्य व्यवस्था इसकी की बा रही है और वह संभव तीव्र सुलन-व्यवस्था पर रख दी जावेगी ।

(क) यालूम हुथा है कि लिखपुर वेपर विल्स लिमिटेड एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इसलिए इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्राप्त ही नहीं उठता । विधि, व्याप और कम्पनी कार्य व्यवस्था (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सुचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 17 नवम्बर, 1938 है और उसमें लगाई गई पूँजी का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा नीचे दिए अनुसार

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त भवधि के

तुलन-व्यवस्था की तारीख

प्रदत्त पूँजी

(स्पष्ट लाभो ने)

30-6-48	116 18 उ०सि०*
30-6-49	116. 99 उ०सि०
30-6-50	117 37 उ०सि०
30-6-51	118. 39 उ०सि०
30-6-53	102.73
30-6-54	128. 48
30-6-55	134. 50
30-6-56	255. 03
30-6-57 और 30-6-58	259. 03
30-6-59	278 53
30-6-60 और 30-6-61	289. 48
30-6-62	321. 13
30-6-63 ते 30-6-77	344. 12

* यह वर्षों में हवारवार में जलमानिया लिखका वाय की भूमि व्यवस्था थी । और उत्तराहार के 100 वर्षों की वरकारी व्यवस्था वर उत्तराहानिया लिखके 116 अप्पे 10 वारे 9 वर्षों के वरकार थी ।

Opening of an Office by Rubber Board at Tellicherry

2606. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that it will be very helpful to the rubber growers of the entire Malabar region in Kerala if the Rubber Board opens an office at Tellicherry;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal is under consideration of Government at present; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Government have recently approved the establishment of a Regional Office of the Board at Tellicherry, Kerala State.

रेडियो पर उत्पादन भूक्त को समाप्त करना

2607 यी इवाराम व्यवस्था व्या वर प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस मंत्री यह बतान की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) या आकाशवाणी और इंसेनियर्स एसेसियन ने रेडियो पर उत्पादन भूक्त समाप्त करने को लिए सरकार से अनुरोद किया है;

(ख) या रेडियो पर उत्पादन भूक्त प्रधान मंत्री में भी लिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो उत्पादन भूक्त व्यवस्था लिये जाने की स्थिति में सरकार दो राजस्व भी आविष्क लियी हुयी होने की समस्ता है और वह उत्पादन में सरकार की अंतिक्रिया करा है ?

विस मंत्रालय में राजव मंत्री (वी डीसी व्यवस्था) : (क) आज इच्छा रेडियो एवं इंसेनियर्स एसेसियन द्वारा उत्तराहार को देखे गए एवं एक व्यापार में, रेडियो पर उत्पादन भूक्त में कठीन करने की व्यवस्था की वर्द है । एसेसियन में

यह भी दर्शात है कि जो रेडियो सेट पूर्वदः सूक्ष्म-शुल्क है और जिसका विनियोग सूचीजेत में किया जाता है उनके लिए छूट-सीमा को 165/- ६० से बढ़ा कर 185/- बढ़ाये कर दिया जाए।

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में अबतन सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) रेडियो-सेटों पर से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क हटा लेने की स्थिति में सरकार को एक वर्ष में लगभग 7 करोड़ हर पर्ये के राजस्व की हानि होगी। रेडियो पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कटौती करने के अनुरोध को स्वीकार करता सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। लघु एकलों द्वारा निमित रेडियो-सेटों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में उदार विधायते पहले ही उप-सम्बन्ध है।

Banks Lending through Cooperative Societies

2608. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with progress made by the banks towards increasing their lending through the cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the details regarding the performance in relation to the village development programmes; and

(c) the efforts Government propose to make to ensure greater participation by the banks in developing the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The scheme of commercial banks' lending through cooperative societies was initially introduced in five States

in June, 1970. It is now in operation in twelve States.

The advances made by the commercial banks during 1977-78 under the scheme were as under:—

(i) Short term loans: Rs. 2216 lakhs

(ii) Medium term loans: Rs. 303 lakhs.

(iii) Cash Credit Limit (as outstanding): Rs. 139 lakhs.

To encourage commercial banks for lending through the cooperative societies, Government and the Reserve Bank have issued instructions for adoption of cooperative societies with overdues.

In addition to the above, banks are implementing the "Village Adoption Scheme" under which banks meet the credit requirements of the villages for their integrated development. As at the end of December, 1977, 55205 villages were adopted by the commercial banks.

(c) Some of the important measures taken for increasing the flow of credit in rural areas are as under:—

(1) Banks have been advised to concentrate in areas where banking facilities are inadequate at present.

(2) The public sector banks have been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of their deposit resources mobilised in the rural and semi-urban areas are deployed in such areas only.

(3) The banks have been asked to lend a minimum of 1 per cent of their advances at 4 per cent rate of interest under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest and to ensure that not less than 2/3rd of their advances under the Scheme are routed through their rural and semi-urban branches.

(4) More Regional Rural Banks are being established to meet credit needs of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans.

Demands made by All India Grindlays Bank Employees' Federation, Bombay

2609. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received a Memorandum dated 29th November, 1978 from All India Grindlays Bank Employees' Federation, Bombay,

(b) if so, what are the suggestions proposed and demand made in the representation; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in respect of suggestions and demands in the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Government had received a memorandum in November, 1978 from All India Grindlays Bank Employees' Federation, Bombay which was forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India in original for appropriate action.

Persons Benefited by Sale of Gold

2610. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only a few persons have benefited by sale of gold from the Government reserves last year; and

(b) if not, details about the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The sale of gold by auctions was out of Government held stocks and not from monetary reserves. Auctions were within the ambit of the Gold (Control) Act and only licensed gold dealers and certified goldsmiths were permitted to bid.

In the 14 auctions conducted from 3rd May, 1978 to 23rd October, 1978, a quantity of 12.95 tons of gold was sold against 8577 successful bids received from persons spread all over the country

पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को कम व्याज दर पर छूट दिया जाना

2611 श्री कल्पकलाल हेमराज जैन क्या उप प्रस्ताव मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों और व्याविचारियों के उत्पातन और उन्हें शोषण से बचाने हेतु कम व्याज दर पर छूट देने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार को विचारार्थी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी स्परेक्षा क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक अनितम कर्प दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त व्यावाय में राज्य भंडी (श्री कुलिकार उद्धार) : (क) और (ख) : वित्ती व्याज दर योजना के प्रत्येक दैक्षण्य द्वारा पिछड़े वर्ग और व्याविचारियों सहित समाज के कमज़ोर वर्गों के सांस्कृतिक व्यवितरणों को 4 प्रतिशत की रियायती व्याज दर से छूट दिया जा रहे हैं। इस योजना में यह भी विस्तृत किया गया है कि कुल छूट का कम है कम 40 प्रतिशत भाग अनुद्धृत जातियों और प्रान्तीय जनजाति समुदायों को दिया जाना चाहिये ।

Agenda of the Meeting of Group of 77

2612. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the agenda of the Group of 77 meeting at Arusha (Tanzania) held recently and what are the details of the decisions taken in the Group meeting regarding the stand at UNCTAD—V in Manila;

(b) what were the areas of disagreement of this meeting; and

(c) names of Indians who participated in this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The Fourth Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 was held in Arusha at the Senior Officials level from 5th to 10th February, 1979 and at the Ministerial level from 12th to 16th February, 1979. The main object of the meeting was to formulate the joint position of the developing countries (Group of 77) on the various items of the Provisional Agenda for UNCTAD—V which is to be held in Manila from 6th May, 1979 to 3rd June, 1979. The meeting also considered specific measures to promote the collective self-reliance of the developing countries. There were no areas of dis-agreement and a unanimous Document entitled "Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations" was adopted. The Document emphasises the solidarity and common approach of the developing countries in their negotiations with the developed countries at UNCTAD—V and elsewhere.

In the Document the Ministers of the Group of 77 have expressed profound dissatisfaction that, despite the commitments made at the Fourth Session of UNCTAD and in other forums most developed countries have not yet evinced the political will to initiate the process for establishing the New International Economic Order. In particular they have viewed with

deep concern the deteriorating position of the developing countries in the fields of trade, development, money and finance which have seriously retarded their development effort. They have stressed, *inter-alia*, the urgent need to enhance transfer of resources from developed to developing countries so as to enable them to eradicate mass poverty and improve the standard of living of the people of the developing countries. The 'Framework for Negotiations' on the important items of the UNCTAD—V Agenda calls for an early conclusion to the negotiations for the establishment of a Common Fund; agreement on code of conduct for transfer of technology; increased and generalised debt relief; greater flow of Official Development Assistance to developing countries; a more favourable trading environment for exports of developing countries; and reduction in protectionist measures particularly on manufactured and semi-manufactured products.

The 'Programme for Collective Self-Reliance' enunciates a number of measures in the field of commercial and economic cooperation among developing countries which would help to expand and diversify their relations and strengthen their position *vis-a-vis* the developed countries.

(c) At the Ministerial level the Indian delegation was led by Shri Mohan Dharia, Minister for Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, and at the official level by Shri C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, Secretary, Department of Commerce. It included Shri P. K. Dave, Ambassador to the EEC and Brussels, and Permanent Representative of India to GATT and UNCTAD; Shri A. S. Gonsalves, High Commissioner of India, Tanzania; Shri Prem Kumar, Indian Resident Representative to GATT & UNCTAD, Geneva; Dr. V. L. Kalkar, Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce; Shri D. W. Telang, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce; Shri K. K. Bhargava, Joint Secretary, Ministry

of External Affairs; Shri S. Salman Haider, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to UN, New York; Shri P. D. Dasappa, Additional Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance; Shri R. Badrinath, Special Assistant to Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation; and Shri R. M. Abhyankar, Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce.

ईरान से आयात अथवा ईरान को निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुएँ

2613. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईरान से किये गये व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत उससे किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया अथवा उसे किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) क्या किसी व्यक्ति अथवा कम्पनी को इस सम्बन्ध में कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) वाणिज्य तथा नीबूहन संधि 1954 के तत्वावधान में भारत सरकार तथा ईरान सरकार द्वारा 1974 में हस्ताक्षरित व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत वस्तुओं के आयात तथा निर्यात की अनुमति दोनों में से किसी भी देश में समय समय पर लागू नियमों व विनियमों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(ख) सरकार ने किसी व्यक्ति या कम्पनी को कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में विशेष रूप से भारत तथा ईरान के बीच व्यापार के लिए नियुक्त नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Harijans and Adivasis in Jamshedpur Division of L.I.C.

2614. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of employees in the Jamshedpur Division of the L.I.C. and the percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in them, facts in detail, as on 1st January, 1979;

(b) number of temporary or casual workmen in the same division and the percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in them, as on 1st January, 1979;

(c) number of temporary workmen regularised within 1978 in Jamshedpur or recruited as permanent in the same period, and percentage of Harijans and Adivasis in them;

(d) whether there has been a systematic discrimination against the weaker section of the society in the Jamshedpur division of the L.I.C. resulting in its percentage going down; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). The required information is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

भोपाल, सांची अथवा विदिशा केन्द्र के लिए परिवहन एक

2615. श्री रामबजी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल, सांची, अथवा विदिशा को केन्द्र मान कर एक परिवहन एक (पर्यटन बस) की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार पर्यटकों को सुविधाजनक परिवहन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उबल प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी जिससे कि विदिशा तथा रायसेन जिलों में पुरातत्वीय महत्व के देखने योग्य अतिक्रम स्थानों को देख सकें; और

(ग) सांची, भोजपुर मन्दिर, उदयगिरि गुफाओं, मालदेवी मन्दिर, उदयेश्वर मन्दिर, बराह मन्दिर आदि की यात्रा के लिए इस समय क्या परिवहन सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ?

पर्वटन और भारत विकास बोर्ड (बी बीसीएसबी) की स्थापना की गई। भारत पर्वटन विकास नियम का अंगात, तात्परी या विविध की एक केंद्रीय भाग कर एक परिवहन पक्का स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रत्यावर्त नहीं है।

भारत पर्वटन विकास नियम ने 26-10-78 से इन्हीं में एक परिवहन एक स्थापित किया है, जिसमें वो संस्कारी कारें तथा एक बड़ी कोच शामिल हैं। पर्वटको द्वारा विविध तथा राष्ट्रसेव विद्यों में पुरातात्त्विक महाव जैसे स्थानों को देखने के लिए इन बाहनों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

(ग) भारत पर्वटन विकास नियम ने इन स्थानों पर किसी परिवहन सुविधा की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। तथापि, इन स्थानों को देखने के लिए अन्यथा रूप से उपलब्ध परिवहन सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचना एकल की जा रही है और राष्ट्र-पटल पर रह दी जायेगी।

Following of 40-Point Roster System to promote S.C. and Tribe Employees in RBI

2616. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40-Point Roster system is not being followed to promote the Scheduled Caste and Tribe Employees of Reserve Bank of India, Madras as per the directives issued by the Government of India, if so, why and what action has been taken to rectify the lapse;

(b) whether it is also a fact that repeated representations have been submitted by the Scheduled Caste uplift union of Reserve Bank of India, Madras Branch, Tamil Nadu to the Bank authorities; and

(c) if so, what are their grievances and what action has been taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Government order provide that for determining the number of vacancies to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes employees in promotions, the prescribed 40-

point roster should be maintained. This procedure is being followed in Reserve Bank of India in respect of promotions on all-India basis. However, promotions in R.B.I. are mostly on centre-wise seniority wherein the percentages of reservation for promotion of SC/STs are on the same scale as for local recruitments.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that representations have been received from the Scheduled Caste Uplift Union, Madras Branch. The main demands of the Union are that—

(i) The promotion to the higher grades should be effected in accordance with the reserved points in the roster; and

(ii) The bank's scheme of reservations in promotions is not analogous to the one obtaining in Government of India.

In accordance with Government instructions the rosters are meant only for determining the number of posts to be reserved for SC/ST. Actual promotions are made according to the merit/seniority of employees.

The scheme as amended for reservations for these communities in posts filled by promotions is broadly in line with Government policy in this regard. According to the Reserve Bank, the percentages of reservations followed by its offices are, in majority of offices beneficial to these communities.

Advertisement in Tripura Daily by IAC

2617. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGH-GHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new dailies entrusted for publicity by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that no advertisement has been given to Agartala Daily upto date in spite of the fact that main communication

with the State, Tripura is only Airlines, and that too Indian Airlines Corporation;

(c) if so, the detailed reasons thereof;

(d) whether any application has been received from a Tripura Daily urging advertisements in the paper; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken up to date?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines has not made any addition to the list of dailies for advertising during the recent past.

(b) and (c). The Calcutta-Agartala services are well patronised and Indian Airlines did not feel the necessity of promoting services in that area.

(d) and (e). In the absence of complete particulars of the application, it has not been possible to trace such a request from the Tripura-based daily newspaper.

Foreign Exchange Evaders

2618. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign exchange evaders involving foreign exchange in excess of Rs. 1 lakh have been prosecuted during the last five years and in how many such cases convictions obtained;

(b) the names and addresses of such evaders of foreign exchange; and

(c) how many of them belong to big industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During the 5 calendar years 1974 to 1978, complaints were filed in courts against 19 persons, including one firm, for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, where the amounts involved in contraventions exceeded Rs. 1 lakh. Convictions have been obtained against two persons. In another case where three persons were co-accused the case was dismissed by the lower court and the Department has gone in appeal to the High Court. Other cases are pending decision by the Courts.

(b) The names and addresses of the 19 persons against whom complaints have been filed are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) None of the persons prosecuted belongs to any big industrial house.

Statement

List of the persons against whom complaints have been filed during the last five years (1-1-74 to 31-12-78)

1. Shri Mayur L. Shroff, Flat No. 404, S-2 Unit Sunder Nagar, Malsad (West), Bombay-64.
2. Shri Navinchand K. Jhaveri, 3rd Floor, 130 Rajaram Mohan Roy Road, Bombay-4.
3. Shri L. B. Ludhani Lyka Co-op. Housing Society, Flat No. A-2, Ground Floor, New Prabhat Colony, Road No. 7, Santacruz (E), Bombay.
4. Shri K. M. Shah, Flat No. 21, 14th Floor, Delstar Hughes Road, Bombay.

5. Shri R. N. Shah, 8, Babunath View Babunath Road, Bombay and Muthor Building, 9, Prahlad Flat, Rajkot.
 6. Shri S. K. Kamdar, 23 Maitka Bagh Saoli Nagar, Kalad, Bombay.
 7. Shri N. C. Damani, 18-Bhojrapura Gondle, Distt: Rajkot.

Co-accused.

8. Shri Qasim Taufeeque Ahmed, Room No. 17, 2nd Floor, 95, Majid St., Bombay-3.

9. Shri E. V. Ramachandran, 3, Vandemataram, 19th Road Chembur, Bombay-71.

10. Shri Abdulla M. Adam, Aqu-das Mahal, Mottibai Street, 4th Floor, Behind Agripada Police Station, Bombay-11.

11. M/s. Maharashtra Exporters, Kulsumbai Building, Chowki Mohalla, Bvculla, Bombay-8.

12. Shri T. A. Chatwani, C/o M/s Evergreen Supply Agency, 74-80, Sharif Deviji Street, Bombay -3.

13. Shri Yakub I. Patel, Room No, 7, Noorbaug Hassanali Road, Bombay-9

14. Shri M. U. Patel, Kulsumbai Building, Chowki Mohalla, Bvculla, Bombay-8.

Co-accused.

15. Shri Jalil Mehdiyan, Rahat Apartments, Flat No. 2, 259, New Mills Road, Kurla, Bombay-70.

16. Shri S. M. Amir Ali, S/o Mohammed Ali, 10/1, Chinnapalli Street, Koothanallur.

17. Shri K. R. Abdul Majid, S/o K. M. Rowthersa, 86, Kamala Street, Koothanallur

Co-accused.

18. Shri K. Yousuf, 234, Angappa Naick Street, Madras-1.

19. Shri M. Y. Haja Mohideen, 57, Armenian Street, Madras-1.

Foreign Debt

2619. SHRI RAM KISHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of India's foreign debt upto 1978; and

(b) what are the year-wise debt service payments for the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The total amount of foreign debt (including Suppliers' Credits) payable by India as on 31st December, 1978 at the current rates of exchange was Rs. 12,529 crores.

(b) Statement No. 7.6 on external debt servicing in the Economic Survey 1978-79, placed on the Table of the House recently gives these figures.

These are reproduced in the Statement attachd.

Statement

Debt service payments made by India in respect of foreign loans (including Suppliers' Credits) during the years 1968-69 to 1977-78

Years	1	Principal repayments	Interest payments	Total	
				2	3	4
1968-69	.	236.2	138.8		375.0
1969-70	.	268.5	144.0		412.5
1970-71	.	289.5	160.5		450.0
1971-72	.	293.3	130.0		423.3
1972-73	.	327.0	180.4		507.4
1973-74	.	399.9	195.9		595.8
1974-75	.	411.0	215.0		626.0
1975-76	.	462.7	224.2		686.9
1976-77	.	507.4	247.3		754.7
1977-78	.	560.6	260.1		820.7

NOTE : Conversions in rupees are at the post-devaluation rate of exchange (81-Rs. 7.50) for the years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupee of amortisation payments, but central rates have been used for computing the rupee equivalent of interest payments effected between December, 20, 1971 and March, 31, 1972. For 1972-73, Central rates have been us'd. For 1973-74 the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied for arriving at the equivalent of rupee figures. For arriving at the rupee equivalent of repayments of principal and interest from 1974-75 onwards, actual daily exchange rates of rupee with the individual donor currency applicable on the respective dates have been used.

वम दम हवाई अड्हे पर श्री के० के० शिंका को
गिरपतारी का मामला

2620. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया : क्या उप-
प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री के० के० विडला के मामले की
वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है जिन्हें दम् दम् हवाई अड्हे
पर गिरफतार किया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त मामला वापस
लिया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अध्यवाल) :
(क) और (ख) : मूच्चना इकट्ठी की जा रही
है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

विविध राज्यों में विविध कार और चूपी शुल्कों की समान दर्दे

2621. जी हर विविध राज्य : क्या उच्च-प्रबोध वाही तथा विसंविधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त देश में समान कराना ब्रिटिशों द्वारा रखा कराने की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्यों को यह अधिकार देते समय सरकार उनसे यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध करते हैं कि विविध कार और चूपी शुल्कों की दरें एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में विज्ञ न हो, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विसंविधान सभा में राज्य भवीत (जी संविधान अधिकार) :

(क) संविधान राज्यों को अपनी राजकीय प्रधिकार दीपाली में आने वाले बीच में कर लगाने का प्रधिकार प्रदान करता है। प्रत्येक राज्य, राज्य की अधिकारीय स्वतंत्रता के स्वरूप, राजस्व की आवश्यकताओं और अन्य सात विविधों के आधार पर राज्यान्वयन पद्धति, करान्वयन कार्य विविधों और करों की दरों को अपनाता है। अतएव निकट अधिक्षय में राज्यों की करान्वयन पद्धति में सम्पूर्ण एकत्रिता प्राप्त करना कठिन हो सकता है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में स्पष्ट की गई संविधानिक स्थिति को ज्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को अधिकार प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता। तथापि, केन्द्रीय विकी कर अधिकारियम 1956 कुठ बस्तुओं को अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार प्रबोध वाणिज्य के अन्तर्गत विशेष महत्व की बस्तुओं के रूप में घोषित करता है और कुठ जारी बर्दी रखते हुए राज्य एसी बस्तुओं पर विकी कर लगाने को स्वीकृत कर सकते हैं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के अधीन, विकी कर और राज्य आवकारी शुल्कों के लिए स्वामित्व लोकीय परिवहनों के तत्र का उपयोग भी किसी भी राज्यों के बीच विकी कर में अनुशासन लाने के लिए पारापरिक सहमति को बहावा देने के लिए किया जाता है। राज्यीय विकास परिषद द्वारा लिए गए सम्बन्धित नियंत्रण के कलन्दिष्ट तत्वान्, बस्तु (रेशमी बस्तु को छोड़कर) पर विकी कर की, प्रतिरिक्षित उत्पाद बस्तुओं द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाय। विकी कर को हटाने और इसे प्रतिरिक्षित उत्पाद बस्तुओं द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाने के लिए उन्नुदोष करने के दृष्टिकोण में उत्पयुक्त कानून बनाने के लिए अनुरोध करने के दृष्टिकोण में विविध कारों की वापिसी प्रियतरी और संविधानित राज्य करान्वयनों से, चूपी हटाने, और राजस्व के प्रधिकार लोकीय का उत्पाद लगाने की आवश्यकता के प्रयत्न पर

विचार करने के लिए लिखा जाया था। संविधान राज्य सरकारों से, जी हटाने के लिए, उनका साधारण आदान करने के विचार से और वैकल्पिक अवसरार्थों पर किसी समझौते पर पहुँचने के उद्देश्य से विचार विवरण किया गया। इन विचार विमर्शों को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, इस मामले पर योजना आयोग और संविधानित केन्द्रीय संवादीयों के परामर्श से और आगे कार्यपाली की जा रही है।

Income-tax Raids on premises of a Delhi Businessman

[F. 1. 1]

2622 SHRI P. M SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R BADRI-
NARAYAN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU-

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether large scale 'Hawala' transactions allegedly designed to utilise black money were discovered following income-tax raids on the premises of a Delhi businessman in January, 1979,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rupees 30 to 40 lacs were found through these operations; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c) The Income-tax authorities searched the premises of M/s. Prahlad Rai Saraf and Co. and its associated concerns on the 21st and 22nd January 1979. During the course of the search operation, a large number of books of account and documents were seized. Preliminary scrutiny of the books of account revealed large scale 'Hawala' transactions which were used as a device to enable various parties to introduce their black money in the books of account.

Preliminary scrutiny of the seized books of account and documents has revealed bogus 'Hawala' transactions of over Rs. 30 lakhs.

(d) Scrutiny of the seized material is in progress. Action as warranted under the law will be taken only after the investigations are completed.

Foreign Exchange Earnings on Designs of Mrs. Cathy Hewden

2823. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned on the designs of Mrs. Cathy Howden in 1978:

(b) whether Mrs. Howden is being invited this year; and

(c) names of other foreign designers invited in 1978 and the amount spent on each and commission paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL): (a) The total value of
foreign exchange earned on the art de-
signs of Mrs. Cathy Howden for the
year 1978 is Rs. 45.75 lakhs.

(b) The contract with Mrs. Howden has since expired. As such there is no question of her being invited to India this year.

(c) No other foreign designer was invited to visit India in the year 1978

Arrest of Prominent Exporter for violation of F.E.R.A.

2624. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prominent exporter has been arrested during the month of January, 1978 for violation of FERA;

(b) whether during raids Directorate of Enforcement came across some incriminating documents revealing huge amount of foreign exchange; and

(c) If so, full details thereof and actions taken against the said experts.

4512.15

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c).
No exporter was arrested during Jan-
uary, 1978 by the Enforcement Direc-
torate for violation of Foreign Ex-
change Regulation Act. The Hon'ble
Member is presumably referring to the
news-item appearing in the news
paper on 3rd January 1979 relating to
the arrest of an exporter for violation
of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.
Directorate of Enforcement searched
the business premises of M/s. Inc.,
New Delhi and the residential premis-
es of its proprietor on 26th December
1978 and as a result thereof certain doc-
uments believed to relate to violation
of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
and foreign exchange amounting to
DM 5670, FF 1060 and 10 (TC) were
seized. The proprietor of the firm was
also arrested on 27th December 1978
and later produced before the Magis-
trate who ordered his release on fur-
nishing personal bonds and two sure-
ties of Rs 7,500/- each with directions
to joint investigation and not to leave
the country without Courts permis-
sion. Further investigations are in pro-
gress.

नटीव राज्यों के विस्तीर्ण संसाधनों में अद्वितीय

2625. श्री बुद्धराज : क्या उप प्रवास मंत्रो तथा
प्रिय सभी यह बतान की उपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों को अनुसार वरीब राज्यों को वित्तीय वंशालियों में छोड़ दिया जाएगा?

(ब) कला अपना विमल टिप्पण देते हुए, भ्रौ० राजकूल्या ने सुनाव दिया था कि 1976-77 की अवधि के दौरान किए गए राशि अवरोधन यथावंदावी रही है।

(४) कला व्यूनतम प्रति अस्ति धार्य वासे आर राज्यों को दिए नए राजि आर्बंदम पर्याकरतम प्रति अस्ति धार्य वासे राज्यों को दिए नए राजि आर्बंदम देने वाले आर राज्यों को

(b) कथा इसका अस्तित्व मध्य भाष्य वर्त्त वाले कहे रख्वाँ को भी संक्षिप्ततम भाष्य वाले पात्र रख्वाँ को कथा वर्त्त लिया गया है; और

(४) यदि हाँ, तो इस विवाहता को दूर करनी की जिए क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे और यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये जा सकते तो इसके क्या उत्तर हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :

(क) जी, हाँ। आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत अन्तरण की स्कीम से, 14 राज्यों के पास 1979-80 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि के दौरान आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व लेखे में 13,582 करोड़ रुपए का अधिशेष हो जाने की आशा है। वाकी के 8 राज्यों के लिए जिन्हे आयोग के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार इसी अवधि के दौरान आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व लेखे में घाटा होगा, आयोग ने संविधान की धारा 275 के अन्तर्गत इतनी राशि का महायता अनुदान देने की मिफारिश की है, यह सिफारिश सरकार ने मान ली है।

(ख) सातवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के माध्यम संलग्न अपनी विस्ममत टिप्पणी में, प्रोफेसर राज कुण्ड ने कहा है कि बहुत से अनुसंधानकर्ताओं ने यह दिखाया है कि 1956-77 की पूरी अवधि के दौरान वित्त आयोग के अन्तरण बहुत प्रगामी (प्रोप्रेसिव) नहीं रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ड). शायद, माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में प्रोफेसर राज कुण्ड द्वारा अपनी विस्ममत टिप्पणी में कही गई यह बात है कि उसके मध्यम आय वाले राज्यों को भी अधिकतम प्रारंभिक आय वाले 5 राज्यों से कम धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है। राज्यों का वित्तीय साधनों के अन्तरण के मामले में, सरकार ने वित्त आयोग के बहुत तक्षण की मिफारिशें मान ली हैं। यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लेते समय, सरकार ने आयोग की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप राज्यों के बीच किए जाने वाले साधनों के वितरण की ध्यान में रखा है। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर, कि कुछ राज्य संभवतः उनकी विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से विशेषकर उनके न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के संबंध में, अन्य राज्यों के सामान अनुकूल स्थिति में न हों, सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि योजना आयोग के परामर्श से ऐसी कार्यपद्धतियां तैयार की जाएंगी जिनसे यह देखा जा सके कि अपेक्षाकृत कमज़ोर वित्तीय साधनों वाले राज्य संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को समुचित रूप से त्रियान्वित कर सकें।

Income Tax Raids on Offices of M/s. Jayaramdas Udyog Limited

2626. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangalore, Delhi and Bombay Offices of M/s Jayaramdas Udyog Limited were raided by income-tax authorities during May, 1977;

(b) whether some incriminating documents and tax evasion have been found;

(c) if so, details thereof and action proposed to be taken against the firm; and

(d) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that this company's case is being hushed up, if so, the facts and details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Income-tax Department searched the premises of M/s. Jayaramdas Udyog Limited in May, 1978 (and not in May, 1977). The search operations covered the factory premises of the Company at Bangalore its registered office at Bombay and Branch office at Delhi.

(b) and (c). During the search operations, books of account and certain documents, were seized. Preliminary scrutiny *prima facie* indicates substantial evasion of tax. Further scrutiny of the seized material is in progress. The extent of tax evasion will be known only after the scrutiny is completed and the concerned persons given an opportunity to explain the entries in the books of account.

(d) No, Sir.

निर्यात संबंधन के लिये निर्यातकर्ताओं/उत्पादकों को राजस्वहायता

2627. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या भारिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यात के माध्यम से एक रुपए के बराबर विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये भारत सरकार को कितना प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष व्यय करना पड़ता है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात संबंधन के लिये निर्यातकर्ताओं/उत्पादकों को कुल कितनी प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष सहायता/राजस्वहायता आदि दी गई और यह किन विभिन्न रूपों में दी गई; और

(ग) किन किन 50 कम्पनियों को सबसे अधिक महायता दी गई और उसमें से प्रत्येक को गत पांच वर्षों में, दर्दार दिन राजस्वहायता दी गई?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता भंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) निर्यातों के माध्यम से एक सप्तए के बराबर विदेशी मूद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष व्यय की राशि बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) निर्यात उत्पादन के लिये निर्यातकों/उत्पादकों को दी जाने वाली कुल प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष सहायता/इमदाद आदि के बारे में मूलना नहीं रखी जाती तथापि, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात संवर्धन के लिये दी गई नकद सहायता के बारे में जानकारी निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रु० में)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(1) निर्यात योग्य उत्पादों पर नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता	136.11	226.62	311.34
(2) निर्यात कृष्ण पर व्याज सहायता	9.37	10.00	9.90
(3) निर्यात संवर्धन परियदां/अनुदानग्राही संगठनों/अनुसंचित संगठनों तथा मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यात मदनों को महायक अनुदान	2.86	3.02	3.12

(ग) ऊपर (क) में बताई हिस्ति को देखते हुए, यह मान्यम करना सम्भव नहीं है कि किन किन 50 कम्पनियों को मब्बे अधिक सहायता मिली और उनमें प्रत्येक को गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितनी सहायता दी गई।

(क) से (ग) आलू ब्लैरीदने अथवा निर्यात करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति लेना जरूरी नहीं है। उत्पादन स्तर को देखते हुए बिना किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध के खुले मामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आलू के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई है।

Rise in the Price of Jeera

2628. श्री किरणी प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष देश के किन किन राज्यों ने अपने राज्यों में आलू की वसूली करके उसे विदेश निर्यात करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश भी इस सूची में है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में आलू के निर्यात की अनुमति मांगी गई है; और

(ग) आलू की अच्छी कमल को घ्यान में रखत हुए इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिविधि और नीति है?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता भंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of 'Jeera' an agriculture product, has gone up considerably during the last two years as a result of holding up its stocks by growers;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that middlemen in the trade do not give sufficient profit to growers which has resulted in such holding of stocks; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to bring its prices down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The prices of cumin-

seed (Jeera) have generally been going down since December, 1977, more particularly since November, 1978 as is evident from the figures given below:

Month-end wholesale prices of cuminseed (Jeera)
(Rs. per quintal)

Centre	December, 1977	January, 1978	November, 1978	February, 1978
Ajmer	2200	2000	1800	1350*
Agra	2600	2500	1500	1200
24 Parganas (West Bengal)	2600	2450	1800	1540

(*) As on 2-2-79.

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

Decline in Coffee Production

2630. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's coffee production has declined in the current financial year as compared to last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Statistics are maintained on basis of crop season. Estimated production for crop season (July—June) 1978-79 is 11000 tons as against 122250 tons last years and 1023000 tons during 1976-77.

(b) Estimated production in 1978-79 crop season, although lower than last year, has achieved target production as spelt out for VI Plan.

Constructional Project at Bombay by L.I.C.

2631. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation constructed a colony at Vallabhnagar, Borivali, Bombay called Jeevan Bima Nagar recently;

(b) whether while building the colony the LIC and its contractors violated the Rules of constructions of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay;

(c) whether the commitments made to the policy holders are not fulfilled resulting into hardship to the occupants;

(d) whether the Association of Jeevan Bima Nagar Cooperative Housing Society represented to the Government of India in August, 1978;

(e) has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in Marathi Blitz dated 27th July, 1978; and

(f) if so, what action has Government taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (f). During 1970-71, the Life Insurance Corporation of India started a phased programme of construction of a township called Jeevan Bima Nagar in the Borivali suburb of Bombay, for sale of flats

to its policy holders under the "Own Your Home" Scheme. The construction was taken up with the permission of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and the buildings so constructed were given for occupation at different times after obtaining necessary certificate from the Municipal authorities of Greater Bombay. The colony consists of 47 buildings with 1578 flats.

2. The residents of the colony made complaints and representations during 1977-78 alleging that a number of facilities which the LIC had promised had not been provided. In August, 1978, Government also received a complaint in this behalf from the Association of Jeevan Bima Nagar Owners and Cooperative Housing Societies Ltd. The article published in the Marathi Blitz dated 27th July, 1978, also deals with the issue raised by the residents.

3. The question of settling the issues raised by the residents was duly considered by the LIC and it decided in April, 1978, to set up an *ad hoc* Committee (consisting of three members of the LIC Board, three officers of the LIC and three members of the aforesaid Association) to sort out all outstanding issues. The LIC has since settled a number of issues such as waterproofing in the flat, allotment of space in the shopping centre for a Consumers' Cooperative Store and also for the Office of the Association at a concessional rate, transfer of land reserved for Community Hall to the Association and transfer of land for a hospital in the township area. It has also initiated action to transfer to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the maintenance and operation of the services of supply of water, drainage and roads.

वर्ष 1977 तथा 1978 के दौरान लौह अयस्क का नियर्त तथा कास्ट आयरन का आयात

2632. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 तथा 1978 में कितनी कितनी मात्रा में लौह अयस्क का नियर्त तथा कास्ट आयरन का आयात किया गया था और

(ख) किन किन देशों ने किन किन दरों पर लौह अयस्क के लिए अनुरोध किया था और किन किन देशों से किन किन दरों पर कास्ट आयरन के टेंडर प्राप्त हुए ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुक्म कुमार गोयल) :

(क) 1977-78 और 1978-79 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1978) वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान लौह अयस्क के नियर्त त्रमण : 2,182 करोड़ में ० टन तथा 133.2 करोड़ में ० टन थे । 1977-78 में केवल 6 में ० टन दलवां लौहे का आयात किया गया था । 1978-79 के आयात आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) ऐसे और प्रकट करना व्यापारिक हित में नहीं होगा ।

Panel of S.C. and S.T. personnel for Appointment in senior positions in public undertakings

2633. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Panel of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel suitable for appointments in senior positions in Public Sector Undertakings has been drawn up by the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its functions and the time when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Bureau of Public Enterprises does not maintain any separate panel of S.C. and S.T.

personnel suitable for appointments in senior positions in public enterprises.

(b) Does not arise.

शाह भायोग द्वारा दोषी दाये दाये भविकारी

2634. श्री नवाज शिंह जीहाम: क्या यह प्रश्नाम अद्वैत तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय के उन भविकारियों के नाम द्या हैं जिन्हें शाह भायोग ने दोषी दाया;

(ख) उनके विचार क्या कार्यवाही की यहै;

(ग) उन भविकारियों के नाम द्या हैं जिनके विचार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार उनके विचार कब कार्यवाही करेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भवी (श्री चंद्रिकारामलाल): (क) शाह भायोग द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय के नियमित भविकारियों के विलाप प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष दिक्कार्ड किए गए:—

- (1) श्री श्री० एस० लिपाठी
- (2) श्री एस० आर० मेहता
- (3) श्री एस० श्री० बैन
- (4) श्री ए० एम० सिन्हा
- (5) श्री बै० सौ० जूधर
- (6) श्री आर० एस० जावा

(श्री श्री० एस० लिपाठी) के विलाप प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष उनकी उत्तरी सेवा भवित्व से संबंधित है जब वे सकलीन सूचना और प्रशारण भवी के लिये संविद दे। श्री एस० आर० मेहता अब सरकारी सेवा में नहीं है।

(घ) (क) में विषय गए उत्तर में नियमित भविकारियों के विलाप की गई कार्यवाही नियन्त्रकार द्वारा किए गए हैं:

(i) श्री श्री० एस० लिपाठी: केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने श्री लिपाठी और श्री० श्री० सौ० जूधर तथा अन्यों के विलाप 15-2-1979 को एक० श्री० आर० आर० वर्ष की है और इस दायेने की वायें की जा रही है।

(ii) श्री एस० आर० मेहता: श्री मेहता की 31-7-1978 की वायें बीट लिया था। विलाप के विषेष व्यावाहीक द्वारा, विलाप कार्य लिया गया

प्रतिकूल विलाप द्वितीय व्यावाही द्वारा भी दी गई नियन्त्रक द्वितीय व्यावाही द्वारा भी दी गई नियन्त्रक द्वारा विवाहित रक्षित दिया गया है।

(iii) श्री एस० श्री० बैन श्री० बैन के विलाप वेवर परस्परी के लिए अनुकालिन कार्यवाही शुरू करने का नियन्त्रण दिया गया है। इस नियन्त्रण के प्रमुखारण में धार्ये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(iv) श्री जे० सी० जूधर श्री० जूधर एस० जॉन्स: श्री जूधर श्री० जूधर श्री० जॉन्स को वार्ड बीट कर दिया गया तथा विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

S.T.C. to Import Oil Seeds

2635. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India will advise the State Trading Corporation to import oilseeds in place of edible oils, so that oil mills can make full use of their capacity; and

(b) whether Government will also suggest the State Trading Corporation should fix the crushing charges for oil mills per ton of seed and take back oil from latter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) In addition to Edible Oils, the State Trading Corporation is intent to import Oilseeds keeping in view the various relevant factors such as the demand, economics of import, indigenous production and prices in the local markets.

(b) No such proposal is before the Government, presently.

Drug Addiction

2636. SHRI DHARAMVIR VASHIST: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1622 on the 27th July, 1978 regarding law to curb drug addition and state whether the draft Bill to curb drug addiction is ready and the States had been duly consulted thereon together with salient features of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The proposals regarding the draft Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the views of the State Governments thereon are under consideration of the Government.

Export and Import Licences Issued to Private Businessmen in J&K

2637. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export and import licences were issued to private businessmen in J&K State during 1977-1978; if so, how many such licences were issued and to whom;

(b) the total value of such licences; and

(c) the guidelines for issuing such licences with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b): Statistics of import/export Licences are not maintained on State-wise basis. However, particulars of import/export licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences." Copies of these Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Import/export licences are issued to eligible persons, Companies and firms in accordance with the provisions of import/export policy in force.

अमरीका को नियंत तथा वहां से आयात

2638. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री: व्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) व्या उनको इस तथ्य का पता है कि गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में भारत ने अमरीका को नियंत बहुत कम हो गया है और अमरीका से भारत में आयात में भारी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस को भारत के पक्ष में करने के लिए व्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) तथा (ख) भारत से अमरीका को होने वाले नियंतों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति नहीं दिखाई दी है। साथ ही अमरीका से भारत को होने वाले आयातों में भी 1976 के दौरान किये गये आयातों की तुलना में, वृद्धि का स्वरूप नहीं दिखाई दिया है।

Income-tax payable by Government Companies

2639. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of income-tax determined to be payable by Government companies for the years ending on 31-3-1975, 31-3-1976, 31-3-1977 and 31-3-1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Information relating to the total amount of income-tax determined to be payable by Government companies is not readily available. However, information regarding the tax actually paid by the public sector undertakings during the last four years as per the information

furnished by these undertakings to the Director of Inspection (Research and Statistics) of the Income-tax Department is available and the same is as under:—

Financial year ending	Tax paid by the Government companies (In crores of Rs.)
31.3.1975	187.70
31.3.1976	319.82
31.3.1977	419.60
31.3.1978	463.38

The figures shown above for the years ending 31-3-75, 31-3-76 and 31-3-77 represent the tax paid by 185 Central Government companies and 307 State Government companies. The figures for the years ending 31-3-78 represent the tax paid by 163 Central Government companies and 244 State Government companies. The information regarding the tax paid for the year ending 31-3-78 has not been received from the remaining companies.

दसवारा दसवारा पर हर्दी दा जात किया जाता

3640. जी विदेशी प्रसार वादव : क्या उच्च वकालत चंडी तथा विदेशी यह बताने की कपा करने कि :

(क) क्या लेपाल के व्यापारियों द्वारा उच्चांत की गई एक कठोर रपये की हर्दी कुछ नहीं वहसे कलकाता दसन पर बदल की गई थी;

(ख) क्या कुछ दिन बाद बदल की गई हर्दी कोइ नी नई और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त तात्प (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारन्वय हो, तो हर्दी कितने तक बदल रही नई और उसे बदल करने तथा बाद में छोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं?

विदेशी प्रसार वेतन में उच्च चंडी (जी वारी वादव) :
(क) वे (ग). जी नहीं। परन्तु, कूप 1978 में, कलकाता, सीमानुक्रम प्राक्षिकारियों द्वारा कोई 40 लाख रपये पूर्व की हर्दी की कुछ बींचों की लिया गया व्यापारियों द्वारा विवरित किया जाता था, यह सोहूह ही कावे के कारण रोक लिया गया था कि उच्च चंडी मेंपारी नूल जा नहीं है। जांच-प्रसार के

बाद, कुछ बींचों के समाप्त में जारी बताई गयी ह जबकि कुछ दूसरे बींचों को विवरित किये जाने के लिए छोड़ देने का आवेदन दे दिया जाता है।

विदेशी पर्वटकों को व्याकरित करने के लिये पर्वटक बींचों का विकास

3641. जी राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्वटन और वामर विवाहन नमी पह बताने की कपा करने कि :

(क) क्या देह में विदेशी पर्वटकों को व्याकरित करने के लिए पर्वटन केन्द्रों के विकास के बारे में कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों का नाम क्या है?

पर्वटन और वामर विवाहन नमी (जी व्युद्योधरन कीसिक) : (क) और (ख). पर्वटन का विकास एक अनवरत प्रक्रिया है। पिछली योजनाओं में पर्वटक प्रबल्लापना (आवास और पर्यावरण सुविधाओं) के विवरण, अत्यधिक पर्वटक वातावात को बढ़ावा देकर में व्याकरित करने के लिए पर्वट और समृद्ध तट विहार स्थलों और बुने हुए लोकों के विकास, पुरातात्त्विक और ऐतिहासिक स्थानों द्वारा प्रस्तुत सांस्कृतिक पर्वटन के विकास और व्यापक पर्वटन के विकास पर कोर दिया जाया दा। वदमान योजना के दौरान यह और बारी रहेगा। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए, कोकलम, गोधा और वामविल्लुरन समृद्ध तट विहार स्थलों पर तथा धूमधारी तथा ग्वारियों के लोक में और अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके प्रारंभिक रूपाना, बांदीपुर, कारबेट और रामलीला रामेश्वर पाकों पर बन नूहों के विर्द्ध का कार्यक्रम है। सांस्कृतिक पर्वटन के लोक का और यात्रे विस्तार किया जाएगा और पुरातात्त्विक महसूल के पर्वटन केन्द्रों परवान चम्पी, बालाका, आकर्षी, कुलीनगर, लालताल, कोलीनी, बदामी, एहोल, पर्मायल, इमारी, बालेनी, बंडरेव, बोगाया, कलेहपुर लीकरी, हुसीयाली (नेवाल कम्पलेक्स) और लिप्पिका के लोक ज्योग हैं जहाँ योजनाएं प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है। तिकिबन, उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमाचल और लंदकानू जालद (पर्वटन बंगला), में टेकिया/पर्वीय सुविधाओं, हुसीन लीक (बानध प्रदेश) और उक्क बाल (मुखरात) में बदल बदल की सुविधाओं यात्रि के विकास का भी प्रस्ताव है। जोहाडी, बल्ली, लिलाव और लंगोल में दुसरी ही स्थापित करके, दूसरा व्यावेकारीयों के संबंधित पर्वट प्रस्ताव है। कैनोप सेक्टर के जलताल और गांगताल में जलता होनेवाली की स्थापना के बाद स्वीकृती पर्वटन के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर और अधिक और विवाह जाएगा।

Amount Sanctioned for Improvement of Airstrip at Raichur

2642. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvements have been affected on the air strip at Raichur for its further development; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose and the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The air strip at Raichur belongs to the Government of Karnataka. The Central Government has not carried out any improvements as neither Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operators have evinced interest in operating air services to Raichur. However, Raichur is one of the 50 new centres recommended by an expert Committee for operation of third level air services in the country. The recommendations of the expert Committee are presently under examination of Government.

Strike by Bank Officers

2643. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even the officers of the nationalised banks went on strike for the first time after Independence.

(b) if so, its reasons and what action has been taken against these officers;

(c) what was the loss on account of the bank strike;

(d) is there any anomaly in pay scale of the officers and the other employees; and

(e) if so, what specific steps have been taken by Government to remove it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In the year 1978 the officers went on strike once on 12-6-1978 and again on 29-12-1978.

(b) The officers were protesting against the implementation of Pillai Committee Scheme regarding standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites in the nationalised banks. Indian Banks Association has advised the banks to deduct wages for the strike period in accordance with the principle of 'no work, no wage'.

(c) Assessment of the overall impact of the loss suffered on account of the recent strike is not readily available.

(d) There is no anomaly in the pay scales of officers and other employees.

(e) Does not arise.

Dividend earned on Investments by L.I.C.

2644. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income from dividends earned on the investments by the L.I.C during the last three years;

(b) the amount of investments which has not yielded any return during the last three years if so, the names of the companies/undertakings and the amounts invested in each of them; and

(c) the amount of investments written off by L.I.C. during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The dividend income of the LIC during the last three years was as under:—

Year	Amount
1975-76	13.01
1976-77	15.89
1977-78	16.82

(b) The book value of investments which have not yielded any return is as under:—

Year	Book value of shares
(in crores of Rs.)	
1975-76	68.14
1976-77	65.90
1977-78	70.62

The details desired by the Hon'ble Member are voluminous and the effort involved in their collection would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. If the Hon'ble Member desires information about any particular company, the same could be furnished.

(c) The desired information is as under:—

Year	Amount written off (in lakhs of Rs)
1975-76	3.95
1976-77	0.20
1977-78	Nil

लोकांकनविदों में येली एक, दो, तीन, और चार ही लोकांकनवारी

2845. जी लोकुम लालू यात्रित: क्या उत्तर अवादान और अपार नियम अंतर्गत यह कहते हैं कि कुपा करते हैं :

(क) देश में प्रायोक लोकांकनवारी में येली एक, दो, तीन और चार के कुपा कितने लोकांकनवारी हैं और उनमें

हे अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी वा अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी के कितने लोकांकनवारी हैं;

(ख) वह अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी वा अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी के लिए वहों के सारांश संबंधी नियम इन कम्पनियों पर भी लागू किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक येली में किस संखा तक कोटा भर गया है;

(ग) ये कोटा कब तक भरा जायेगा और क्या सरकार लोकांकनवारी को कोटा भरने के लिए कोई प्रावेश देवी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्वावधी व्यूहा क्या है ?

विसं वंशालय में राज्य लंबो (जो बुकिकार उत्तराह) : (क) विवरण I सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रावालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

(ख) जी, हाँ। जहाँ तक जीवन लोका नियम का सबूत है वह अपने आप 1965 से अपनी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी के लिए सारांश करता था रहा है। परन्तु 1972-73 से नियम सरकार द्वारा 1971 में इस विषय पर जारी किए गए नियंत्रों का प्रभावलाली उग से पातल कर रहा है।

जहाँ तक साधारण लोका नियम और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों का सबूत है, साधारण लोका कारबार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर एवं जाने के बाबा विभिन्न साधारण लोकांकनवारी का पूरी तरह से एकीकरण करने में कुछ समय लग गया। उन्होंने एकीकृत करने में अपना काम 1975 से ही करना शुरू किया था। इन कम्पनियों ने जून 1976 में भर्ती संबंधी अपनी नीति तैयार की, जिसमें अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी/अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी के लिए वहों के सारांश पर रखा गया है। [प्रावालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

विवरण—दीन में जीवन लोका नियम और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा वर्ष 1976-1977 और 1978 में की गई भर्ती का औपर विवर यह है की सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रावालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

विवरण—दीन में साधारण लोका नियम और उसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा वर्ष 1976-1977 और 1978 में की गई भर्ती का औपर विवर यह है की सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रावालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

(ग) संबूचित कंपनियों में भीकरी के लिए सारांशित कोटे के एवं पर किसी वर्ष लियें तें भी यही लियें विवरणों के संबंध में भरे जाने होते हैं और एवं उन कोटे के कार्य पर यदि लोकांकनवारी दो लोकों द्वारा लोकांकनवारी दो लोकों में बोहु दिया जाता है। अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी/अनुसूचित लोकांकनवारी के लोकों की अविकल संख्या में भर्ती करने के लिए उन्हें लागू, कहनावालों, लाहौ

(a) and (b). Import of Newsprint is at present canalised through State Trading Corporation. Import and distribution are done by the canalising agency on the advice of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The Import Policy for 1979-80 is under formulation.

Cash Compensatory Support on Export of Engineering Goods

2646. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Export Promotion Council has appealed to Government for reconsideration of its decision to make a drastic cut in the existing cash compensatory support on the ground that the export of engineering goods will be seriously affected; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Engineering exporting community has represented to Government about the inadequacy of the rates of cash compensatory support, announced on 10th January, 1979, on the export of some engineering goods. In view of the representations made, Government have called on the Engineering Export Promotion Council to submit quantified additional data relating to the products for which a revision of the rates announced is sought.

Permission to Newspapers to Import Newsprint

2647. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow import of newsprint to the small, medium and big newspapers to meet their requirement 1979; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

News-Item Captioned "How Cheap is Super Bazar"

2648. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news captioned 'How Cheap is Super Bazar' in the *Hindustan Times* dated 3rd February, 1979; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the observations made therein and what steps are contemplated to re-organise the set-up of the Super Bazaars to make them socially service oriented agencies?

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

(b) The goods sold in Super Bazar are laboratory tested and of standard quality. Their prices are fixed, as far as possible lower than the prevailing market prices as clearly established in the Newspaper report. Making quality goods available at cheaper rates to consumers, is itself a social service.

Amount granted to State of Bihar

2649. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of Bihar during the year 1978 for the development of Tourist Complex in the State; and

(b) how far the amount has been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Normal Central assistance is allocated to the States in the shape of block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole without relating it to any particular sector of development or individual scheme or project. The Annual Plan 1978-79 for Bihar includes an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs for development of tourism. The State Government have reported anticipated expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs in the current year against this outlay.

Insurance Scheme for Small Exporters

2650. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce a new insurance scheme for small exporters; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOVAL): (a) No, Sir. However, a special scheme for small exporters has been introduced by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation in September, 1978.

(b) A statement is annexed.

Statement

The details of the Special Scheme for Small Scale Exporters introduced

recently by the ECGC are given below:—

(i) Eligibility

The Scheme is applicable to an exporter whose annual export turnover including letters of credit transactions, is not more than Rs. 10 lakhs and his total annual turnover including exports does not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs. In respect of small scale industry exporters, the total turnover limit of Rs. 25 lakhs is not applicable. The benefits of the scheme are also available to the following institutions in respect of exports made by them on behalf of eligible small scale exporters:—

(a) Co-operatives of Artisans.

(b) Co-operatives or Association or Consortia of Small Scale Industries.

(c) Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation or State Export Corporations.

(d) State Small Scale Industries Corporations.

(e) National Small Scale Industries Corporation.

(ii) Whole turn-over packing credit guarantee

The cover available to the Banks under this Guarantee has been increased from the normal 75 per cent to 90 per cent in respect of advances granted to small scale exporters.

(iii) Whole turnover post-shipment guarantee

Under this Guarantee the cover available to Banks on account of small scale exporters has been increased from 90 per cent to 95 per cent in respect of policyholders and from 60 per cent to 65 per cent in respect of non-policyholders.

(iv) Insurance Policies

The cover available under insurance policies of the Corporation has been

increased from the normal 90 per cent to 100 per cent against political risks and to 95 per cent against commercial risks in respect of small scale exporters. Further, the extent of claim payable under the policy on a discretionary basis, waiving legal action has been increased from the normal 60 per cent to 75 per cent. The waiting period for getting claims has been reduced to half the usual stipulated period.

(v) **Cable charges**

Wherever the Corporation is satisfied about the need for obtaining cable reports on overseas buyers, the Cable charge of Rs. 200/- per buyer collected from the other policyholders is waived in case of small scale exporters.

(vi) **Procedural liberalisations**

A number of procedural liberalisations have been introduced so that sanctioning of credit limits and payment of claims is expedited. It is also provided in the scheme that the Corporation would, wherever necessary, consider taking up legal action by itself against the defaulting buyer and that payment of claims for the small scale exporters will not be withheld pending such legal action, where the Corporation is satisfied that the exporter is not at fault.

Special Textile Quota for U.S.

2651. SHRI A. R. BADRINA-

RAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether his Ministry have decided to have a special textile quota for U.S.;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the special quota;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) to what extent this special textile quota will be helpful to India and U.S.;

(e) for what period this special textile quota for U.S. will remain; and

(f) whether talks with U.S. on textile exports were held on 13th February, 1979; if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(a) to (e). There is a bilateral textile agreement between India and USA valid for the period from January 1, 1978 upto December 31, 1982. The Agreement covers trade in cotton, wool and manmade fibre textiles and textile products between United States of America and India. Under the Agreement the limits under various categories as well the consultation levels are indicated. The quota distribution for USA is made in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government.

(f) Talks with US authorities were held on 13th and 14th February 1979 and the talks, which were mainly in the nature of exchange of views, related, amongst others, to revised visa and certification arrangements and definition of India items. The views exchanged during the talks would provide the basis for further consultations.

Visit of Delegation of European Economic Community to India

2652. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delegation of the European Economic Community which toured India recently has expressed that the major hurdles to increasing trade and industrial co-operation between India and EEC

countries are lack of knowledge of the potential of Indian engineering goods and the procedural difficulties about imports and exports; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Some of the delegates of the European Economic Community expressed a view that they did not have full knowledge about India's capabilities and sophistication achieved in engineering goods as well as of rules and regulations concerning imports and exports.

(b) A Seminar on Trade and Industrial Cooperation, attended by 85 delegates from EEC countries, was organised by the Engineering Export Promotion Council in New Delhi in February 1979. In addition, trade promotion measures, e.g. organising visits of delegations from EEC countries to India and from India to EEC countries, participation in specialised trade fairs and exhibitions, printing and distribution of brochures in different languages, adaptation and modification of Indian products to suit these markets, are undertaken.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्त

2653. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता देने के बारे में 23 फरवरी, 1979 के तारांकित प्रश्न मंड़ा 68 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्त का भुगतान कब तक किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य भंत्री (श्री जुलिफकार

उल्लाह) : यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है और इस पर यथासंभव शोध निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Modifications in Boeing 737 to provide warning in case of Malfunctioning

2654. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have asked the Boeing Company to carry on some modifications in the Boeing 737 purchased by India to provide clear warning in case of malfunctioning; and

(b) if so, what led Government to demand these modifications?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Adequate warning indications for the various systems are duly provided in the cockpit of Boeing 737 aircraft to warn the pilot of the malfunctioning of any system.

Purchase of Tobacco from Small Packers

2655. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4627 on the 22nd December, 1978 regarding purchase of Tobacco from small packers in which they have promised to purchase virginia tobacco from those packers who are not themselves exporters but who had come to the rescue of the growers before the STC came into this operation;

(a) whether the Ministry has failed to implement the assurances given;

(b) whether the STC is favouring certain individuals and certain bogus growers syndicates to the detriment of genuine growers and small packers; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are going to undertake to implement its commitment made and also to go into the allegations made against STC in order to protect the interests of the growers?

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

(a) to (c). The small packers were given to understand that if the growers were not in a position to offer the entire quantity of 10,000 MTs. STC would purchase tobacco from them. The STC has been asked to purchase tobacco from small packers the balance quantity, which could not be purchased from growers. A complaint received regarding purchase operations by the STC is being enquired into.

Exemption from Income-Tax sought by RSS.

2656. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incomes of the RSS headquarters at Nagpur have been assessed for income-tax;

(b) whether the RSS have sought exemption from income-tax as a political organisation; and

(c) if so, whether the exemption has been given to them?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b) above, the question does not arise.

Export Financing Assistance offered by Junior Chairman, Export-Import Bank

2657. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export financing assistance offered by Mr. John L. Moore, Jr., Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States on February 3, 1979, in Bombay; and

(b) the action taken thereon to avail of the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Honourable Member is presumably referring to the speech made by Mr. John L. Moore Jr., to the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce, Bombay on the 3rd February, 1979. Government has no information regarding this speech beyond what appeared in the Press on 4th February, 1979 containing a summary of his speech. The Eximbank is interested in extending credits for facilitating U.S. exports to India. Government has taken note of this interest.

Setting up of An Indo-Lanka Trade Panel

2658. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Indo-Lanka Trade panel has been set up;

(b) if so, what is the main purpose of the panel;

(c) to what extent the trade between the two countries will be improved during the current year; and

(d) whether this was formed only after the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka?

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

(a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble

Members are referring to the Joint Business Council envisaged in the Agreement signed at New Delhi on 31st February, 1979 between the Federations of Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India and Sri Lanka.

(b) The Joint Business Council has been established to carry out the purposes and objectives of the said Agreement which, inter alia, include, regular exchange of market information on economic development in the two countries, assistance in visits of commercial and economic delegations, exchange of publications on the existing laws and regulations pertaining to foreign trade and investment, mutual assistance in the organisation of and participation in national exhibitions and international fairs and in the amicable and friendly settlement of trade disputes, etc.

(c) Government feels that implementation of the terms of the Agreement would result in larger flows of two-day trade and help in enlarging the area of economic cooperation.

(d) No, Sir.

Sale of Articles on High Prices in Super Bazar, Delhi

2659. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of some of the articles sold in Super Bazar, Delhi are higher than prevailing prices in shops;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry regarding this;

(c) steps taken to see that standard goods are sold at somewhat cheaper than prevailing price outside;

(d) the basis/conditions on which shops and departments have been allotted in the Super Bazar; and

(e) the amount spent so far in 1978-79 towards changes and renovation in Super Bazar, New Delhi?

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

(a) It is the endeavour of Super Bazar to fix the prices, as far as possible, lower than the prevailing prices in the market.

(b) As there is no general complaint from the public, no such enquiry has been made so far by Government.

(c) The food items sold by Super Bazar are pre-cleaned, pre-packed and laboratory tested. Only goods of good standard and quality at competitive rates are sold.

(d) The space allotted to the departments/shops is on the basis of their turn-over, area requirement, frequency and convenience of the customers.

(e) No expenditure towards special changes and renovation in Super Bazar has been made during 1978-79, except annual maintenance and repairs. The total amount spent on the annual maintenance and repairs was Rs. 31,000 approximately in 1978-79 (upto January, 1979).

Financial Assistance from Export-Import Bank

2660. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether India has shown keen interest in financing undertaken from the Export-Import Bank for the im-

port of high technology items from the U.S.:

(b) whether the High Level Bank Delegation has visited India during the month of January 1979;

(c) if so, whether any arrangement was signed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of USA, Mr. John L. Moore Jr. accompanied by some of its officials, visited India in January-February, 1979. This visit was presumably undertaken as a normal business promotion tour, it was not undertaken at the invitation of the Government of India.

During his visit, Mr. Moore also met some officials of the Government of India and explained to them the interest of the Eximbank in extending credits for facilitating US exports to India.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

प्राचीन लोकों में वैक भाषाओं लोकों का भाषण

2461. जी दीपक राज भारत्यः वह उप व्रात्य अंडी भाषा विस मंडी यह बताने की छपा करने कि :

(क) प्राचीन लोकों में वैक भाषाएं लोकों का भाषण क्या है;

(ख) वह भाषावान के युक लिये की उंगराय व्यापार के सूबतर भाषा में, यह रेखे स्टेटमेंट, सब काम बहु, देखेभील, अनाम लक्षी तथा संकलन दी पंचायत लोकों की परस्तार सटी हुई तात हुआर से प्रतिक की जानायी है, वैक भाषाएं लोकों के लिये स्टेट वैक भाषा भीतरे लेक बक्कुर तथा वैक भाषा गड्डार की ओर से कोई व्यापार दिया गया था;

(ग) वह सूबतर के लियायिर्वां और पंचायत द्वारा यह उप वैक की एक भाषा लोकों की जानायार द्वारा की थी यही है; और

(द) वहांसे यह ने यह उप वैक की भाषा न लोकों की भाषा भाषा है और यह क्या एक व्यापार भाषा की जानीकी?

विस व्यापार के भाषण अंडी (अर्द्ध) भूलिम्हार उत्तमाह) (क) 10,000 रुपये कम भाषावी वाले लोगों को "प्राचीन" कहा जाता है। काफी वृद्धि की समावान वाले लोगों को लोहर, भाषीय लोगों के लिये भारतीय रिवर्व वैक तभी लाइसेंस जारी करता है यदि कि वे स्वातं वैक रखते हैं। कल वैक लियों की भाषीय और अंडी गड्डार इताकों में जनसंख्या व्यापित में सूबतर लाने के लिए रिवर्व वैक से लोकों को सलाह दी है कि 1979—81 के तीन वर्षों के दौरान कल वैक वाले लियों के भाषीय और अंडी गड्डार इताकों में अपनी भाषाओं के विस्तार पर व्यापार कन्विन्यत करें।

(ब) भीर (ग) जी, हाँ।

(च) वैक भाषा बड़ीदा ने सुचित किया है कि उसे भारतीय रिवर्व वैक से सूबतर में एक भाषावी लोकों का लाइसेंस दिया है और इस भाषा को लोहरने के लिये व्यवस्था की जा रही है यह समझा जाता है कि सूबतर और सूबतर से एक ही व्यापार का उत्सव किया गया है।

Export duty of Desi Cotton

2862. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have marked up the export duty on deshi cotton,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any part of this increase in duty will be set apart for cotton development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Government have increased the rate of export duty on raw cotton of the variety known as Bengal Deshi from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 2500 per tonne with effect from the 9th January, 1979. This has been done in view of the large margin between the domestic prices and international prices of this variety of cotton.

(c) Additional revenue accruing from the increase duty will form part of customs revenue from export duties and will not be set apart for any specific purpose.

श्रीोगिक विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

2663. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री शाम लाल धुवे :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने श्रीोगिक विकास के लिए ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ग) दिसंबर, 1978 तक कुटीर उद्योग के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिफ्कार उर्फनह) : (क) तथा (ख) : मार्च, 1977 तथा मार्च, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर तथा मध्यम पैमाने के उद्योगों तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों का दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया, नीचे लिखे गये अनुसार है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)*

	मार्च 1977	मार्च 1978
बड़े पैमाने तथा मध्यम पैमाने के उद्योग	4820	5412
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	1274	1528
जोड़	6094	6940

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ग) आंकड़े एकत्र करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में, कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए जो कि छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग का एक भाग है, अलग से आंकड़े एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Opening of District and Urban Co-operative Banks in Gujarat

2664. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that district co-operative banks and urban co-operative banks are being increasingly opened in various parts

of the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons thereto;

(c) whether Government have urged to major nationalised banks to improve their workings and services to the customers; and

(d) if so, the appreciable effect thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) and (b). The table below indicates the number of such banks in the country and in the State of Gujarat :—

	All India	Gujarat		
	June '76	Jan. '79	June '76	Jan. '79
District Central Cooperative Banks	370	347	21	21
Primary Co-operative Banks	1133	1187	251	268

The decline in the number of District Central Cooperative Banks is mainly due to merger of such banks with the apex cooperative banks in the States. The increase in the number of Primary (Urban) Cooperative Banks is for providing adequate banking facilities in the corresponding areas.

(c) and (d). A Working Group appointed by the Government has studied the problems affecting customer service in banks. Some of the important recommendations relate to flexibility in the matter of acceptance of introduction of customers, quick transfer of accounts and related records, payment of term deposits before maturity, completion of passbooks etc. The Reserve Bank has advised all the scheduled commercial

banks to implement the accepted recommendations, and the banks are submitting progress reports to the Reserve Bank.

Termination of Services of Employees of G.I.C. during Emergency

2665. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries terminated the services of their employees during emergency without giving them any chargesheet, show-cause notice or opportunity, if so, the total number of such employees;

(b) whether such employees were reinstated after Janata Party came into Power, if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government reinstated all Government employees retrenched during emergency without being served with show-cause notices, if so, why discriminatory treatment was given to Insurance employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Services of 37 high cost development staff were terminated because of poor business performance. The services of two employees were terminated by discharge simplicitor on account of CBI cases involving financial irregularities committed in service. Since the action taken was in accordance with the rules, regulations and established practice the question of reinstatement of these employees did not arise.

The Government issued instructions from time to time for review of cases of employees whose services were terminated during the emergency. No policy was laid down by Government

for reinstatement of government employees 'retrenched' during emergency. However, the insurance employees in question have not been meted out any discriminatory treatment as action to terminate their services was in accordance with their rules, service conditions and established practice.

Release of Funds to States

2666. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering greater devolution of taxes to the States than is already existent;

(b) whether, in this regard, inclusion of additionally earmarked taxes may be brought within the divisible pool; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure speedy and timely release of funds to the States and the reasons, if any, for alleged delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Government have already accepted the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, which will result in larger devolution of Central taxes to the States during the next five years (1979-80 to 1983-84) as compared to the present position.

(b) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the question of inclusion of corporation tax and Union surcharge on income tax in the divisible pool. This matter is proposed to be discussed in a meeting of the National Development Council.

(c) The States' share of taxes and duties is released to them according to a set schedule and every care is taken to ensure that the amounts are paid to the States in time.

Sanction of Advance to State of Rajasthan

2667. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has approached the Union Government to sanction some advance to cover up expenditure on damage caused by the flood in the State recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the money so far has been sanctioned and received by the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) On the basis of the report of the Central team, which visited Rajasthan to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation caused by floods, and the recommendations of the High Level Committee an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 9.58 crores was allocated to the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) Out of the amount allocated, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has already been released to the State Government. Further amounts will be released on receipt of the statement of expenditure from the State Government.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu Government in respect of Public Distribution Scheme

2668. SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the modality of financing the public distribution scheme showing relative distribution of Central and State resources for the scheme;

(b) whether Government are aware of the already impressive number of

fair price shops opened by the Tamil Nadu Government; and

(c) if so, the extent of Central assistance proposed to support the Tamil Nadu State in respect of the measures already undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The successful operation of a public distribution scheme requires joint efforts of the Central and State Governments. The responsibilities of the Central Government will be formulation of the national policy, adoption of measures for increased production, general price stabilisation, price support operations, imports, bufferstocking and arrangements for supplying to the State Governments commodities for which bufferstocks are maintained. The State Governments have to assume full responsibilities for arrangements within the State for the distribution of essential commodities, through the public distribution outlets, ensuring the viability of the retail outlets, opening additional retail outlets wherever necessary, monitoring and supervision of the functioning of such shops and setting up consumers' committees and all other administrative responsibilities that are necessary at the State level for the successful implementation of the scheme. The Central Government's financial responsibility will be confined to the operations as indicated above. Similarly the State Governments are required to finance the operations falling within their sphere of responsibility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As indicated in (a) above, the expenditure on opening additional retail outlets under the scheme has to be met by the Government of Tamil Nadu and no Central assistance is envisaged.

News item under the caption "Government Blocking Garment Exports"

2669. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in 'Blitz' dated 3rd February, 1979 wherein it has been stated that Government have blocked garment exports and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 124 garment exporters are being crippled by bureaucracy; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue/grant licenses to those exporters who have been blocked and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Government have seen the Press report in 'Blitz' dated 3rd February, 1979. The registration of 123 Exporters of Readymade garments was suspended on 28th December, 1978 for a period of 3 months only, as there were complaints to Government that they had not utilised certain export quotas of Readymade garments.

It is not true that their further exports have been blocked.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All the 123 exporters referred to in part (a) above were subsequently asked to explain the reasons for non-utilisation of the export quota granted to them. Replies, wherever received from the firms, are being examined by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi. In many of the cases, suspension orders have already been withdrawn. In all such

cases, applications including those pending earlier for cash assistance and import replenishment licences will be considered in the normal course.

सरकारी होटलों में भारत की व्यवस्था

2670. श्री चूरेंद्र जा. तुलना: क्या पर्यटन और भारत विभाग ने भारी यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निवेद की नीति की ओराणा के पर्यटन देश में विभिन्न सरकारी होटलों में भारत की व्यवस्था में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार होटलों में भारत की व्यवस्था कम करने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न कर रही है?

पर्यटन और भारत विभाग ने (की मुख्योदयक कौशिक) : (क) क्या निवेद की नीति की ओराणा के बाद भारत पर्यटन विभाग नियम के होटलों में भवीत, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 की भवीत (क्या निवेद से पूर्व) के दौरान हुई भारत की व्यवस्था में भवीत, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की भवीत के दौरान भारत की भवीत वैधिक व्यवस्था में 14.50 प्रतिशत कमी हुई है।

जहां तक भारत होटल नियम के होटलों का सम्बन्ध है, भारत की विभीत 1977-78 के बीच 10.90 लाख रुपये और 1978-79 में (28 फरवरी, 1979 तक) 10.21 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) सम्भवित राष्ट्र सरकारों द्वारा भारत निवेद का धनुषालन करने के बारे में जारी किए गए घारेंवालों का सरकारी होटलों द्वारा कराई जैसे वालान किया जा रहा है।

Issue of more than four designs of Currency Notes

2671. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to notice the issue of more than four designs than one of our currency notes have been confusing the public at large especially the villagers in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no publicity is made by R.B.I. and other agencies, whenever new designs of notes all issued for public circulation; and

(c) what steps propose to be taken to end the confusion in public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Government introduced, in 1975, more sophisticated printing machines for printing currency notes by dry offset and Intaglio processes, as notes printed by these processes provide greater security against counterfeiting, are more lasting and have got better finish. Simultaneously, wherever printing capacity of the newer machines is not sufficient, notes continue to be printed by older machines also. Accordingly, some currency notes of two designs are being printed at present. However, steps have already been taken to ensure that notes of a particular denomination are, as far as practicable, printed by one process only.

Further, notes of the older series, though they are no longer being printed, continue to be legal tender and thus add to the number of designs in circulation.

Whenever notes of new designs are issued, wide publicity is given through radio broadcast and by issue of Press communiqué.

I.A. and A.I. Aircrafts suffered accidents during last six months

2672. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last six months Air India and Indian Airlines aircrafts suffered various accidents; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the steps taken by the Government for removing the causes of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the last six months (September, 1978 to February, 1979) only one accident occurred to Indian Airlines B-737 aircraft (VT-EAL) at Hyderabad aerodrome on 17th December, 1978 resulting in death of four persons (three persons on the ground and one passenger succumbed to severe burn injuries received while escaping out of the aircraft). The aircraft was destroyed due to impact and post impact fire. This accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry headed by Shri Justice A. Raghuvir, sitting judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court. Remedial steps, as necessary, will be taken on receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

बैंकों द्वारा हृषि तथा लघु क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में पूँजी निवेश

2673. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों को अपनी कुल पूँजी का 33.3 प्रतिशत निवेश कृषि और लघु उद्योगों में करने के लिए निर्देश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत वर्ष कृषि और ग्रामोद्योग शीर्षों के अन्तर्भूत कितने प्रतिशत राशि दी गई;

(ग) देश में 4500 वाणिज्यिक बैंक खोलने की दिशा में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने क्या प्रगति की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि छोटे किसानों और लघु उद्योगों को बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने में बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिफकार उल्लाह) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से कहा गया है कि मार्च, 1979 तक, प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों (कृषि, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग, सड़क परिवहन, खुदरा व्यापार तथा छोटे व्यापारी, व्यवसायी तथा स्व. नियोजित) को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों का हिस्सा बढ़ा कर अपने कुल ऋणों के 33.3 प्रतिशत तक पहुँचा दें।

(४) जून, 1927 और जून, 1978 के बीच तक सरकारी खेत के बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्तिकरण वाले खेतों की संख्या वैध रूप से लिखे गये हैं —

	(राजि करोड़ रुपयों में)	(तुलनात्मक रुपयों का प्रतिशत)	
	जून, 77	जून, 78* जून, 77	जून, 78
1 तुलना प्राप्तिकरण वाले खेत जिसमें से :	3146	4001	27.0
(i) छपि	1275	1659	11.0
(ii) छोटे दैनानी के कुटीर / प्रामाण उद्योग	1315	1644	11.3

*संकेतित दांकने

(५) वाचिकियक दैनों ने, 1978 के दौरान 2516 आवाएं दोनों वित्तिये कि रेत में बालाघों की तुलना 29584 हो गई। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह अनुचर लगाया है कि सभी कम बैंक वाले वित्तों में प्रति ग्रामीण/पर्वत शहरी कार्यालय की जनसंख्या अधिक की 20,000 तक बढ़ाने के लिए, 1979-81 तक की तीन वर्षों की वाचिकी में, बैंक रहित ग्रामीण रुपा घटने शहरी स्थानों पर, कम से कम 45 00 आवाएं दोनों पहुंची।

(६) राजकारा/रिजर्व बैंक ने छपि तथा छोटे दैनानी के अलावा की बैंक रुपय में बढ़ोतारी कर प्राप्तान बनाने के लिए कई उपाय फिरों हैं। ये उपाय हैं —

(i) दैनों से बहु बढ़ा यात्रा है कि विवेच कर पहल वाचिकी विकास के लिए जून वाले ताप्ति सम्बन्धी वित्तों में दो दीवाली वार्षे। दैनों से यह भी बहु बढ़ा यात्रा है कि वित्तानों को भी बाले बाली तुलना वित्तीय स्थानों में हो, छोटे तथा स्थानीय वित्तानों के लिस्टे को, 1982-83 तक, 38 प्रतिशत के वर्तमान रेट के बहु कर, 50 अनुसार कर दें। एक्स प्राविधिकों के भी कम्हा यात्रा है कि यह सभी राज्यीय तथा राज्य भूमालों ने वाचिक वित्त की रक्का हो लिए तुलिकाएं बनाएँ।

(ii) दैनों से बहु बढ़ा यात्रा है कि दे उन्नत: प्रति वाह भूक्ति लाभ, यो संतिरित वृत्तव्यविधि की बढ़ाय बनाएँ।

(iii) वित्तीय वाच एवं दीवाली में परिवर्तन कर लिये जाने हैं वित्तमें दैनों हैं, इस दीवाली की दीवाली रुपये के विवरित 1/2

प्रतिशत के स्वाम पर बढ़वे वित्तों का 1 प्रतिशत उचार देने के लिए यह बहु बढ़ा है।

(iv) दैनों से, उन कारबकारों, वित्तियों तथा अति लाल (दाइवी) उत्तों को वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं 25,000 से अधिक नहीं हैं, सात से दस वर्ष की वर्षाविके लिए, रिजर्व बैंक की दरों पर संकेतित सापेक्ष रुपय के रूप में देने के लिए बहु बढ़ा है।

(v) यह वाचेवरी तथा वित्तों के वित्त के भी प्राप्तिनिपटान के लिए, यह स्पीक्तुल करने की प्रणाली तथा प्रक्रियाओं में काफी बद्दार किये जाये हैं।

L.I.C. loans for supply of drinking water in rural areas in Maharashtra

2674. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposals to the Life Insurance Corporation of India regarding loans for supply of drinking water in rural areas during the year 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a)
Hon. Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra has approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India for loans aggregating Rs. 458.93 lakhs for rural piped water supply schemes during 1978-79, of which Rs. 159.18 lakhs is under continuing schemes and Rs 298.65 lakhs is under new schemes. The LIC has already sanctioned in February, 1979, loans aggregating Rs. 145.50 lakhs for 11 continuing rural piped water supply schemes of 8 Zila Parishads. The proposals relating to the new schemes were received by the LIC in December, 1978 and are being processed.

Seminar on Trade and Industrial Cooperation between India and E.E.C.

2675. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the survey undertaken on behalf of India-EEC Joint Commission to advise on joint project planning;

(b) the reasons for the delay in setting up Trade Promotion Centre at Brussels; and

(c) the main conclusions of the Seminar held in New Delhi on trade and industrial cooperation between India and EEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Joint Project Planning Report has identified project areas for promoting co-operation based on comparative advantage. The Report has recommended measures for diversification of Indo-EEC Trade, including marketing improvement. Setting up of Indo-EEC trade centre and EEC technology information centre has also been recommended.

(b) The details of the proposal regarding Indo-EEC trade centre had to be formulated after a series of discussions with EEC authorities regarding their assistance and cooperation. Other procedural matters have also had to be gone into.

(c) The Seminar held in New Delhi on Trade and Industrial Cooperation between India and EEC countries in February 1979 gave an opportunity to the participants for mutual exchange of information and ideas on trade, industrial and economic matters. The participants from the EEC countries had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the technical development in the various fields in this country and also with the facilities available for expansion of trade and industrial cooperation.

Traffic potential between Port Blair and Madras

2676. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the huge traffic potential between Port Blair and Madras and representations received in the past for air service between these two points; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to start air services in the near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Representations have been received for starting air services between Port Blair and Madras.

(b) No traffic survey has been carried out by Indian Airlines on the Port-Blair-Madras sector. In any case, due to fleet constraints, Indian Airlines are, at present, unable to provide air service between Port Blair and Madras.

भारतीय सरकार नियमों द्वारा स्वतंत्रता दें बहुत सारी हारा
किया जाता रहने लगता

2677. श्री शीतालान यदेव : श्री उपर्युक्तान
मंडी तथा वित्त मंडी यह [वित्त ने को कृपा
करें] के :

(क) श्री राजस्वान के मुक्त मंडी ने भारतीय
वित्त नियम से भनुरोध किया है कि राज्य के
पिछेपत को व्यापार में रक्ते हुए तथा उद्दोगों को
प्रोत्साहन देने के विचार से वह ऐसे उद्योगपतियों
को ही कुल पूँजी का दो तिहाई भाग ज्ञान के रूप में
मैं जो राज्य में उद्योग स्वापित करना चाहते हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने यह भनुरोध
स्वीकार कर लियो है और यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या
कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि भनुरोध स्वीकार कर लिया गया है
तो सहायता कव तक उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंडाल वे राज्य मंडी (श्री बुलिंगकार-
डलाहा) : (क) भारतीय धौधोयिक वित्तीय
विधान ने भनुरोध किया है कि उनको राजस्वान के मुक्त
मंडी को ओर से दूसा कोई भनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Anti-Smuggling Measures

2678. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various anti-smuggling measures taken so far have resulted in any reduction in the volume of smuggling in the last one year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether any additional measures are being taken to further tighten anti-smuggling measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). According to reports received

by Government, the problem of smuggling is well contained.

(c) The fight against smuggling is a continuous one and such measures-- administrative, legislative, economic and others, as are considered necessary from time to time to meet the changing situations, continue to be taken. The month of February, 1979 was also observed as a month of Special Drive against smuggling operations. The measures being taken in this behalf included strengthening and re-organisation of intelligence set up at all sensitive points, ensuring more effective use of anti-smuggling equipment, strengthening of all strategic customs preventive checkposts along the land borders and mounting of special watch in areas known for storage and sale of contraband goods with a view to effecting their seizures

Plan to make Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh a Tourist Centre

2679 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal or plan for making Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh, a tourist Centre with all its attendant implications by way of amenities regarding accommodation, transport facilities booklets and other relevant literature etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including that of the time schedule for implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the Tourism Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in November 1978 the State Government recommended the development of Pachmarhi as one of the centres to be developed in the Central Sector. The development of this centre in the Central Sector is proposed to be taken up in consultation with the State Government during the Five Year Plan

1978-83 depending upon the availability of resources and interest priorities. Meanwhile, the Central Department of Tourism is bringing out a directory on Jabalpur-Kanna-Amarkantak-pachmarhi, containing information on accommodation, transport, places of tourist interest, excursions, etc. by May 1978.

Flights delayed due to Technical Defects during 1978

2680. SHRI VIJYA KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of flights delayed on account of technical faults in the Aircraft has increased during 1978;

(b) if so, whether it is due to over-burden in respect of number of routes required to be covered by each Airbus or other Aircrafts; and

(c) what action Government propose to minimise the number of delays in flights and the chances of dangers of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There has been a decrease in the delays and cancellations due to technical reasons from 1.81 per cent in the year 1977 to 1.79 per cent in 1978. All efforts are made to ensure high technical despatch regularity without compromising with flight safety.

Transfer of local staff of IAC from Srinagar

2681. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local staff from IAC Office in Srinagar is gradually eased out to find places for favoured staff; and

(b) what is the total number of such local staff who have been transferred out of Srinagar?

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

(b). In the last 14 years only one Traffic Officer belonging to J&K and posted at Srinagar was transferred in March, 1978 on foreign posting to Kabul

Rupeeisation Schemes of Sterling Tea Companies

2682 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many rupeeisation schemes of Sterling Tea Companies have been cleared by the Ministry during the period March 1977 to January 25, 1979;

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

(c) particulars of each scheme so cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The desired information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4074/79]

Additional Amount to States/Union Territories during Sixth Plan

2683. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what additional amount will each of the States and Union Territories obtain during the Sixth Plan as a result of the decision of Government on the recommendations of the Finance Commission; and

(b) have the States made further demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission relate to the period 1979-84. A statement showing the amounts transferred to each State by way of its share in Central taxes and duties and grants-in-aid during the period 1974-79 and the amounts estimated to be trans-

ferable to each State on this account during the period 1979-84, under the recommendations of the respective Finance Commission as accepted by the Government, is laid on the Table of the House. Union territories do not come within the purview of the recommendations of Finance Commissions.

(b) Yes, Sir. Certain State Governments have raised this matter

Statement

Transfers to States under the award of Finance Commission

(In crores of Rupees)

	Transfer of share of* central taxes, duties & grants to States during 1974-75 to R.E. 1978-79.	Estimated transfer of** share of taxes, duties and grants during 1979-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	890.94	1522.49
2. Assam	490.16	518.65
3. Bihar	1010.28	2212.87
4. Gujarat	433.09	953.87
5. Haryana	141.89	308.57
6. Himachal Pradesh	213.06	325.07
7. Jammu & Kashmir	272.08	376.89
8. Karnataka	458.43	1005.00
9. Kerala	541.62	770.32
10. Madhya Pradesh	638.96	1597.46
11. Maharashtra	836.57	1714.06
12. Manipur	133.08	194.03
13. Meghalaya	91.65	134.15
14. Nagaland	139.58	240.59
15. Orissa	647.95	984.45
16. Punjab	198.34	419.53
17. Rajasthan	648.08	902.81
18. Sikkim	..	36.85
19. Tamil Nadu	634.18	1503.60
20. Tripura	137.52	199.84
21. Uttar Pradesh	1580.33	3314.74
22. West Bengal	958.56	1997.11
TOTAL ALL STATES	11090.32	20848.97 + 64.00@ 20906.97

*On the basis of recommendations of Sixth Finance Commission.

**On the basis of recommendations of Seventh Finance Commission, excluding grant-in-aid that may have to be paid to certain States towards their net interest liability arising from fresh borrowings and lendings.

@Represents Estate Duty payments for which State-wise break-up is not available.

Scheme of Central Assistance

2684. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the considerable financial requirements of the consumers, marketing co-operatives and agricultural primary societies involved in the implementation of the Government scheme of procurement and distribution of essential articles Government have formulated any scheme of Central assistance;

(b) if so, the main features of any such scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to furnish guarantee against losses especially from fall in prices to agencies entrusted with procurement operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOVAL):

(a) Apart from the normal programmes of cooperative marketing and consumer activities, no special scheme of Central assistance for the Cooperatives is presently envisaged under the production-cum-distribution scheme for selected essential commodities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Misuse of Bill Discounting facilities

2685. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that bank customers have been misusing the bill discounting facilities by taking advantage of the inter-bank competition;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) steps taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Reserve Bank of India have indicated that they are not aware of any general misuse of the Bills Discounting facilities.

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

भूतपूर्व राज्यों के नरेंद्रों के विवर कर्ते की बाकाया राजि

2686. श्री पद्मनाथ शास्त्री : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जिन्हें एक नाम दिये से अधिक शिविपसं निलंबी भी ऐसे भूतपूर्व राज्यों के भूतपूर्व नरेंद्रों के विवर आयकर, अधिकार, धनकर, और सम्पदा शुल्क की, पृष्ठक पृष्ठक, कितनी कितनी राजि वर्ष 1971 से 1978 को प्रवर्धि तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में बढ़ाया है और इस राजि को बदूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या यह बढ़ाया राजि अवैत्त, 1979 तक बदूल कर ली जायेगी; और

(ल) क्या कुछ भूतपूर्व नरेंद्रों ने वर्ष 1971 से 1978 तक को भवासि में देश के दूर शहरों में स्थित प्रपते मकान और प्लाट बेंचे हैं और वहाँ हाँ, तो क्या कर से बचाने के लिए उन्होंने राजस्ती में बर और प्लाट की विकी से प्राप्त बास्तविक राजि से कब राजि दियाई है और क्या आयकर विभाग में अब भी कुछ ऐसे भावकों अनियंत्रित पड़े हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे भावकों को अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व नरेंद्रों के नाम क्या हैं और इस बारे में उनके विवर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय ने राज्य बंदी (श्री बुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ल) अंतिमात्र 2685 संबोधन भावितव्य, 1971 द्वारा संवित्त का अनुच्छेद 363क अन्तर्स्थापित किए जाने के बाद, जो 28 दिसंबर, 1971 से लागू हुआ, भूतपूर्व नरेंद्रों को 28 दिसंबर, 1971 के बाद निलंबन की अवधियों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं रहा। वो भूतपूर्व नरेंद्र 1971 से यहाँ प्रति वर्ष 1 काल 40 करोड़ रुपये वर्तमान अधिक रकम वित्ती वर्ते स्वर्ग में पाती है ताकि उसके सम्बन्ध में 8 विदेशी, 1978 को जोक उसा में भूले रखे अतारामित प्रभाव 100 2888 के उत्तर में उसके की आवश्यकता दिया जाए कि सूचना बढ़ावीकृत एकलिंग करके प्रस्तुत की जायेगी। उक्त अवस्थालाई जो कीमत पूरा रखने के इच्छा दिये जा सकते हैं।

**Export of raw Jute to avoid distress
Sale by Cultivators**

2687. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Corporation of India has proposed that raw jute should be exported to avoid distress sale of jute by cultivators;

(b) whether a strike in Jute Mills have caused a lot of hardship to growers; and

(c) whether immediate steps are being taken to alleviate hardship?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL
SUPPLIES' AND COOPERATION
(SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to allow export of raw jute of medium and low grades through the Jute Corporation of India.

Creation of Cooperative Development Fund

2688. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the creation of Co-operative Development Fund by the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI) for providing financial help to weaker States; and

(b) if so, whether Government realise the necessity to evolve suitable measures so that under-developed States got the advantages of better organisation and management from developed States?

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

(b) For improving the managerial efficiency of Cooperatives in under-developed States, a special scheme on member education is already under implementation by the National Cooperative Union of India. Similarly a special scheme on cooperative personnel training is also under implementation by the National Council for Cooperative Training. The entire expenditure for implementation of these two schemes is met by Government of India.

**More Flights to Middle East Countries
from Trivandrum Airport**

2689. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a heavy rush of passengers for Middle East from Trivandrum Airport;

(b) if so, what are the steps proposed to ease out the rush; and

(c) in view of the performance, whether Government propose to introduce more flights from Trivandrum Airport to Middle East countries?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-
TAM KAUSHIK):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. To meet the heavy rush of passengers from Trivandrum to the Gulf countries, operation of a fourth frequency from Trivandrum to the Gulf is being planned by Air-India from 1-4-1979. The fourth service will operate between Trivandrum and Abu Dhabi in addition to the existing two services between Trivandrum and Dubai and the third service between Trivandrum, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait.

Export of Silk during 1977 and 1978

2690. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state quantity of silk exported during 1977 and 1978 and the value of those exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): According to the data compiled by the Central Silk Board, the quantity and value of natural silk goods, excluding silk waste, exported are as under:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1977	90 lakh sq. mts.	Rs. 2867 lakhs
1978	119 lakh sq. mts.	Rs. 3872 lakhs

Number and value of Licences for importing Sensitive Copper etc. to Goenkas of Duncan Brothers

2691. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of licences for importing sensitive like copper, zinc and others given to Goenkas of Duncan Brothers during the last five years;

(b) whether Government have received complaints of misuse of imported materials against the Goenkas of Duncan Brothers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) action taken/proposed to be taken against the Goenkas of Duncan Brothers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in States Debts

2692. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States' debts have increased from year to year on account of loans from Central Government also as well as from other sources of the State Governments separately; if so, the facts thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the position in respect of resources to the Deficit Budget of each State for 1977-78 and how far the States are able to mobilise the revenue to meet the Budget demands of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) While the position regarding States' debts from other sources is to be ascertained, the States' debts on account of loans from Central Government have generally increased from year to year as may be seen from the Statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In 1977-78, there was serious erosion in the resources of the States on account of grant of tax concessions and relief to employees and undertaking of additional non-plan financial liabilities after finalisation of the States' Annual Plans. To enable the States to maintain the approved plan outlays and keep up the tempo of development, advance plan assistance aggregating to about Rs. 395 crores was made available to the various States towards covering the gaps in resources. It was expected that the States would be able to cover the remaining gaps through their own efforts such as economy in non-plan expenditure, improvement in receipts, better collection of dues etc. According to the information received from the Reserve Bank of India, the cumulative deficits of the States at the end of 1977-78 amounted to about Rs. 552 crores. The Union Government and the Planning Commission have al-

vised the State Governments to enforce strict fiscal and financial management and ensure that resources are conserved, kept at the assessed level and devoted, in the most optimum manner, to developmental activities. They have also been advised to take care that additional liabilities undertaken are matched by availability of resources. To assist the States concerned, they were assured that medium term loans will be given towards the

clearance of their opening deficits at the beginning of 1972-73. A scheme for the regulation of overdrafts has also been brought into effect from the 1st October, 1973 in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission. Following the acceptance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, there will be substantially larger transfer of resources from the Centre to the States which, by proper husbanding, should enable the States to avoid deficits.

Statement

*Amount of Central Loans outstanding at the end of 1972-73 to 1976-77**

(In Rupees crores)

		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	689.99	691.80	735.01	770.36	818.54
2. Assam	.	369.15	391.58	421.25	443.06	476.84
3. Bihar	.	688.35	720.33	762.17	836.04	944.86
4. Gujarat	.	296.97	350.02	381.71	393.30	420.90
5. Haryana	.	213.53	230.83	237.26	241.62	240.85
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	117.57	140.05	154.64	168.30	142.72
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	285.98	330.15	363.60	411.23	477.18
8. Karnataka	.	423.60	451.55	463.42	485.34	524.19
9. Kerala	.	344.21	366.58	395.70	408.57	419.87
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	414.83	416.78	451.82	483.11	525.44
11. Maharashtra	.	628.14	685.25	717.87	742.79	787.53
12. Manipur	.	34.25	43.60	51.39	58.08	49.13
13. Meghalaya	.	3.92	19.00	19.52	20.23	22.07
14. Nagaland	.	23.35	295.58	26.64	28.40	28.84
15. Orissa	.	468.21	513.04	539.03	559.90	594.07
16. Punjab	.	247.83	247.95	246.01	252.69	254.99
17. Rajasthan	.	703.19	769.62	794.71	819.50	846.78
18. Sikkim	.	..	..	..	1.31	2.83
19. Tamil Nadu	.	413.23	426.18	457.34	485.29	528.40
20. Tripura	.	33.61	38.98	43.39	48.37	49.90
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	821.53	903.33	996.35	1073.39	1254.33
22. West Bengal	.	752.74	807.84	884.80	945.82	1094.62
Total All States	.	7976.18	8369.79	9143.63	9876.70	10690.46

*Source from the Finance Accounts.

बैंक आफ इंडिया में हिन्दी आफिसरों की नियुक्ति

2693. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक आफ इंडिया ने गत वर्ष हिन्दी आफिसरों के पदों के लिए परीक्षा ली थी और सफल प्रत्याशियों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्तिम रूप से चयन कर लिया गया है और प्रत्याशियों को नियुक्ति पत्र भेज दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) : बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचित किया है कि 5 मार्च, 1978 को दुई परीक्षा में सफल उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार हो चुका है और चयन की प्रक्रिया पूरी हो चुकी है। बैंक द्वारा सभी सफल उम्मीदवारों को आफरेके पत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं। उनकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर बैंक द्वारा उनको नियुक्ति पत्र जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

Demand for Transfer of Offices dealing with Assessment of Central Taxes on earnings made in Assam

2694. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by Government of Assam to transfer the offices dealing with assessment of various Central taxes on earnings made in Assam;

(b) whether Government intend to locate the taxing offices in the States in which trade and industry of the taxable units are situated; and

(c) if not, what are the constraints against so locating the taxing/tax assessing offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No such demand has been received. However, a speci-

fic request was received that the Office of I.A.C., Assessment Range, presently located at Shillong in Meghalaya may be shifted to some place in the State of Assam. The I.A.C., Assessment Range, has jurisdiction over all cases of incomes and losses over Rs. 5 lakhs in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and in the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. On a review of the position the Government have taken a decision to shift the headquarters of this range from Shillong to Gauhati early in April, 1979.

(b) and (c). It may not always be possible to locate the taxing offices in the States in which the trade and industry of the taxable units are situated. Where the assessee carries on his trade or industry in different parts of the country, there are specific provisions under the Income-tax Act for determining the place of assessment e.g. In the case of a company where its registered office is situated and in the case of a firm where the principal place of its business or profession is situated.

Five Star Hotels in private sector in Delhi

2695. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals for the construction of three Five Star Hotels in the private sector in the capital have been cleared by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No 5 star hotel project has been approved in the capital in the last two years. However, clearance for conversion of land use from residential to hotel use has been given in one case for construction of a 5 star hotel.

L.I.C. Scheme for Rural areas

2696. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to introduce a new LIC scheme for rural areas;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The question of greater mobilisation of savings through life insurance in the rural areas has been engaging the attention of the LIC and, within the framework of the strategy for the purpose, the LIC has finalised a scheme of rural career agents, to be implemented from 1979-80, the salient features of which are as under:—

(i) Normally a person having roots in the rural areas, who can devote his main time to procuration of life insurance business, would be eligible for selection.

(ii) The candidate should have passed at least matriculation examination or its equivalent. He should be within the age group of 21-35 years.

(iii) Applications would be invited through advertisements and the selection would be made by a Selection Committee appointed by the Officer in charge of a Division.

(iv) Selected candidates will be given suitable training with rural orientation. There would be a short period of initial training followed by experience in the field for about two months and further training thereafter.

(v) During the first year, the rural career agent will be given a stipend of Rs. 125 per month and during the second year he will be given a stipend of Rs. 100 per month.

(vi) During the first year, the agents will be required to complete, in every quarter a minimum of six proposals and a sum assured of Rs. 35,000, and a minimum of 30 proposals with sum assured of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the whole year. During the second year, the agent will be required to complete, in every quarter, a minimum of 8 proposals with sum assured of Rs. 45,000, and a minimum of 40 proposals with sum assured of Rs. 3 lakhs for the whole year.

(vii) The rural career agents will be supervised either by Development Officers or by Assistant Branch Manager (Development) Working in the rural areas.

A part of the strategy for rural areas, the LIC would also consider devising life insurance schemes suited for the rural areas.

देना बैंक महाराष्ट्र

2697. श्रो मोती माई आर० चौधरी: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के बनासकांडा जिले में देना बैंक एक लीड बैंक है और वह इस रूप में कितने समय से कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में इस जिले में इसकी कितनी शाखाएं स्थापित की गईं ;

(ग) इन शाखाओं को खोलने के लिए क्या नियम बनाये गये हैं और क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में सरकार ने निदेश दिये हैं ;

(घ) उपर्युक्त जिले में इन शाखाओं को तहसील और तालुक मुद्द्यालयों में न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या प्रत्येक तालुक मुद्द्यालय में उपर्युक्त बैंक की एक शाखा शीघ्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

जिस भारतीय में राज्य बैंकी (श्री पुरुषोदाम उपराज्य) : (क) विवरण, 196 में सीड बैंक योद्धाओं के घारमें ही देना वैक मुक्तरात राज्य में बनावाकांडा जिले के लिए सीड बैंक के रूप में काम करता रहा है।

(ब) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 31 दिसंबर, 1978 तक देना बैंक ने इस जिले में 17, (15 प्रार्थी और 2 पर्याप्त गहरी) शाकादारी छोली है।

(ग) 10,000 से कम शाकादारी वाले स्थानों की "प्रार्थी" कहा जाता है। काफी बृद्धि की संभावना वाले स्थानों को छोड़ कर, प्रार्थी स्थानों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक तभी साइंसेस यारी करता है जब कि वे स्थान बैंक रहित हों। कम बैंक वाले जिलों में जनसंख्या की स्पष्टियां में सुधार करके उसे प्रति शाकादारी/शाकीय गहरी शाका 20,000 व्यक्तियों के स्तर तक लाने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, ने, बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि वे 1979 से 81 के नवीन वर्षों में बैंक रहित ग्रामीण और प्रार्थी गहरी स्थानों में शवकीय शाकादारी के विस्तार पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करें। इस नवीन नीति के अनुसरण में बनावाकांडा जिले में इस नवीन वर्ष की शवकीय के दौरान 18 शाकादारी छोलनी होगी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ये शाकादारी छोलने के स्थानों के बारे में राज्य सरकार के सुविधावाप्त कर लिये हैं। इन स्थानों के नियन्त्रण (प्रलाटमेंट) के बारे में विषय दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार बनावाकांडा जिले के सभी तालूकों/ज़िला मुक्तायात बैंक मृत है। किन्तु इनमें से ग्राम्य स्थान पर देना बैंक की शाकादारी बोर्ड न होगा। क्योंकि ही बताता है कि ग्राम्य बैंकों की शाकादारों की सेवा पर लालूका मुक्तायातों में उपलब्ध बृद्धि कमता है, अतिरिक्त शाकादारी छोलने का धौखिला सिद्ध न हो सके। हाथ ही इस बात की भी व्याख्याकरता है कि सीड बैंक की उपलब्ध शाकादारी विस्तार अवधार है जिले के बैंक रहित जिलों में अनुलग्न बैंकिंग सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के कास में भावी अस्त।

Decision on Construction of Aerodrome at Calicut

2698. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken now about the construction of the aerodrome at Calicut;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A site for the construction of an airstrip at Karipur near Calicut has been acquired and fenced by the Civil Aviation Department at a total cost of Rs 11 lakhs. The State Government has constructed approach roads to the site at a cost of Rs 15 lakhs. Plans and estimates for construction of an aerodrome for STOL operations, for the present, are under preparation.

(c) Does not arise

Use of Foreign Remittances for productive purposes

2699. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign remittances are not used for productive purposes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCES (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The gross non-export receipts broadly fall into the following two categories:—

(i) All kinds of receipts such as airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, investment income, tourism receipts, etc.; and

(ii) Under the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'improved remittances' namely, (a) family

maintenance, (b) savings of non-residents, (c) migrant transfer, and (d) money order receipts.

As for the first category of remittances, these are in lieu of investments made or services rendered in India or abroad. Remittances received under category (i) above are mainly for the personal and private uses of the families and relations etc. of the Indians settled abroad. It is for the recipients of these remittances to determine their use.

Production of Cardamom

2700. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that cardamom production is concentrated only in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) whether Government have explored the possibilities of production in other areas of the country with favourable climatic and terrain conditions; and

(c) if so, the particulars of efforts made to augment production of this foreign exchange spinner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cardamom Board undertook preliminary studies in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and North Eastern States to explore the possibilities of extending the cultivation of cardamom in these areas. The studies indicate possibilities of growing cardamom there.

Amount given to State Government of West Bengal

2701. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of rupees so far given to West Bengal State Government as promised against Rs. 100 crores due to unprecedented flood havoc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): On the basis of the reports of the Central teams which visited West Bengal to assess the damage caused by floods and the requirement of funds by the State Government to meet the situation and on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the following Central assistance has been allocated to the Government of West Bengal for flood relief works:

	(Rs. crores)
1. Advance Plan assistance	88.93
2. Short term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.	45.00
3. Cost of 1,15,500 tonnes of food grains and pulses for free distribution as gratuitous relief	15.89
4. Cost of 1,50,000 tonnes of foodgrains under the 'Food for work' programme.	18.75
5. Cost of Medicines, disinfectants, etc. supplied to the State Government	0.37
TOTAL	148.94

Cash Compensatory support on garment Exports

2702. SHRI S. R. REDDY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the Garments Exporters Association has demanded that the cash compensatory support of 7.5 per cent on garment exports which was withdrawn on 1st January, 1979 should not only be restored but raised to 15 per cent; and

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

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

(b) The earlier decision taken in the matter has not been reversed so far.

Upgradation of Jatara sub Branch of S.B.I. under Tikamgarh Bank Branch

2703. SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is sub-branch in Jatara under the Tikamgarh Bank Branch of State Bank of India and whether this has been upgraded and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Currently a Sub-office of the State Bank of India is functioning at Jatara, District Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh. The Bank is endeavouring to upgrade this office into a full fledged branch before the end of March, 1979.

Closure of Tourist Office in Jammu

2704. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government of India has recently closed down the tourist office located in Jammu despite the fact that tourism to that area is steadily increasing;

(b) whether any such offices were closed in other centres of the country also; and

(c) if so, details and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Government of India Tourist Offices in India are located either at points of entry in India for foreign tourists or at places

visited by a large number of foreign tourists. The Government of India Tourist Office at Jammu was closed down with effect from 31-12-1978 (A.N.) as it did not come under either of these two categories. The decision in this regard was taken in 1975.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

वैक कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड्डताल के कारण हुई हालि

2705. श्री राम वरेन चूर्णवाहन: क्या उच्च प्रशान्ति भवती तथा वित्त भवती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में वैक कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड्डताल के कारण तुल कितनी हालि हुई है;

(ब) क्या वर्तमान हड्डतालों और बोनस के प्रशान्ति के बारे में विवादों की व्याप में रखते हुए सरकार आप का अनुपात 1:20 प्रथमा 1:10 करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जैसा कि उन्होंने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में बताया था, और

(ग) क्या सरकार पद आवासित बेतन नीति के स्थान पर समर्पित आवासित नीति अपना कर विवादों और हड्डतालों की सम्बन्ध स्थूलतम करने पर विचार करेगी ?

वित्त भवताल में राज्य भवती (वी चुनिकार-वर्तमाल) : (क) हाल में हुई हड्डताल के कारण हुए तुकरान के तुल प्रशान्त का भूल्याकान तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ब) और (ग), वैकिंग उद्दीप में विवादों और हड्डतालों की कम करने के उपकरण के रूप में आवधी के अनुपात में कमी का गोई प्रस्ताव विवादाधीन नहीं है।

Profit earned by M/s Bennett Coleman Company Limited

2706. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the estimated profit earned by M/s Bennett Coleman Company Limited during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints against this company for making large profits to diversify its activities from publishing newspapers into other industries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Union Minister of Industry has also

requested him to investigate the reported move of this company; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUEULLAH): (a) M/s. Bennett Coleman Company Limited has made the following profits before tax: (after investment Allowances/Development Rebate Reserve) as per information available in the published accounts:—

Year ended	Profits made									
	(Rupees Lakhs)									
31-12-1973	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	127
31-12-1974	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	60
30-4-1976	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	212
30-4-1977	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	112
30-4-1978	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	235

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

चीनी मिलों द्वारा अपने चीनी के कोटे के निर्यात पर राज सहायता

2707. श्री पुरवराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1979 के दीरान चीनी मिलों को खुले लाइसेंस के अधीन अपने चीनी के कोटे तथा गुड़ का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दे दी है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी मिलों द्वारा निर्यात चीनी पर राज सहायता देने का नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या चीनी उद्योग को ही रखी हानि रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है; और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य संस्थी (श्री हृष्ण कुमार योगल) :
(क) चीनी मिलों को 30-6-79 तक अपने उत्पादन में से चीनी निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है बश्यते वे राज्य व्यापार निगम से निर्यात संविदाएं 31-3-79 तक रजिस्टर करवा लें। गुड़ के निर्यात की अनुमति खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है।

(ख) सरकार का चीनी के निर्यातों पर चीनी मिलों को इमदाद देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) चीनी उद्योग को सहायता देने के लिए अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं जैसे, : चीनी पर से कण्टोल हटाना, स्टाक रखने पर लगे प्रतिवर्धन को हटाना, उत्पाद शुल्क कम करता, और सुविधाएं आदि।

More Aid asked for by Tamil Nadu due to Cyclone and Floods

2708. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state: pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has asked for more

aid from the Centre to help the affected people of the State who had suffered in the recent cyclone and floods;

(b) if so, amount given to the State Government to meet the situation faced by the State due to these floods;

(c) whether any provision has been made during the current year for more aid to State;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). On the basis of the report of the Central team, which visited Tamil Nadu to make an on the spot assessment of the damage caused by cyclone and floods in November, 1978 and the recommendation of the High Level Committee advance Plan assistance amounting to Rs. 10.11 crores was allocated to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d). Budget provision of Rs. 225 crores exists for grant of advance Plan assistance to the States affected by natural calamities. A supplementary provision of Rs. 100 crores for this purpose is being sought.

(d) Does not arise.

चावल का निर्यात

2709. श्री राज नारायणः
श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रमः

यथा वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार चावल निर्यात करने पर प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विर्यात से भारत सरकार को क्या लाभ होगा;

(ग) यह निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या अधिक मात्रा में चावल के निर्यात से देश में इसकी कमी नहीं हो जायेगी?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) वासमती चावल का निर्यात विक्रम किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध के किया जा सकता है। तथापि, न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमत निर्धारित कर दी गई है। अन्य किसी के चावल का निर्यात विनियमित आधार पर करने की अनुमति है।

(ख) चावल के निर्यात से सरकारी अभिकरण वेशी स्टाक को निकाल सकेंगे जो उनके पास स्टाक में है और इसके अतिरिक्त उपजकर्ताओं को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा :

(ग) निर्यात मुख्यतः इण्डोनेशिया, मारीशस, सऊदी अरब, ब्रिटेन, इराक, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात वेहरीन, मलयेशिया, कुवैत, कतार तथा ओमान को किया जाता है।

(घ) चावल का निर्यात उत्पादन तथा घरेलू मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए विनियमित किया जाता है।

Pushpak Trainer Aircraft lying idle

2710. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly three dozen Pushpak trainer aircrafts have been lying idle in various flying clubs for the last three months, and more;

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to remedy the situation by ordering the necessary import in a required measure and if so, what are they; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KASHIKI): (a) Approximately 20 Pushpak trainer aircraft of Flying Clubs were idle for 2½ to 3 months.

(b) Due to the disturbed situation in Iran, shipment of Aviation gasoline

during November and December, 1978 was disrupted. Therefore, when the shipments started arriving, they could not be cleared due to the Dock Workers strike at the ports. As a result of these two factors, Aviation Gasoline was not delivered to some flying clubs.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation with whom the matter was taken up have assured that alternative arrangements have been made for supply of gasoline to the flying clubs.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of Excise Duties and Local Taxes on Petroleum Products

2711. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the element or percentage of excise duties and various other levies including local taxes on

per litre of petroleum products including pertol, diesel oil, kerosene and LPG at retail sales in the metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) what is the total revenue realisations to the Central Government from the taxes and duties on petroleum products in the last financial year and the expected receipts in 1978-79; and

(c) whether it is a fact that petrol is the highest taxed industrial product in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The element of Central Excise duty on different petroleum products is given in the statement attached.

(b) Details of revenue realised from Customs and Central Excise duty is given in Statements I and II.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Element of Central Excise duty on Petroleum Products.

Product	Element of Central Excise duty
Motor Spirit (including Petrol)	Rs. 2.75 per litre at 15°C.
Kerosene	50 paise per litre at 15°C.
Refined Diesel Oil (High Speed Diesel Oil) and Vap. Oil.	50 paise per litre at 15°C.
Diesel Oil, N.O.S. (Light Diesel Oil)	7.5 paise per litre at 15°C.
Furnace Oil.	12.71 paise per litre at 15°C.
Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar	
(i) Straight grade Bitumen/Asphalt	
(a) Packed in drums	15.755 paise per kg.
(b) In bulk	11.03 paise per kg.
(ii) Cutback Bitumen/Asphalt	
(a) Packed in drums	15.729 paise per kg.
(b) In bulk	11.004 paise per kg.
Mineral Turpentine Oil	21% ad valorem plus 42 paise per kg.
Liquified Petroleum Gas	40 paise per kg.
Paraffin Wax	21% ad valorem plus 53.55 paise per kg.
Base mineral oils for use in manufacture of lubricating oils and greases	Rs. 3.675 per kg.
Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases.	Nil.
Calcined Petroleum Coke.	21% ad valorem.

NOTE : Lower concessional rates of duty for some Petroleum Products under the above mentioned categories have been prescribed subject to fulfilment of certain conditions if any specified in the relevant notifications.

Statement

Central Excise Revenue realised from Petroleum Products.

Brief description	Central Excise Revenue (Rs. Crores)	
	1977-78	1978-79 Revised Budget Estimate
Motor Spirit	444.20	492.45
Kerosene	161.52	154.35
Refined Diesel Oil and Vap. Oil.	337.62	363.3
Diesel Oil N.O.S.	24.67	23.10
Furnace Oil	40.91	38.85
Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar.	14.92	15.75
Petroleum Products N.O.S.	81.98	195.30
Blended or compounded Lubricating Oils and greases.	49.90	..
Calcined Petroleum Coke.	2.14	2.52
TOTAL :	1151.86	1205.62

Statement

Statement showing Customs Revenue from Petroleum Products.

Brief description	Custom Revenue (Import Duty) (Rs. Crores)	
	1977-78	1978-79 Revised Budget Estimate
Motor Spirit.	7.74	11.75
Kerosene	60.71	75.50
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vap. Oil.	28.36	3.00
Industrial Fuel Oil.	5.20	11.50
Lubricating Oil.	6.93	14.00
Other mineral Fuels, oils, Waxes and bituminous substances.	5.90	8.50
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	12.51	15.00
TOTAL	387.35	186.25

Distribution of Pulses to Ration Card Holders

2712. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pulses have been stopped by Delhi Administration for distribution to the Ration-card holders through Fair Price Shops in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not supplying the pulses by the Fair Price Shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The distribution of pulses was taken up on an ad hoc basis through a network of about 2,200 fair price shops from 1st September, 1978 in order to check the rising trend in prices of pulses in the open market. Only a few varieties of pulses namely Urad Washed, Moong Washed, Malka Masoor, Gram Dal and Arhar Dal were distributed under the scheme. The distribution of Malka

Masoor has been discontinued as the market prices have stabilised and the offtake from the fair price shops has fallen. The supply of Arhar Dal was discontinued because the quantities supplied by the National Cooperative Consumers Federation were exhausted. The remaining three varieties are still being supplied through the fair price shops.

Applications Received for Trade Mark from Companies

2713. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3704 on the 15th December, 1978 regarding Indiaisation of foreign company and state from how many companies the trade mark applications have been received and how many have been cleared and/or rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): A statement giving the details is attached.

Statement

No. of applications received by RBI under Section 28(1)(c) of FERA.	No. of applications approved.	No. of applications rejected.	Applications where Sec. 28 of FERA not attracted	Balance pending.
440	64	10	248	11

Pension cases of Retired Central Government Employees

2714. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees by their standard categories working in various Central

Ministries at Delhi who have retired during 1977-78 Ministry-wise and of this what is the total number of pension cases of the employees finally cleared and how does it compare with the pension cases cleared during the corresponding earlier period:

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of pension cases are left pending, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to simplify and modify the procedure fixing the responsibility on the administration to ensure that pension is cleared within three months of retirement; and

(d) what other measures/concessions have been demanded/thought of for the pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(c) Rules and procedures are modified from time to time to eliminate delays in settlement of pension cases. Effective from 1-3-76, a simplified procedure has been introduced under which, pension is to be authorised before the date of retirement of a Government servant on superannuation. A statement containing the salient features of that procedure is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The main demands of the pensioners relate to revision of the amount of pension, revision of Pensions Act, 1871, revision of the formula for grant of relief to pensioners, medical, educational, housing and other similar facilities, provision for employment of their children in Government, payment of arrears of relief due to the pensioners as per recommendations of the Third Pay Commission from the dates these became due, restoration of commuted portion of pension and grant of family pension to those who are not in receipt of the same and appointment of a pension Commission.

As a matter of policy, orders regarding liberalisation of pension and other retirement benefits are ordinarily given only prospective effect. In view of this and financial constraints, it has not been possible for Government to accept many of the demands

of pensioners. However, graded relief is being paid to both pre-1-1-73 pensioners and post-1-1-73 pensioners in relation to the cost of living index. Besides, *ad hoc* relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month is being paid to pre-1-1-73 pensioners. Some proposals relating to the revision of the pension formula are also being examined.

Statement

With a view to eliminating delays in the payment of superannuation pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity, a revised procedure was prescribed in February, 1976. The salient features of the revised procedure are as follows:—

(1) Pension will be calculated on the average emoluments of 10 complete months instead of 36 months.

(2) The payment of superannuation pensions will commence in all cases on the first of the month in which they are due. In order to ensure this, a strict time-table for the work at various stages has been laid down for the Heads of Offices and those responsible for issuing pension payment orders and firm cut-off dates have been prescribed for each stage. This procedure has also been extended in the case of Government servants who die while in service.

(3) In the absence of specific indication to the contrary, interruption in service between two spells of service rendered under Central Government will be treated as condoned and pre-interruption service counted for pension. Similarly, periods of extraordinary leave which are not covered by specific entries making them non-qualifying will also count for pension.

(4) The requirement of an administrative sanction to pension is dispensed with.

(5) If for any reasons, it is not possible to issue the Pension Payment Order before one month of the date of retirement of the Government Servant, provisional pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity will be sanctioned and disbursed by the Head of Office. The provisional pension will become final after a period of six months.

(6) In the matter of determining the dues outstanding from the Government Servant (other than those pertaining to Government accommodation), the probe or past records will be confined to a period of two years before retirement, at the stage of preparation of pension papers.

As regards dues pertaining to occupation of Government accommodation, the Directorate of Estates is required to issue No Demand Certificate eight months before the date of retirement of a Government servant. The licence fee for the next eight months including the permissible period for which accommodation can be retained after retirement will be recovered by the Head of Office. Licence fee for retaining the Government accommodation beyond the permissible period will be recovered direct by the Directorate of Estates from the allottee, and payment of gratuity will not be withheld on this account.

The revised procedure prescribed in February, 1978 is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

Alleged Racket Engaged in Selling Gift Parcels

2715. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Government of Tamil Nadu has unearthed a racket engaged in selling out gift parcels in open market received from abroad meant for poor people in India;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that some foreign missions have been found to be involved in such anti social elements; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government is not aware of the Government of Tamilnadu having unearthed any such racket. However, the Collector of Customs, Madras, has reported that in some cases abuse has been noticed by him of the customs duty exemption available in respect of food-stuffs, medicines and medical stores, clothing and blankets received as gifts from donors abroad for purposes of free distribution to the poor and needy.

(b) No Sir. The Government has not received any report regarding the involvement of any foreign mission.

(c) Action, under the law, in regard to the goods in respect of which abuse of the concession has been noticed, and also against the persons involved, has been taken by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

एस० के ० प्राचार्य एण्ड संस, कलकत्ता द्वारा, आप-कर का भुगतान

2716. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : या उप श्रद्धान घंट्ये, तथा वित्त घंट्ये यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एस० के ० प्राचार्य एण्ड संस, २१, एरमल लोहिया लेन, कलकत्ता-७, द्वारा गत तीव्र घंट्ये के दौरान आप कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया या और उनके बाम आप कर की कितनी राशि घंट्ये दबाया है ;

(ख) यह सच है कि उक्त फर्म की वार्षिक विक्री ८० लाख रुपये से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपये तक होती है जबकि आप कर घरवंचन हेतु उसे आप कर विवरणियों में १० लाख रुपये से १२ लाख रुपये तक दिखाया जाता है ;

(ग) उक्त स्टोर में कितने भागीदार हैं, और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने फर्म में कुल कितनी पंजी लगाई और प्रत्येक मामले में वह कितने

सारीदों को लगायी गई तथा उसके प्रारम्भ में कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई और इस समय कितनी पूँजी लगी है;

और

(प) क्या फर्म के स्टोरों में बड़ी भाला में तस्करी का सामान बेचा जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण स्थानों की जांच करा कर उनके विलुप्त कार्यालयी करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री जुहिकार चत्त्वाराह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना तकाल उपलब्ध नहीं होने से एक जी जारी है और बधासम्बद्ध शीघ्र पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

एच० पी० एस० का निर्यात

2717. श्री धर्मसह भाई पटेल : क्या बाणिज्य भागीरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता बंडी यह बतावे की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एच० पी० एस० का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष कितने टन एच० पी० एस० का निर्यात किया जायेगा और इसका निर्यात किसके द्वारा किया जायेगा;

(ग) एच० पी० एस० का निर्यात किन किन देशों को किया जायेगा; और

(घ) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र लेव में जूनागढ़ राजकोट, जामनगर, अमरेली तथा जामनगर आदि जिलों में से प्रत्येक में किसानों तथा सहकारी समितियों से कुल कितनी पूँजीकरी की बड़ीदी की गई?

बाणिज्य भागीरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता बंडी-काल में राज्य बंडी (श्री हर्ष छुट्टार गोवल) : (क) तथा (ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि हाथ से चुनी तथा छांटी पूँजीकरी का निर्यात प्रभः आरम्भ किया जाए। निर्यात नेफेल की माफत आर्गीकृत किये गये हैं और निर्यात के लिए सीमित आकाश रिलीज की गई है।

(ग) जो कोटा रिलीज किया गया है उसका निर्यात सभी अनुमेय गंतव्य स्थानों को किया जायेगा।

(घ) फरवरी, 1979 के अन्त तक नेफेल ने गुजरात राज्य विवरण फेंडरेलन की माफत स्वाक्षर बहुमतीय सहकारी समितियों को आविष्कार करते हुए उपजकतार्डों के लक्षण 75,000-मेरो टन 'पूँजीकरी' बड़ीदी है।

वित्तमान बंडी का व्योर निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

जूनागढ़	51110	मेरो टन
अमरेली	8784	"
भावनगर	1140	"
जामनगर	13930	"
तोग	74964	मेरो टन

कोस्टल पेपर लिमिटेड, राजमुद्रदी (आम्ब्र प्रदेश) द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, लीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर का मुगलात

2719. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या जू व्र प्रधान बंडी तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोस्टल पेपर लिमिटेड, राजमुद्रदी (आम्ब्र प्रदेश) द्वारा यत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन-शुल्क, लीमा तथा आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक वर्षवार इसमें कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है और इसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और भागीदारों में अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और उन ग्रन्थ उद्दीगों तथा व्यवसायों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें से भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है तथा उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री जुहिकार चत्त्वाराह) : (क) जहाँ तक कास्टल पेपर लिमिटेड द्वारा यत तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की यदी सीमा-शुल्क की आयकरी के बारे में सूचना का संबंध है, उसे प्रत्युत करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी आयात-कर्ता। निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा प्रदा किए गए सीमा-शुल्क का रिकार्ड बर्वार नहीं रखा जाता।

इस कम्पनी द्वारा यत तीन वर्षों में आय की गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क की रकम तीव्र विपरीत अनुसार है :—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(ह०)	(ह०)	(ह०)	(ह०)
कुल नहीं	16,693	7,15,253	

प्रश्न में बताई गई अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वहा अंकव बीम सदन-पटव पर रख दी जायेगी।

(क) याकूम हमा है कि कोस्टल देपर मिल्स लिमिटेड एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इसलिए उस का कोई भागीदार होने का प्राप्त हो नहीं उठता। विधि, व्यापार कम्पनी कार्य नियम विभाग (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण को तारीख 11 ददम्बर 1974 है और उसमें सायां गयी पूँजी का वर्च-वार औरा नीचे दिये अनुसार है:—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त घरविधि के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूँजी (रु.) लाख	1975-76 (रु.)	1976-77 (रु.)	1977-78 (रु.)
30-9-1975	13.15			
30-9-1976	13.16			

Payment of Excise Duty, Custom Duty and Income-Tax by Basant Paper Mills, Calcutta

2720. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty, custom duty and income tax paid by Basant Paper Mills, 2nd floor, Camac Street, Calcutta-700017, factory located at Basant Nagar, P.O. Hamnagar, Varanasi (U.P.) during the last three years and the amount of income-tax outstanding against them; and

(b) the amount invested so far in this firm since its inception, year-wise and the number of its partners and the amount of income-tax paid by the partners so far and the names of other industries and trades in which they are partners and the amount invested therein as also the arrears of income-tax against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) As far as information about payment of Custom Duty by Basant Paper Mills, Calcutta in each of the last three years is concerned, the same is not capable of being furnished, as no year-wise record of the Custom Duty paid by any particular importer/exporter is maintained.

The amount of Central Excise Duty paid by this Company during the last three years is as under:—

1975-76 (रु.)	1976-77 (रु.)	1977-78 (रु.)
Nil	Nil	1,29,421

The other information sought in the Question is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) It is understood that Basant Paper Mills, is a company registered under Companies Act and, as such, the question of its having partners does not arise. According to the information presently available with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs), the date of registration of the said Company is 5-4-1974 and the year-wise details of the capital invested in it are as under:—

As per balance sheet for the period ending	Paid up Capital (रु.)
30-6-1975	24.11 lakhs

गोपाल देपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्स, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा जल्दी शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आपाकर का भुगतान

2721. जी द्वारा देपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्स, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के द्वारा उपलब्ध-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा आपाकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनके नाम आपाकर की बकाया राशि कितनी है; और

(क) गोपाल देपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्स, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के द्वारा उपलब्ध-शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा आपाकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनके नाम आपाकर की बकाया राशि कितनी है;

(क) इस कलं की स्वापना से बेकर यह तक बर्बादार इसमें कितनी पूरी जगायी गयी है और उसके भागीदारों की सक्षम कितनी है तथा उसी भागीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है तथा उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यवसायों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें से भागीदार हैं तथा उन्होंने उनमें कितनी पूरी जगायी है तथा उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त बंधालय में राशि भंडी (जो जुलिकार बहलाह) : (क) तथा (ख). जहां तक गोपाल पेपर एंड बोर्ड मिल, याजिमवाद द्वारा लिले तोन बर्दों में से प्रत्येक वर्द की गयी सीमा-बूलक की अवायकी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी भी आयानकारी नियन्त्रिकर्ता विशेष द्वारा यह किए गए सीमा-बूलक का रिकाउंट बर्बाद नहीं रखा जाता ।

प्रश्न में भागी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समव शीघ्र सदन इता पर रख दी जायगी ।

भैतर्ने भ्रमन देवर विद्यु (प्राइवेट) इ.एड, नई विस्तो द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-बूलक तथा आयकर का भुगतान

2722. जी हृषक वन्द कठवार. वड उत्प्रवान भंडी तथा वित्त भागी यह बातें की कृता करेंगे कि ।

(क) निरुद्धरकार फिर मेरठ अंसल ऐपर मिल (प्रा० अलन प्राइटी एप्ट इंडस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड) 1115, अन्ना० भरन, नई दिल्ली के गत तीन बर्दों में उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा-बूलक तथा आयकर के रूप में कितना राशि का भुगतान किया है और उन पर आय-कर को कितनी रोकि बकाया है ? और

(ख) इन कलं में आरम्भ से अब तक, बर्बादार, जिनमें पूरी निवेश किया गया है, कमें के भागीदार, जिनमें हैं और भागीदारों ने अब तक आय कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और वे अन्य किर उद्योगों तथा आयकरों में भागीदार हैं और उनमें उन्होंने कितना पूरी निवेश किया है और उन पर आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त बंधालय में राशि भंडी (जो जुलिकार बहलाह) : (क) तथा (ख) जहां तक मैसहं अस्थल देवर विद्यु द्वारा लिले तीन बर्दों में से प्रत्येक वर्द की गई सीमा-बूलक की अवायकी के सम्बन्ध है, उने प्रस्तुत करना संचय

नहीं है क्योंकि किसी भी अवायकी नहीं है विद्यु द्वारा आदा किये गये सीमा-बूलक का रिकाउंट बर्बाद नहीं रखा जाता ।

प्रश्न में भागी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समव शीघ्र सदन-प्रस्तुत पर रख दी जायगी ।

Amount granted to employees of AG's Office, Kerala under House building advance scheme

2723. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to decentralise the scheme of the Government of India for the grant of House building advance to the Central Government employees, hitherto centrally administered by the Works and Housing Ministry;

(b) if so whether the Government are aware of the fact that under the new scheme the office of AG in Kerala which is having 2500 employees will get only Rs. 3.00 lakhs where as their requirements in the year 1978-79 was estimated to be 38 lakhs;

(c) what was the amount under this scheme granted to the employees of AG's office, Kerala for the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government will consider this case and enhance their share next year?

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

(b) A.G.'s office, Kerala, had projected its requirements for the grant of house building advance to staff numbering 2,384 in the budget estimates for 1978-79 as Rs. 38 lakhs which has since been revised to Rs. 22.51 lakhs in Revised Estimates 1978-79. Against this requirement, that office has so far been allotted funds totalling Rs. 13.78 lakhs.

(c) Amounts disbursed as house building advance to the employees of

the office of Accountant General, Kerala during last three years were:—

1975-76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 17.54 lakhs
1976-77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 25.27 lakhs
1977-78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 23.98 lakhs

(d) On allocation of funds for the purpose by the Ministry of Works and Housing to Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India would determine the quantum of funds to be allocated to the A.G.'s office, Kerala on the basis of requirements of that office and availability of funds.

कपास की गांठों का नियांत करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार का अनुरोध

2724. श्री दया राम शास्त्री :
बोधिय कुमार एन० पाठिल :

दया शास्त्री, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने को हुया करें कि :

(क) दया महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी प्रवृत्तिकार कपास खरीद थीजना के बीच 40 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की दरास की 2 लाख गांठों का नियांत करने की अनुरोध मांगी थी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में दया नियांत किया है ?

बापिल्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदों (बोधिय कुमार गोपल) : (क) यही हाँ ।

(घ) सरकार ने हाल में स्टेपल रुई की 1.5 लाख गांठों की और मात्रा नियांत करने की अनुरोध देने का विनियोग किया है, और महाराष्ट्र राज्य का भी उसमें हिस्सा होगा ।

Tea producing centres in North East Indian States

2725. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tea producing centres along with their production in North East Indian States; and

(b) statistics of tea consumption in different States in India during 1976-77 to 1977-78, exports of tea during 1976 to 1978 and estimated number of labourers employed in tea industry during the year 1978 in North East India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Production of tea in different tea producing areas in North East India during 1977 and 1978 are given below:—

(Figures in M. Kgs.)

		1977	1978 (Provisional)
Assam Valley	.	257.64	266.40
Cachar	.	33.77	31.73
Darjeeling	.	11.59	12.25
Dooars	.	103.95	105.82
Terai	.	15.77	17.55
Tripura	.	4.45	4.62
Bihar	.	0.03	0.03
		427.20	438.40

(b) Figures for consumption of tea in different States in India are not available. However total consumption of tea in India during 1976-77 and 1977-78 is estimated at 286 m. kgs. and 300 m.kgs. respectively. Total exports of tea from India during 1976 to 1978 are given below:—

Year (Calender year)	Exports
1976 . . .	233.61 m.kgs.
1977 . . .	229.64 m.kgs.
1978 . . .	159.62 m.kgs.

Estimated number of labourers employed in tea industry in North East India during 1978 are not yet available. However, number of labourers for the year 1976 in this region is estimated at 6.12 lakhs.

पठिया किस्म के माल का नियंत्रण आयात करने वाले सार्वजनिक उपकरण

2727. श्री डॉ. शशांक : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता भवी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि क्या 1978 में पठिया किस्म के माल का नियंत्रण आयात करने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों में सार्वजनिक केंद्र के उपकरण भी हैं?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता भवालय में राज्य संस्था (श्री हड्डे कुमार गोवल) : सामाजी एकत्र की जा रही है। तथा पटल पर एक विवरण यथा समय रख दिया जाएगा।

Exemption from Import Duty on Port Equipments

2728. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that countries world over, except ours, exempt import duty on port equipments;

(b) if so, in view of the recent congestion at major ports of the country, whether Government propose to ex-

empt such equipments from payment of import duty;

(c) if so, when it is expected to grant exemption from payment of the duty; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government is not aware whether all the countries in the world exempt import duty on port equipments;

(b) to (d) In terms of section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962, all goods imported into India are liable to customs duty at specified rates. The Central Government, however, considers on merit requests for exemption of specified goods or class of goods from payment of customs duty, as and when received.

Proposal for Opening Offices of Controller of Imports

2729. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for opening of a number of offices of the Controller of Imports in different parts of the country including one at Patna is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, places where such offices are likely to be opened; and

(c) expected time by which these are likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) Regional offices of the Imports and Exports Trade Control Organisation have since been opened at Jaipur, Gauhati, Patna and Agartala. Arrangements to set up such offices at Cuttack and Chandigarh are well under way.

Setting up of Financial Agency to Cater to Credit Requirements of Small Scale Industries

2730. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a financial agency on the lines of Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation to cater to the credit requirements of small scale industries is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, salient features therein; and

(c) expected time by which it is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The question of setting up a separate financial agency to meet the credit requirements of small scale industries is being examined by Government.

International Airport in South Canara

2731. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to have International Airport in South Canara;

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

(c) if reply to (a) above is 'No', the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The requirement of the national carriers for operation of international air services is an important factor for opening domestic aerodromes to international air services. As neither Air-India nor Indian Airlines have evinced any interest in operating international air services from South

4517 LS-6

Canara, there are no plans to have international air services from South Canara.

Proposal for Amendment to S 80 FF of Income-tax Act

2732. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a representation dated 25th August, 1978 from a Councillor of Dombivali Municipality (District Thana, Maharashtra) with regard to proposal for Amendment to S 80FF of Income-tax Act;

(b) what are the submissions made in the said representation; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in near future in respect of each submission in representation?

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

(b) It has been stated in the said representation that hundreds of students are taking higher education while earning bread for their families. It has been suggested that with a view to encouraging citizens of India to take higher education so that they would be more useful for achieving the targets designed by the nation, the existing deduction under section 80FF of Rs. 500 from the gross total income of the citizen of India whose dependants are taking higher education may be extended to those citizens who are earning and taking higher education simultaneously.

(c) The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Persons engaged in the Profession of Frog Legs Export

2733. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 892 on 24th November, 1978 regarding firms engaged in frog legs export and state:

(a) the number of persons engaged in the profession by various firms and other concerns of Bombay; and

(b) the annual amount of payment made on these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). There were 19 exporters registered with MPEDA which were exporting frog legs from Bombay, as on 31-12-1978. Information regarding the number of persons employed by these exporters and the payment made to the employees is not available with the Government.

Victims of Emergency in G.I.C.

2734. DR. BALDEV PARKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of victims of emergency in G.I.C. and its subsidiaries went to the Shah Commission and Shah Commission forwarded their complaints to the Finance Department for necessary action;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and action taken by the Government;

(c) whether any ad hoc financial relief was given to the officers of the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries; if so, the details thereof and the copy of the circular, if any, pertaining to such

relief may be placed on the Table of the House;

(d) whether any case of misuse of authority in categorisation by G.I.C. and its subsidiaries has come to the notice of the Government; if so, the number of cases and the action taken by the Government; and

(e) whether some of the inspectors were promoted/categorised to officers rank and vice versa during categorisation with retrospective effect; if so, the number of such cases and reasons for favouritism to some and punishing others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 14 complaints were received from the Shah Commission relating to the employees of the subsidiaries of the GIC. Comments obtained from the GIC and its subsidiaries were carefully examined. It was found that the action taken against the complainants was in accordance with the rules, regulations and established practice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Appellate Committees were constituted by the Board of Directors of each subsidiary of the GIC to receive and consider the appeals from the employees who were aggrieved against their categorisation. The various Committees carefully considered all the appeals and after close scrutiny and deliberations, recategorised the affected persons, where necessary.

(e) The information is being collected from GIC and its subsidiaries and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Alleged Tax Evasion by M/s Cool Foam Pvt. Ltd., Kottayam

2735. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government could unearth some serious cases of tax evasion in relation to M/s Cool Foam Pvt. Ltd., Kottayam and realise huge amount of tax on the basis of certain information supplied by some informants;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of evaded tax realised on the basis of the said information;

(c) what is the reward given to the informant for supplying that information and whether all his claims have been settled; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In pursuance of information given by an informant a search was made in the case of M/s. Kool Foam Pvt. Ltd., Kottayam. The materials seized indicated substantial evasion of income tax.

(b) No tax has been realised in the assessments relating to search that have been completed so far.

(c) and (d). The informant has been given an interim reward of Rs. 5000/-. The claim will be finally settled when all assessments relating to search become final and taxes realised.

Export Prospects of Minerals

2736. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUP-

PLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of the Indian Mineral Industry have recently submitted a report on the export possibilities of Minerals;

(b) if so, whether the Federation have stated in their report that there is a great possibility for exporting of minerals from the country; and

(c) if so, what is Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Federation of Indian Mineral Industries, New Delhi, has recently brought out a study-report entitled "Export Possibilities of Minerals (Other than Iron, Manganese, Coal and Mica)". A copy of this report has been submitted to the Department of Commerce for information and perusal. The report gives a broad idea about the export potentialities of some selected minerals to certain countries/group of countries, keeping in view the future world outlook, overall global availability geographical position of India, etc. The study is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

The findings/suggestions of this study-report will, *inter alia*, be kept in view while considering export programmes in respect of minerals and ores.

उत्तर प्रवेश से नेपाल को उर्द्धरकों की तस्करी

2737. श्री किरणी प्रसाद : बवा उप प्रशान्त बंशी तथा विल मंशी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 के द्वितीय उत्तर प्रवेश के गोरखपुर और बस्ती जिलों से उर्द्धरकों की नेपाल को तस्करी करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये। उन कमी, संगठनों वालि के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे उन व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है;

(क) उंचरकों की किम मुख्य किसी की तस्करी के बारे में लागूमतावा लिखायें आप हीती हैं;

(ग) तस्करी करते हुए अब तक किसी माल तथा किसी कीमत के उंचरक पढ़े यहें और

(घ) इस प्रकार की तस्करी और बोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

विस बंडलावमें राज्य भंडी (बीसीलीक्सब्साल):
(क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से, जुलाई, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और बाजी जिलों से नेपाल के उंचरेकों की तस्करी से सम्बन्धित किसी मामले का पता नहीं चलता है।

(घ) से (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

फिर सी. भारत-नेपाल सीमा के साथ-साथ, सीमा शुल्क निवारक और भारतवाचन कर्मचारीरों को सीमा के भारत-यात्र तस्करी के किसी भी प्रयत्न को विफल करने के लिए सतर्क रहा जाता है।

Fire in the Godown of MTC at Girdih

2738. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of Mica was gutted in the godown of MTC at Girdih on 30th January, 1979; and

(b) if so, the causes of the fire and quantity of mica destroyed and its value?

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

though the cause of the fire is not known yet, preliminary reports of the Deputy Commissioner and the Factory Inspector at Giridih have attributed the same to an electric short circuit. Since police and independent surveyors appointed by Insurance Company are investigating the matter at the cause of the fire will be known only on receipt of their final reports. A quantity of 76,491 M/tonnes, valued at Rs. 27.89 lakhs, was destroyed in the fire.

Allocation of Amount to I.T.D.C.

2739. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 30 crores to India Tourism Development Corporation for augmenting hotel and boarding facilities; and

(b) if so, the number of hotels, etc., proposed to be built with this amount and the proposed sites thereof; the expenditure involved in each case and the time by which construction work thereof will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Planning Commission has approved a total Outlay of Rs. 33 crores for the Five Year Plan (1978-83) Programmes of the ITDC including a provision of Rs. 23.81 crores for augmenting hotel and boarding facilities.

(b) A statement furnishing necessary information is attached.

Statement

Particulars of schemes of ITDC for augmenting hotel and boarding facilities during the Five Year Plan (1978-83)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Plan Outlay (1978-83)	Estimated cost	Likely target date of completion/ remarks	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Spillover Schemes/Continuing Schemes				
1. Expansion of Qutab Hotel . . .	10 00	77 00	Completed in January 1978.	
2. Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar . . .	10 00	40 00	December 1979.	
3. Hotel Jaipur Ashok— I Phase (23 rooms) II. Phase (44 rooms) . . .	45 00	98 00	I Phase commissioned in Dec. 78. II Phase to be completed by December 1979	
4. Land for Kovalam, Aurangabad & Temple Bay Mahabalipuram . . .	15 00	..	The matter is under correspondence with the State Governments	
TOTAL—I . . .	80 00	215 00		
II. Expansion Schemes				
1. Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi . . .	101 00	101 00	December, 1979.	
2. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi . . .	300 00	270 00	December 1979.	
3. Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi . . .	35 00	30 00	Plans and cost estimates under preparation.	
4. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	40 00	38 00	December, 1979	
5. Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho . . .	30 00	30 00	Plans and cost estimates under preparation.	
6. Hassan Hotel, Hassan . . .	10 00	10 00	March 80.	
7. Travellers Lodge, Madurai . . .	20 00	19 00	April 80.	
8. Travellers Lodge, Bodhgaya . . .	20 00	20 00	March 80.	
9. Travellers Lodge, Konark . . .	10 00	7.50	March 80.	
10. Travellers Lodges at Kushinagar, Sanchi, Kulu Manali etc. . .	20.00	..	Schemes under formulation.	
11. Revolving Tower Restaurant at Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi . . .	1 00	..	Alternative location under consideration.	
TOTAL—II . . .	587.00	525.50		
III. New Schemes				
<i>Hotels</i>				
1. 3-Star Windsor Place Hotel, New Delhi	500 00	300 00	150 rooms to be ready by December 1979, Balance rooms by October 1980.	

1	2	3	4	5
2. Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi. . .		300.00	300.00	200 rooms to be ready by December 1979. Balance rooms by October 1980.
3. Hotel at Agra		75.00	75.00	Scheme under preparation.
4. Hotel at Gulmarg		100.00	100.00	Plans and cost estimates under preparation.
5. Hotel at Goa		75.00	75.00	Scheme under preparation.
6. Hotel at Gauhati		45.00	45.00	December 1980.
7. Hotel at Chandigarh		65.00	65.00	December 1980.
8. Hotel at Bombay		300.00	300.00	Efforts being made to select a suitable site.
9. Hotel at Ahmedabad		75.00	75.00	Efforts being made to select a suitable site.
10. Hotel at Bhopal		75.00	80.00	Scheme proposed to be taken in collaboration with M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation.
11. Travellers Lodges at Puri, Pondicherry, Gwalior, Hampi, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and 2 other centres.		104.00	100.00	Scheme under formulation.
		1714.00	1716.00	
GRAND TOTAL—I to III		2381.00	2456.50	

Norms for fixing of wages in Banks and L.I.C. etc

2740. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised any rationale or/norms for the fixing of remuneration or wages of employees in Banks, L.I.C. and Posts and Telegraphs and Railwaymen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the principles underlying the determination of the wages for the non-officer employees in Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, L.I.C. and Banks

So far as the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs and the Railways are concerned, the pay and allowances have been decided upon by the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission. The Pay Commission had inter alia mentioned the following principles as forming the basis of the Commission's recommendations:—

(i) For the majority of posts, the principle of 'Equal pay for equal work' is to be taken broadly to cover the range of a time scale. In the absence of any distinguishing features, employees of the Central Government in different branches are to be paid equally if their work is adjudged to be of equal value according to certain well-established criteria.

(ii) The pay of a post is to be related to the duties and responsibilities attached to that post, to the

difficulty and complexity of the task to be performed to the degree of supervision exercised and to the qualifications prescribed.

(iii) Simplifications and rationalisation of the pay structure to the extent possible.

So far as L.I.C. is concerned the pay scales and Dearness Allowance of the Class III and Class IV employees are governed by wage settlements. The last wage settlements with these classes of employees expired on the 31st March, 1977.

As regards Banks, Government have not yet laid down any norms. The wages of the non-officer employees of the banks are settled by various awards and bipartite settlements. The last settlement expired in December, 1973. Negotiations for concluding a new settlement are continuing.

विवेदकों को भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि बंदलों की संख्या

2741. श्री हुकम बेद नारायण यादव : स्थान प्रश्नात जीवी तथा वित्त बंदी की हुया कहेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की प्रविधि में विवेदकों को भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि बंदलों की बदलावार संख्या कितनी है, और उन पर वित्ती धनराशि छाँट की गई और इनमें से प्रथेक प्रतिनिधि बंदल में सकारी तथा गैर-सकारी सदस्यों की घलन-घलण संख्या कितनी ही ?

वित्त बंदलावार में राष्ट्र बंदी (श्री बुलिंकार चत्वार) : शुक्रवार इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यातांतर जीवा सभा पदल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Income-Tax raid on premises and Offices of a film Producer

2742. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the income-tax office raided the premises of a film producer in Bombay, his offices in Delhi and Bombay in December;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department have recovered the Diary of one producer, Shri Prakash Mehra;

(c) whether any evidence of black money was noticed in the pages of the diary; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the Income-tax authorities searched the premises of Shri Prakash Mehra and his associates in Bombay on the 4th December, 1978.

(b) to (d). During the course of the search, besides valuables, a large number of books, of account, note books and diaries were seized. Some of the seized documents indicate presumably, unaccounted payments to different film artists. Further investigations are in progress. Action as warranted by the facts and circumstances of each case will be taken.

Export of Bengal Deshi Cotton

2743. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven parties have cornered entire Bengal deshi cotton quota of 10,000 bales earmarked for export in 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details of the export licences issued to parties party-wise for export of Bengal Deshi Cotton in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). For export of Bengal Deshi Cotton, no export licence is necessary as the same is allowed under O.G.L.3 subject to the following conditions:-

(i) Against allocation made by Textile Commissioner.

(ii) Certificate regarding quality/quantity of raw cotton intended for export issued by Textile Commissioner's Appeal Committee.

In January, 1978 the Government decided to release for exports an additional 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton (including 2,000 bales of handginned cotton). Necessary guide-lines were given to the Textile Commissioner for allocation of quotas out of the above release. It was stipulated by the Government that 20,000 bales in two lots of 10,000 bales each are to be allocated on high value consideration and a reasonable time lag is to be kept between the two releases. It was also prescribed that of these 20,000 bales, 1000 bales were to be hand-ginned cotton. For releasing and allocating quotas out of the first lot of 10,000 bales which were to be governed by high value consideration, the Textile Commissioner invited applications in January, 79 against which 140 applications were received by his office. Since the allocation was to be made on the basis of high value consideration, the applicant having highest price was given the quantity applied for and thereafter the other applications were considered in the descending order of the highest prices quoted. As a result, the full quantity of 10,000 bales was covered by 15 applications which were submitted by seven exporters.

वर्ष 1978 की वीराम विभिन्न किस की वस्तुओं का नियंत्रित और वायात

2744. मी अब्दुल खिल अब्दुर :
की दी. वायात :

वह व्यापिक सभा नामांकित दूती और व्यापकांगितों द्वारा यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) वह यह क्षम है कि वर्ष 1978 के वीराम दौरे में विभिन्न किस की वस्तुओं का बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नियंत्रित और वायात किया जाया जा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न किस की वस्तुओं का नियंत्रित किस-किन देशों को किया जाया और नियंत्रित क्षेत्रों के भाग क्या हैं तक किस किन देशों से विभिन्न किस की वस्तुओं का वायात किया जाया ?

व्यापिक सभा व्यापकांगित दूती और व्यापकांगित नियंत्रित में एक दौरे (जी दूसरे दूसरे दौरे) :
(क) तांडा (जी), जोनकारी एकल की जा रही है और सभा पटस पर एक ही जायेगी ।

Security check-up of V.I.P. Passengers

2745. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.

PATIL:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHAR MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for modifying the rules for security check-up of VIP passengers;

(b) if so, furnish the details of modification sought to be carried out and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from some VIPs protesting against such checks furnish details thereof;

(d) whether disciplinary action against the staff members who insisted on such checks has been taken and details thereof; and

(e) any other modification proposed to ensure greater safety and security for travel by air?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PUSU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). In view of certain incidents reported in this regard, the matter is under review.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The detailed instructions are already in existence. The Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation Security reviews these instructions from time to time and takes decisions as considered necessary.

Sick Tea Gardens taken over by Government

2746. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of mis-managed and sick tea gardens taken over by Government indicating in what way these have gone sick or mis-managed;

(b) in case of default in payment of wages or provident fund dues, or rent of the land or excise duties, the arrears in respect of each item against each of the tea gardens; and

(c) what action Government have taken to bring the sick and/or mis-managed tea gardens into proper working and how much funds have been sanctioned initially by Government to give financial assistance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Central Government took over the management of Pashok Tea Estate and Looksap Tea Estate owned by M/s. Pashok Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Vah-Tukvar Tea Estate owned by M/s. Sashitara Tea Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta on 12th October, 1978 in exercise of powers conferred under Section 16E(1)(a) of Tea Act, 1953. The Tea Trading Corporation of India has been entrusted with the management of these 3 gardens as "Authorised Persons".

Chargola Tea Estate in Assam owned by Chargola Tea Co. Ltd., was taken over on 9th December, 1978 under Section 16(D) of Tea Act, 1953 and T.T.C.I. is managing the same. West Bengal Tea Development Corporation has been entrusted with the management of Kumai Tea Estate owned by M/s. Snowview Tea Co., and taken over on the 16th June, 1977 in exercise of powers conferred under Section 16(D).

(b) As the takeover of all the above Gardens have been challenged in court of law, the entire matter including nature and extent of default in terms of

Tea (Amendment) Act is presently sub-judice.

(c) The management of these gardens have been entrusted with T.T.C.I and W.B.T.D.C initially for a period of five years. The funds required for managing including improving the over-all condition of the tea estate are provided from the normal budgetary resources by these Corporations and loan assistance from Central Government is also made available after due examination of request in this regard.

Impact of High Taxation on Tractor Sales

2747. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item titled "Tractor sales hit: high taxation" published in the Economic Times (New Delhi Edition) dated the 10th February, 1979; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to review the tax structure to bring down the prices of tractors with a view that a large number of farmers of smaller means in the country can have the benefits of mechanisation?

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

(b) As Honourable Members are aware, tractors of Draw Bar Horse Power 12 and below have been completely exempt from payment of central excise duty vide notification No. 355/77-Central Excises, dated the 2nd December, 1977. A request for extension of the said exemption to agricultural tractors, irrespective of their Horse Power, was examined by the Government; it has not been possible to accede to this request.

Gold Smuggling

2748. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for gold smuggling during the last twelve months;

(b) the precise position regarding the extent of gold smuggling; and

(c) the impact of smuggling on the present high price of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) During 1978, 158 persons were arrested for their involvement in gold smuggling.

(b) and (c). According to reports received by Government gold smuggling continues to be well under control. The high price of gold prevailing in India during the last several months is, *inter alia*, the result of rise in international price of gold, the short supply of gold in the internal market and the stringent measures taken by Government to curb smuggling of gold into the country.

Autonomous Institute of Tourism and Travel Management

2749. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:**

SHRI S. R. REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up an autonomous Institute of Tourism and Travel Management;

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

(c) where and when the proposed institute is to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Institute of Tourism and Travel Management will be set up as an autonomous Institute under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. To begin with, it will offer executive development programmes at different centres in the country for personnel already employed in various segments of the tourism industry, and will undertake

research and documentation as well as offer consultancy services. Later it will offer a two year post-graduate course in tourism. The question of locating the Institute at a particular place will arise only when the regular two year post-graduate course is offered.

Rationalisation of Income-Tax Structure

2750. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FIN-AN-C-E be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to rationalise Income-tax structure; and

(b) whether any committee has been set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Government had set up a Committee of Experts in June 1977, for *inter alia*, recommending measures to simplify and rationalise the laws relating to direct taxes. The Direct Tax Laws Committee (popularly known as the Chokshi Committee) submitted its Interim Report in December, 1977 and the Final Report in October, 1978. A few of the recommendations made by the Committee have been implemented through the Finance Act, 1978 and a few others are being implemented through the Finance Bill, 1979. The remaining recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

Increase in Percentage of Amount given by Nationalised Banks to Rural Areas

2751. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FIN-AN-C-E be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to increase the percentage of

amount now given to rural areas by nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Public sector banks have been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of their deposit resources mobilised at their rural /semi-urban branches are deployed in these very areas. As at the end of June 1978 the percentage of such deployment was 52.4 in rural and 47.4 in semi-urban areas.

Purchase of F.C.V. Tobacco by Iraq

2752. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iraq Government has purchased F.C.V. tobacco from India in 1978;

(b) the parties from which it purchased; and

(c) the reasons for not purchasing the above tobacco from the State Trading Corporation?

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

(b) The Iraq Government is reported to have purchased F.C.V. tobacco from 5 private exporters—ITC Ltd.,—ILTD Division, Sri Laxmi Tobacco Co., Sri Jayalakshmi Tobacco Co., Bommidala Brothers Ltd. and Sileman Khan Mehbob Khan.

(c) As export of tobacco is not canalised through the State Trading Corporation, the buyer has the choice to select suppliers in India.

Shortage of Rubber

2753. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of rubber in the country at present and if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of factories/small scale units have been affected badly and are likely to be closed for non-availability of rubber; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that indecision of the Government to import rubber has led to nearly 50 per cent increase in prices of rubber in the country and what are the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision to import rubber to meet the acute shortage of rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) There was a shortage of natural rubber in the country since the early part of the current financial year consequent on increase in demand from the manufacturing industry and shortfall in production due to adverse climatic conditions and strikes in rubber plantations of Kerala.

(b) and (c). In July, 1978 Government had been concerned about the continued increasing trend in rubber prices and the reported closure of various units manufacturing rubber goods and particularly the small scale units. With a view to giving relief to the industry and on a review of the demand and supply position of rubber in the country during 1978-79. Gov-

overnment announced its decision to allow import of 15,000 tonnes of rubber on 26th July 1978. The implementation of this decision was, however, deferred as it was necessary to examine the issue in consultation with the concerned rubber producing State and also to provide ample opportunity so that incentive to the growers was properly protected. There was also an assurance from the Kerala Government that it would bring down the prices of indigenous rubber and ensure requisite supplies to the industry. Despite this, however, the prices continued to rule very high and the availability was also scarce. In view of this Government authorised STC on 1st September, 1978 to import 15,000 tonnes as earlier decided upon. There was no appreciable increase in the price of rubber in the Kottayam market during the period 26th July 1978 to 1st September, 1978. STC had actually imported 14,750 tonnes in September-October, 1978.

On a further review Government have authorised STC in December 1978 to import an additional quantity of 15,000 tonnes of rubber during the year 1978-79. Shipments of imported rubber are expected soon.

Directions to Indian Banks in regard to Rural Development Programme

2754. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued any directions to all the Indian banks to adopt some villages for rural development programme;

(b) if so, what are the details of the programmes, bank-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of villages selected under these plans and funds likely to be spent thereon during the next five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Village Adoption Scheme is being implemented by the commercial banks with a view to stepping up the integrated development of the adopted villages.

A statement indicating the villages adopted, number of accounts serviced and the amount outstanding as at the end of December 1977 is enclosed.

Under the scheme banks endeavour to meet only the credit needs of the villages for their integrated development. No targets are usually fixed for the number of villages to be adopted and funds to be provided.

Statement

No. of Villages adopted, No. of Direct Agricultural Loan Accounts serviced and the amount outstanding as on 31-12-1977

I. State-wise

S'. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of villages adopted	No. of direct agricul- tural loan accounts serviced in these villages.	Amount outstand- ing (in Crores of Rupees.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	5,333	4,17,696	103.11	
2. Assam	1,108	13,377	1.63	
3. Bihar	2,647	59,235	8.78	
4. Gujarat	1,833	21,195	9.47	
5. Haryana	1,361	25,688	7.64	
6. Himachal Pradesh	821	9,953	1.09	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	155	1,726	0.21	
8. Karnataka	3,389	98,892	23.90	
9. Kerala	845	1,02,228	6.68	
10. Maharashtra	2,703	68,935	26.11	
11. Manipur	145	2,396	0.42	
12. Madhya Pradesh	4,122	32,952	9.63	
13. Meghalaya	94	4,004	0.39	
14. Nagaland	24	312	0.01	
15. Orissa	1,758	71,892	7.00	
16. Punjab	2,051	38,810	11.08	
17. Rajasthan	3,544	38,165	11.73	
18. Tamil Nadu	2,202	1,18,665	16.00	
19. Tripura	1,087	17,404	1.02	
20. Uttar Pradesh	9,878	1,99,456	27.90	
21. West Bengal	9,484	1,70,761	21.52	
22. Arunachal Pradesh	10	20	Negligible	
23. Chandigarh	4	19	0.01	
24. Delhi	142	2,611	0.66	

1	2	3	4	5
25. Goa, Daman & Diu.	.	112	2,219	0.35
26. Mizoram.	.	1	1 Negligible	
27. Pondicherry.	.	65	4,410	0.88
		54,918	15,23,022	297.21

II. Bank Group-wise

Bank Group	No. of villages	No. of direct A/C.	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
State Bank of India and Associate Banks.	21,049	7,13,854	144.29
Nationalized Banks.	31,582	6,04,427	117.84
Other Banks.	2,337	1,74,731	35.08
TOTAL	54,918	15,23,022	297.21

Master Plan for Tourism sent by States

2756. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States who have sent Master Plans for Tourism;

(b) the names of such States and the allocations likely to be met from the Centre; and

(c) the names of those States which have not submitted their plans?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). All the State Governments/Union Ter-

ritories were requested to undertake a Tourism potential survey of their area and have a perspective plan prepared for the development of tourist centres of local, domestic and international importance. Such perspective plans have been received from all States/Union Territories other than Punjab, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra-Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

As follow up, a Conference of all the State Tourism Ministers' was held in November, 1978 in New Delhi where State Governments/Union Territories were requested to indicate two centres/schemes to be taken up for development in the Central Sector. The development of the centres which have

been so recommended will be taken up in consultation with the State Government subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83.

World Bank Loan Assistance for creation of Godown Capacity in the Country

2757. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has been sanctioned any loan assistance from the World Bank for the purpose of creating godown capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of loan and the details of projects for which this loan has been specifically sanctioned; and

(c) whether the NCDC, besides the above, has undertaken projects of godown construction in Haryana, U.P. and Orissa and if so, the details of these projects including proposed cost of these godowns?

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

(b) and (c). The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of 30 million U.S. \$ (about Rs. 25.80 crores) to the NCDC for implementing cooperative storage project involving construction of 8654 godowns with a storage capacity of 10.93 lakh tonnes in the State of Haryana, U.P. and Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.99 crores. The balance cost of the project will be met by the NCDC, the State Governments and the Societies concerned. Of these 8654 godowns, 1570 godowns with a storage capacity of 3.39 lakh tonnes will be constructed in Haryana, 4635 godowns

with a storage capacity of 4.60 lakh tonnes in U.P. and the remaining 2449 godowns (including rehabilitation of 1100 godowns) with a storage capacity of 2.94 lakh tonnes in Orissa. Financial assistance for construction of godowns under the World Bank project will be provided to the cooperatives in these 3 States from the current financial year i.e., 1978-79.

2. It is envisaged that the fresh storage programme in the above three States will now be sanctioned only under the World Bank Project. However, till 31st March, 1978, the NCDC approved a programme of construction of 644 rural and 271 marketing godowns with a capacity of 2,561 lakh tonnes in Haryana, 3581 rural and 234 marketing godowns with a capacity of 5,075 lakh tonnes in Uttar Pradesh and 1030 rural and 322 marketing godowns with a capacity of 2,099 lakh tonnes in Orissa. The spill over assistance for these godowns for an amount of Rs. 183.609 lakhs in U.P. and Rs. 135.892 lakhs in Orissa will be provided under the normal storage programmes of the National Cooperative Development Corporation. There is no spill over assistance envisaged for godowns assisted in Haryana.

Collection of Excise and Custom Duties

2758. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimated revenues to be collected from Excise and Custom duties in the first Budget of present Government;

(b) how much was collected from excise and Custom duties and how much was the shortfall; and

(c) who are the main defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SATISH AGARWAL: (a) to (c). The actual realisations under Union Excise duties (including cesses in respect of coal, salt, rubber, iron ore, crude, limestone and dolomite), and Customs duties during the year 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 6271.61 crores (net) or 99.2 per cent of the combined Sanctioned Budget Estimates of Rs. 6321.68 crores (net). The shortfall of 0.8 per cent cannot be said to be significant considering the size of the total revenues collected and the range of goods involved.

Exchange of soiled notes at Reserve Bank of India

2759. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and guidelines for getting torn and soiled notes exchanged at Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a write up in the *Times of India* of 12th February, 1979 regarding problem being faced for getting torn notes exchanged; and

(c) Government's reaction to such problems faced by individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975 contain the rules prescribing the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the payment of soiled or mutilated notes can be made.

(b) Yes, Sir. The defective note of Rs. 50 tendered by Shri Spence at Reserve Bank's New Delhi Office was not exchangeable under Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975 because it was so torn that as required under these Rules "a substantial portion of each serial prefix and in either case a majority of the digits in each

of the two matching numbers" could not be identified in one undivided piece or two undivided pieces. The position was personally explained in detail to the tenderer.

(c) With a view to mitigating the difficulties which appear to be experienced by the general public despite the issue of the Note Refund Rules 1975, or those arising from the said rules, the Reserve Bank is examining how best these rules could be further revised, simplified and liberalised. The question of, and the extent to which, the public sector banks could be authorised to accept in payment or for exchange the mutilated notes is also being examined by the Reserve Bank.

Payment of Tax by Foreign Companies

2760. **SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total tax paid by the foreign companies for the last three years;

(b) arrears, if any, to be collected; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to presently available information, the taxes paid by the foreign companies

during the last three financial years are as under:—

Financial Year	Tax paid by foreign companies
	(Rs. in crores)
1975-76	47.14
1976-77	52.35
1977-78	81.97

(b) According to presently available information, the tax in arrears against foreign companies as on 31-3-78 is as under:—

Tax in arrears	Rs. 3.59 crores
Demands created but not fallen due for collection	Rs. 23.97 crores
(c) Tax in arrears cannot be fully recovered at a given point of time, <i>inter alia</i> for the following reasons:—	(a) the total amount of arrears of tax to be realised as on 31st March, 1978;
(i) amounts pending settlement of double income-tax relief;	(b) of the above, how much recovery is stayed by Courts;
(ii) amount covered by protective assessments;	(c) the names of the assessees who still owe Rs. 1 crore and over of tax payment together with the particulars of the year when tax demand was raised; and
(iii) amounts disputed in appeals etc.	(d) the steps taken to recover these arrears of tax?

Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, various steps provided under the Income-tax Act are being taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned to collect/reduce these tax arrears.

Tax Arrears

2761. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(i) Tax in Arrears	Rs. 633.53 crores
(ii) Demand created but not fallen due for collection	Rs. 356.34 crores
(b) A sum of Rs. 136.35 crores as on 31st March, 1978 was stayed/kept in abeyance by the following authorities including courts and this amount is included in the figures of demand not fallen due for collection furnished in part (a) of the question:—	

Name of the Authority	Amount stayed/Kept in abeyance
(In crores of Rs.)	
(a) By courts	22.33
(b) Under section 243 (2) (applications to Settlement Commission)	7.09
(c) By Tribunal	4.09
(d) By Income-tax Authorities	102.82

(c) and (d). The requisite information as on 28-2-79 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Amount of Tax written off by Income-Tax Department

2762. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tax written off by the Income-tax Department

during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the parties (together with the amount written off) whose arrears of tax were above Rs. 50,000/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The amount of tax written off during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given below:—

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Year	Income tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax	Estate Duty	Total
1975-76	5.32	—	Not available	—	5.32
1976-77	9.79	0.19	Nil	0.05	10.03
1977-78	11.66	0.15*	—**	Nil*	11.81*

*Figures provisional.

**Figure below Rs. 50,000 om itted.

(b) The Commissioners of Income-tax have full powers to write off arrears of tax demands. However, they are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes before writing off the demands involving over Rs. 10 lakhs in the income-tax

cases and over Rs. 5 lakhs in other cases. Information in respect of cases in which prior administrative approval was given during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 for write off of tax demands is readily available and is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(b) Particulars of cases, involving arrears of Income-tax amounting to over Rs. 10 lakhs, written off with the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

S. No.	Name of the assessee	Amount written off
		1975-76
1	M/s. Commercial Yarn Trading Co.	61,72,250
2	Shri S.T. Shah	31,16,735
3	M/s. Mathuradas Ramdas	10,44,019
4	M/s. Sankalchand G. Shah & Co.	33,11,883
5	Shri T.M. Karundio	13,36,741
6	M/s. Parveen Brothers (Firm)	17,46,675
7	Shri Bhogi Lal Mehta	10,74,392
8	M/s. Chimanlal Popatlal Minawala	17,31,847
9	Shri S. D. Morarka	54,71,134
10	Shri Gopal Narain Seth	15,96,568
11	Shri Abdul Razak Ahmed	1,388196
TOTAL FOR 1975-76		2,79,90,440
		1976-77
1	Shri Nagindas G. Shah	13,67,509
2	Shri Jaishankar Gaurishankar	12,62,180
3	Shri Jivanlal Lallubhai (Deed.)	10,59,412
4	M/s. New Era Textile (P) Ltd.	22,62,635
5	M/s. East Asia Trading Corporation	17,55,982
6	Shri H.H. Srimat Sardanandji	25,54,665
7	M/s. Jaipuria Brothers	14,24,361
8	M/s. Gudughat Mines	13,79,392
TOTAL FOR 1976-77		1,33,66,136
		1977-78
1	Shri Sankalchand G. Shah	21,42,737
2	M/s. Shri Gopal Vasdev	17,56,612
3	M/s. R.R. Agarwal (P) Ltd.	10,47,066
4	M/s. R.R. Loiya Sons	16,79,355
5	M/s. Ramkrishan Ramnath (RF)	25,38,822
6	M/s. Ramkrishan Ramnath (HUF)	15,28,387

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee	Amount written off
7	Shri Banwarilal Loiya (HUF)	8,45,086
8	Late Shri Radhakrishan Loiya	12,71,774
9	Shri Pakhar Singh	1,83,61,988
10	Shri R.P. Saha	55,53,433
11	Shri B.P. Patel	1,57,60,817
TOTAL FOR 1977-78		5,24,80,197

Statement

Particulars of cases, involving arrears of other direct taxes amounting to over Rs. 5 Lakhs, written off with the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee	Amount written off
		Rs.
		1975-76
		Nil
		1976-77
1	Shri Abdul Razak Ahmed Saheb.	8,57,862 (Wealth-tax)
		1977-78
		Nil.

Abolition of Sales Tax in Delhi

2763. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish sales tax in Delhi who have agreed to its abolition;

(b) if so, when it will be abolished; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). In January, 1978, the Executive Councillor (Lab.), Delhi Administration had forwarded a resolution passed by the Metropolitan Council on 28th December, 1977 seeking abolition of sales tax in the Union territory of Delhi and its replacement by additional excise duty. Since sales tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the abolition of sales tax and its replace-

ment by excise duty can be achieved on an all India basis only with the consent of the State Governments. The proposal was, therefore, discussed with the Chief Ministers of States who have so far shown lack of enthusiasm to it. This is a matter which has to be pursued with the States with patience and perseverance. It will not be possible to abolish sales tax in Delhi alone and replace it by additional excise duty as such a course would lead to administrative and other complications.

Simplification of procedure regarding loan from Banks and Financial Institutions

2764. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks and other financial institutions take a long time in sanctioning bank loans though Government has repeatedly declared that the procedure has been simplified;

(b) are Government aware of the fact that a lot of corruption is rampant

in sanctioning the bank loans and the delay is made intentionally;

(c) is it also a fact that new objections are pointed out at different times and not once when the application for loan is submitted;

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to expedite the loans so that the industrial and agricultural growth may increase; and

(e) the figures of loan applications which were made for more than a year, but the loan has not been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). The performance of public sector banks is periodically reviewed by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and measures initiated to ensure that loan applications particularly for the small borrowers, are expeditiously disposed of. Instructions have been issued to the banks to dispose of loan applications upto Rs. 10,000/- within a period of 3-4 weeks and applications above Rs. 10,000/- within a period of 3 months from the date of receipt of such applications. Procedures and forms have also been simplified for loans to the smaller and weaker sections of the community.

Though the disposal of loan applications is kept under constant review at various levels by the banks, the present data reporting system does not provide for information being collected in this regard according to the periods for which the loan applications are pending. Whenever, specific instances of delay in disposal of applications are brought to the notice of the Government and Reserve Bank of India, the same are also investigated and corrective measures taken.

IA flights from Delhi to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

2765. SHERZ KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights from Indian Airlines to and fro Delhi to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay in a day;

(b) how many flights were late in the last three months;

(c) how many flights were cancelled in the last three months;

(d) what was the maximum time of delay in any flight in these 4 cities; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to see that the flights run in time?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Indian Airlines operates the following daily direct flights to and from Delhi to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay:

Sector	No. of flights
Delhi/Madras	1
Madras/Delhi	1
Delhi/Calcutta	2
Calcutta/Delhi	2
Delhi/Bombay	4
Bombay/Delhi	4

(b) Of the services operated from Delhi to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, 143 flights in November, 1978, 219 in December, 1978 and 307 in January, 1979 were delayed.

(c) Only one flight was cancelled.

(d) The maximum delay to any flight in these 4 cities during the period November 1978 to January, 1979 was 17 hours 20 minutes to flight No. IC: 186 on Delhi/Bombay sector. This abnormal delay was due to the fact that the aircraft schedule to operate the service was bird-hit and had to be changed.

(e) Every effort is being made both by Government and the Corporation to effect improvement and observe punctuality. All controllable/avoidable delays are regularly reviewed for remedial action. It is also the constant endeavour of the Corporation to minimise the delays while ensuring highest standard of flight safety. Besides, I had also series of discussions with the Management and Associations concerned. There has been slight improvement in the on-time performance and the position is likely to improve further in the months to come.

Supply of Urdu, Hindi and other Language papers in Air India and Indian Airlines flights

2766. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that the services in Air India and Indian Airlines have been deteriorating every day;

(b) how many complaints have been received by Government in the last one year;

(c) give the broad details of the complaints and the action taken on them;

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to improve the snacks and the food supplied to the passengers;

(e) why no periodicals and magazines are given to the passengers; and

(f) is it a fact that some Urdu, Hindi and other language papers are not supplied in the flight and if yes, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Out of 9,46,260 (during January-November, 1978) and about 5 million (in 1978) passengers who travelled by

Air-India and Indian Airlines respectively, there were only 1,871 and 1,609 complaints regarding services offered by the two Corporations. Complaints generally are about the following items:—

- reservations
- inadequate airport handling
- quantity and quality of food
- staff behaviour
- mishandling of baggage
- inflight service
- delay to flights
- aircraft cleanliness
- hotel accommodation, etc.

Each complaint is investigated and suitable corrective action taken wherever necessary.

(d) The following steps have been taken to improve the quality of food/snacks:

—Contracts are awarded to the caterers of repute; and

—A constant watch is kept on supplies to ensure quality control.

(e) Due to short duration of Indian Airlines' flights, it is not considered necessary to place magazines/periodicals on board the flights.

In Air-India, during the flights, magazines/periodicals are provided for the use of passengers.

(f) No, Sir. In addition to English newspapers Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Tamil, Gujarati language papers are regularly placed on board the aircraft of both the Airlines. Indian Airlines also provides Bengali newspaper on their flights.

Committee on Airport Congestion

2767. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Committee on Airport congestion headed by Shri P. C. Lal has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made therein; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to those recommendations?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee relate to the following:

(i) Provision of an access to the domestic holding area from the international wing at Bombay airport;

(ii) Modification of heavy cargo area in the new cargo complex at Bombay airport for use as domestic gulf passenger terminal;

(iii) Ordering of ground handling equipment for gulf terminal by Air-India;

(iv) Removal of old control tower building and extension of the international arrival hall at Delhi airport;

(v) Possible extension of main terminal building at Delhi at both air and city side;

(vi) Full manning of the immigration counters at international airports;

(vii) Repositioning of the officers of the Protectorate of emigrants outside the terminal building for clearance of passengers prior to their purchase of tickets; and

(viii) Abolition of health-checks presently in force for arriving passengers.

(c) Some of the recommendations of the Committee are already in the process of implementation.

Guidelines for investments by L.I.C.

2768. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for the investments by Life Insurance Corporation of India in the undertakings of different sectors;

(b) whether any percentage has been allotted to each sector; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount invested by L.I.C. during the last five years starting from 1973-74, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b) The pattern for investment of the accretions to the controlled fund of

the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been laid down as under:—

Socially Oriented Sector

(i) In Central Government securities, not less than	25%
(ii) In Central Government securities and State Govt. securities including Government guaranteed marketable securities [including (i) above], not less than	50%
(iii) In socially oriented sector including public sector, cooperative sector, housing building by policyholders, Own Your Home Scheme [including (ii) above], not less than	75%

Other Investments

(iv) In private corporate sector	10%
(v) Loans to policyholders	8%
(vi) Construction and acquisition of immoveable property	2%
(vii) Funds in pipeline not available for investment	5%
	TOTAL
(c) A statement is annexed.	25%
	100%

Statement

The gross fresh investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78

(In crores of Rupees)

Sector	Gross investments made during				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(i) Central Government Securities	119.90	144.54	151.16	172.41	228.21
(ii) State Government securities including Government guaranteed marketable securities	89.66	120.86	109.32	127.19	144.49
(iii) Other socially oriented investments including loans for housing, electrification, water supply and sewerage, construction of industrial sheds and sugar cooperative societies	155.95	171.45	168.30	183.50	207.87
(iv) Private corporate Sector	20.61	44.43	27.63	50.06	66.61
(v) Policy loans	15.83	28.02	30.88	27.79	50.73
(vi) House property and land in India	2.65	2.71	2.94	2.79	0.53
TOTAL :	404.60	512.01	490.93	563.68	693.44

Note : The figures furnished in respect of item Nos. (v) and (vi) above are net investments.

**Companies who have not observed
Excise and Customs Laws**

2769. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials in Customs and Excise departments found guilty of collaborating with the offenders during the current year and the action taken by the respective departments thereof;

(b) the number of companies who have not observed the Excise and Customs laws and were tried and penalty imposed on them; and

(c) the names of those companies who have paid more than rupees one lakh penalty during the last five years and the amount of penalty realised thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL). (a) The information about the number of employees of the Customs and Central Excise Department who were found during the current year i.e. between 1-1-79 and 1-3-79, to have been guilty of being concerned in or having abetted the offences against the Customs, Central Excise, Narcotics and Gold Control laws or having colluded with the offenders in the commission of such offences, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Posts lying vacant in Excise
Department**

2770. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training Centres, the period of training and the amount spent on training purposes in regard to the Excise Department;

(b) what steps are being taken to bring efficiency in this department;

(c) how many officer's posts were lying vacant in this department as on 31st December, 1978; and

(d) the number of officials provided with residential accommodation in all the metropolitan cities, in the department?

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

**Interest earned on Foreign Exchange
Reserves**

2771. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) foreign exchange reserves as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) the details of the above amount held in different currencies;

(c) the amount of interest earned on the investment of foreign exchange during the last year, ending on 31st March, 1978 and the expectation for the current year, ending on 31st March, 1979 and the percentage thereof; and

(d) any appreciation or depreciation of foreign exchange reserves, if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) As on 31st December, 1978, the foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights) amounted to Rs. 4890.35 crores.

(b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the Central banks, the information on the investment of foreign exchange reserves is not divulged as it would not be in the public interest.

(c) The amounts of interest and discount earned on foreign exchange reserves for the Reserve Bank of India's accounting year ended 30th June, 1978 and the half year ended 31st December, 1978 were Rs. 315.53 crores and Rs. 214.68 crores respectively representing an average rate of earning per annum amounting to 6.32 per cent and 7.70 per cent respectively.

(d) The International monetary system is characterised by floating of the major currencies. As such upward and downward movement in the value of foreign currencies and resultant movements in the rupee value of the assets is a continuous process. The Reserve Bank of India periodically revalues the foreign exchange reserves in order that the current value of the assets is reflected in its books. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the amounts of the appreciation/depreciation resulting from such revaluations.

Action taken on Suspect Declarations while tendering Devalued High Denomination Currency

2772. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the specific action taken and punishment given in such of the cases as have been finalised in regard to suspect declarations while tendering devalued high denomination currency; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in finalising all such cases, considering the importance of expedition in such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Information presently available regarding enquiries being conducted by the Income-tax Authorities indicates:

Assessments have so far been completed in respect of 244 declarations involving a sum of Rs. 18.65 lakhs resulting in tax effect of Rs. 11.02 lakhs. Penalty proceedings for concealment of income have been initiated wherever called for.

2. It has already been decided to launch prosecution in five cases involving declaration of High Denomination Notes. Prosecution potential in the other cases in which the source of the amount tendered is not satisfactorily explained is being examined.

3. To safeguard the interests of revenue, the amount tendered has been attached by resort to the provisions of Section 281B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in appropriate cases.

(b) The demonetisation took place in January, 1978. Therefore, depending upon the accounting period of the assessee, the source of the amount tendered has to be considered in the course of proceedings relating to 1978-79 or 1979-80 assessment year. The said proceedings have to be completed within the limitation period stipulated in the Income-tax Act. This is ordinarily two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. The Income-tax Authorities have been advised to process these cases without any avoidable delay.

International Congress on Oilseeds and Oils Inaugurated by Prime Minister in New Delhi

2773. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of discussions that took place and the positive technological advances recorded in the International Congress on Oilseeds and

oils inaugurated by the Prime Minister in New Delhi on 9th February, 1979; and

(b) the number and names of foreign and Indian delegations which took part in the deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The International Congress on Oilseeds and Oils, in its February 1979 Session at New Delhi is reported to have discussed the various aspects concerning vegetable oils and fats including:

- (i) agronomy of oilseeds;
- (ii) newer sources of oils and fats and the utilisation and possibilities of value added products;
- (iii) deep-frying and storage characteristics of edible oils and fats like cottonseed, groundnut, sunflower seed oils, vanaspati etc.;
- (iv) analytical techniques in the field of oils and fats and quality control aspects;
- (v) biosynthesis, metabolism, nutrition and toxicological aspects of edible oils and fats;
- (vi) process technology and product development; and
- (vii) appropriate technology for developing countries.

Besides presentation of 150 papers on above aspects, 14 plenary lectures were delivered by eminent scientists and managers from India and abroad. The major positive technological advances recorded in the Congress, *inter alia*, include:

(i) Demand-supply studies for vegetable oils and ways and means of reducing the gap between demand and supply;

(ii) Identifying the potential of the exploitable indigenous oilseed wealth;

(iii) Rationalisation of the food laws in the context of the constraints within the country;

(iv) Technological possibilities of newer and hitherto unexploited oilseeds/oil-bearing material;

(v) Innovation in process development in India and abroad; and

(vi) Appropriate technology for developing countries.

(b) Delegations from 22 foreign countries, along with representatives from 35 categories of Indian institutions (as per the enclosed list), took part in the deliberations of the Congress.

Statement

List of delegations that took part in the deliberations

A. Foreign

1. Australia
2. Bangladesh
3. Belgium
4. Canada
5. Chile
6. Fiji
7. Greece
8. Hungary
9. Iraq
10. Iran
11. Italy
12. Japan
13. Malaysia
14. Netherlands
15. France
16. Poland
17. Sweden
18. Switzerland
19. Turkey
20. U.K.
21. U.S.A.
22. West Germany

NOTE: Representatives of each foreign country has been shown as one delegation.

B. Indian

1. State Trading Corporation of India.
2. Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India.
3. Indian Vanaspati Producers' Association
4. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
5. Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation, Government of India.
6. Department of Agriculture, Government of India.
7. Directorate General of Technical Development.
8. Central/State Health Laboratories.
9. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.
10. Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
11. Indian Agricultural Research Institute.
12. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
13. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
14. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
15. Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur.
16. National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi.
17. National Industrial Development Corporation, New Delhi.
18. Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
19. All India Cottonseed Crushers' Association.
20. The Solvent Extractors' Association.
21. Minor Oilseed Producers' Association, Calcutta.
22. Minor Oils and Oilseed Processors' Association, Bombay.
23. Soyabean Processors' Association of India.
24. Indian Soap and Toiletries Manufacturers' Association.
25. Delhi Administration.

26. Machinery Manufacturers/Suppliers.
27. Cooperative League of U.S.A.
28. State Agricultural Universities.
29. Protein Foods and Nutrition Association of India.
30. Indian Universities.
31. Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
32. Academic and Research Institutions.
33. Non-Edible Oil and Soap Industries' Association
34. Industry.
35. Others.

Changing of Good Notes in place of Mutilated Notes

2774. SHRI HALIMUDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that officials of Reserve Bank, New Delhi and other branches of R.B.I. take long period to change good notes in place of mutilated notes;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to make the exchange of notes easier in the R.B.I.;

(c) whether treasury officers will be asked not to delay exchange for more than 40 days; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Ordinarily officials of the Reserve Bank do not take long period to exchange good notes in place of mutilated ones. But when a number of mutilated notes are received from one individual, the scrutiny of all these notes before disposing of such an individual's claim may take a long time. Again, when there is an unusual rush in the receipt of mutilated notes, a long time may be taken.

(b) The arrears position is reviewed periodically and additional staff sanctioned whenever necessary for coping up with the receipts and their expeditious disposal.

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India officers have been instructed to ensure that payment of mutilated notes is made within a reasonable time. This, as explained above, depends upon the volume of work involved and the staff sanctioned. It, therefore, varies from office to office and from time to time in the same office. Accordingly, it may not be practicable to prescribe a particular time limit for the disposal of the claims.

Flight connection for Purnea and Saharsa District of Bihar

2775. SHRI HALIMUDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect Purnea and Saharsa District of Bihar with Indian Airlines Flights at least twice a week; and

(b) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir, as all the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines are fully committed to the existing schedule of operations.

Impact of out-go of technically qualified Personnel of I.T.D.C. Hotels

2776. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent most of the expertise and technically qualified personnel in the ITDC Hotels being taken away by the private hotels in higher emoluments has affected per-

formance of the public sector hotels; and

(b) what steps Government propose to stop this practice and to provide better service conditions to the professionally qualified personnel in public sector hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A few experienced and technically qualified hotel executives have left the service of the I.T.D.C. during 1978 to better their own prospects. Such exodus of personnel is not uncommon. It has not affected the performance of I.T.D.C. hotels.

(b) Steps taken to discourage exodus of such personnel from I.T.D.C. include progressive promotion policy, career development, training schemes, etc.

Wage review committee is also looking into the wage structure for the employees of the hotel and catering establishments of the I.T.D.C.

Anomaly in Wage Structure of LIC

2777. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to remove the anomaly in the wage structure of the Life Insurance Corporation Employees; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the anomalies existing in the emoluments payable to Class III employees and Class I Officers of the LIC on common pay ranges. These anomalies have developed

mainly because of the difference in the DA formula applicable to them. The basic solution to this problem has, therefore, to be found through a revision in the DA formula applicable to Class III and IV employees.

The wage agreement between the LIC Management and Class III and IV employees having expired in March, 1977 negotiations have to be conducted to work out a new wage agreement. Since removal of the anomalies through a wage settlement was expected to take quite sometime Government decided to grant interim monetary relief ranging between Rs. 75/- and Rs. 250/- p.m. at various pay levels to officers of the LIC. Though the ceiling of Rs. 2400/- (Basic pay + Dearness allowance + Adjustment allowance + Interim relief) continues to be operative, the officers stagnating at this ceiling have also been granted relief of Rs. 100/- each p.m. The interim relief so given will be set off against the future revision in the scale of pay and allowances.

Following the grant of interim relief, as mentioned above, Class I officers of the LIC have withdrawn their agitation.

Export of Sub-standard Quality of Garments to Japan

2778. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that garments exported to Japan are of sub-standard quality; and

(b) if so, the necessary action taken against such firms exporting sub-standard garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). According to a recent

Report brought out by the Trade Development Authority on the Contract promotion programme for Readymade Garments in Japan, complaints generally made about Indian suppliers relate to non-adherence to the sample which has been approved and non-adherence to the delivery time. While all efforts are to be made to maintain quality and delivery schedule, amicable settlement has been reported in a number of cases between the parties involved.

Foreign Hostesses remain in I.A. service even after Marriage

2779. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY.

SHRI DALPAT SINGH

PARASTE:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign hostess serving in Indian Air lines can retain her job even after her marriage while Indian hostess can not serve after her marriage; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). According to the amended Regulations, any air hostess may marry after putting in four years' service. There are no foreign Hostesses in the employment of Indian Airlines.

Assets of Foreign Banks

2780. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the assets of each of the foreign banks operating in India; and

if so, the details regarding the profits earned by each bank during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ZULFIQUAR UELAH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the book value of the assets of all the foreign banks operating in India as on 31st December, 1977, and their profits/losses for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is attached.

Statement

The book value of the assets of the foreign banks operating in India as on 31-12-77 and their profits for the years 1975, 1976, 1977.

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Bank value of assets as on 31-12-77 in crores of Rs.	Published 1975	net profits 1976	in lakhs of Rs for 1977
1.	American Express International Banking Corporation. . .	94.70	92	100	—20 (Loss)
2.	Algemene Bank Nederland N. V. . .	21.31	20	32	36
3.	Bank of America . . .	82.74	59	84	30
4.	Bank of Tokyo. . .	29.98	—29 (Loss)	18	32
5.	Banque Nationale de Paris. . .	30.26	11	10	2
6.	British Bank of the Middle East. . .	30.14	27	43	43
7.	Charter d Bank . . .	169.48	72	54	64
8.	Citi Bank . . .	122.55	103	53	10
9.	Grindlays Bank Ltd. . .	511.96	126	293	261
10.	Mitsui Bank Ltd. . .	6.68	3	2	8
11.	Mercantile Bank Ltd. . .	128.71	43	51	62
12.	Sonali Bank . . .	0.56	—1 (Loss)	—1 (Loss)	1

Aid from Britain

2781. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI RAJ NARAIAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain will give to India Rupees 232 crores as aid during 1979-80;

(b) if so, whether India has signed any agreement with Britain in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the main features of the agreement; and

(d) how this aid is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Aid to India for 1979-80 will be pledged by U.K. at the next meeting of Aid India Consortium likely to be held in June, 1979.

However, U.K. has extended assistance of Rs. 232 crores for 1978-79 agreement for which was signed on 25th January, 1979. The entire amount of aid is in the form of grants and available for financing imports of goods and services of UK origin. An amount of £75 million is earmarked for large value projects, while that of £60 million is for imports for maintenance purposes, the balance of £10 million being available for import requirements of coal and power sectors. Drawals of this aid will continue in 1979-80 and subsequent years.

Coordination between Commercial Banks and term lending Institutions

2782. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has set up a Committee to consider issues relating to the coordination between commercial banks and

term lending institutions on an ~~as~~ ^{De-} ~~rect~~ basis;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) the main purpose of this committee; and

(d) to what extent its formation will be useful for the commercial banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the decision taken on the recommendation of the Inter-institutional Group on Co-ordination of the Lending Operations of Term Lending Institutions and Commercial Banks (The Bhuchar Committee), a Standing Co-ordination Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank.

(b) The names of the Members of the Committee are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d). The Committee will provide a standing forum for sorting out the problems that may arise in the course of implementation of the recommendations of the Group. Besides, the Committee is expected to look into any other co-ordination issue as may be referred to it by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The formation of the Committee will secure better co-ordination between banks and term lending institutions.

Statement

Members of the Standing Co-ordination Committee to consider issues pertaining to co-ordination between banks and term lending institutions on an on-going basis.

1. Dr. K. S. Krishnaswamy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India	Chairman
2. Shri M. R. Sheoff, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division), New Delhi	Member
3. Shri G. V. Rama Krishna, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi	
4. Shri M. R. B. Punja, Executive Director, Industrial Development Bank of India, Bombay	"
5. Shri P. C. D. Nambiar, Chairman, State Bank of India, Bombay	"
6. Shri R. C. Shah, Chairman, Bank of Baroda, Bombay	"
7. Shri C. E. Kamath, Chairman, Canara Bank, Bangalore	"
8. Shri R. V. Raman, Chairman, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Calcutta	"
9. Shri S. K. Datta, Chairman, West Bengal Financial Corporation, Calcutta	"
10. Shri A. K. Bhuchar, Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay	"
11. Kum. N. K. Ambegaokar, Adviser, Credit Planning & Banking Development Cell, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay	"
12. Dr. N. A. Majumdar, Adviser, Economic Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay	"
13. Shri K. B. Chore, Additional Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay	"

Committee for Asia for Development of Civil Aviation and Airport Construction

2783. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAA (International Civil Air Ports Association) is considering a proposal to set up a new Committee for Asia under the Chairmanship of India (IAAI-International Airports Authority of India) for development of civil aviation and air port construction;

(b) whether such a resolution was passed in the 18th Annual Congress of ICAA in South America during November, 1978 (last week); and

(c) if so, the decision taken by IAAI in this respect and the objectives to be served thereby?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) International Civil Airports Association has a proposal under consideration to set up an Asian Regional office with its Headquarters in New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion to the Cadre of Head Clerks from Tax Assistants in Income Tax Department

2784. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tax Assistants' Cadre on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee has been created in the Income Tax Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Cadre of Tax Assistants is an intermediary cadre between those of U. D. Cs. and Head Clerks;

(c) whether the Tax Assistant's post carries higher duties and responsibilities than those entrusted to UDCs;

(d) whether the promotion to the Cadre of Head Clerks is being made from Tax Assistants Cadre; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (i) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Promotion to the cadre of Head Clerk is made from UDC's cadre and Tax Assistants are also considered by virtue of their seniority in the basic cadre i.e. U.D.C. The matter will be reviewed when posts of Tax Assistants are made permanent.

Export of sub-standard Goods

2785. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received regarding export of sub-standard goods from India during 1977 and 1978 and from which country;

(b) whether the Current system of self-certification is working well; and

(c) whether Government are considering to introduce a bill providing rigorous punishment for exporters guilty of sub-standard goods?

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

(a) A statement indicating the number of quality complaints received during the year 1977-78 and April, 1978 to October, 1978 is enclosed.

(b) At present, two systems of inspection viz. consignment-wise inspection and in-process quality control are in force. Besides, a self-certification scheme under the provisions of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(c) With a view to provide effective deterrents to export of sub standard goods, it is proposed to amend the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

Statement

Number of Quality Complaints received during the year 1977-78 and from April 1978 to October, 1978
No. of Quality Complaints

Country	1977-78	From April 1978 to October, 1978.
West Germany	3	6
Bangladesh	3	3
U. K.	6	1
Hongkong	3	1
Singapore	2	1
Belgium	4	..
Mauritius	1	..
Nepal	2	..
Canada	4	6
Sri Lanka	1	1
U.S.A.	1	1
Kenya	1	3
Japan	1	1
New Zealand	3	3
Switzerland	1	..
Iceland	1	..
Australia	1	..
Jordan	1	..
Italy	1	..
France	1	..
U.A.E.	1	7
Holland	1	..
Denmark	1	..
Burma	..	1
Nigeria	..	1
Egypt	..	2
Poland	..	1
Kuwait	..	2
Saudi Arabia	..	1
Tanzania	..	1
Pakistan	..	1
Malaysia	..	2
Taiwan	..	1
TOTAL	44	48

The above figures do not include
tions of Food Products by US
as follows:

1977-78	From April 1978 to October 1978
142	94

Steps Taken to meet Shortage of
Newsprint

4786. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the global shortage of newsprint;

(b) whether India needs over 2 lakhs metric tonnes of imported newsprint;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has made arrangements for sufficient import of newsprint at reasonable price; and

(d) what steps have Government taken to meet the shortage and the price-rise in the import of newsprint required by India?

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

(a) According to the market reports available with the STC there is no in-

dition of global shortage of newsprint at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. S.T.C. has entered into long term contracts for import of newsprint at reasonable prices. These contracts cover country's requirement of the newsprint for the next 4-5 years.

However, in cases of any limited shortfall due to unforeseen demand or delay, the S.T.C. arranges to make spot purchases of newsprint at competitive prices. S.T.C. also maintains adequate buffer stock to meet any contingency of sudden delay or shortfall.

समेकित शासीय विकास के लिये विकास बच्चों का उद्देश्य

2787. श्री युवराज : क्या उच्च व्रातान नंती तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 2000 विकास बच्चों को बालू बर्बं में समेकित शासीय विकास के लिये जुना गया है;

(ख) क्या बैंकों को, कहा गया है कि व्याज की वित्त विकास बच्चों वाली योजना का विस्तार करें और इस के अन्तर्गत जूहे हें; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विहार के उन बच्चों की जांचनी है जिन में यह योजना लालू की जायेगी और योजनाओं को ग्रोसाइजर बने के लिये जन को जून दर्वाज़ावाहा कर तक ही जायेगी और यदि मर्दी दो छह के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त विकास बच्चों राजस्व नंती (श्री चूलिकाराचलनाथ) : (क) जी है। जाप ही संचालित बोकारो के अलेक्ट्रो बच्चों में 300 प्रतिशत ज्ञानों में इह योजना को लालू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) विसेश व्याज दर बोकारो को और उचार बाजा दिया जाता है तथा वारिप्रिय बैंकों से कहा जाता है कि इह योजना के अन्तर्गत योजना बोकारो की बहावे तथा अन्तर्गत जूनतम 1/2 प्रतिशत को बहा कर अपने कुल जूहों का 1 प्रतिशत कर सें।

(ग) विहार में समेकित शासीय विकास के लिए 310 बच्चों का जनन किया गया है। 645, 50 लालू दर्वाजे की राजि, सहायता अनुदान के क्षेत्र में उचार बाकारार को दे ही जायी है। 38, 40 लालू दर्वाजे की दूरियाँ का बहावे ही इस्तेवान मिला का जूला है।

भारतीय व्यवस्था

2788. श्री युवराज : क्या उच्च व्रातान नंती तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की प्रथं व्यवस्था निरन्तर अधिक बच्चोंसे होती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या वही प्रथं व्यवस्था सब से उत्तम माली जाती है जो सासागरों/सम्भास के अधिकतम उपयोग में सहायक होती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय प्रथं व्यवस्था को कम बच्चोंसे होनाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपयोग करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

विवरणोंलव वे राज्य नंती (श्री तीर्थी प्रभावाल) :

(क) से (घ) जिस प्रकार से पिछले कुछ एक बच्चों में हमारे देश में कारबाह इन्हें सभा स्कॉलरी की रोकवाला, जी है शायद उस तक से भवा स्कॉलरी की रोकवाला का दावा दिया से बहुत बोंदे देख ही नहीं सकते। इस सुनिकाल से देखे जाने पर हम लगी अवध्यवस्था को मंहनी प्रथंव्यवस्था नहीं लग सकते हैं। तथापि देश के उपराज्य साधारणों को इस्तेवाल में साकार सौर से उपराज्य अम के साथन का, ऐसे लोगों में जैसे कि हुरि और सम्बद्ध कियाकालप और लूप तथा त्राम उपराज्य आदि में जो कि देश की जनता के जौनन यात्रा के लिए आकारमूर्त बोंदे हैं, उपयोग करके प्रथंव्यवस्था की कार्यक्रमता में बूँद करने की ओर जी यामा बूँदाइ है। इसी उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये हमारी शासीय योजना संबंधी नयी नीति को वयोवित दिया जाना की गई है।

भर्तोदय योजनाकाल के लिये बैंकों द्वारा जूह दिया जाना

2789. श्री युवराज : क्या उच्च व्रातान नंती तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विहार में भर्तोदय योजनाकाल के लिये बैंकों ने जूह दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या विहार के कुछ बच्चों में इत योजनाकाल के बासान बैंकों द्वारा जूह नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उच्च व्रातान नंती का प्रबन्ध वर्ष 31 जूलाई, 1979 तक पूरा किया जाना है; और यदि हाँ, तो उच्च व्रातान नंती का प्रबन्ध वर्ष 31 जूलाई दिये जाये हैं; और जिसके अन्तिम तिथि है, तो उच्च व्रातान नंती की नयी दिये जाये हैं।

विष संसाधन में राष्ट्र बंडी (सी बूटिकार) उत्तराह : (क) से (ग) : विहार लक्ष्मी ने बताया है कि भारत बार सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। धनवत्ता, सूचना मिली है कि बंडी ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के माध्यीन आप 37,298 परियारों को 28 फरवरी, 1979 तक 3.16 करोड़ रुपये के बहुत स्वीकृत किये हैं।

Financial Assistance from Public Sector Financial Institutions

2790. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the new norms on promoters' contribution that have been announced by the Government with respect to financial assistance from the public sector financial institutions;

(b) the quantum of increase in investment of large houses promoting new industrial projects or expansion schemes, in consequence of the implementation of the above norms; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance given by the public sector financial institutions to capital intensive industries in the light of new guidelines given to them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the revised norms on promoters' contribution and debt equity ratio in respect of projects promoted by Large Houses, which were laid down by Government in July, 1978. In terms of these guidelines the public financial institutions have been advised to maximise the level of contribution by promoters, in determining the financial pattern of new or expansion projects promoted by Large Houses. These guidelines also provide that the debt equity ratio in respect of such projects should be less favourable than for projects pro-

moted by other entrepreneurs, except in capital intensive industries requiring large investment. Besides promoters' contribution in the case of non-MRTP companies entering fields specified in appendix I of the Industrial Policy statement issued by Government on 2nd February, 1973 has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent for the first Rs. 25 crores of the project.

(b) After the issue of guidelines, All-India term lending institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have sanctioned Rs. 24.88 crores to new industries/expansion projects (excluding capital intensive projects) promoted by large houses.

(c) The financial assistance sanctioned after the issue of guidelines by Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to capital intensive industries where investment exceeds Rs. 10 crores amounts to Rs. 57.49 crores.

Re-Negotiation of International Coffee Agreement

2791. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coffee-producing countries have adopted a unified strategy for the re-negotiation of International Coffee Agreement; and

(b) if so, the present position of the International Coffee Agreement?

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

(a) and (b). 40 producing and 23 importing countries are signatories to the

International Coffee Agreement, which was signed in October, 1976. This is to be renegotiated in September, 1979. The Government of India is actively concerned about enlisting action in concert with the other bulk producing countries.

1978 में दक्षिण दिल्ली में आयकर के छोपे

2792. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1978 में आयकर विभाग ने दक्षिण दिल्ली में कुछ अहातों पर छोपे मारे थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और किन फर्मों को दोषी पाया गया और किन फर्मों के विशुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कम्पनियों सहित 20 फर्मों के व्यापारिक परिसरों, उन से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के द्वितीयी परिसरों और कुछ बैंक-लाकरों की तलाशियां ली गई थीं। पकड़े गए माल में, अन्य वस्तुओं के साथ साथ, 2.37 लाख रुपये की नकद रकम और 10.39 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित मूल्य के जवाहरत शामिल थे। लेखा बहियों और पकड़ी गई सामग्री की जांच पड़ताल तथा छानबीन जारी है। जांच पड़ताल के परिणामों के आधार पर यथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों का कार्यकरण

2793. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य में कितने सुपर बाजार कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक ने 1977-78 में कितना लाभ कमाया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष कनाट प्लेस सुपर बाजार में आनंदोलन किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे, और सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(घ) इस सुपर बाजार के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) सुपर बाजार कोआपरेटिव स्टोर लि 0, कनाट सर्केस, तीन बड़े बहु-विभागी भंडार तथा 40 लघु शाखायें चला रहा है। सुपर बाजार द्वारा शाखावार लेखा नहीं

रखा जा रहा है। इस के 1977-78 के लेखाओं की लखा परीक्षा की जा रही है। व्यय की अंतिम स्थिति का पता लखा परीक्षा पूरी होने के बाद चलगा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की मुख्य शिकायतें ये थीं—कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं की समाप्ति, उच्च पदों पर नये व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति और बवेजा अवार्ड को लाग करने के लिये कर्मचारियों की मांग। प्रत्रधकों द्वारा सेवा समाप्तिक आदेश वापिस ले लिये गये थे और अधिकातर मांगें परस्पर निपटा ली गई थीं। सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को आवासान दिया है कि सुपर बाजार के कार्यकरण को पुनर्वर्थस्थित करने तथा सुप्रवाही बनाते समय उन के साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं किया जायेगा।

(घ) सरकार ने सुपर बाजार की प्रबंध समिति का पनगठन किया है और कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के प्रबंधक इस की बिक्री बढ़ाने, अतिरिक्त फूटकर बिक्री केन्द्र खोलने, इस की कार्य तथा व्यापारिक क्रियाविधियों को युक्तियुक्त बनाने और साथ ही कुल खर्च, जिस में स्थापना तथा व्याज संबंधी व्यय भी शामिल है, को कम करने के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं।

नेशनल कंज्युमर्स कोआपरेटिव फैंडेरेशन लिमिटेड क अध्यक्ष के चुनाव में अपनायी जाने वाली प्रक्रिया

2794. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल कंज्युमर्स कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष के चुनाव में अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया क्या है और उस की कालावधि कितनी है;

(ख) इस विभाग में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आने वाले तथा स्वयं इस विभाग के अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इस संस्थान के कृत्य क्या हैं और 1978 में इस की क्या उपलब्धियां हैं; और

(घ) इस संस्थान की देश के किन स्थानों पर अपनी शाखायें हैं?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ के बोर्ड के निवाचित निदेशक अपने में से अध्यक्ष निर्वाचित करते हैं। अध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल निदेशक मंडल के कार्यकाल के साथ समाप्त होता है, जो तीन वर्ष है।

(ख) संघ में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों के नामों की सूची विभागीय अधिकारियों के साथ विवरण 'क' में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रत्यालय में रखा गया। दक्षिण संघ एल. टी.-4075/79]

(ग) संघ के कार्य (उद्देश्य)विवरण (ख) में दिये गये हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [प्रत्यालय में रखा गया। दर्जेय संघ एल. टी.-

4075/79] 30 जून, 1978 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष की संघ की उपलब्धियां संक्षेप में नीचे दी गयी हैं:—

लाख रुपये	
कुल वित्री	9104.88
सदस्य संस्थाओं को संरक्षण कटौती	60.00
हिस्सेदारों को लाभांश	10.10
आयकर (अनन्तिम)	19.80

संघ की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां विवरण 'ग' में दी गई हैं: जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या ए.ल. टी.—4075/79]

(घ) संघ की शाखायें बंबई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, अहमदाबाद, नागपुर, कटक, गोहाटी, पटना, हिसार, चंडीगढ़ और भिवानी में हैं ॥

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को बैंकों से ऋण

2795. श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मा: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्वतः नियोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) ऋण देने संबंधी नियम क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह): (क) से (ग) स्वयं नियोजित और शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है और बैंक उन के अर्थक्षम प्रस्तावों के लिये व्याज की रियायती दरों पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। इस श्रेणी के ऋणों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित की गई व्याज की न्यूनतम $12\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत की दर से भी छूट प्राप्त है।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में बैंकों से और आग्रह किया है कि वे सम्प्रतः वार्षिक आधार पर प्रति मास प्रति शाखा कम से कम दो अतिरिक्त ऋण-कर्ताओं की ऋण प्रवान करने का नियम रखें।

छ:बोइंग 737 विमान खरीदने की स्वीकृति

2798. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय ना विचार के बोइंग-737 विमानों की खरीद की स्वीकृति देने जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक विमान की लागत क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन विमानों की खरीद के लिए सरकार किसी विदेशी वित्तीय एजेंसी से ऋण प्राप्त करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो एजेंसी का नाम क्या है, ऋण की अदायगी की शर्तें क्या हैं और उसकी व्याज दर क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के 9.60 करोड़ रुपये प्रति विमान की अनुमानित लागत से दो बोइंग 737 विमानों की, जिनकी डिलीवरी 1980-81 में होगी, तथा 10.45 करोड़ रुपये प्रति विमान की अनुमानित लागत से 4 बोइंग 737 विमानों की, जिनकी डिलीवरी 1981-82 में होगी. खरीद के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रस्ताव के अनुमोदित हो जाने के बाद इन विमानों के लिये कोई जाने वाली वित्त व्यवस्था को अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में उड़ानों में विलम्ब के कारण यात्रियों की असुविधा

2799. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ानों में अत्यधिक विलम्ब होने के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उसकी सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) अक्टूबर, से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में 1977 की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की कितनी उड़ानों में विलम्ब हुआ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मासले में हवाई जहाजों में तकनीकी खराबी, मौसम की गड़बड़ी तथा स्टाफ (क्रू) के दृश्यों पर हाजिर न होने के कारण कितनी उड़ानों में विलम्ब हुआ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) जी हां। उड़ानों में देरी के कारण यात्रियों को निःसंदेह असुविधा होती है।

(ख) इन देरियों का मूल कारण मूल्यतः या तो प्रस्थान करने के स्टेजेन पर या मञ्चवर्ती स्थान पर

अथवा गतव्य स्थान पर खराब मौसम का होना है। क्योंकि अविरुद्ध विमान कई सैक्टरों पर परिवालन करते हैं, अतः एक स्थान पर देरी होने से सभी स्थानों पर देरी होती जाती है। इंडियन एयरलाइंस का एक बोइंग-737 विमान 17 दिसम्बर, 1978 को नष्ट हो गया था, परन्तु इसके बावजूद भी उसने सेवाओं का अपना वही स्तर बनाए रखा है।

सरकार तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस दोनों द्वि-स्थिति में सुधार करने तथा ठीक सम्पन्नालन करने का हर संभव प्रयत्न कर रही है। इस संबंध में प्रबन्धवर्ग तथा संवेदित एसोसिएशनों के साथ मैंने अनेक बार चर्चा भी की है।

(ग) और (घ). निम्नलिखित तालिका में इंडियन एयरलाइंस में द्वई देरियों का "कारण-वार" विश्लेषण दिया गया है:—

अक्टूबर से दिसंबर 1978	प्रतिशत	अक्टूबर से दिसंबर 1977	प्रतिशत
पथा समय उड़ानें	23376	21741	
विलंब से की गयी कुल उड़ानें	11770	50.35%	11836 54.44%
तकनीकी दोषों के कारण	445	1.90%	356 1.64%
खराब मौसम के कारण	529	2.26%	543 2.50%
विमान कार्मिकों की समस्याओं के कारण (देर से आना, बीमारी, एफ०डी० टी०एल० इत्यादि)	32	0.14%	32 0.15%
मन्त्र कारणों (परिणामी देरियों) के कारण	10764	46.05%	10905 50.18%

C.B.I. Enquiry against Shri I. P. Gupta, Member, Central Board of Direct Taxes

2800. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Central Vigilance Commissioner has recommended that departmental proceedings be initiated for imposition of major penalty against Shri I. P. Gupta Member, Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(b) the date on which this recommendation was received by the Ministry of Finance and the action thereon, if no action has so far been taken, the reasons for the delay may please be indicated;

(c) is it a fact that the secret enquiries were made by the C. B. I. against Shri I. P. Gupta at any point of time and what was their report;

(d) is it necessary that a formal case must be registered before the C.B.I. could undertake an enquiry against a Government official; and

(e) whether in the case of Shri I. P. Gupta, the C.B.I. had registered a case for enquiry or is conducted the enquiries without registering the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Certain allegations against Shri I. P. Gupta, Member, Central Board of Direct Taxes are the subject matter of correspondence with the Central Vigilance Commission. A final view is, however, yet to be taken. It will, therefore, not be in public interest to disclose at this stage, details in regard to the case.

(c) to (e). After making confidential verification, the C.B.I. did not register any case against Shri Gupta for formal inquiry or investigation.

Statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2844 dated 8-12-1978 re. New Places on Air Map of India

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): In the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2844 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 8th December, 1978 for the words please read "Purnea is not one of the 50 centres" in place of "Purnea is one of the 50 centres", a typographical error occurring in the 7th line of the reply.

This error did not immediately come to the notice of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. As soon as the error was detected, the action was initiated.

—
12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1975-76.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF CARDAMOM BOARD COCHIN FOR 1977-78, UNDER CARDAMOM ACT, 1965.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL). I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act, 1965.

REVIEW ON AND REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING BOMBAY FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, for the year 1977-78.

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 12th March, 1979, will consist of:—

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1979, by Shri Triloki Singh, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1979."

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1979 by Shri Triloki Singh, as passed by Rajya Sabha

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1979-80.

(3) Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1979-80

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1978-79.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.

(5) Discussion and voting on:

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79.

(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1976-77.

12.30 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Murder of a Jesuit Priest at Mokameh in Bihar

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, under rule 377 may I bring to the notice of the House a very sad and shocking news? The shocking and gruesome cold-blooded murder of a highly respected Jesuit Priest Fr. Francis Martinsek at Mokameh in Bihar has been widely reported in the Patna newspapers yesterday. Even today some of our national newspapers have carried full details of what was happening in that area. Fr. Thomas who was along with him in the dining room when the assailants numbering 25 barged in was shot at and is still in hospital with serious injuries. More than 4000 members of the Christian community from different parts of the States marched in silent protest to the Patna Secretariat day before yesterday against the rising incidents of such crimes against minorities, especially the Christian institutions. Also it is reported that Fr. Felix Farrel another Revered Priest was tied up, beaten and the mission property was looted at Amawaliva. Father Welzimiller was attacked at Sasaram and Father Mann was shot at and injured. At Mokameh Catholic Church, nuns had been target of attack. The convent was looted. Other cases took place at Basauni (Monghyr), Birlapur and Jehangabad. These are the devoted people who are running highly respected hospitals and humanitarian institutions. It is widely complained that

the concerned district authorities of the State Government have not taken any prompt action against the culprits of these heinous crimes. The murder of Fr. Rancis occurred on 24th February and in today's newspapers it is found that the police are still in confusion as to who exactly are the culprits and what exactly are the reasons. The feeling is fast spreading that the Christian priests, nuns and institutions are being systematically attacked. I request the Home Minister to take serious note and ask for immediate judicial inquiry and serious action from the State Government of Bihar as was requested by the silent demonstration and procession to the Patna Secretariat. The State Government of Bihar may be alerted about this.

I am glad to note, Sir, that you are also a product of a Jesuit college. In that context, may I request you humbly to immediately form and depute a cosmopolitan delegation of Members of Parliament to visit these districts in Bihar so that those running these institutions, the minority community, especially the Christians, will regain a feeling of confidence and security that the supreme Parliament of this country is concerned about their welfare. There is a wild allegation that the RSS is involved; I do not know. Only after the Home Minister has enquired about that and after you have kindly thought of sending a Parliamentary Delegation to this district we will go into the details of that.

12.05 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Special Courts Bill.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I have already moved my amendment Nos. 45 to 51, list No. 9. By your leave, I will speak on all of them, one by one.

Coming to my amendment No. 45, the first para of the Preamble reads:

“...offences committed by persons who have held high public or political offices in the country”

Here I want to omit the word “have”. I am not a stickler for words.

MR. SPEAKER: But a purist.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But, as I said yesterday, I want the proper word in the proper place. One of the greatest books in English literature, perhaps world literature, The *Bible*, begins with the sentence: In the beginning was the ‘Word’, and the word was with God and the word was ‘God’. Why go so far? Even in our Sanskrit, we have got a very expressive word, a meaningful word, *Shabda* *Brahma*, to describe the *Veda*. So *Shabda* is important. That is why I am emphasising this.

MR. SPEAKER You say it is a superfluous word

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It should be read with the next part of the sentence “during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency”. You do not say in English “who have held office in the past”; either you say “held office” or “had held office”. Because, if you kindly see clause 5 of the Bill, there the simple past tense has been used; in clause 5(1) it is said “by a person who held high public or political office in India”; the word “have” is not there. Therefore, I think it is more appropriate if the

word “have” is deleted. It would read better if you say “who held high public or political offices in the country”. I hope the Home Minister will have no difficulty, will have no hesitation, in accepting this simple amendment.

Then I come to my amendment No. 46, which suggests the substitution of the word “withdrawn” by “curtailed”. Sir, you were a Judge and you have judicial wisdom; you can decide this point yourself, whether the liberties were “withdrawn” or “curtailed”. Withdrawal of the liberty, I do not think is a correct expression; it does jar on one’s ears. My ears may not be perfect, but it does jar on my ears. I think the word “curtailed” would be better. If you all agree—the opposition also agree; they are all nodding their heads; I am happy to see that...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): They are nodding their heads to confirm your ears are alright.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You are perhaps judging them better than I do. So I do not want to waste the time of the House. All members, right, left and centre, seem to agree with this amendment.

Then I come to my amendment No. 47. I think what has bedevilled the drafting of the preamble is the Emergency Courts Bill of my hon. friend and colleague, Shri Ram Jethmalani, who is not here.

The draftsmen seem to have just mechanically copied whatever was there, perhaps fearing that any change made even in the drafting might go against the directive given by the Supreme Court while considering the reference by the Government. I suppose the Supreme Court did not bother about the drafting, but only looked into the content. Of course, drafting is important in legal enactments.

If you kindly see the Preamble as it is before the House, it reads: "strict censorship on the press was placed". This is somewhat poetic, or prose run mad. Sometimes the poetry of a poet-aster is said to be prose run mad. Instead of that, we can say "strict censorship was placed on the press". You could also have said, "judicial powers to a large extent were crippled", but there it is "judicial powers were crippled to a large extent." Therefore, my amendment, if it is acceptable to the House will make it, "strict censorship was imposed on the press". I do not know whether "placed" is correct. It should better be "imposed on the press", not merely "placed on the press". I see you are nodding. I am sure you are agreeing and so also the House and the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: That I do not know. At present I seem to agree with you.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Thank you very much for your appreciation. That will go a long way in securing acceptance by the Minister and the House.

Then I come to Amendment No. 49. The draft says: "judicial powers were crippled to a large extent". The phrase "to a large extent" had been used already with regard to civil liberties. Instead of "large", it is "great" there. Already, it has been stated earlier "civil liberties were withdrawn to a great extent". I think we should have some change. A little change is better. Therefore, I would like to amend it by saying "judicial powers were severely crippled". I think this amendment will commend itself to the Minister. He is also nodding his head, for a change at least, and I hope it will be accepted by the House.

Then I come to Amendments 48 and 50. The first one takes care of punctuation also. In line 15, after "was placed" I want to insert a comma, and I want the word "and" after that to be committed, and then in line 16,

after the words "judicial powers were severely crippled", I want to add: "and the parliamentary democratic system was emasculated." because that is the core of what happened during the emergency.

If all the amendments are accepted the para will read as follows:

"AND WHEREAS the offences referred to in the recitals aforesaid were committed during the operation of the said Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June, 1975, during which a grave Emergency was clamped on the whole country, Civil liberties were curtailed to a great extent. important fundamental rights of the people were suspended, strict censorship was imposed on the press, judicial powers were severely crippled and the parliamentary democratic system was emasculated;"

That is how it will read. If my package deal commends itself to the House, I will be very happy. These four paragraphs will be changed as sought to be amended by me.

One last amendment remains, that is, amendment No. 51....

MR. SPEAKER: Not one; there are four more, Amendment Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The last three are over. One of them was accepted yesterday and two were reluctantly rejected, I think, not willingly but somewhat willy-nilly, more willy than nilly.

Only one amendment remains and that is Amendment No. 51. I would like to make a point of substance there though it is a verbal amendment. In paragraph 6, p. 2, line 1, the clause before the House reads as follows:—

"AND WHEREAS it is imperative for the functioning of parliamentary democracy....."

Please turn your attention for a second to the statement of Objects and Reasons. It reads:

"For ensuring the healthy functioning of the institutions of parliamentary democracy.."

Unfortunately, Shri Ram Jethmalani, in his Bill, did not use any adjective. So, mechanically the draftman copied it though the statement of Objects and Reasons says, "healthy functioning".

Just as "living" and "healthy living" makes all the difference—you can live on artificial respiration; you can live on blood transfusion; you are living, but what is that living? So, mechanically, the draftman copied living, healthy functioning, effective functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: You seem to have done more efficient work than the Draftsman.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would prefer the word "efficient", efficient functioning. But if the Minister wants to stick to his guns and use the word which has been used in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I do not mind—that is, healthy functioning. But it should be changed. It should not be mere "functioning" it should be healthy efficient, dynamic, functioning, whatever word you may use.

With these words, I commend them all to the wholehearted acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan; your amendments are Amendment, Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 64.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Also Amendment No. 123. They all go together. They are all to the Preamble; one follows from the others.

The purpose of my amendments is really to make this Bill a stronger

weapon or instrument by strengthening the whole spirit of parliamentary functioning and parliamentary democracy, in order to take forward the whole process on accountability of those who are in high public places. As the Bill stands today, it is confined only to one particular period, the period of the Emergency and it is as though only out of Emergency those excesses arose and offences that took place.

No doubt they were accentuated during the period of Emergency. But during the last 32 years since independence, we have seen more than one Commission appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act to go into the various charges against people who were holding high public offices, and those Commissions of Inquiry have come out with their strictures on these individuals. Today I am not going into the past. But some of the past has become present also—one or two Ministers, one or two Chief Ministers, and so on. Anyway, I am not going into that now. But the reason why my Party supports this Bill is because we support this principle of accountability of those in public office and speedy justice on the issues that come up when these Commissions are appointed.

The Supreme Court have also said, "if it be true—and we have to assume it to be true—that offences were committed by persons holding public or political offices in India under cover of the declaration of Emergency and in the name of democracy, there can be no doubt that the trial of such persons must be concluded with the utmost despatch in the interest of the functioning of democracy in our country and institutions created by our Constitution". They referred merely to the Emergency because the Bill that was referred to them was confined to that. But the point is, the same principle

does apply also to others who hold public offices. If such an enactment had been there earlier and the Special Courts had been there, today certainly we might not see certain people in public offices if the trial of such persons had been concluded 'with the utmost despatch in the interest of the functioning of democracy in our country and the institutions created by our Constitution'.

Already one of the members of the Janata Party has publicly demanded institution of an inquiry into one of the members of the present Government. I do not know where that is going to end. But let us also be prepared for the worst. Similarly, as I referred earlier also, there are things about the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Chief Minister of Bihar and many other individuals. I do not want to go into each in detail. But action, to be effective, must be directed to clearly conceived ends.

What are the 'clearly conceived ends'? Here we have in this Bill a jumbling up of the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Preamble. I could understand if clearly the Statement of Objects and Reasons had told us what is the end that is conceived in this Bill. The end is only the preamble. All that is made is more paper, more printing ink, more time for us to read because you read the Statement of Objects and Reasons and then come to the Preamble and find the same thing all listed over again. This is or the first time ever that it has happened with any place of legislation in this country. But the Home Minister is such a wise person; even while answering amendments, he has accused those in the Opposition of being selective in their reading. He has been no less selective in his reading back to us. The only thing is he seemed to be reading it for the first time and we may have been reading it for the second or for the third time. That is all the difference.

My amendment is a very simple, very straight forward and very honest one. I am not covering up anything. It is not directed only to the period of Emergency—that such Special Courts should be set up only for those who commit offences under periods of Emergency. I have said that this should apply whether there is a proclamation of Emergency or not. The immediate concern of the House and with which it is now dealing is what happened during the period of Emergency where such offences reached their climax and height. Therefore, it is necessary that the legislation should come up. But it should not be limited only to the period of Emergency. This is really the purpose behind my amendment.

Let us create a powerful new precedent for checking the misuse of power by any one in the future, by any one who may hold public office. I know the Minister is very very allergic to amendments and earlier he said....

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point forcefully.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Earlier, he has said, 'We will have to examine this deeply.' He has had so many days to examine it. We gave him a holiday while we were discussing the Railway Budget and I hope he was serious enough to lend thought to it because it was not a very basic and very fundamental legal point, but it is a very basic and a very fundamental political point and the *bona fides* of the Government, the *bona fides* of the Parliament are now on test before the people to be judged. Those *bona fides* have to be reflected in this Bill and it is for that purpose that this amendment is there, to tell the people, the country and the world that our *bona fides* are unquestionable and above suspicion.

And, in concluding, I would just quote to the hon. Finance Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Home Minister.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Yes,..the hon. ex-Finance Minister and present Home Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER: and future Railway Minister.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:....who might have or might not have read that in his youth or in his student days....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): He is a well-read man generally.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to quote to him none other than John Ruskin who said:

"Quality is never an accident. It is always a result of an intelligent effort. There must be the will to produce a superior thing."

I hope he will now show his will to produce a superior thing and shows us that he is capable of intelligent effort by accepting my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B. C. Karanble not here.

Shri B. Shankaranand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Mr. Speaker, I have moved amendment Nos. 89, 90, 91 and 92 to the Preamble of the Bill. Amendment No. 89 refers to the omission of the word....

12.28 hrs.

(Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan in the Chair.)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): You deserve it.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Immediate reward.

SHRI O. V ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): I am afraid, Sir, when she has taken the seat....

MR CHAIRMAN: I will show intelligent effort here. Don't be afraid.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Ma-dam Chairman....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Carry on, Mr. Shankaranand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am referring to my amendment No. 89 which is concerned with the first paragraph of the Preamble. Madam, Chairman, I am just now going to support you when you were here speaking on the Bill. You wanted that the law should be equally applicable to persons involved in all the Commissions of Inquiry along with the Shah Commission of Inquiry. That is why I have said that the words 'during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June 1975 issued under Clause (1) of Art. 352 of the Constitution' be omitted. I need not again re-emphasize what you have said when you were sitting with us....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall be back. Don't worry.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Why I say this thing is, this paragraph in the Preamble refers to the persons who held high political and public offices and others who have not held. It reads like this:

"WHEREAS Commissions of Inquiry, appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 have rendered reports disclosing the existence of *prima facie* evidence of offences committed by persons who have held high public or political offices in the country and others connected with the Commission of such offences...."

I have been persistently again and again telling this House that the Government in their wisdom—I do not know why—have omitted the word 'others' from clause 5 of the Bill which empowers the government to make a declaration. Is it the intention of the government to leave these other person who have not held high public or political offices to use them as a total against the main person.

Madam, I draw your attention to Clause 5 sub-clause (3) whereink

is said: "tender a pardon to such person...." So, the Government wants to use such other persons who have not held high public or political offices against the main accused person to extract the confessional statements. The object is: "You help us we help you". If as stated in the Preamble that this Bill is intended for a fair and speedy trial why don't they include all other persons and also all those persons who held high public or political office and found guilty by other commissions of enquiry? So, madam, my amendment suggest that that the words which refer to only Shah Commission should be omitted otherwise it will be discriminatory. While the first line mentions—and I quote:—

"Whereas commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1954 have rendered reports disclosing the existence of prima facie evidence of offences committed by persons who have held high public or political offices...."

This refers to the Commission of Inquiry but the government is picking up only one commission and, that is, Shah Commission. Instead of naming the Shah Commission they have clothed their idea in these words:

"...offences during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency, dated the 25th June, 1975, issued under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution":

They are picking up only one Commission, I do not know how this government is trying to protect the parliamentary functioning of the democracy in this country by punishing only those who were involved in the Shah Commission leaving all those high public figures who were involved in other Commissions of Inquiry.

Madam, I want this House to think seriously on this point whether this picking up of one Commission of Inquiry from the plethora of Commis-

sions of Inquiry is discriminatory or not, is arbitrary or not. And what is the intention of the government? whether dealing with the persons involved in the Commission of Inquiry will help in protecting the functioning of the parliamentary democracy in this country? I have said it time and again why don't you say frankly that you want to convict Mrs. Gandhi only and that is why you have brought it. Although the Home Minister does not say so but the other Members of the Janata Party have said so. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shankaranand, we have to allow Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to let off steam from time to time! You please carry on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That steam only warms the Janata party!

Madam, my Amendment.—Amendment No. 90 deals with this. It says: Page 1, line 9 and 10.—

Omit 'committed during the period aforesaid'

Now, I come to Amendment No. 81. It is a very important thing. I have suggested something very important. It reads:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment 91
reads:

omit lines 11 to 16.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What does these lines say? I quote:

'Whereas the offences referred to in the recitals aforesaid were committed during the operation of the said Proclamation of Emergency.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath read it also. It is the same. It has been read out.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I want to read it again. I quote:

The lines to be omitted are these:—

"And whereas the offences referred to in the recitals aforesaid were committed during the operation of the said proclamation of Emergency during which a grave emergency was clamped on the whole country, civil liberties were withdrawn to a great extent, important fundamental rights of the people were suspended, strict censorship on the press was placed and judicial powers were crippled to a large extent...."

Madam, the Preamble, as it stands, includes this para which refers mainly to the emergency.

Now I wish to bring your notice and the notice of the House the provisions contained in the Constitution of India, in Articles 352 to 360. Part XVIII of the Constitution which deals with the emergency provisions. Now, the question before us is this: Was the emergency declared legally? Was the emergency declared constitutionally? Was it in consonance with all the provisions contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution? Were those provisions followed or not? Then why do you say about civil liberties, fundamental rights etc. as is stated here, in the third paragraph of the preamble? If that was legally done by this Parliament, by this very House, why should you have this here? May be that so many Members of Parliament are different now. But what was done was constitutionally done, legally done. It does not lie in the mouth of anybody in the House or on the part of the Central Government to say

that what was done was illegal or unconstitutional. Nobody can say by any stretch of imagination that what was done was unconstitutional or illegal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I dont think it is 'emergency' as such which is being questioned here. It is relating to 'Offences' committed during the operaion of the 'Emergency.'

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What was done during the emergency was done under the Constitutional provisions, and it was done legally. It was done constitutionally.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Quite right!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let not my friend speak about the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shankaranand, please conclude. There are still three or four hon. Members who want to speak. Please try to conclude now.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What is the effect of the declaration of emergency? Articles 353 of the Constitution deals with that. Is it the contention of the Home Minister that the effect of the declaration of emergency was not what it should be or what it ought to be. Is it his contention? No. Was not suspension of provision of article 19 during the emergency done under article 358 of the Constitution? What have they got to say? But they are writing here that civil rights were curtailed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want this to be omitted?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I want this to be omitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to your next amendment, 22.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In amendment No. 22 I seek to omit the following lines: "Whereas the consti-

tutional legal and moral obligation of the state is to prosecute persons involved in the said offences....." What is a state ? Article 12 of the Constitution defines what is a State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please try to conclude? There are four more persons to speak.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You want to hustle the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to do so, but I would like those four also to get an opportunity.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I must at least try to convince you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am convinced; I assure you. You are taking much time in this manner.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Article 12 defines the state: "In this part unless the context otherwise requires, State includes the government, the Parliament of India and the government and the legislatures of State and of local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India." State include government also. What is the moral duty of this government? To punish Mrs. Gandhi? What is the moral duty of this government? To sell all the gold reserves. What is the moral duty of this government? To put such huge tax on the middle class people? These are the moral duties, they are accepting it and they are doing it. What is their moral duty? To enact such laws and say it is their moral duty. They cannot equate themselves to the word State as defined in the Constitution. The moral duty of this government should have been different from what they are doing now. They ought to be more purposeful and they should work honestly for the welfare of the poor. Their moral duty should have been to see that this country marches on the road to socialism and secularism. They did not think of those moral responsibilities. Their moral duty should have referred to the preamble of the Constitution. They cannot put a preamble of their

own in this Bill and say that it is: their moral duty to punish Mrs. Gandhi. What is the moral duty? Till the other day the Prime Minister and the two Deputy Prime Ministers were fighting for seats, there was collision in the Cabinet. We thought that they were fighting and they were going to come to blows the next day. (Interruptions). Is it their moral duty to enact this Bill? What is their moral duty? To make some people sit in judgement..(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not help him to take more time.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I scanned the entire Constitution to find if there is anything about the moral duty in the Constitution.....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to cooperate with the Chair and let him finish as early as possible and not to co-operate with Mr. Shankaranand to take more time.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I scanned the entire provisions of the Constitution and I did not find a single line which speaks about the moral duty of the State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 376. I was feeling a little sleepy. I am not quite sure whether he is speaking on the first reading or on the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Mr. Bosu, it is a very serious measure....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Today there is Private Members' business also and we propose to finish the Bill before that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are aware of it. Mr. Shankaranand, kindly conclude.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: One word about my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speak to your amendment. Mr. Bosu cannot be amended!

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I say in all seriousness that the moral duty of the State has not been codified as yet. Unless it is codified and unless it has some basis on legal foundation, how can the courts interpret this provision? Courts cannot lay their hands on any law and say that this is the moral duty of the State. Perhaps they are speaking of the moral duty of the Janata Government and they are identifying themselves with the State. The Government cannot be identified with the State. Therefore, I think that these lines should be deleted.

They have referred to the preamble in clause 5. I am yet to find any law which refers to the preamble in any section.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This discussion took place at that time and you made that point. It has already been put to vote. Don't try the patience of the members by repeating what you said earlier.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Don't you see that my amendments are reasonable?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, kindly resume your seat. Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You should help in making the Home Minister accept my amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): My amendment is comprehensive. It does not deal with any declaration of emergency nor does it deal with any particular commission of inquiry. It deals with commission of offences by men in public office and in public life. I would for the benefit of the House read this particular portion:

"where prima facie evidence exists of offences committed by persons who have held high public or political offices in the country".

This will exclude all controversial aspects as to whether a particular offence has been committed during the emergency or whether it was in relation to any particular commission of inquiry. It will deal with a matter with which the whole country is concerned. It is well known that offences have been committed in the past by men in public offices and public life. It is also common knowledge that people now in public offices and public life do commit and are committing these offences. There is no doubt that in future persons holding these public offices and in public life will commit these offences. Therefore, if you want that the purity of public life should be maintained, that the integrity in public life should be restored, then it is necessary that you should have a law which will take note of offences committed by people in public offices and in public life, whether in the past, present or future. Therefore, my suggestion is if *prima facie* evidence shows—and *prima facie* evidence is always established by investigation—that such offences have been committed than irrespective of time and irrespective of the selective nature of the person chosen, any person who is guilty of such offences, who is accused of such offences, must be tried. That is the kind of law we would like to have.

Than there is a slight confusion in the present Preamble. As Shri Shankaranand has pointed out, even "others connected with the commission of the offence" could be brought in, to what extent it is not clear. My point is that only persons in public offices and in public life should be tried by Special Courts and others must be tried by ordinary courts of law. Therefore, I have confined it to persons holding public office and not in public life and my amendment excludes persons who do not fall within that category.

The stock answer which the Home Minister gives is that the Bill has been approved by the Supreme Court and

therefore, he is unable to make any change. You may remember that I moved an amendment, which even the Speaker said looks reasonable. The hon. Home Minister said that he would not like to change the phraseology, because the Bill has been approved by the Supreme Court. What the Supreme Court has decided in its advisory opinion is the legality of the measure before it; it has not decided on the propriety of it, it has not decided on the morality of it. Therefore, to plead that he would not make any change, because the Supreme Court has approved the draft Bill is to deny to Parliament the right to make changes on the propriety of the legislation. In fact, it appears to me that we should be very careful and we should perhaps take very strong exception to referring Bills to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion, because then it becomes an easy excuse for the Government to push through the Bill, even in respect of matters in which Parliament has competence the authority to decide. In this very case, the Supreme Court has not said, nor has it the authority to say, whether this particular legislation is proper. In fact, how can anybody go and justify it? Well, on the face of this legislation, it is clear that it is directed against one single individual, that a legislation of this kind can be put on the statute-book excluding others who are falling in the same category, people who have committed offences not only during the emergency, but even before.

If you look at it from the angle of propriety, then there is no reason why a man in public office or public life who has committed an offence either before or during the emergency should be excluded from this Bill. There is no reason why a person in public life, who is holding a public office and yet committing offences, should be excluded from this. Nor is there any reason why a person who is going to hold offices in future,

if he commits these offences, should be excluded from this Bill.

Have we referred this question to the Supreme Court for their opinion? Can the Supreme Court give its opinion on this matter. All that the Supreme Court has said is that the Bill, as it is framed, falls within the classification covered by article 14 and therefore the Bill is legal. Clause 5(2) says "such declaration shall not be called in question in any court" Whichever Government comes to power, the first casualty will be the authority of courts, and the very people who very strongly objected to this clause in the previous amendment of the Constitution and so on, are the very persons now coming forward and putting the same clause word for word, without a change of a comma or a colon. Even on this, the Supreme Court has said that it is not for them to go into the propriety of this legislation, but that they are sure that the courts, in spite of this clause, will have the authority to look into its validity.

Therefore, my point is that this Bill, as it is framed, is directed against one person and it takes away the very purpose, the very laudable object, of trying to establish integrity in public life. If my amendment is accepted, namely that persons who have held high public office and who are in public life should be tried by a special court, then the objection which is raised with regard to the selective character of the accused, the selective character of the offence etc., all that will be wiped out, and it would be open to the Supreme Court or the High Court or the Special Court to look into only two questions: firstly, whether the person has held a high public office and whether he was in public life otherwise, he cannot be tried by a Special Court; secondly whether an offence has been committed. Also, according to the amendment which I have moved, they should not refer this matter to the Special Court except in cases where the ordinary courts, due to conges-

[Shri R. Venkatarman]

tion of work or other reasons, cannot reasonably be expected to deal with them expeditiously.

The only reason for referring to a special court must be that ordinary courts are not able to dispose of the case because of pressure of work for because of any other reason. Therefore, this will take away the sting that is directed against a person. My amendment will make it universal, it will apply to all politicians, all men in public life, present, past and future. If they are really interested in improving the public life, in maintaining the integrity in public life, this is the amendment which I commend to them for their acceptance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2 O'Clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

SPECIAL COURTS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Alagesan.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugaon): My name is also there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Your name is not there. You have not moved the amendment.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have not moved but my amendment is the same.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter.

Shri Alagesan.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I will not be as lucky as my friend, Mr. Kamath....

AN HON. MEMBER: For what?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I find, Sir, his flair for amendments has not

lessened with the passage of years nor his persuasive powers have diminished. By his new clause which has been accepted by the Government the number of clause has become Thirteen. So, I am afraid your Bill has become somewhat unlucky....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Thirteen is unlucky for Christians only.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I do not know what sort of career your Bill will have.

Now, the Preamble is absolutely a new innovation. We have not seen such a long-winding Preamble in any other Bill—at any rate, I have not seen—that has been brought before the House. A fear was expressed on the floor of the House that this Preamble itself will get the Government into difficulties in courts. But I think the Government has woken up to its earlier bunglings and mistakes and it has tried to plug all the loopholes. It was said on the floor of the House that by taking this measure before the Supreme Court, the Government is effectively preventing such a amendments or improvements as Parliament could make in the Bill. But then the Government has become too circumspect that they want to do everything in a perfect way. If they had not gone to the Supreme Court and had brought this Bill straightforward into this House, people might have argued, "Have you tested the legality of this Bill?" So anticipating some such objections the Government was careful enough to go to the Supreme Court and had got a verdict from the Supreme Court as to the....

AN HON. MEMBER: A camouflage.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:legality of the Bill. Now, this Bill was so carefully drafted. My friend, Mr. Kamath wanted to improve clause 3 of the Preamble—by improving its language, etc., a lesser of words that he is and he claims to be. It has been pointed out in the advisory opinion given by the Supreme Court that what occurs in clause 3 of the preamble has

been lifted bodily from the judgment of Mr. Justice Fazal Ali in the *State of Rajasthan and others vs. Union of India*. I need not go through it. Various things have been stated.

Now, I am on this point. My amendment wants to create two categories of prosecutions. As far as the first category, namely, such of the cases which have already gone before the Shah Commission, they can certainly go before the Special Courts, because they have had one vetting, at any rate, have gone through the mill. But such of the prosecutions which will be as a result of investigations conducted by the Government through its agencies, for those prosecutions there need not be any declaration and they may be processed through the ordinary courts of law. That is what my amendment seeks to do. If this amendment is not there, perhaps the Government may not be enabled to exclude the second category of cases and they will have to issue a declaration in every case. If this amendment is accepted, they can completely exclude this category of cases and they can allow them to go to the ordinary courts of law in the country and only put up such cases which have been vetted through Commissions, like the Shah Commission, before the Special Courts.

AN HON. MEMBER: What do you want?

SHERI Q. V. ALAGESAN: I want these words to be added to Clause 2 of the Preamble so that second category mentioned in the second Clause is omitted from being placed before the Special Courts.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen you have got amendments Nos. 130 and 131.

SHERI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, the amendments that I have moved are practically identical with the amendments of other friends. Therefore, I do not want to speak very long

on these. My amendment No. 130 concerns the deletion of the following words:

"AND WHEREAS investigations conducted by the Government through its agencies have also disclosed similar offences committed during the period aforesaid;"

According to me it will serve my political purpose if this is there because this gives me ground possibly for a writ of mandamus for launching of the prosecution against certain persons but what I want to highlight is that the Government seems to take this House for granted. Here is an assertion that the investigation conducted by the Government through its agencies have also disclosed similar offences committed during the period aforesaid. Has the House been told anything about this? How many offences have been disclosed? What are the cases. We are now subscribing to a statement of facts that Government conducted investigations and as a result of these investigations something *prima facie* has come and that a Bill is being framed on the basis of that. Is it not fair and just to the Parliament that they tell us. I do not want them to tell who the accused are but something there must be. There is absolutely nothing at all. Is it fair to this Parliament, I am asking? The House is being taken for granted.

Secondly, Sir, this is an adopted Bill. A Bill moved by a private Member is being adopted by the Government. I am asking: How is it Mr. Jethmalani who moved this Bill came to know there and *prima facie* case was established, *prima facie* evidence was there and *prima facie* case was established? How is it that Mr. Jethmalani came to know about it? If the Government could communicate that information to Mr. Jethmalani, how is it that the Government cannot communicate that information to this House? Are you treating Mr. Jethmalani, a member of this House on a basis distinct from

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the rest of us, on a plane higher than the rest of us? Mr. Jethmalani brings forth the Bill telling that the Government made investigations and Government came to the conclusion and, therefore, he has brought forward the Bill. The Government comes forward and adopts the Bill. Government does not tell the basis of this assertion and this House has to pass this Bill without knowing about the details of any of these investigations. Something, at least for formality's sake there must be as to what do you mean by this assertion. Whether that is correct or not is a different matter but do you not owe it to the House to tell as to what these investigations are and what are the offences. You speak about similar offences. What do you mean by similar offences? Does it mean the same offences as found out by the Shah Commission or offences different from that? What exactly are the offences? I would call upon the Government to tell us what they mean by similar offences—whether offences distinct from the offences found out from Shah Commission. You must tell us. How many cases have you investigated? How many are different from the Shah Commission? If you are in a position to say, you must tell us about this, before you ask us to subscribe to this sort of assertion. This is my submission. The Government must not take the Parliament for granted. The Government must not take the legislative authority of this Parliament for a ride. Government has committed a gross act of impropriety in passing on this information to Mr. Jethmalani and in keeping that information away from the rest of us. This is a very serious matter. I wanted to highlight this matter. That is why I have given notice of this amendment.

Coming now to the other thing, Sir, my friend Mr. Kamath has talked in great detail about it. Other hon. Members have talked in great detail about it. There must be some facility of language and phrasing of any law

that we pass. Does it fit into the concept of a legislative enactment that we are accustomed to? When you make this sort of assertion here, is it really a statement of fact or of law? That is what I am asking. Mr. Fazal Ali, in his judgment made certain observations. This has been mentioned in the Supreme Court judgment. I have got Mr. Fazal Ali's judgment before me. He has mentioned all this, not by way of describing what exactly was done during the period of the emergency at all. He has summed up the whole thing and he has said these things happened. He has said this: It is one thing for the judgment to give the descriptive statement of certain things that had happened and it is another thing putting it into the preamble of a legislation. I just cannot understand this. You say, 'Civil liberties were withdrawn'. What is this? I just cannot understand how 'civil liberties' can be withdrawn. Civil liberties can be curtailed. Civil liberties can be suppressed. Civil liberties can be circumscribed. Where is the question of 'withdrawal of civil liberties'? What is the civil liberty as distinct from the fundamental right? Civil liberty is spelt out in the Preamble of the Constitution. Civil liberty is a natural liberty and as a natural right of the citizen, as per the judgment of the Supreme Court. They got merged in the fundamental right. This is what the Supreme Court has said. What is it that you say here as fundamental right here? Do you mean this is different from that fundamental right? What do you mean by saying 'withdrawal of civil liberties'? And once you withdraw it, who gives back? You say: somebody withdraws it. Who is giving it back? (Interruptions) You may put anything here as you like, I am not bothered about it. But this is not the way of doing it. That is what I say. And then you say 'Fundamental rights of the people were suspended'. Well, the position in law is, only the right to move the court for the enforcement of a funda-

mental right was suspended. That alone remained suspended. The fundamental right is not suspended at all, except for Article 19. And that only, for the purpose of legislative enactment, not otherwise. Your right to enforce fundamental right by a judicial process gets suspended by a Presidential Proclamation. Fundamental rights are never suspended. Enforcement of fundamental right alone is suspended. Here in the law you are saying 'Fundamental rights were suspended'. Could you not be more precise? Could you not be more practical and correct in the assertion of the consequences of this thing? This is just what I am asking you. Then you say: 'Judicial powers were crippled to a large extent.' What do you mean by this, by saying, 'Judicial powers were crippled'? Was it that by some enactment the judicial powers were curtailed? Or, is it by arm-twisting, the judiciary was forced to write some judgment? What exactly is it that you are meaning? If it is as suggested by Mr. Jethmalani when he made a speech that by arm-twisting judicial authorities were made to write such and such judgments if that is what you mean, then, you are giving credence to the position that the judiciary in this country is liable to be arm-twisted. If on the other hand by certain enactment some laws were held to be beyond the reach of the judiciary, are you not doing the same thing by the same Act? Here you say, a particular declaration shall be beyond attack by the judiciary. We have moved an amendment against it. You are asserting that the judiciary shall not come in the way of invalidating your declaration. The Supreme Court warned you that this is absolutely infructuous, that the court will extend its arm to any declaration, if it is done arbitrarily. Nevertheless you have written this into the law. And you say that the judiciary is crippled. If it is arm-twisting, arm-twisting is being done even today. That is what just now happened in the case which Mr. Shanti Bhushan mentioned here. Mr. Shanti

Bhushan mentioned a particular case here about the promotion of Mr. Vohra and all that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go on from one to the other.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is necessary, Sir. These are statements before the House. I am not saying anything beyond that. What he said was this. A decision was taken. The decision was withheld. Why? Because, the trial in the Kissi Kursi case was in an advanced stage. Was that the only case at an advanced stage? Were there not other cases at an advanced stage? If there were other cases in an advanced stage, would they not be a bar for promotion? Why advanced stage in this case alone must be a bar to promotion? Therefore, you are taking one case apart. You are discussing with the Chief Justice of Delhi saying, this case is in an advanced stage; if promotion takes place, it will bar it. The result is: You tell the magistrate or judge, whoever it is, here is a promotion order taken, the order will be pronounced only after the judgment is given. Therefore, two things are incorporated there: hurry the judgment so that you may get promotion early and hustle the trial through and give the order immediately. Because here is a decision taken; you are a marginal case; 20 persons are taken; one has to be from the judiciary. Are we not interfering with the judiciary really, interfering in the promotion of the judiciary? This is what is happening.

I am only saying that when there is an emergency proclamation, certain constitutional consequences follow, article 19 is suspended, Presidential declaration follows suspending the judicial remedy with respect to certain fundamental rights; all these necessarily follow. But you say therefore emergency was clamped on the whole country. I cannot understand it. It is because of the existence of the emergency that proclamation takes place it is not that after the proclamation emergency is clamped. Emergency conditions exist and proclamation is issued. When proclama-

[Mr. Speaker]

tion is issued, legal consequences follow. Conditions of emergency were clamped not only by the proclamation of emergency but by certain agitations which took place prior to the emergency. Emergency conditions were clamped on the country not by the President of India, not by the Government but by the gentlemen sitting on that side. You clamped emergency on this country; it is a fact.

MR. SPEAKER: You have dealt with that argument.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, I am only saying that these are factual misstatements which are absolutely unnecessary for the purpose of this law. It would have been enough if you say, during the period of emergency offences were committed. The descriptive things are factually incorrect and legally meaningless assertions and they have completely disfigured this law. My pleadings will be of no avail because there is a cyclostyled answer to everythig that was said; no, no, no. I am prepared to receive that cyclostyled answer, but let me go on record that in this act of disfiguring the statute book of this country, in this act of disfiguring this particular law—we are not a party to that at all—we have pointed out to you that you should correct it. It is absolutely inconsequential whether you accept our plea. Let it not be said that it was not pointed out to you; it is pointed out to you not by me only but by Mr. Kamath also that you should correct it; you can see. It is pointed out by everybody, even from friends in your own benches. But here is a Minister, here is a Government which says: what I have seen yesterday is the wisest thing, what I have heard yesterday is the best thing, whatever is now shown to me is non-existent and so I have one reply: No. You ask again and the reply is: no. It is a closed book. Here is a statute, accept it, swallow it. This is the sort of legislative process that is being attempted, the House is taken for granted. I register my protest to that sort of

conduct and so I moved these amendments and press them.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I am sorry that inspite of Mr. Stephen's desire that I should be different from what I am, I propose to deal with each matter on its merits and not just oppose or accept anything for its own sake. I do appreciate Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's great desire that I should so function.....

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, we had a quiet time in the morning.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I like him.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am so glad Mr. Sathe says he likes me. I would be grateful if he will demonstrate his liking for me by keeping absolutely quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking for the impossible!

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am unable to accept the amendment 3—7 moved by Shri Narasimha Reddy. (Interruptions). Unlike my other friends like Shri Shankaranand, I try to be as brief as possible. If you want elaborate reasons and the kind of language Mr. Shankaranand used, I can also do it, but is it necessary for me to imitate those things? Where there has been a real and honest research done, I am willing to consider it. That is what Mr. Kamath has done. Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath has really taken the trouble to study and to see whether the words really carry the proper significance. Since he has taken all that trouble and found that in some places we have erred, that is to say, the words we have used have not carried the meaning that they were intended to carry, I am prepared to accept his amendment. For instance, in amendment No. 45, he says, "Page 1, line 3; omit 'Thave'". Obviously it is bad English. So, I accept the amendment. In Amendment No. 46 he says, "Page 1, line 14, for 'withdrawn' substitute 'curtailed'." I think it is an improvement and I think I cannot but accept it. Next, in amendment

No. 47, he says, "Page 1, line 15, for 'on the press was placed' substitute 'was imposed on the press'." It is obviously a clear improvement and I accept it. He then goes on to say in amendment No. 48, "Page 1, line 15, (i) after 'placed' insert 'and' and (ii) omit 'and'". This is linked with amendment No. 50 and I accept it. Then he says in amendment No. 49, "Page 1, line 16, for 'crippled to a large extent' substitute 'severely crippled'". It is a clear improvement, particularly when two lines ahead it is said 'to a great extent'. Therefore, it is definitely an improvement. I accept it. Amendments 48 and 50 go together because the corrections are made in that way. In amendment No. 50 he says, "Page 1, line 16, after 'extent' insert 'and the parliamentary democratic system was emasculated'." Certainly that makes things clearer and much more positive. So, I accept that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The old ICS has prevailed!

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Sathe was quiet until now. Now when he has broken his quietude, he has done the right thing. He says that the birds of a feather flock together. Certainly birds of a feather do flock together and you remain there also because of that reason! In amendment No. 51, Mr. Kamath says, "Page" 2, line 1, after 'the' insert 'efficient'. As it is, it reads "And whereas it is imperative for the functioning of parliamentary democracy". Quite obviously, what we mean is, it is imperative for efficient and healthy functioning. I prefer the word 'efficient' rather than 'healthy'. So, I accept the amendment and use the word 'efficient'.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan was very eloquent, I think, understandably eloquent because you are eloquent when you do not have much of substance to urge.

MR. SPEAKER: Not always.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I say this because she did want me to say that. I will produce the superlative thing. I think, she quoted from Ruskin. Although I have read Ruskin in my young days, unfortunately, I do not recollect. I did not have the opportunity of checking this particular thing. But I agree that everything she said in that quotation is what I endeavour to do, that is to say, I produce something that really is a good thing. She chose the word 'super thing'.

MR. SPEAKER: That means you accept the quotation but not the amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I accept the quotation and not the amendment.

I would like to compliment Mr. Shankaranand for having taken the longest to say the least. He is a very able lawyer but when he has nothing to plead, then undoubtedly, it becomes difficult.

MR. SPEAKER: By implication you mean to say that an able lawyer says nothing?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am afraid, with reference to context and no further.

My hon. friend referred very eloquently to certain expressions in the Preamble. He referred to the words 'grave emergency was clamped on the whole country, civil liberties were withdrawn to a great extent' and so on. He considered that there were not the proper things to do. Mr. Stephen also said the same thing and he said, perhaps, I will refer to the same. I will certainly do what he wanted me to do.

In its advice the Supreme Court has said:

"On January 8, 1976, a Presidential order was issued under Article 329(1) suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 19 of the Constitution.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

These and other measures taken during the period of Emergency have been summarised by one of us, Fasal Ali, Justice, in the State of Rajasthan and others Vs. Union of India thus:

(1) A grave emergency was clamped in the whole of the country;

(2) Civil liberties were withdrawn to a great extent;

(3) Important fundamental rights of the people were suspended;

(4) Strict censorship on the press was placed; and

(5) the judiciary powers were crippled to a large extent."

This is how the various measures taken during the Emergency were summarised and we have taken it from that. The whole point that has been forgotten by the hon. Members on the other side is that this particular Bill is designed only to deal with certain types of cases or offences committed during a certain period. There is a definite reason for it...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In a most arbitrary and vindictive manner.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I know how difficult it is for Shri Sathe to restrain himself.

These crimes are of a basically different kind and for a different motivation, committed during the emergency, of a certain kind, by certain people, crimes which are alleged to have been committed during the extraordinary period of emergency and to that extent, there is selectivity. I regret, I am not able to accept any of these amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the amendments to the vote. First I will put amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 by Shri G. Marimba Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 45 to 51 by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, which have been accepted by the Government, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 3,—

omit "have" (45).

Page 1, line 14,—

for "withdrawn" substitute "curtailed" (46).

Page 1, line 15,—

for "on the press was placed" substitute "was imposed on the press" (47).

Page 1, line 15,—

(i) after "placed" insert ":"

(ii) omit "and" (48).

Page 1, line 16,—

for "crippled to a large extent" substitute—

"severely crippled" (49).

Page 1, line 16,—

after "extent" insert "and the parliamentary democratic system was emasculated;" (50).

Page 2, line 1,—

after "the" insert "efficient" (51).

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 55 and 56 by Shri M. Kalyanasundaram to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 55 and 56 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 61 moved by Shrimati Parvathi Krishna to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 1,—

after line 16, insert

"AND WHEREAS the commission of such offences as have been brought to light by the various Commissions appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 as aforesaid may also be committed in future, with or without any Proclamation of Emergency." (61).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5] [14.44 hrs.

AYES

Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bonde, Shri Nanasaheb
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
 Doley, Shri L. K.
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Pajanor, Shri A. Bala
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ramalingam, Shri N. Kudanthal
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri Patabhai Rama
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shive Shankar, Shri P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Thorat, Shri Bausaheb
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
 Agrawal, Shri Satish
 Ahuja, Shri Subhash
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Asaithambi, Shri A. V. P.
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhagat Ram, Shri
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen	Mahala, Shri K. L.
Borole, Shri Yashwant	Mahi Lal, Shri
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Maiti, Shrimati Abha
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa	Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
Chand Ram, Shri	Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Chandan Singh, Shri	Mangal Deo, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri	Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
Chaturbhuj, Shri	Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath	Modak, Shri Bijoy
Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen	Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh	Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Chavda, Shri K. S.	**Naik, Shri S. H.
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur	Nathu Singh, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Dave, Shri Anant	Negi, Shri T. S.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad	Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar	Parmer, Shri Natwarlal B.
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh	Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Dhurve, Shri Shyamal	Patel, Shri H. M.
Digvijay Narain Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
Fernandes, Shri George	Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Ganga Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri Chandrakant
Gattani, Shri R. D.	Patnaik, Shri Biju
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir	Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar	Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal	Raghavendra Singh, Shri
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar	Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Guha, Prof. Samar	Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh	Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
Gupta, Shri Shyam Sunder	Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra	Ram, Shri R. D.
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri	Ram Dhan, Shri
Heera Bhai, Shri	Ram Kinkar, Shri
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram	Ram Kishan, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Ramachandra, Shri P.
Kar, Shri Sarat	Ramji Singh, Dr.
Kisku, Shri Jadunath	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Kundu, Shri Samarendra	Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad	Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh	Saha, Shri A. K.
Lal, Shri S. S.	Sai, Shri Larang
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh	Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

**Wrongly voted for NOES.

Samantasinhera, Shri Paimacharan
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sarda, Shri S. K.
Satapathy, Shri Devendra
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Robin
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Prof
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri
Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
Sikander Bakhat, Shri
Sinha, Shri Purnanrayan
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Brij Lal
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result** of the division is:
Ayes 53, Noes 138.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that you are not pressing your other amendments.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): No, because they are only consequential.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw her Amendment Nos. 62, 63 and 123?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 123 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I come to Mr. Kamble's amendments.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): I am not pressing them.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Amendments Nos. 73, 74, 76, 77 and 78?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.
Amendments Nos. 73, 74, 76, 77 and 78 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will put Mr. Shankaranand's amendments Nos. 89, 90 and 92 to the vote of the House.
Amendments Nos. 89, 90 and 92 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put Mr. Venkataraman's amendments Nos. 109 and 110 to the vote of the House.
Amendments Nos. 109 and 110 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put Mr. Alagesan's amendment No. 129 to the vote of the House.
Amendment No. 129 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put Mr. Stephen's amendments Nos. 130 and 131 to the vote of the House.

**The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Shri G. Mallikarjuna Rao, Shri M. Bheeshma Dev, Shri S. H. Naik.

NOES: Shri K. Prakash.

Amendments Nos. 130 and 131 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Preamble, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken a good deal of time. Therefore, I am restricting the third reading speeches to five minutes.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise to oppose this motion, and to plead with the House that the Bill may not be passed.

I have got seven reasons to oppose this Bill. One is that the Bill was in castuous in its conception, hybrid in its incubation, and rather grotesque in its consummation. It has taken a course which this House is practically unfamiliar with. A very important Bill like this, as I mentioned in my speech in the first instance, was brought to the House by a private Member. This is a matter in which policy questions were involved. The Shah Commission was appointed, and its report was placed on the Table of the House. Declarations were being made from time to time that action would be taken in the light of the report of the Commission. There was nothing forbidding Government from coming forward with a legislative measure, but it was left to a private Member who, unfortunately, had earned. I should say the reputation,

I shall not use the word notoriety, of a vindictive stand against certain persons, and who was carrying professional activity as an advocate with regard to this in the different courts. It was unfortunate that such a person came to this House in pursuit of his professional activity if I may say so, with a Bill, rather than the Government. So, at the very beginning the Bill was vitiated in this manner. It was not a straightforward Bill that came up.

Even if the Government accepted the spirit of the Bill, they should have put their law department to action. They should have framed a proper Bill, properly phrased, and our legislative department is not inefficient in that respect. They are framing perfectly good laws, they are using precise phrases. It is the Parliament of India which is passing a Bill, and it is taking a place in the statute-book. As was mentioned by everybody, cutting across party labels, this is a clumsily phrased Bill, shabbily drawn up, a Bill which any legislative forum will be ashamed of owning. I am not speaking of the contents of the Bill, but of the phrasing, the language of the Bill, the way in which it has been drawn up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about the Thirtyninth amendment?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Legislative Department was kept away.

Thirdly, it took a very unusual course of a reference to the Supreme Court. I expressed my apprehension at that time by a letter to you saying that it was interference with the legislative functioning of the Members of Parliament. You, in your wisdom, ruled it out saying that under article 143 the President has the power, and that it does not come in the way. But how has it happened ultimately? The Supreme Court gave the opinion and here comes the Home Minister saying that the Supreme Court has said it. I have nothing more than that to say. I

won't change anything in the law because that has passed muster in the hands of the Supreme Court. "We have been taken as a sort of rubber stamp." The Supreme Court became the Legislative Chamber and we became the approving Chamber and this impression of the Supreme Court having expressed the opinion has been hanging on the head of the Members of Parliament, when they were legislating, so much so that the constitutionality was not gone into freely, the phrases were not discussed freely and the Government did not keep its mind open freely saying that the Supreme Court has said about it, nothing more is to be said about it. This is the third matter on which I have got serious objection. The legislative process was very wrongly conducted and there was absolutely no reason for referring this matter to the Supreme Court and if they made it, the fact that out of the seven Judges who gave the judgement, two Judges said that this is constitutionally invalid did not prevail with the Government. After all, it is not like a judgement being given in a case where there is a list, it is an opinion being given and the opinion given by two Supreme Court Judges was that this is constitutionally invalid and they warned you that if you are going to pass this, you may have to face the same danger that you are trying to avoid viz., running against a challenge, against the constitutional validity of this Bill. After having gone to the Supreme Court, you should have taken that opinion also into consideration and should have rectified the Bill in such a manner as to keep it beyond reproach.

Having gone to the Supreme Court, there is a particular clause, with respect to which the Supreme Court expressed its opinion, that is to say, clause 5(2) where they say that no court shall call in question a declaration made under clause 5(1). This is what the Supreme Court says:

"Sub-clause (1) of clause (5) provides for making of the declaration by the Central Government, while sub-clause (2) provides that such a declaration shall not be called in question in any court. Though the opinion which the Central Government has to form under clause 5(1) is objective, we have no doubt that despite the provisions of sub-clause (2), it will be open to the judicial review at least within the limits indicated by this court in *Khudiram vs. State of West Bengal*, where it was observed by one of us, Justice Bhagwati, while speaking for the court, that in a Government of law, there is nothing like unfettered discretion immune from judicial reviewability. The opinion has to be formed by the Government, to say the least, rationally and in a *bona fide* manner."

In effect they have said that this is not going to prevail against the judicial review. Nevertheless, they have retained it. They have refused to accept an amendment that it may be deleted. Therefore, the Supreme Court is quoted where it suits them and where it does not, the Supreme Court is discarded. This is how the Bill has taken shape.

Now the most abnoxious part of the Bill is with respect to the appointment of the Special Court. Different propositions have been put forward here. Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan moved an amendment that the appointment be made by the Chief Justice of India. They have rejected it. Another amendment was proposed that the President may make the appointment in consultation with the Speaker and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, but they have rejected that also. Different proposals were put forward. But all of them were rejected. Even the proposal that the Chief Justice of India may make the appointment has been rejected. They stand strongly by this that they must have the right to make the appoint-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ment; That is a sort of course which has been attacked by the Supreme Court Judges saying that this is a handpicked method and this will not be conducive to justice.

They are for expeditious trial. I remember, when we passed a Bill, an amendment to the Representation of People's Act, it was attacked saying that it was to save Mrs. Gandhi and that it was for one person. Here is another Bill, the reverse of it. If an amendment of the Representation of the People's Act, according to them, was for one person and not for anybody else and, therefore, they attacked it, here is a Bill, the reverse of it, to vindictively victimise one person. This is a one-person Bill. For one person, the circuitous process is being gone into. Even this Government was hesitant to touch it. An adventurist like Mr. Ram Jethmalani's intervention was necessary to initiate the whole process. They just adopted it; they are now keeping it on to them. Expeditious disposal is what they are asking. They are not going to get it. At every stage, the Bill will have to be attacked; the provisions will have to be challenged; the writ petitions will have to be filed; the appeals will have to be filed. It is all because the motivation is bad, because you are making a distinction between person and person, between accused and accused and because you are making out of this Bill an instrument of oppression, persecution, vindictive victimisation and illegal incarceration. If this is the purpose of the Bill, it will have to be resisted and it will have to be countered.

This is not the end of the matter. It is not going to be the end of the matter. At every stage, it will be opposed; at every stage, the persecution will be faced and, at every stage, it will certainly be countered. This is a black Bill which is going to be put on the statute book of this country. It is going to be a disgrace for the Parliament that it has been stamp-

peded into passing this sort of an instrument for victimisation and oppression. I avail of this opportunity to go on record that we oppose the Bill; only to say that we wash our hands off this act of sin and this violation of the sanctity of Parliament.

With these words, I oppose this Bill strongly. *

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are supporting this Bill. When amendments were moved for sending the Bill to a Joint Committee, we did not support it. When we moved some amendments to improve this Bill, it is unfortunate that our Home Minister could not accept them.

As everyone knows, this Bill was fathered by Mr. Ram Jethmalani...

ANONYMOUS MEMBER: Mothered.

MR SPEAKER: He is from Kerala.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Let it be "mothered". Though the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has kept the Adoption Bill in cold storage, he gave an exemption to the Home Minister to adopt this Bill. Then, there is a doctor to nurse it—Mr. Shanti Bhushan. Unfortunately, he was on a sick bed. That is why a Bill like this has come this way. When somebody tries to improve it, I cannot understand why they should oppose it.

15.00 hrs.

Many things have been raised here. If they had accepted our amendment that the Chief Justice of India may appoint a judge, much of it could have gone to enhance the quality of the Bill. But he could not accept that. Then, again, another important amendment moved here and very eloquently and ably argued was that the bill should not restrict it to those particular individuals or a particular period. From our

experience, we can foresee that such a situation can arise even in the future. In that case, should there be another Bill? So we said that in case a similar situation arises, you should provide for future purposes also. I cannot understand why they could not accept it. So, very two reasonable amendments which would have improved the Bill very much and which would have taken the wind out of the sails of the Opposition has been rejected by the Hon. Home Minister. I know he has been suddenly called upon to handle this portfolio. He has interested in calculating the revenue; that was his job when he was in Finance, but suddenly he was called upon to handle this.

Now, by the rejection of our amendments you are going to be forced to discuss this Bill again. I am quite sure these two reasonable amendments which were put forward, will get accepted by the other House and then, again, you will have to bring this Bill here. For rejecting these two amendments if you are going to have a Joint Session, people will laugh at you.

I know my appeal will have little effect on the Home Minister. When they are not guided by reason but by passion they may not pay any heed to this suggestion but still, even at this last minute, I again appeal to you to accept these two amendments, improve this Bill and see that it gets accepted, and you can go ahead without unnecessary delay.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I whole-heartedly support this Bill on one condition—that all the present courts must be abolished and only the special courts must be established! Indiraji had been fighting to abolish all special things. She has abolished the special privileges for Princely states, she has abolished special privileges for PCS people. Now, unfortunately some special courts are being applied to her. That is why I oppose

the Bill tooth and nail. If required, we can take steps to thwart this monstrous Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill at this third reading and last stage. But I must say at the outset, that I do say so, adding that my support is qualified. Had I occasion to express my views elaborately at the second reading stage, perhaps I would have gone in detail into the arguments, but time did not permit me, nor does procedure permit us now at this stage to go into details. But I want to go on record that although I did not participate in the two Divisions last week and the Division a little while ago today, I do agree and endorse the spirit of the amendments and, had I spoken at the second reading, I would have certainly voted on those amendments. But having failed to speak, I did not want the debate to show that without speaking I voted, and that is why I did not vote.

I support this Bill because the heart of the matter is, as has been put down by the Minister himself in one simple, short sentence 'judicial determination with the utmost despatch'. That is what he wants—because of the special nature of the offences. I agree. But my difficulty is that the Bill does not go well enough and does not go far enough. The point is that anybody who reads this Bill with or without the Emergency experience will find the Bill smacking of an element of political vindictiveness and a kind of tit-for-tat attitude which does not augur well for my friends in the Janata Party who, in any case, said that they would not repeat a single thing which was bad which Mrs. Indira Gandhi did. Then why are they repeating what my friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has said? That is, one particular Constitution Amendment Bill was wrong because it dealt with one individual. Then this Bill also though on the face of it deals with some other individuals also, substantially deals

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

with one individual only. My esteemed friend, Mr. H. M. Patel, sitting on these Benches with me here those days made a number of speeches against the Emergency and against those provisions as I did at that time. Has he forgotten the spirit of those comments? Has he now changed his attitude because he happens to be on the Treasury Benches? I cannot change my opinion, as I am an independent, and I am committed to my conviction. Therefore, I say, they cannot repeat the kind of vicious follies which my friend, the present Leaders of the Opposition and his Party did when they were in power. I wish, my friends belonging to Congress-I had not said many of the harsh things against this Bill in the language in which they said because, only a little while ago, just three years back, they did many more atrocious things in this very House with the support of themselves when we were opposing those very things. But I will not go into those details now. The time is very limited. I only want to suggest this. I am not one of those who can trust any Government with this kind of power. If Government says that this is limited to a particular period, then I suspect that they have an intention to spare some of their favourites who may also come under the purview of this kind of thing. I cannot say that Congress-I cannot be depended upon but the Janata Party can be depend upon, any Party coming to power, for that matter, even Independents coming to power....

MR. SPEAKER: I doubt that—Independents coming to power.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Theoretically speaking. That will never happen, God forbid!

But why I do I say this? I say this because it is inherent in a democratic system that power must be distrusted and absolute power must be distrusted absolutely. This Bill tries to give a certain type of absolute power in the hands of the Special Courts. I want that power to be used against all the

defaulters and not only against defaulters of a particular kind. That is why I say that it is bad.

Two more points, and I will finish. When anything has been established as *prima facie* wrong by a Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, which, I suppose, is headed by a judge most of the times, when a judge of the Commission says that the fault is there *prima facie*, then no Government should have the option of saying, 'Some of these we will send, and some we will not'. They must send all of them if they are *prima facie* established by the judicial Commission. Let the person found guilty *prima facie* by a judicial Commission exonerate himself in a Special Court.

Lastly, anything giving overemphasis to the Government of the day, whether Janata Party or Congress-I or any other Party, is to be suspected because if you say that the appointment will be made by the Government and concurred in by the Supreme Court Chief Justice, you have given only a veto power, and it will be very very difficult for the Chief Justice to go against the Government's selection or nominee. I would, therefore, like them to prove their *bona fides* by coming forward and saying, 'Allright, the appointment will be made from among High Court judges by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and that will be final, that will be the end of the matter'. If that is done, I would say that it is very good.

One final sentence. Why did I start saying, 'I endorse this Bill'? It is because lawlessness of the kind which was perpetrated on this Country between 1975 and 1977 was unprecedented and it has to be punished. If they are innocent, they can also find themselves innocent in a Special Court. But no vested interests can be given to anybody, I mean VESTED interests? No vested interests can be with anybody for delaying justice. The Special Courts Bill is good because such vested interests are withdrawn. Therefore, I make this appeal to my friend the

Home Minister whom I respect and honour because of his erudition and because of his good nature; of course sometimes he is very inflexible, sometimes he is very rigid! I appeal to him in the name of democracy. I appeal to him to at least give and assurance on the floor of the House today that will bring forward another Bill as early as possible to remove the lacunae which were pointed out by the various amendments. Why do I say all this? Because it is important that when such ugly things will happen any time, they will be dealt with urgently and effectively. It is essential and vital for the maintenance and enhancement of Democracy and the Rule of Law, for a cleaner and healthier political climate and public life and for restoring and raising good standards and norms of public life, and what is the last but not the least important, for rehabilitating the credibility of Parties, the politicians and the polity in the minds of the people and in the life of the nation at large.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker. Sir, you know that even at the introduction stage...

MR. SPEAKER: You opposed it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I opposed.

Sir, the concept of Special Courts was introduced by the Britishers in the Rowlatt Act of 1919. When the whole Congress Party then fought for Freedom, they opposed it. Then there was the Jalianwala Bagh massacre. The same Act was opposed by the entire nation during the Congress movement. Therefore, the entire Congress culture embedded with the freedom struggle of this nation is opposed to this kind of a black law.

To-day we are having the Congress culture. If they have got any Congress culture on that side, I think they will agree that this is a black law. But here is a government that only wants an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. This is a vindictive act of the Government which is reflected in these obnoxious black laws which are being

introduced and hastily brought. I am sure they will not be sustained by our courts.

My Party ultimately decided that at least this should be referred to a Joint Select Committee an amendment in respect of which I have moved, but even that was opposed. Now, Sir, you can understand the intention and the venom they have and the vindictive attitude of this government to indict only the previous government and the people who held offices—some individuals and a group of people.

We brought it time and again but even ignoring the legal implications and the legal lacunae pointed out by the legal luminaires both on this side and on that side, this government is not in a mood to accept because they have no respect for rule of law. If they had any, they would have referred the matter to a Select Committee. When Mr. Kamath pointed out so many defects, he has accepted one amendment...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He has accepted 7 amendments.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No, only one. Even though he has accepted it in his mind, he is in no mood to concede because they are in a hurry. They know the law of the land. They know the rules and they cannot bring out this sort of vindictiveness against the person whom you are aiming at. Therefore, they want to introduce this special law—to indict an individual politically. How is this kind of legislation going to be enacted in this Parliament? Sir, I warn this government that ultimately this will go to the people.... (Interruptions) Ultimately this will go to the people's court. The people will face you. This is a thing which no civilised nation will do. These things happen only in countries where there is martial law or dictatorship. Only in such countries these things prevail. You have a living example in Bhutto. They have to face the wrath of the people tomorrow.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister that if he has got still some belief in the rule of law and a democratic set up, then let him withdraw it gracefully. Otherwise, he was to face the biggest Court—People's Court and he will have to face their wrath.

So, Sir, I not only oppose this black law. This is black law and I warn again this government to withdraw it gracefully to maintain the democratic system and the rule of law decency of a civilised nation should not be tarnished by bringing this kind of a black law.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Janata Party came here with a massive mandate because the people thoroughly disapproved Mrs Indira Gandhi and the people who were behind her in bringing the darkest day in this country. I am critical of the Janata because they had to wait for two long years to take a proper step to bring to book those criminals and villains who had

brought disgrace to the whole country and humiliated the country's image before the rest of the world.

Now, I have been hearing quite often Mr. C. M. Stephen talking...

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly ask him to withdraw these words.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use these words.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it unparliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER: No. But let us not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Stephen is saying that the Bill has been brought to punish one particular person. This shows that they do not any kind of home work. I have got a list of criminal cases registered by the Special Investigation Unit of the CVI on the basis of the reports of various Commissions of Inquiry appointed since 1977. They are:

1. Case is against	Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan ; and Shri D. Sen.
2. Case against	Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan; and Shri P. S. Bhinder.
3. Case against	Shri P. S. Bhinder and others.
4. Case against	Shri Sanjay Gandhi; M/s. Indira International; Smt. Indira Devi of Indira International; Shri D. Sen; Shri P. S. Bhinder and others.
5. Case against	Shri V. C. Shukla; and; Shri Narendra Sethi.
6. Case against	Shri Sanjay Gandhi; Shri Jagmohan; and Shri Ranbir Singh.
7. Case against	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee; Shri S. R. Mehta and others.
8. Case against	Shri Dhirendra Brahmachari; Shri R. K. Dhawan; and Shri V. N. Jagar.

MR. SPEAKER: You have proved that there are a large number of cases. Don't mention more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ninth case is against

10 Case is against:—

Eleventh case is against..

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI:

SHRI B. R. TAMTA:

SHRI RAM SINGH and others:

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, at this stage I rise on a point of order. The rule is that with respect to any person nothing incriminatory or defamatory can be stated. Here is reading out a few names and says that there are criminal cases and criminal charges which no prosecution has brought. They have been described as criminals who have committed offences.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am quoting from a document.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Which document? Have you got information about the document? Where is the document? What is the document?

Sir, you have been very strict and when somebody mentioned about Kanti Desai you struck it off. Quite a number of names are mentioned here and he says that criminal cases are being taken against them. Names are called out and they are described who are going to be accused of criminal charges. Is it not defamatory and incriminatory? Are those things to come on the record? Are those statements to be made here? Has he given a notice about it? I want to know about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think there is any point of order. On the one side it was mentioned that only one individual is involved. What Mr. Bosu is trying to show is that a large number of individuals are already involved.

All the same, Mr. Bosu, now your time is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say this.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. The cases are investigated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He says that against these people criminal cases are pending. That is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These people do not look into what is being circulated in the House day by day. This information was given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 201 on the 21st of February, 1979

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, that is all right.

Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai—Just two or three minutes please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been very partial, I am very sorry to say this.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (भाजपगढ़) : मान-नीय लालबांध जी, स्पेशल कोर्ट विल जो आज सदन क शास्त्रीय देश है, उसकी भव्यताकात करने के लिए मैं खाली हूँ। मैंने मालूम है कि इस सदन में जनता पार्टी के देवदारों की बारी अक्षरीतियत होने की वजह से और उसका नामांवय कायदा उठा कर वे लोग इस विल को जहर पास करते रहे। (भाजपगढ़) मैं यह कहता बाहरी हूँ कि जनता पार्टी को इस में किया हुआ बहरा नजर नहीं आ रहा है। अगर यह बहरा आपको नजर आता तो आप भी इस विल से भूतप्रियक नहीं होते। इस विल में जो तब से खतरनाक नजर वह नजर 9, तब नजर 2 है। मैं आपके कहना बाहरी हूँ कि यह उन चीजों का नजरना है जो कि मूल को विकास-टरियनी की तरफ से जाती है। (भाजपगढ़) आप यह चीज जानकर नहीं आ रही हैं। यह जानकर यह कर उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देने का, आइपे देने का, रिप्रियत देने का जाकर यह किया गया है। इस विल में जनते की जान करकर आती है। इस विल में विषय से हमें सरकार की बदले की जान कर आती है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given your party much more time; so, there is no question of your saying like that.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई : संवाद में कोई दोषी हूँ तो वह नजरनाम नहीं किया जाए जी यहूँ बोलने का नजर नहीं है। यास्कर्षणी दोषी बोलने के लिए आवश्यक है।

[बीमारी बीहुसिना किरदर्शक]
 यार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अनला पार्टी के लोगों ने बहस की चाचदा का एक साथा उपरान्त नवर या यहाँ है। इस विष का लाने की ओर कोंपिंग की जा रही है यह महबू इतनिए कि ए क चास तरह के जज तकरंग किए जानेंगे। इसी से सब से ज्यादा गुवाहाटी हम लोगों को नालूम होता है। (व्यवहार)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given everybody plenty of time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):
 Mr. Speaker Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: I have given your party all the time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is totally vindictive. Mr. Speaker, Sir...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL). Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: My name was there. It is my right. It is very unfair on your part, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to say this. Mr. Stephen mentioned that this was a black bill and it was vindictive. I would like to say that there is nothing vindictive in this Bill. The Bill is not directed against any one person. It is clear to any one who chooses to read the Bill. But if anybody insists upon perverting the meaning, reading anything that he likes, then, there is nothing to be said.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: ... (Interruptions)**.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

**Not recorded.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: A person who has jaundice, see everything with a jaundiced eye My hon. friend talks of perversion elsewhere when he alone is perverted. I am sorry that my hon. friend Prof. Mavalankar also chose to say that this Bill is vindictive, I am surprised about this. He is usually a very mild person. There is nothing in this Bill which can be described as vindictive in attitude or otherwise I would say it is a fair Bill. As I said at the outset, this is intended to provide a fair and just trial expeditiously. This is all I would say.... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has not answered my points. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is-

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. M. Stephen and some other hon. Members then left the House.

Shri C. M. Stephen and some other hon. Members then left the House

15.26 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Bill

11.27 hrs.

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

For maintaining the continuity of production of sugar, for avoiding undue hardship to cane producing farmers who were not getting prompt payment of cane supplied by them to the sugar factories and to best subserve the interests of all sections of the people, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 was promulgated on the 9th November, 1978. The Ordinance was replaced by the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 (49 of 1978). The Act, provided for the vesting of the management of the sugar undertakings in Central Government under certain circumstances.

Immediately after the Act, was promulgated, action was taken according to the provisions of the Act on the erring sugar mills and as of today 10 sugar mills have been taken over. However, while administering the provisions of the Act, it was noticed that the original wording of a particular section of the Act had given rise to some ambiguity which needed clarification. Under section 3(1) (b) of the Ordinance, where the Central Government is satisfied that on any date in any sugar year any sugar undertaking has, in relation to the cane purchased before that date for the purposes of the under-

taking, arrears of cane dues to the extent of more than ten percent of the total price of the cane so purchased during the immediately preceding year, the Central Government may issue a notice to the owner of such sugar undertakings calling upon him, among other things, to show cause as to why the management of such undertaking should not be taken over by the Central Government. A view has been put forth that arrears of cane dues referred to in this section refer only to the arrears of cane dues which will accrue in the current sugar year. However, this was not the intention of the Government while framing the Act. This interpretation would in fact undermine the very object with which the Act was framed, i.e., with a view to give relief to the cane growers who have to wait indefinitely for getting back the price of their produce from the factories. Hence, it was felt that it would be desirable to amend section 3(1) (b) of the Act to bring out clearly the sense behind the words and protect the interest of the cane growers. As Parliament was not in Session and immediate action was necessary not only to continue effective action under the Act but also to validate action already taken, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1979, was promulgated by the President on 31-1-79. The present Bill is to replace the above Ordinance.

The present amendment is a necessary concomitant for the smooth administration for the provisions of the Act. As such, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House and its early passing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Dy. Speaker]

Management) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

Now we will take up Private Members' Bills.

15.31 hrs.

INDIAN FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections , 4, etc.)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I beg to introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Amendment of Article 324

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmagao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

POLYGAMY PROHIBITION BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on polygamy in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition on polygamy in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES BILL—contd.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Last time I had moved:

"That the Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community, to provide for penalties for such an act or acts

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 1-1979.

and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

It is an important Bill ushering social reform. I want to make it clear at the beginning that it is a non-political Bill and is not intended to interfere in any religion, caste, sect or creed. Since many years anti-social incidents occur in every society where some members of a community harass, boycott or put social disabilities on other members of the same community. To protect such social reformers in any society or religion who come forward to make changes in their social organisations or religious organisations, this Bill is very essential. We have seen what is happening to Harijans in our society. Similar instances are occurring in Hindu, Muslim, Christian Zorastrian, Sikh, Jain and almost all religious communities. People are debarred from entering religious places; they are not given burial sites nor are they allowed the use of burial ground; marriages are not performed nor recognised and community debars charitable medical, social services, educational and scholarship benefits and other benefits to the boys or students, and family members of such reformers.

This Bill therefore seeks to bring about religious freedom, establish human rights and liberties and the right to democratic dissent and to freedom of conscience. This problem is more serious in small cities and villages or small communities, sects, panths. In such areas where this type of social disability is planted or extended, it almost ruins the family.

My Bill was the outcome of the Supreme Court Judgement on a Bill which the hon. Prime Minister, who was then Revenue and Home Minister of the erstwhile state of Bombay, had brought in and it was called 'The Bombay Prevention of Excommunication Act'. This Bill was passed in the Assembly. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the word 'excommunication'. My Bill is totally different because the words here are 'social disabilities'. That Bill was passed in the Bombay Assembly; after it was circulated, for public opinion, there was a joint select committee. All sections of the society had supported that Bill. It was circulated for public opinion. After that, the Bill was challenged in the Bombay High Court and it was upheld. Ultimately, the Bada Mallayi of Dawoodi Bohra community, who felt hurt by the Bill, went to the Supreme Court in the case called *Safuddin Saheb vs. the State of Bombay* and it was struck down. Even the Chief Justice had given a dissenting opinion. I would, therefore, like this House to know exactly on what points that Bill was struck down and how my Bill is totally different in nature from that Bill. I am afraid the Government might get confused and say the same thing. My Bill is totally different from the other one because ex-communication is the inherent right of every religious head of a community to maintain discipline, but that discipline has got to be curtailed and used in a human and constitutional manner. Therefore, I have used the word 'disability'. The right of excommunication still remains even after my Bill is passed. But a person cannot have the disadvantage of being not excommunicated, but himself and his family being subjected to harassment. I will read the relevant extract from the judgement in the case. I referred to. Chief Justice Sinha said:

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

"The right of excommunication is not a purely religious matter. The effect of the excommunication or expulsion from the community is that the expelled person is excluded from the exercise of rights in connection not only with places of worship but also from burying the dead in the community burial ground and other rights to property belonging to the community, which are all disputes of a civil nature and are not purely religious matters... It has not gone beyond the provisions of article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution. The Act is intended to do away with all that mischief of treating a human being as a pariah and of depriving him of his human dignity and of his right to follow the dictates of his own conscience. The Act is thus aimed at fulfilment of the individual liberty of conscience guaranteed by article 25(1) of the Constitution and not in derogation of it.

The position of an excommunicated person becomes that of an untouchable in his community and if that is so, the Act in declaring such practices to be void has only carried out the strict injunction of article 17 of the Constitution. The Act in this sense is its logical corollary and must therefore be upheld."

Even the other judges, before giving their opinion, have gone through the entire parameters of Muslim religion. It was said:

"...the holy Koran does not permit excommunication, which is against the spirit of Islam, that in any event the Dia-ul-Mutlaq had no right or power to excommunicate any member of the community and alternatively, that such a right assuming that it was there, was wholly out of date in modern times and deserves to be abrogated and was rightly abrogated by the said Act... It was further asserted that the alleged right of excommunication was opposed to the universally accepted fundamentals of human rights as embodied

ed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Actually the Prime Minister brought forward this Bill because of several incidents. The last one which really impelled him to bring the Bill was that the dead, buried body of an aged lady belonging to the reformist family was dug out by the agents of the mulla from the grave. It was then that the then Chief Minister, late Shri P. G. Kher and the then Home Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, enacted a Bill to prevent this sort of harassment by the heads of all communities. Thereafter, when I was an MLC in the Maharashtra Legislative Council, I had brought this very Bill. Again, every section of the House had supported it whole-heartedly. But I had to withdraw it only on an assurance given to me by the then Minister that the Government was contemplating to have a comprehensive Bill of this nature. But since that did not come up and since I was elected to this House, I thought it my moral duty to bring forward such a Bill again so that if in this august House, the highest law-making body, such a Bill is passed, it will have credence all over the country.

This Bill seeks to distinguish the social disability or ex-communication as different from religious ex-communication. Even granting that the judgement is correct, to make an Act on social disability is not anti-social. This social disability has to be corrected. Therefore, to rehabilitate the people who are suffering from social boycott and individual freedom, this Bill must be passed.

No religion is static. It has to be dynamic. It should change with the new values and process of time which changes the social order. History has shown this since ancient times. Religious reformers agitate against the tyranny and misuse of religious power by the religious heads like Brahmins, Mathadhipati, Mullas, Bishops, Priests, Kazis, Gurus etc.

Now, when the Janata Party has come to power, I think it is the right time that they should do something to prevent this ghastly act of anti-social harassment of the same community by the same community heads.

My Bill evoked a lot of favourable public opinion. I have had many letters, even from outside the country, congratulating me for having brought forward this Bill. One letter comes from Pakistan. It is written by Ebrahim Moaiyedi. He says:

"... I shall be deeply grateful to you if you would let me know whether it has been enacted or not and if not then for what reason it was postponed or rejected. I wish that here in Pakistan we want to enact a similar Bill."

There is another letter from the Maharashtra State Women's Council, it says:

"The above Bill introduced by you in the Lok Sabha was considered by the Maharashtra State Women's Council. The Council supports the Bill. We may add that the Council has a special committee which regularly considers all the Bills introduced in the State and Central Legislature and published in the Gazette. The above opinion has been formulated after due consideration of your Bill."

Similar acts of ex-communication or social boycott or reformist Bohras are being perpetrated in foreign countries such as Tanzania. The reformist Bohras in Tanzania had taken up this matter with Permanent Commission of Inquiry, a statutory government body and their verdict is—

It has been observed that in the Tanzanian situation, members of the Dawoodi Bohra community are being socially boycotted because they call themselves as descendants and so they are thrown out of mosques. The order says:—"that the act of calling some

members of the society as descendants is quite against the peace and policy of the country. It is intolerable and from now onwards these things should not be tolerated and several measures would be taken against any person who entertains the act of calling citizens as descendants of Dawoodi Bohras, like ex-communication." So, freedom of choice is not allowed. Even in Tanzania this is what is happening. I have already told you what is happening in Pakistan.

I have letters from eminent advocates and people who are in the judiciary. One letter is from Shri T. Daru. I have letters from Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur and many other places.

The youth of the Dawoodi Bohra community is rising. They are angry for the social disabilities which were put them. They are working against the Mullahji because of his intolerable attitude. It is time that this youth movement, or reformist movement in general in India be supported by us.

Look at the Mullahji and his behavior. I will tell you briefly what is happening to the Bohra community at his hands. I am reading from the report of the Select Committee of the Maharashtra Assembly, where some of the grounds for ex-communication are given. One is that they ask the head priest for publication of accounts of various Wakf properties and gullas of the Bohra community. Asking for accounts of charitable and trust property is a very serious crime and those who commit it are ex-communicated from the Bohra community. Secondly, some people are ex-communicated for starting educational activities for the welfare of the community, without taking the permission of the Mullahji. Thirdly, it is mentioned that some people have been ex-communicated because they gave evidence before the Wakf Committee in support of the inherent rights of the Dawoodi Bohra community in all Wakf property. At least our Constitution never supports such things.

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

The fourth ground of ex-communication of some people is that they have got their, or their relatives, marriages solemnised by Kazis and not by the Mullahji, in the event of the refusal of the Mullahji to solemnise the marriage because he asks for money. The Mullahji has his own assessment method of the people. He may say "I want Rs. 5,000/- otherwise, I will not solemnize the marriage". So, the young people of the Bohra community are going through registered marriages, and they are therefore socially boycotted.

Not keeping the beard is also another ground of ex-communication. Lastly, some people generally associated in all activities for the welfare of the community in conflict with the vested interests of the priesthood were ex-communicated. I have mentioned only a few, though I could give a lot of examples, because I do not wish to take the time of the House.

Then, even though the alleged offence is only by one member of the family, the social boycott is clamped on the whole family or the whole clan. For example, when a doctor wrote about family planning, his whole family was boycotted. There is another example of an educated lady resisting the purdah system or burqa. Her entire family was ex-communicated.

When a person goes to the Registrar of Marriages he is socially boycotted. The Bohra Youth Action Committee for Eradication of Social Boycott did hundred marriages at a time without the Mullahji. Those hundred families are suffering today. Once somebody said in favour of abolition of talak. He was a professor and he had written an article about it and the whole family of the professor was socially boycotted. From the merchant community, once a merchant suggested some dissenting voice against the Mullah. Then the entire community was called and told that this merchant should not be patronised by the entire community and there was a continu-

uous boycott on his shop. Thus, they are trying to uproot a person from his own family a social life and his avocation in life. This is something which is really intolerable.

Sir, I have got an example of a person who is a reformist. His name is Mr. Norman Contractor. He had an aged mother of 80 who died. The doors of the cemetery were locked. He ultimately went to the police, got them opened and buried her, without any rights which the mullahji refused. This is a most out-dated and out-moded sort of thing to do in the present modern world.

The Government might say that the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 will take care of this. Possible, it might come as an argument from the bureaucratic regime. But the Social Disabilities Bill which I have moved, does not come into the perimeters of this. Because Section 2(1) of the Civil Rights Act, 1955, has direct connection with Article 17 of the Constitution and it only touches the untouchables, not any other persons of the community and, therefore, a re-thinking has got to be done. My Bill is totally outside the purview of the Supreme Court's earlier judgement, outside the purview of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, which only pertains to the untouchables, and therefore, it is a social reform Bill of great importance. The Janata Party of Maharashtra has, to my knowledge, appointed a Commission called the Nathwani Commission which is going around the whole country collecting public opinion on this issue and their report is awaited. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that such an important social reform Bill which tries to bring about a big reform in all the Communities of the country should not be just struck down, as a non-official Bill. I would be very glad if the Government is willing to come forward and say that they will bring a comprehensive Bill on this subject or, the same Bill should be

circulated for eliciting public opinion, I have no objection. But let not this social reform Bill which is needed for all communities, sect and caste be brushed aside. I have given the examples of Bohra community because they are glaring. I come from Bombay and I know what is happening there. But in all other communities also it is happening. Even in the Vaishnava community it is happening. You know the famous the libel case against Karson Das Kanji Bhatia, the great social reformer, where the Vaishnavas did the same thing.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House and I would once again appeal to the Government to look at this Bill in the correct perspective and allow this Bill to be passed as an Act which will be of great social importance to all the communities and society at large. Sir, I have done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of community on a member or members of his or their own Community to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd October, 1979." (3).

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): On behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I extend my wholehearted support to the Prevention of Social Disabilities Bill moved by my hon. friend Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit. In his introductory remarks, Dr. Pandit requested Janata Government to come forward with a legislative measure to

eliminate all social disabilities and disparities prevailing in the religions of our country.

At the very outset, I would like the House to ponder over the root cause of disabilities and disparities found in the religions of the country. As far as we are concerned, we find that disabilities occupy a secondary place, after the disparities. This Bill contends that disabilities are common in all the religions. But I would like to say that if you compare the disabilities and disparities found in Hinduism and being perpetuated among the Hindus with those in other religions, you will find that they are negligible in other religions. They are universal among the Hindus. One can appreciate differences among certain castes and communities. But they cannot be allowed to envelop the entire society. There is a small village in Salem District of Tamil Nadu, where the women do not wear jackets. In this 20th century, when the educated girls started wearing jackets, the traditional women started harassing and humiliating them in public. A Bill of this kind may help to resolve such minor pin-pricks. If the entrenched disparities and disabilities among the Hindus are to be exterminated with legal sanctions, then this Bill has to be modified to a large extent. The very title of the Bill should be: Prevention of Social Disabilities among the Hindus. Then only you will be able to hit the bull's eye.

What is the basic reason for social disability? Casteism is the root cause

*The original speech was delivered

in Tamil.

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithamli]

of social disabilities and disparities. The casteism has been nurtured and nourished by Hindus religion. Many social reformers have sacrificed their lives to rid Hinduism from this evil. Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal, Mahatma Gandhi, Pothana in Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Ambedkar—they are a few among the galaxy of social reformers in our country who have tried to transform Hinduism. Thanthai Ramaswami Pariyar in Tamil Naidu lived and breathed for bringing about social equality. Unless you eradicate casteism you cannot exterminate disabilities and disparities. What should be done to exterminate casteism from this country? After spending his entire life for this cause, Dr. Ambedkar said that so long as Hinduism lasted in the country there would be no solution for the problem of casteism and he and his followers embraced Buddhism because of their disenchantment with Hinduism.

Casteism is the seed-bed of disparities and disabilities in the society. Religion manures it. Our ancient shastras lend life-force to religion. These shastras are all in praise of God, who is considered omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent. If we want to break the shackles of casteism, then we must reduce the importance of religion. If that is to be done, then the shastras which lend life-force to religion should be devalued. If we wish to succeed in our efforts to devalue shastras, then we should make the Gods in temples into ordinary people. I mean to say that the Gods should be easily approachable to the common people. Only yesterday, Dr. Subramaniaswamy brought to the notice of this House how a Harijan M.L.A. was refused entry into a temple in Andhra Pradesh. I am sorry to say that even today in many parts of North India Harijans are debarred entry into temples, as if the Gods belong only to upper-caste people. But, in Tamil Nadu due to the untiring efforts of Thanthai Pariyar all the temples in Tamil Nadu are open to all irrespective of caste or community. Yet there

were some pockets where Adidravidas were prevented from active participation. The D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu appointed Adidravidas on the Temple Trusts closely following that, the D.M.K. Government passed a law enabling the Adidravidas to become the priests in the temples. But due to some inexplicable reasons, the Supreme Court has invalidated this law.

The God is common to all. Why should his abode be an exclusive place for people belonging to a particular caste? I would like to urge upon the Government to nationalise at once all the temples in the country. If you do that, instead of a particular high-class group handling the affairs of a temple, there will be Government officials who would not prevent anyone entering the temple. The Government will also be able to prevent misappropriation of temple funds for ulterior purposes. The land belonging to the temple can be assigned to poor landless people. The cash and jewels belonging to the temples can be deposited in the Reserve Bank of India. The wealth of the temple can be utilised for reducing poverty and unemployment in the country. The Government can also utilise the temple corridors for running schools for the benefit of poor children. The Janata Government should not hesitate to take over these temples in our country. By doing that we will be cutting at the root of casteism in the country.

Immediately I might be confronted, what about places of worship belonging to other religions. We don't find untouchability in any other places of worship of all other religions, except Hinduism. In the Masjid, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed used to pray in the company of commoners. In the Churches all are equal. Only in Hindu temples you will find special places for people belonging to upper castes. After nationalisation of tem-

pies, they can be kept open for 24 hours of the day. Anyone feeling like praying to God can enter the temple and offer his worship. At the moment the temples are closed for most part of the day. A man in distress has to wait for the opening of the temple. When we are talking of political and economic freedom, why should there not be religious freedom for all the people of the country irrespective of caste or community? We have so many laws and statutes. Yet untouchability is being practised. Social oppression is being tolerated. Casteism leads to economic advancement. In this country the bane of all progress is casteism. As Ingersoll and Thanthai Periyar used to say that God is the handiwork of an unscrupulous man and those who believe in such a God are fools. In India you have Saraswati as the Goddess of learning, yet illiteracy stalks the land. We have Lakshmi as the Goddess of Wealth, yet the whole country is steeped in poverty. While in a Masjid, a Bohra and a Mullah worship together, why should not all the Hindus worship together in a temple? We should bring in a revolutionary change in Hinduism and then only we will be able to march on the path of progress and equality for all. I hope that that would be the goal of Janata Government and they would strive to achieve besides the political and economic egalitarianism the social equality in the country.

I appeal that Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit's Bill must be accepted by the Government and implemented forthwith.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्रोतुरायकी सिंह (वालकपुर)। उपर्युक्त महादेव, सभी मानवीय संवेदन से कहा है कि अविद्यों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, ताकि वर्ष में भी अध्यात्म हो, उच्ची विज्ञान हो जूँहे। सभाव में व्याप्त विशेष के कारण याक विशेष कहा जाना यहाँ पर्याप्त नहीं है कि हम अविद्यों के भी राष्ट्रीयकरण को बात कहने में द्विचक्षिणता नहीं है।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा था कि वर्ष मानवता के लिए एक बड़ा वरदान रहा है, जैसे विशेष का किंवित तरह इसने ज्ञान, विद्या और धर्म की दोनों बहाई है उसी वर्ष उसने विशेष की धारा भी बहाई है। उच्ची उचाहरण विद्या था कि यूरोप में भी इसाई मतों की विशेष मतगते के कारण, वर्कि इनविशेषित हुया था, तेहुं वक्तों के अन्दर तेरह हजार आदमी जिन्हा जाता दिये गये थे।

लेकिन क्या यह बात केवल इसाई मत में ही है? दिन्ह वर्ष में भी राजा रामनाहन राय से पहले महिलाओं को बिना उनकी इच्छा के अपने मत परिके साथ बिना जला दिया जाता था। इसलिए वर्ष मानवता के लिए वरदान रहा है, तो वह एक अधिकाराय के रूप में भी हमारे सामने रहा है।

जबाहलास तेहुं ने “विशेषवरी भाषा इंडिया” में इस विरोधाभास को इस प्रकार स्पष्ट किया है :

“The spirit of this age is in favour of equality, though practice denies it almost everywhere.”

हम हर जगह यह कहते हैं कि मानव मानव समान है, हम फारहहुड और बद्रहुड आक मैंने भी बात करते हैं। लेकिन लगता है कि यह समानता भी बात केवल भाषों तक ही सीमित है, व्यवहार में नहीं है। महीं कारण है कि सभी भाषी और भाषों में विशेष है। लेकिन जब वह विशेष समाज के स्तर पर होता है, तो विश्व और भी बारण और करण हो जाता है। बेहात का बहूत पुस्तकों में रहता है। योंकराचार्य के वेल में बेद सुनने वाले लोगों के कानों में विश्वास आ सीसा भरा जाता रहा है। भाषाय धर्म के नाम पर इसला बड़ा अधिकाय कही देखने को नहीं मिल सकता है। धार्मिक गुरुओं द्वारा इस विषयमता को बढ़ाने का बहुत प्रयास किया गया है।

बूरोप में एक जन-कान्ति दुर्ग और कसी समता स्वतंत्रता और प्रजातात्त्व की मानवता से कर आये, और उसी के आधार पर जनतंत्र का उदय हुया। अगर हम राजनीतिक दिल्लीजोन से भी विचार करें, तो बहुत हम समाजकाव की बात करें, साम्यवाद की बात करें या प्रजातात्त्व की, मानव मानव समान है। वर्ष के नाम पर, या समाज के नाम पर या वैष्ण-परम्पराएँ के नाम पर मानव मानव में विशेष करना वर्ष की सीमानान है ही, मानव का भी अपमान है। यही कारण है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ ने कहानेंद्रिय है प्रथम राष्ट्रस की बात कही है और उसने स्पष्ट कहा है कि सभी मानव बराबर हैं। जब संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ का मानवाधिकार का यह एक प्रमुख दूसरा है कि सब मानव बराबर हैं तो किर धर्म को से कर मह जी की विद्या जाता है कि इस को हम ने जाति से बहिष्कृत कर दिया इस का हम ने हुक्का पानी बन्द कर दिया, इस के लिए हम जे भ्रमणाता और मूर्साक्षिकाना बन्द कर दिया

[वा० रमेश तिथ]

मह सभ किस प्रकार हो सकता है। सभमध्ये मैं बहूं आश्रय से कर यह अधिकारिक कार्य किये जाते हैं और यही कारण है कि आरटीय संविधान के विषेषित में, उस के अधिकारिय सम्बन्ध में ही, पहले समय का विक है और उस के बाव और भी हमारे यहां सभी सभ्य बराबर हैं, इस के विषय में बताया याहा है। उनीं नागरिक बराबर हैं, राइट-ऑफ-लिटी हमारे संविधान में हैं। जब संविधान में भी है, हमारे मानवाधिकार में भी है, जब संविधान में भी है, हमारे मानवाधिकार, जब संविधान के अनुसार सभी बराबर हैं, तो फिर जमीं-बजी का बनावटी से हारा देता यही किया जाता है। मानवीय पंत जी ने तो कहल मुक्ताधारों की गता कही, लेकिन हिन्दू समाज में भी इस प्रकार से प्रतारणा कोई कर नहीं दी गई है। इसाई समाज में भी कम नहीं दी गई है। जब अधिकारिय और कर्तव्यों के विलाक विपलव होता है, आन्त होती है तो क्वापित निहित स्वार्थ वाले उस को पकड़ना बहते हैं, और उसी प्रकार से सौनत-डिसाएविलिटी के नाम पर कोई बताव या फरमान देते हैं या रोकते हैं—जह सभी दृष्टियों से गलत है। हम समाज परिवर्तन की भी चर्चा करते हैं और समाज में लोगों को भागी बढ़ने के व्यवसर की बात करते हैं तब यह भीज किस प्रकार चल सकती है। यह सोचल डिसाएविलिटी किस के विलाक उपयोग की जाती है? इतिहास वह जानता है—जब कोई अधिकारिय के प्रयत्नों के लिये कलम बढ़ाते हैं तो उसी के ऊपर ये सभी अधिकारिय के अस्त्र-भास्त्र योग्य किये जाते हैं और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की दिक्षा दीकी जाती है।

इसीलिये मानवीय परिवर्तन की जी ने जो विवेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, यह सभमध्ये में सामाजिक आन्त का विवेयक है। लागा तो चाहिए सरकार को, लेकिन, और, परिवर्तन जी लाये हैं, तो हम सभनाते हैं हस्तकार इस का स्वागत करती है। सोक्षम डिसाएविलिटी की बात एक प्रकार की नहीं है। एक प्रकार की नहीं तब तो वही डिसाएविलिटी है—एक दैवियक और एथनिक डिसाएविलिटी है, जिसके लिये समाज बास्त में कहा जाता है कि कोई स्टेन्डर्ड है, कोई आउट-साइट है। तो रेकर्ड और एथनिक इटिंग से भी तुमाह में अधिकारिय किया जाता है और इसमें एक नहीं हल्लारों हकार परिवारों को काहर कर दिया जाता है। जो मानवीय सभमध्य माताई के कहा, तो सभमध्य में हिन्दू समाज तो भी भी परिवर्त है क्योंकि बलांचम अवस्था जब अस्ता जाति के आधार पर स्वापित हुई तो लोगों को आहूर करते करते उन को प्रकृत तक कर दिया। मह है उन सभमध्य की विकृति का परिवर्तन। जाहे बंग के नाम पर, या जाति के नाम पर इस प्रकार के अधिकार, की कल्पना मानवीय अपमान है। इसी प्रकार से यह कहा याहा—

"Ethnic and racial minorities—blocks, Indians Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Orientals, French Canadians are familiar examples of outsiders whose exclusion from much of social life is institutionalised and explained in terms of inemotness."

यह तो होता है इन्हें के नाम पर और उन को लोकल डिसाएविलिटी के नाम पर जाति के नाम पर बदल कर देते हैं।।

कोई मह हिन्दूस्तान का ही प्रस्तुत नहीं है अस्ति पह परे जाति की एक समस्ता है जिसकी तरफ भी अवित ने व्याप कियाया है। सदस्य बड़ा या सम्भवाय लोट-चोट दावदोरों में नहीं हो सकता। इसीलिय सूचने रहीक नाम ने रितिहास आक मैन की कल्पना की भी ही। बापू ने कहा था—

"There are no geographical limits in my religion."

धर्म में कोई भीसोलिक सीमा नहीं हो सकती और यही कारण है कि हमारे यहां प्राचीन सभ्य में व्याप ने कहा था—

नहि ब्रेष्टर्ट विवित भानुवाद्

भौर

सबार उपर भानुप सभ्य
ताहार उपर नाह।

जब भानव सब एक है तो उन में विवेद किस प्रकार है। जाहे बंग के नाम पर, जाहे जाति के नाम पर, जाहे सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर यह नहीं हो सकता है। इसीलिय जहां सम्प्रदाय का विवेद भानवता के स्वापित नियमों को भग्न करता है वहां राय को दह से कर भागी भाना चाहिए और समाज से ऐसी करीतियों को समाप्त करना चाहिए। हमारे समाज में न केवल बड़ा, बड़ा, नस्त के नाम पर विवेद है अस्ति यम देवों में भी अपने को संसंकृत कहलाने वाली जातियों में, जातकर अस्तीका में भी यही है और अपर्णीष के नाम पर इसी प्रकार का विवेद है। वहां रम के नाम पर विवेद होता है और यहा जाति के नाम पर विवेद होता है। इसीलिये इस बुराई को जल करना चाहिए और जाति कर के हिन्दू समाज का एक देश यह कोइ बाह भव्य याहा है कि या तो इन्हें समाज रहेगा या इस समाज में इस प्रकार की जाति अवस्था रहेगी :

"Castes, whether varnas or jatis, are discrete social and cultural entities; in other words, they are discontinuous—there are no "shading off". Caste systems, whether in India or elsewhere, are maintained by defining boundaries between castes; such boundaries are nominally and ritually strictly maintained, even if there is actually some mobility or interaction between castes. "High" castes maintain their superior position by exercising powerful sanctions, and they account for (or rationalise) their status with elaborate religious, psychological, or genetic explanations".

यह वेद का दुर्भाग्य रहा हमने विज्ञा, सम्पत्ति और सामाजिक प्रविष्टि किसी भी विशेष के हाथों में की द कर दी, और द्वितीय वेद की प्रवाति नहीं हो सकी। कहुँसे के लिये वेद और गीता में कहा गया है।

चातुर्वेद यथा सृष्टि, गुण कर्म विभावतः के प्राचीन वर्ण व्यवस्था की नहीं थी। लोकन वाय 2700 वर्षात्मा है जो न गीता और न वेद पर आधारित है। व्याकिं लोग समझते थे कि प्रगर हम हसको प्रवान मान लें तो हाथारे हाथ में विज्ञा नहीं रहेगी। लेतायुग ते ही सामाजिक विषमता का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। और किसके हारा हुआ? वह दुष्ट होता है, महावि शास्त्रीक ने, और मविवा पुरुषोत्तम राम क भाष्यक से क्या विज्ञा है? शास्त्रक का वह कराया उसका प्रपराप्र यह था कि एक तो वह बूढ़ा था और दूसरे वेद का अध्ययन करना चाहता था। हस्तिनाए भारतवर्ष में अप्रृथकता की समस्या आई है लेतायुग से। क्या कारण है कि एकलाल्प ने अपने एक धन्वंत, का दान दिया या द्वोणालाल्प को? इन्हीं सामाजिक विवेदों के कारण वही का समाज अस्तव्यस्त रहा।

भारत वर्ष में केवल हिन्दू समाज ही नहीं, और भी जो समाज है उसमें भी हस प्रकार की विस्तारिती है। मध्ये हाल में ही हमने देखा कि यकालियों और निर्वाकारियों में बहुत ए। मैं हस व्यवाप में नहीं प्रवाना चाहता कि कौन सही है, कौन गलत है। लोकन विसी धर्म का नाम से कर करना दे कर किसी को अंदित करना यह न धर्म है और न नानवता।

उपर्युक्त महोदय, माने वही कुपा की जो युक्त समय दिया व्याकिं मुझे गाढ़ी से आना था, इससिये मैं आपको बहुत बहुत अस्मद्वाद देता हूँ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I congratulate my friend Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit for having made this forum available for us by introducing this particular Bill in this House. Sir, I have heard very carefully the reasons and the arguments which have been advanced by both of my hon. friends.

While I support the objects for which this Bill has been brought forward, I feel that the purpose may not be achieved if we read the clauses of this particular Bill. Just now my esteemed friend, Mr. Ramji Singh said that there should not be any ex-communication and that the person should be recognised as a human being and his right should not depend upon his caste or his religion or his birth.

But, unfortunately, when I tried to go through this particular Bill, I find that this particular objective will not be achieved if this Bill, as it is, is passed.

The Bill itself is styled like this I quote:

"A Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community; to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith."

While giving this particular statement, it is mentioned that the outdated and unconstitutional practices such as untouchability, boycott etc. are still practised in various forms in various communities and the objective can only be achieved by enacting a suitable legislation for the purpose and also for providing punishment to those who indulge in such evil practices.

But if we read all the clauses we find that this ex-communication, this boycott, is only considered within the community itself. If the Hindu community at large ex-communicates or boycotts a particular person from other community this particular legislation does not attract that particular evil which, in my respectful submission, is a more serious social evil.

Sir, the name of the Bill is given as "The Prevention of Social Disabilities Bill, 1977". But, if we read the Bill, we find everywhere that the word used is 'community'. It would have been better if my learned friend had styled this Bill as 'The prevention of social communities disabilities Bill'. That would have been better. I do not know whether my learned friend Dr. Pandit has stayed in villages. There are many villages in this country where we find this. There are many Hindus and one Muslim. Or you may find a predominantly Muslim village where there are only two or three Hindu families. We find that where there are predominantly Hindus, they

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

ex-communicate Muslims. And where there are predominantly Muslims they ex-communicate Hindus. This particular contingency is not covered by this particular Bill. Even we have instances where the rich in the village ex-communicate the poor. We have also instances where a particular Sardar or Inamdar ex-communicates an illiterate person in a village because he does not abide by the wishes of that particular Sardar or the Raja. Here also we find this. The definition of the word 'community' is specifically mentioned. It says: "community means a group of members who are connected together by birth, conversion or performance of religious rites or ceremonies or who belong to the same religion or religious creed and include a caste or sub-caste." Sir, while defining the imposition of social disabilities, please take into consideration clause 3(b) of the Bill. It mentions that if anybody refuses to give a public hall in the village to a particular person, that would be an offence. We have instances where, in small villages, there is one small public hall which is used by all the people for the purpose of certain functions say, Satyanarayan Puja or for the marriages. We have instances where the Hindus refuse the public hall to be given to the other communities. My submission and my request to the hon. Members of the august House is that they should consider this Bill to be a Bill in a somewhat restricted sense. The scope of the Bill should be enlarged. Therefore I request this that either my learned friend or the hon. Minister should bring forward a more comprehensive Bill, so that human rights, as suggested by Dr Ramji Singh, will not be denied to anybody. In this particular Bill we find that instances are quoted. They refer to a particular community—to those Bohras, to those Muslims and Hindus. I do accept that even these social evils must go but at the same time this

restriction which is imposed in this particular Bill is not sufficient to achieve the objects which my friend Dr. Ramji Singh has suggested. I would therefore request the mover of the Bill, Dr. Pandit, and the hon. Minister to bring forward a more comprehensive Bill so as to consider and protect the rights of the human being as a human being and not restrict the scope of the rights of a particular person vis-a-vis a particular community.

*SHRI JADUNATH KISKU (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I extend my whole hearted support to the Prevention of Social Disabilities Bill, brought forth by Shri Vasant Kumar Pandit, Sir, every day I see before my own eyes innumerable instances of social discrimination. After 30 years of Congress rule and after 2 years of Janata rule such discriminations and disparities are still existing as before. It is very difficult to say when they will disappear. I believe that they will disappear only when the people of the lower strata form a united front and forge a united struggle against such discriminations and disabilities. These discriminations are on the increase at many places. Enactment of legislation is of course necessary to eradicate this evil. But mere legislation is not enough. Help of legislation will of course be taken but to eradicate it completely, the roots of the existing exploiting society will have to be dug out. Unless the present structure of society which is based on exploitation, is completely demolished and is rebuilt anew, the miseries of the people living at the lower strata cannot be removed. We know that only too well. We have seen in our present society that although the people from the lower strata are sometimes invited at social functions like, marriages, 'shradhs' etc., they are never treated as equals. This is because even now they are considered as untouchables.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Therefore, I reiterate that although a legislation is necessary, the entire malady cannot be removed so long as the people of the lower strata do not unite together and wage a united battle against the injustice meted out to them. Sir, I once more express my full support to this Bill and with that I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० वसंत कुमार पण्डित सोशल डिस्ट्रिटीज के बारे में जो यहां बिल लाए हैं, उस के लिए मैं उन का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन करती हूँ।

मैं यह जानती हूँ कि इस बिल का जो विषय है, जो इस बिल का स्कॉप है, वह मर्यादित है और अपने भाषण में जो आपने वेकामाउन्ड दी, महाराष्ट्र में जब श्री बी० जी० खेर मुख्य मंत्री थे और हमारी सरकार के आज के प्रधान माननीय श्री मोरारजी देस॒ई गृह मंत्री थे, उस बिल बम्बई में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं हुईं, जिन के कारण इस प्रकार का बिल महाराष्ट्र में लाया गया था और उस बिल को बोहरा कम्युनिटी को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी कम्युनिटीज के लोगों ने कबूल किया था, उस बिल का समर्थन किया था और आज भी हम देख रहे हैं कि बोहरा कम्युनिटी में इस के बारे में काफी झगड़े चाल रहे हैं। डा० पश्लेकर ने भी अपने भाषण में कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य मर्यादित है, उस की दृष्टि मर्यादित है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि हमारी आंखों के सामने जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, वे हमारे सामने हैं और मैं यह पूछता चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस बीसवीं सदी के अन्त में भी हम इसी प्रकार से समाज को चलाना चाहते हैं कि जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रत्य है, जो फन्डामेन्टल राइट्स हैं, जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं, उनको और उस व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रत्य को कोई धर्म गुरु कुचलता रहे। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। इस सवाल का जवाब हम लोगों को देना चाहिए। मैं जानती हूँ कि हम लोग इसको टाल रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगी अब आप इसको टाल नहीं पायेंगे। कहीं न कहीं हम लोगों को इस का जवाब देना ही पड़ेगा।

हम देख रहे हैं कि एक तरफ तो अपने संविधान में भारतवासियों को बुनियादी अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं, उनको व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता दे दी गयी है लेकिन धर्म के नाम पर उनके अधिकारों को मर्यादित करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसलिए हमें लगता है कि हम इसके बारे में कुछ ठीस रोटी से कहें जिससे कि धार्मिक अंधता एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा न कर सके।

जैसा कि डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहा धर्म के जरिये कभी समाज को एकत्रित करने का काम होता था लेकिन आज परिस्थिति ऐसी आ गयी है कि अब धर्म के नाम पर समाज को एकत्रित करने का नहीं बल्कि उसको संकूचित करने का काम होता है। अगर कोई ऐसा समाज को एकत्रित करने का काम करना भी चाहता है तो हम उसको मदद नहीं देते। डा० पण्डित ने कहा कि नोमेन कांट्रूक्टर के यहां एक 80 साल की बुद्धिक गुड्रर

गयी, उसे शमशान भमि में जगह देने से इंकार कर दिया गया। कारण नोमेन की बहन मिस कांट्रूक्टर अपनी जाति से बाहर शादी करना चाहती थी, उन्हें शादी करने की इजाजत नहीं दी गयी। इसी प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि कैसे बोहरा जमात के धर्मगुरुओं द्वारा अपनी कम्युनिटी के लोगों को सताया जाता है। जिस तरह से उनको सताया जाता है उसके बारे में उस कम्युनिटी के लोगों ने मुझे बताया है। दूसरी कम्युनिटी के लोग तो उस पर विश्वास नहीं कर पायेंगे। उस कम्युनिटी के चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट है जिनके अकांटंट्स के बारे में पूछता बहुत बड़ा पाप होता है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपने धर्मगुरु के बारे में कुछ कहता है तो कहा जाता है कि वह अपने धर्म के विरोध में बालता है, उसका सामाजिक बहिकार कर देना चाहिए। जब कम्युनिटी वां लोग बहिकृत व्यक्तिको डालत देखते हैं तो और लोगों में धर्मगुरु के खिलाफ़ कुछ कहने की हिम्मत नहीं होती। इस तरह से धर्म गुरु व्यक्ति कम्युनिटी के लोगों पर पूरी तरह से अधिकार जमाये रखते हैं।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब इस देश के संविधान में हमारी निष्ठा है, उससे हम बंधे हुए हैं तब इस देश के नामांकितों के अधिकार पर जो धर्म के नाम पर आक्रमण होता है तो उस आक्रमण से नामांकितों की रक्षा करने का सरकार का कर्तव्य है और यह करने के लिए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि हम धर्म की अन्दरूनी बातोंमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते हैं। यहां श्री नथवानी जी बैठे हए हैं। उनकी अध्यक्षता में जो कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया, मैं जानती हूँ कि कमीशन में काम करने वालों को कैसे तग्ब करने की बात हुई। जो लोग अपने धर्म गुरुओं की बाबत कुछ कहता चाहते हैं उन जा सामाजिक बहिकार करने की बात होती है। इस तरह से लोगों को बोलने तक से मना कर दिया जाता है। वे कहीं भी अपने धर्मगुरुओं के विरोध में नहीं बोल सकते हैं। आज की सरकार जो व्यक्तिगत आजादी के सवाल को ले कर यहां आकर सत्तारूढ़ हुई है, ऐसी बातों को देखते हुए कैसे इन बातों का समर्थन कर मकती है। आपको देखना चाहिये कि समाज में किसी भी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों पर इस प्रकार का आक्रमण न हो।

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJKALKAR in the Chair]

मुख्यमंत्री कोट्ट ने जो फैसला दिया कि धार्मिक आधार पर एक्स-कम्युनिकेशन के मामले में आप दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरे मामलों में दे सकते हैं इस प्रकार का अधेर उस फैसले का था। लेकिन उस फैसले को आए हुए काफी समय हो चुका है काफी पानी बह चुका है। आज फिर एक बार मैं समझती हूँ कि ग्रस्टर्ट करने की जरूरत आ पड़ी है।

हो सकता है कि इस बिल में कुछ खामियां हों। इसको मैं जानती हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि प्राइवेट मैन्यूज़न बिल हर दृष्टि से परिपूर्ण नहीं होता है, लेकिन मूलभूत जो कल्पना इत में है उस कल्पना को सरकार

[बीमठी भूमाल भोड़े]

को स्वीकार कर भेजा जाहिये और इस कल्पना के आधार पर इसके स्तोप को बहाने वाला विल अगर सरकार आना चाहती है तो वा तकरी है और स्तोप को मर्मवित रक्कर लाना चाहती है तो आमियों को दूर करने का सकती है। भी ब्रिटिश लाल मंडल आ० बीहिया के भवत यह है और मैं लमजती हूँ कि आज भी है और उन्होंने डा० लीहिया के विचारों को काफी लालों तक लियोवार्द माना है और मैं उन से आवा करती हूँ कि इस विल को अगर वह स्वीकार नहीं करते, तो बाज के लीच में यह कूँठ दबल दे रहा है, तो इस बात को कृपया आप न कहें बल्कि यह कह कि इस विल का उद्देश्य धक्का है ठीक है और इसको अगर मैं रखते रक्कर की तरफ से इस प्रकार का विल लाया जाएगा और उस अवस्था में मैं आवा करती हूँ कि डा० वंडित भी आप से सहकार्य करने के लिए सहमत हो जाएंगे।

अन्त में मैं इन्हाँ द्वारा कहना चाहती हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं इसकी सुझावात करने की जरूरत है। सुस्लिम परस्ताव ला के बारे में काफी चर्चा चलती है। बहुपली, विशेषी के भाग्य में सुस्लिम महिलाओं के साथ हम न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं, लालों के कानून को ले कर उनको हम न्याय नहीं दे रहे हैं। बार बार हम यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि विवित के ताम में, सुस्लिम परस्ताव ला में हम दबल नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मैं चर्चा करता चाहती हूँ कि हम अपने देश के नायरियों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं और उनको न्याय देना सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

बहु लमाव सुधारक इस प्रकार की बातों को आगे चलाते हैं और एक हवा लमाव करते हैं तो उस में आपको भी सहयोग देना जाहिये। नवदानी कमिशन जैसी कमिशन और बोलल वर्कर जैसी हुवा बना रहे हैं और उनको सहायता देना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। इसलिए इस विल को आप अंजूर करते ऐसी मैं आप से आवा करती हूँ। इस आवा के साथ में इसको संविध समर्पन दे रही हूँ।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Sir, I rise to congratulate my friend, Dr. Pandit, for having brought forward this Bill and I support the underlying aims and objects of the Bill. Before I proceed to say something about the provisions of the Bill, let me say this that there is a distinction between religious and social spheres of life. In substance, religion is spiritual redemption and not social reform. It is essential to maintain this distinction if our democracy is to be purposeful or meaningful. Human right and civil liberties should not be suppressed to tyranny or slavery allowed to be established

or to flourish in the country in the name of religion, community or caste.

Reference has been made to the Commission which bears my name, Nathwani Commission. Shrimati Mrinal Gore referred to the inconvenience and harassment that was caused to the members of the Commission while they were trying to discharge their duty. I will not say much at this stage because in due course of time this Commission is going to submit its report to 'Citizens for Democracy' which is a non-political and non-communal body. We know how this body—Citizens for Democracy—has functioned, and its several reports for instance. Tarkunde Committee's reports have been referred to in this House and also in Home Ministry's last annual report. It is the same very body which has established this Commission. Lot of opposition was raised against this Commission. Political and otherwise pressure was, in fact, brought on this Commission. Several States' Ministers, Chief Ministers, Home Ministers were asked to ban the meeting of the Commission. Tremendous pressure was brought on my friend, Shri Babubhai Patel, the Chief Minister of Gujarat when the Commission was meeting in Gandhinagar. A deputation waited on him and he pointed out: why are you so much exercised over this? If your contention is that this commission tries to interfere in the religious matter of your community, it is very easy to approach a civil court and file a suit for preventing the members from continuing their activity. It would be a simple suit and you can approach the court and prevent them. Sir, several Members must be knowing it that the head of this particular community, his predecessor, and others had and have enough resources by way of money and by way of availing of the best legal talents. But I would not go into that. I would only come to the history of the Bombay Prevention of Ex-communication Act.

In 1949 in the Bombay State Assembly the relevant Bill was discussed and it was general in scope. It was not restricted to ex-communication from any particular caste, community or religion. While the then Home Minister, the present Prime Minister, moved the Bill, then Chief Minister, Shri Kher, who supported the Bill, referred to the instances of persecution that were taking place. While supporting the Bill, this is what Shri Kher, whom as some of us know was an extremely mild-natured person and not a fire brand, said. While referring to the merciless persecution of some Bohra members he said:

"Nothing shall swerve us from doing our duty to the community because this kind of monstrous tyranny perpetrated by a religious head is a disgrace to any civilised Government. It is not a religion, it is a monstrosity."

These words were spoken as far back as 1949.

I tell you from what information I have obtained as a member of this Commission that things have deteriorated far beyond the stage that prevailed in 1949 for this community. It is a disgrace to our democracy that in the name of religion to day slavery is sought to be perpetrated and human rights violated.

Well, the Act came into force in or about 1962. Then Mullahji Saheb ex-communicated a reformist member. He filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay. That suit came before Mr. Justice J. C. Shah, who later became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He upheld the constitutional validity of the Bombay (Prevention of Ex-Communication) Act. Mullahji Saheb went in appeal. The appellate court consisted of the Chief Justice M. C. Chagla, with whose name everyone of us is familiar and Justice Bhagawati (Senior), the father of the present

Justice Bhagawati. Justice Bhagawati later became a Judge of the Supreme Court. So, Mr. Justice J. C. Shah, who subsequently became the Justice of the Supreme Court and Mr. Justice Bhagawati, who later became a puisne Judge M. C. Chagla, upheld the constitutional validity of this Act. It is important to bear in mind the number and names of the Judges who upheld the validity of the Act.

Meanwhile, the person who was ex-communicated and who had filed the suit and who had won in both the courts in the Bombay High court, died and the matter came to an end. Then the Mullahji Saheb filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court under article 32, contesting the validity of this Act on the ground that the Act did not differentiate between ex-communication on ground of religion and ex-communication on grounds other than religion. It was a very interesting case and I was present throughout the five days the matter was heard when Shri K. M. Munshi argued it on behalf of the petitioner. Shri K. M. Munshi was most unwilling to take up the case because he had his sympathies with the reformists. But the party could not get any one, either from India or outside to support and conduct Mullahji Saheb's case. Then only Shri Munshi agreed to argue for him. He argued the case before a Bench of five Judges. The then Chief Justice Sinha, upheld the constitutional validity of the Act, while the four remaining Judges differed from his opinion and held that the Act was unconstitutional because there was no difference made between ex-communication on ground of religion and that made on other grounds. So, you should remember that in all, four Judges—Justice J. C. Shah, Justice Bhagawati, Chief Justice M. C. Chagla and Chief Justice Sinha upheld that the Act was constitutionally valid. Thus, so far as the weight of opinion on either side is concerned, it is equal.

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

Now, when the Act was struck down, it was a very simple thing for the Bombay Legislature to remove the infirmity by introducing after the words "ex-communication on any ground" a single phrase, "other than religion." Then the Act, so amended, would have been valid.

Kindly bear in mind that when four Judges of the Supreme Court struck down this Act on the ground of constitutional invalidity, they merely said that the ex-communication of any person, in order to be valid, should be on ground of religion, like apostasy, heresy, or deviation from any essential tenet or principle of that religion. Suppose I am a Muslim and I say that I do not believe in Mohammad being *Paigambar*, or Prophet, then certainly the religious head can say "you are not a Muslim and deserve to be ex-communicated". After the death of the Prophet—*Paigambar*—the Muslim is considered as his representative. Suppose I am a Dawood Bohra and I say that I do not believe in the Imam as the representative of Mohammad, then certainly the head can say "you have no business to belong to our religious fraternity". These are the two or three instances in which ex-communication which is called as *barat*, can be permitted after following proper procedure. It should not go beyond that.

But now the position is that if I want to start a business, or want to study for law, if it is his—Dai's—pleasure not to allow me to do so, then I and my relations must abide by it. If I want to go into a particular business, and if he does not want me to do that particular business, then the members of my community would not be allowed to have any dealings, business or even social, with me. If I start an educational or charitable institution or do public work without his approval or consent, then, the people of my community would not only not join such institutions but would socially boycott me.

This is very common. It is practised in my part also. The *harijans* are being victimised today in this manner. If I am a reformer they will say: you shall not do it—act of reform. It is not confined only to *harijans*; it exists in other castes also. Now they—those who are socially backward—have all become conscious of their rights. I do not want to go into those details.

The Bill, as it is brought forward, is general in terms. While welcoming the idea underlining this Bill, Shri Parulekar has rightly pointed out that it should be made more comprehensive. I am in full agreement with it and I would say that it would be a very glorious day in the history of this august forum when we can bring forward and enact into law a Bill of the nature suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Parulekar, whereby human dignity and human rights would be protected irrespective of any religion, caste or creed.

Unfortunately, during the last 30 years conditions in Bohra Community have deteriorated further. Unfortunately, again, some of us are unable to look ahead. We look only at today, cause we are afraid of losing votes of orthodox members, even temporarily. These are the dangers.

If the hon. Minister has any apprehension that such a Bill is likely to be struck down as invalid on the ground of religion, or on the ground of any interference with a religious affair, I would suggest to him that objections of such a nature can easily be avoided by introducing a simple proviso in clause 3, which may read as follows:

"Nothing in this Act shall affect the right, if any, of any competent religious authority or head to ex-communicate on religious ground any member of the community, so far as the right of such a member to have access to any religious place is concerned."

If you introduce such a provision whether in these words or other similar words...

बौद्धी वर्णविर तिह (होमियारपुर) : किर
वाकी वाप रह गया?

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: There are educational institutions, hospitals, dharmasalas etc. run by them. Why should they be deprived? At the most I would say that a person who is ex-communicated on such a ground should be allowed even to visit mosques, and the only thing that the high priest can deny him is the right to lead congregations or to act as a priest at marriages or other ceremonies.

With these words I request the hon. Member either to refer this Bill for eliciting public opinion or to refer it to a Select Committee where these provisions can be duly considered.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittor): I congratulate Dr. Pandit on bringing this Bill. My friend who has spoken previously has done well. We must contemplate ex-communication not only on religious grounds, because ex-communication is being done on other grounds also. In villages you can see that if a person belongs to the Scheduled Caste and if he is a poor man, he is ex-communicated, the reason being the authoritarianism existing there as also in townships and other areas. There is ex-communication even in trade unions of persons who do not agree with the majority.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The vocal minority is ex-communicated.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: This has an origin in history. In the Vedic ages, as Dr. Ramji Singh said, there were varnas, but they were not stratified. For example, Vishwamitra, a Kshatriya, became a Brahmin. Many Brahmins became Sudras, many Sudras became Vaisyas, many Vaisyas became Sudras, and like that there were permutations and combinations, going up and coming down the ladder. But later on, these varnas were stratified. We

do not know when castes, sub-castes and ex-communication of some people, placing them outside the villages saying they were Harijans, came in.

There are reasons in our society for animosities, and because of these animosities, one community is against another, and when a community is in a minority and it opposes the majority, certainly they are ex-communicated on one pretext or another. It is not only on religious grounds. Even for questioning the majority, people are being ex-communicated. Therefore, this is a very grave crime, and it must be stopped.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, is it not better for the Government to bring in a comprehensive Bill? It is quite necessary to eradicate this communalism or Varnas. So many great people had tried, but they failed. We see that Budha had tried but he was not able to remove or abolish the castes. Then when Paighambar Mohammed came, he also tried to abolish castes: in their case also there are Sunnis, Shias and so many castes. Christianity also tried its level best but even now we see Brahmin Christians, Reddy Christians, Kamma Christians and so on. Even people from other lands, when they came here, became communal. So, these communal feelings are entering into other Religions also. In the south there was Basava Devaraya who tried his best to see that all castes came together by attaching a Linga to all persons. They became Lingayats, another community; they became stronger and tried to oppress the others. Then the Sikhs came and even among Sikhs we see Nirankaris—and so many other divisions.

Therefore, in a society which is divided into all these communities and sections, certainly there are so many difficulties and ex-communication is also there. Therefore, what I say is that under this Bill, not only on religious grounds but on other grounds also—whether the person concerned

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

belongs to the same community or another community, to the same caste or sub-caste, to the Harijan community or Girijan community—ex-communication must be considered a crime and it must be cognisable, and must be punished.

Thank you.

श्री केशवराव लोडर्न (नारेंद्र) : श्रोता वसंत कुमार पंडित जी बहुत पर विल से कर गए हैं, उसकी ताइद करने के लिए मैं बात हुया हूँ।

इन्सान की गुलाम नहीं बनाना चाहिए। इन्सान के विलाक्षण को जो भीज पसन्द नहीं है, उस के विलाक्षण बालाक करने का हक उस को रहे चाहे वह किसी भजहव में रहे, किसी मुल्क में रहे, किसी दुनिया में रहे या किसी पार्टी में रहे। गुलामी के विलाक्षण बालाक करने का इन्सान का कार्ज है और इस कार्ज को बन करने के लिए अधर कोई कायदा रहे, कोई कानून रहे चाहे जुदा का कानून ही यह हो, तो उस के विलाक्षण बट कर याकाबला करना इन्सान का कार्ज है। लिहाजा यह जो विल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस के अन्वर कूँठ लमीटेवेन्स है लेकिन इस के मानने यह नहीं है कि अगर उस में पूरी बातें नहीं हैं और वह छोटा सा विल है, तो उस को नामें रखिया जाए। मैं मुजारित करना कि हर कोई की अन्वर तरक्कीप्रसन्न ध्याल के लोग होते हैं, जो इन्कलाब करना चाहते हैं, जो सोसाइटी के अधिकार तरकीम करना चाहते हैं, जो उस में रेसेल्यून करना चाहते हैं, जहाँ नाइन्साप्री है, वहाँ इन्साक पैदा करना चाहते हैं, अगर उन पर नायाजग तीर दबाय दाता जाता है, तो उस के विलाक्षण नायाजग उठानी चाहिए। ऐसा हर मजहब के अन्वर है, हर मुल्क के अन्वर है और अगर कूँठ लोग इन्कलाब करना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसे विल की बहुत जरूरत है। यरर्प्पर जो होरीटिटी ऐसे कई हैं और उन को भेजने करने के लिए हर कोई को अन्वरदारी कीवियां करता है। नामारे महाराष्ट्र के अग्रदृश जानेवाल महाराष्ट्र को बैंगन यह देखिए कि उन के भाई-बहन का बहिकार किया गया और विलानी सुधीरवत उन पर आई। उन के भाईयों को विलाना दुड़वा दिया गया और उन को प्रायोक्तिकरण करना पड़ा। बाहुमत करने वे कि इन्होंने दुड़वा हुक नहीं किया है और उन को बहुत जानकारी का दुड़वा कर भाटा गया। यह बहुत की हिल्ली है। जो इन्कलाब करता है, उसको कांसी के तख्ते पर लटकाया जाता है। अगर तरकीम करता है, तो हर मजहब के अन्वर हो, जहाँ मजहब कोई रहे, मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि हिवूडम से लिए ही ऐसा किया गया, किसी सवाल के अन्वर अगर नाइन्साप्री है, या बात पात का भैलाक है, तो उस को बन करना चाहिए। भेदा आम यह है कि मजहब ही है जो तामाज बुराइयों का भजवान है। इस की ही बात करता चाहिए। अगर यह देखें कि हर लड़ाई जी होती है, यह मजहब के नाम पर होती है, बात के नाम पर होती है। अगर मुझे कोई बुराई करता है, तो मजहब नाम पर करता है, मजहब की भावदार जाता है।

जी और किसी जाति की पैरी करता हूँ, किसी जीव की पैरी करता हूँ, यी वर्ष सभ जानते हैं, जाता हूँ। जन जंदगी के नाम पर आदानपरी जोहानियों के अधिक बेव करना चाहते हैं, उनको गुलाम रखना चाहते हैं। कहते हैं कि यह हर उनको जुदा की तरफ से लिला है, मजहब की किटाब से लिला है। से वर्ष सभ इसात को इसान नहीं समझते। उनकर्त्ताओं को इसानियत पर हृष्णम रखने का हक होता है। जो किसी जीव विल में रहा है उनको जाता दिला जाना चाहिए। जब तक हर इस बीच में समाजवाद नहीं लायेंगे, कम्पुनियन नहीं लायेंगे तब तक यह जीव दुरस्त नहीं हो सकती है।

इनिया के अन्वर एक ही मजहब बाले लड़ते हैं। हम मिडिल ईस्ट में क्या देखते हैं? इसी तरफ जीव भी कम्प्युनिस्ट देख है, और वियतनाम भी कम्प्युनिस्ट देख है। जीव में भी बौद्ध लोगों की जेवीटिटी ही और वियतनाम में भी बौद्ध वर्मों की जेवीटिटी है। मैं बड़े अधर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बौद्ध धर्म को मानने वाला एक मुल्क इसरे मुल्क पर याकामण करता है कि बौद्ध धर्म को मानता है। जीव जब वियतनाम में हिंसा कर सकता है, वह अशांति पैदा कर सकता है, पूरे कानून की हत्या कर सकता है तो हम कैसे मान सकते हैं कि एक ही धर्म की मानने वाले आपस में नहीं लड़ते।

अगर सही मायनों में हम को आजादी चाहिए, तो हमें उन लोगों को सहायित करनी चाहिए जो कि भगवत करना चाहते हैं, जो कि रिकामें करना चाहते हैं। इस तरफ का जो यादवी सामने आता है उसको परेशान किया जाता है, उसको कम्प्युनिटी से बाहर कर दिया जाता है उसके तरफ जबर्मेंट ध्यान नहीं देती है। यह कहाँही है कि हम मजहब के अन्वर वक्त नहीं देता काहते। अगर आप वक्त नहीं देता जाहते हैं तो हरेक का मजहब बहा है। उस मजहब के सिवा जाकी के तब नहर्वद शक्त है। जाकी के मजहबों पर आपको जूँझ करना पड़ेगा, उनको हटाना पड़ेगा। मजहब के नाम पर अगर कोई नाइन्साप्री होती है, जानाने के विलान कोई जीव होती है। नाइन्साप्री के विलान कोई जीव होती है। नाइन्साप्री के विलान कोई जीव होती है तो उसके विलान बालाक बालाक करने का भेदा विलानी है। जीव होती है, जीव जानती है कि मुझ गुलाम न जुदा बना सकता है, न कोई लटकाया सकता है। न होती है। जीव जानती है कि मायनों की आवाहन करना चाहता है जिस अवधि में भी आवाहन करना चाहता है जिस अवधि में भी अवधि होती है जिस अवधि में भी आवाहन करना चाहता है। जीव होती है कि मर्विटी और मठों के नाम जीव जानता है, जो आवाहनी है उसको आप अन्वर कीविए, उसको नेशनलाइज कीविए। जीव जानती है कि आपने जीवों का नेशनलाइजेशन लिया वह ही सिवा लेकिन करोड़ों लोगों की आवाहन जाव इन मर्विटी और मठों के पास है उसको भी नेशनलाइज कीविए।

यह जीव आवाहन के जुँझ और फैक्टर बन जाते हैं। जीवत लेने का जब्तों एवं तात्परीत बन जाता है। जीव वारद से हव दूँया थी। जीव वास्तोर्द पर

सही करते हैं, उसी साथ से उनके बाहू ऐसे बैगबर बने जाए हैं जो जल्द बाजे का बाल्कर्ड बनते हैं। जिनका इसकी बाल्कर्डी की नवानवाहन किया जाए और वह अधिक बालों को ही जाए। इस से हमारे बच्चे भाली की भी करोड़ों बच्चे का टेक्स बनाने की ज़करत नहीं होती।

सबर साहू, हिन्दुस्तान की तात्त्वीक इंकालालों की तात्त्वीक है। हमें उनकी कूबीतियों से सबक हासिल करता है। हर भजहब के अन्दर हर फलसके के अन्दर भाली है। उनकी ब्रापटों की नवानवाहन करने को तो बाल्य करना जाहे है लेकिन बुराई को जाहे है बुराई का जाहे होता है, जानी है उसकी बाप बाल्य नहीं करता जाहे है। बाप के नाम पर संस्कृति के नाम पर हम इन्साब का बंदा कहराना जाहे है, परन्तु नहराना जाहे है लेकिन वैं हस्तों एक छोंग सनहरा है। सम्पूर्ण कृतियों की बातें जब प्रकाश भी करते हैं, तांडा जोहिया ने जाहे ही और वैं समझता हूँ कि बहु प्रकृति करते हैं हमारे लिए, एक बोलें जैसे हैं हमारे लिये और अपने बाप उस पर बलने का दावा करते हैं तो भजहब के नाम पर अन्दर भी ही नाजावज जीव करता है तो पर्वित जी का जो बिल है उसको आकार मान लेना जाहिये। उस अवसरा में यह विल बाप बुरा है। जिस जीती भजहब में जूम हो रहा है उसको बाप बुरा करें। लेकिन वैं समझता हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण कृतियों की बात महज बापके बैनिफिटों के अन्दर है, प्रवर्द्धकों के अन्दर है और जब बहु पर काम करने का अवसर आता है, अनल का भीका आता है तो आप उसके संरक्षक बन जाते हैं। भी कहना जाहा हूँ कि बिल भी ही की है तो उसको बाप बुर करें। लेकिन वैं की बाप बाल्य की नाम पर, परमात्मा के नाम पर, भजहब और बच्चे के नाम पर जूने का और लोंगों को बूतने का हक नहीं होना चाहिये। अबत हक है और आप अपनी बंदी दें तो मैं कहुंगा कि बाप जब प्रकाश नाजावज जी के विलास भगवान कर रहे हैं और लोंगों के साथ जो आपने बावदा किया है उस बावदे की बाप विलास भर्ती कर रहे हैं। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। जब जब जानित, जब जानित।

चोली बल्लीहित (होलिकावारपुर) : पंचित साहू ने इस विल को जो कहुंगा रह पर हाथ रखा है। वह बामकाट, दुकान बाली बाल्य, समाज से बाहर, बात विवरारी से बाहर बच्चे के बाहर करते जा जो विवाल है वह बहुत बहुत से बाल जा रहा है और बाली इसमें समाज की जायता भी दिया है। लेकिन जब बहुत बहुत से बाल जा रहा है। कोई बाली एक उत्तम बहुत कह तो जो उत्ते निकाल बाहर रही जा रही वारपारम्परा एक जी बाल जा और बाली जो जी उत्तम बाली बाल को नहीं जानते वह उनको जो जी विल कराता जा, वह जीव बहुत है

जाक होती है और वह पुरानी तात्त्वीक है। हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि हरको सम्म बपने जाए जो कहने वाले लोकों में बहुत से कवीने हैं जिन्होंने नियम बना रखे हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को बला दो। काला भाली हाटमार में नहीं जा सकता है, कुता और काला भाली बहुत नहीं सकता है इस जात को से कर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की तात्त्वीक में बहासा बाली की जन्मदी बकोका जाना पड़ा था और उनके बाल में बगावत की जावना जाहा हुई है। जिस ढंग से समाज ने लोगों पर बुल्म किया है इंवर और बर्बं जो जान पर इसको से कर एक जायर ने कहा है :

बुदा के बन्दों को देख कर के बुदा से भूकर हरै
है दुनिया
भगर ऐसे बदे हैं जिस बुदा के बह हर्षिण
भग्ना बुदा नहीं है।

अभी कहा गया है कि एक आदमी ने देव पड़ा हो, उसके कान में दीसा बाल दिया गया। एक अंदरी होणावाल के बास जाता है बाल दिया दी जाने के लिए तो उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें हक नहीं है नौ कि तुम राजवंश से ताल्लक नहीं रखते हो और जब वह जाने तो रह बाल दिया में पुरी तरह से नियुक्त हो जाता है और अब भूम और बूरे लोग बद बाल वैं जा कर देखते हैं कुते के बहुते को सिला बुदा ही जो बालायां से बा कर पूछते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि अर्जुन से अच्छा भी लिसी को सिलाया नहीं तो वह कहे सिला गया और जा कर उससे पूछते हैं तो वह कहता है कि मैं श्रीलक्ष्मी का विष्व इूँ उसकी गुरु भास कर जैसे बुक किया है तो इस पर श्रीलक्ष्मी उसके बूर दिलकिया जाए वर्ष में उसका अपूर्णा से लेते हैं। तब से यह अंगूठा काटने का रिक्विज बल पड़ा है और जब तक इस समाज में अंगूठा काटने बाल और अपनी बच्ची से कटाने बाले एकसम्ब रहें तब तक समाज में अग्राद्य बलता रहेगा। उसकी दूर करने से लिये, उस समाज में लिसी आदमी को उसकी बच्ची से बुलाविक कोहि काम करने हैं रोकने से लिए कोहि सहायत लिसी और डांग से लिया जाए, बहु अमर का जा जाति का, और उस प्रावाहर पर लिसी को बालारी का दर्दी न देना, बह जापित नहीं है। हमने कितनी दैर तक इस समाज में बुल्म किया? लोगों को बालार बैठों का हक नहीं दिया, समाज में उनको पड़ों का हक नहीं दिया। यह कुरीति जलातार जलातम में बलती आती है जिसको हमें बाप के बदलते हुए हालात में बहुत करता ही होगा। बाल दुनिया बहुत धारों नियम जूनी है, लोग बाल तक पूर्व बहुत हैं उस बाल पर दुमारे बंद वाल्प बहुत हैं जिसकी हम पूरा करते हैं, और गृही की पूरा करते हैं। तो आज भी जने के साथ जब विवरारी के नाम पर अब लिसी का बामकाट होता है और बाहर लिकाले की बालेहारी की बाली है, और एक कल्प है और उनको दूर करने से लिए सारे लोगों का जाने बहुता है, और इसमें कोई बेलाल वही रहता चाहीदे।

[पैसली बलवीर सिंह]

मैंने भारतीय नवरात्री ने कहा इसमें अगर एक अब और पोइंट कि वह जर्म में एकल मही देश, बाकी में देश। तो किरण तो तात्पर बहुत रह गया। हर बात जर्म का हितर बन जाती है। जीही भारती भाव उठता है तो वह कहता है कि दैरा जर्म है

श्री नरेन्द्र पी. ० नवरात्रानी: मैंने तो केस के बारे में कहा।

पैसली बलवीर सिंह: भैरा तो कहता है कि हाई कोर्ट में या तुम्हीन कोर्ट में 1957 में किसी बाब ने कोई फैसला दिया था क्या यह बर्खी है कि बर्खी फैसला भाज भी लागू थी, किन हालात में फैसला दिया था, किस तरह का समाज था, क्या वही सब बातें भौजवा हालात में भी लागू होती हैं? उनको अपना फैसला होगा ताकि समाज को इन्हाँस के लिए लाहौर लड़ते हैं, यहाँ देश में जब इमरजेंसी लाई तो बाहर के यूकोंने उसके बिलास प्रावाह उठाई थी। इसलिए उस कानून की उत्तीर्णीयता में रखने की अपराध नहीं है। फैसलामध्य भारती केस के कितने इस बदलते गये हैं। कभी कहा गया कि कलांडेंस राइट्स के अतावद हैं, कभी कहा गया कि नहीं है। तो यह बात बहली भारी है। हालात के नवाचिक हर भीक बदलती है। इसलिए उस फैसले की बजाह पर आत्मा का हमल कर दें, यह उचित नहीं है। बजहब के नाम पर ही बकरा है, भौज बाकी किसी और बजह से नहीं ही सकता, तो आत्मा का हमल ही याम। इस लिए यह तो कहिये कि धर्म के नाम पर दिया जाए। एक भारती जर्म के नाम पर बाकी न कर सके, जाने कीदा के नवाचिक कान न कर सके, और कोई उसकी रोक सके, यह बात नहीं थीं। आप तरकार को इसके बारे में बहुत कामयाहिसिव लिख ला कर इस नाम राजदौरी और बैलाकारी को रोकने के लिये एक मजबूत कब्र उठाने की जरूरत है। उन्हीं हम इस सको इन्हाँस दे सकते हैं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir I will confine myself only to a few points and at the stroke of your bell, I promise to stop my speech.

Sir this is a very appropriate legislation which my hon. friend has brought in. We are living in an year in which we have already passed 32 years of our independence. But still we find that our social disabilities are inherent and deep-rooted in the society. Even the most educated people are finding it difficult to get out of it.

I want to highlight only one thing. We talk about racism. We talk about colour bar. We talk about the sort of imposition that is there,—apartheid and all that in South Africa. But what happens in our country?

Day-after-tomorrow morning, if you look at any of our national newspapers, on the second page, you will find the marriage and the matrimonial columns and there you will find an advertisement like this: Wanted a Bridegroom for a doctorate in philosophy, for a doctorate in literature, to some enlightened girl, very fair—and they insist on fair—to a Hindu sub-caste Nair, sub-caste Vellala or some other sub-sect, girl. They say, the girl has taken a doctorate in philosophy or in mathematics and she is considered to be most enlightened! So, this is the sort of age in which we are presently living. We blame the South Africans for the Apartheid. We take cudgels against the Americans for their racism and discrimination against the Negroes. But we insist that the boy, the bridegroom, must be very fair. This is the attitude that is still inherent in our society. That is what I would like to point out to you here. So, these are the things which have got to be taken out of our minds. I think that only by education and by legislation that this can be done. Even our most enlightened girls insist that he must be from Hindu community, from this sect or that sect, from this sub-sect or that sub-sect or some such thing. On Sunday, if you take any of our national newspapers you will find this in the matrimonial column. It says 'fair Hindu' in such and such sect or sub-sect. Even today we were hearing that even an M.L.A. was barred from entering the temple.

Sir, I am proud to say that I come from a part of the country which is in the extreme south of India where forty years back we decided that the lower-most community people can enter the temples. The Temple Entry Act was passed in Travancore. Though the Diwan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy

Aliyar had other faults, yet, he was enlightened in this respect. There is one thing which I would like to point out here and it is this. In these social disabilities and all that one thing is well-known to hon. Members and I would like the hon. Home Minister to take note of this.

If the Scheduled Caste Hindus are converted to Christianity or if they are converted to any other religion, simply because they change their faith, but not their social background, they are being denied all the privileges that are given to other scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people. In some of the States, they don't get the educational facilities. And in all the States invariably they lose their reservation for jobs. This is the funniest thing which prevails in this enlightened country of ours which we say is socialistic, secularistic, democratic and all that. This is the position even after the so-called social changes which are supposed to have been brought in after 1977. Even now, if the same person is converted back to Hinduism suddenly he gets all his privilege. There the social disabilities again come in. When you go and become a Christian or adopt some other religion, the social disabilities disappear. If you convert back to Hinduism, you get all these facilities. This is what happens. I have nothing against Hinduism. I am not at all much pious or religious, but this is an anomaly, an anachronism, and this is a contradiction which is really funny. We should be ashamed of it. I suggest that this provision where the Scheduled Caste Hindus are converted to any other religion....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): This is not Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address. You please come to the subject.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Mandal ji, I really wanted to move a vote of thanks for the President's speech—not the speech that he made in the Central

Hall on that day, but all the speeches which he made everywhere else because, he made sensible speeches all through. Only in the Central Hall here he made a wrong speech. That is all. I really wanted to move a vote of thanks for all his speeches—especially the one which he made in Delhi where he spoke in Telugu. That spoke volumes against the present Philosophy of the Government. In the University campus he spoke in Telugu I wanted to move a vote of thanks to him for the President's speech, not the speech which he made on the 18th, in the Central Hall, but all the speeches which he made everywhere else. So, that is one thing. At least in this context, the Home Ministry should take necessary measures. The Kerala Government will definitely ask for permission to take necessary measures in this regard. When the Scheduled Caste Hindus and Scheduled Tribes Hindus convert themselves into Christians or some other faith, suddenly the funniest provision is that they are not eligible for all the reservations and the privileges given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But when they again convert back to Hinduism, they are eligible for all the reservations and privileges given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, this kind of anomaly, disparities and contradictions should be removed. This is what I would humbly submit.

पूर्ण विवादमें राष्ट्र वंशी (श्री व्यापिक नानम नानम) : सत्तापति नानम, व्यापिक नानम, डॉ. पंडित, द्वारा जस्तुत किये वये विल पर तुर्दे वर्चा के द्वारा सान्तानिय सत्तापति नानम से यो व्यावायमें विवाद मी है, उनसे येठी कोई व्यावादपति नहीं है। (व्यावायम) लेकिन व्यापिक नानम ने इस विवादका साहारा ले कर छाये, द्वारा और व्यापिक का विवाद अपनी और व्यावायमें व्यावाद की ह, उनसे येगी सहमति नहीं है। (व्यावायम)

इस संतारमें वर्चे सत्य और विष की व्यावाया को लेकर व्यावायरित हुआ और उसके बारे की ये वारप और विष का प्रचार किया गया। लेकिन वह भावे के यो विष—यसि ये व्यावाय भाव का प्रचार कर्ता, यो वर्चे व्यावाय का नाम—यह लोटे कीर वर्चे वाय की, जिन्हें सम्मुचिती, उपेंट या कास्ट मार्गि

[बी अनिक लाल लक्ष्मण]

कहा जाता है। वर्ष सत्य और प्रेम का संवेदा ले कर आया था, लेकिन इन कम्पनियों, लैक्सन और काल्सस के स्रोत वर्ष की सोनियोंटी, प्रस्तुता, के दावेदार बन गये, और उस से नाम पर उन्होंने कई प्रकार के अध्ययन किये, जिनकी ओर मानवीय सदस्य ने इकाया किया है। इसके पालस्ट्रेक्स प्रेम के स्वान पर द्वेष पैदा हो गया, सत्य का स्वान असत्य में और न्याय का स्वान अन्याय तक उल्लिङ्गन ने ले लिया। इस प्रकार जो वर्ष मनुष्य को जोड़ने के लिये आया था, वह विभाजन का काम करने लग गया। मैं मानवीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि वह वर्ष नहीं है।

लेकिन प्रबन्ध यह है कि इससे बूटकारा भैंस आये, इसको हम कीं जात्य कर सकते हैं। आज दुनिया में हम जिस स्वान पर, और जिस समय में जड़े हैं, उसमें इन छोटी छोटी बातों का कोई महत्व नहीं है। दुनिया बहुत लेजी है आगे बढ़ती जली जा रही है—वह एक वर्ष है। और एक संस्कृति को और बढ़ती जली जा रही है हमारा उद्योग वह है कि दुनिया में एक वर्ष और एक संस्कृति हो, लेकिन यहाँ इसे सकून, कम्पनियों आदि बन गई है, जो आपस में लड़ती हैं, और, जैसा कि यही मानवीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वे पूलाई, स्लेवरी का रूप ले लेती हैं। यद्य इसके लिए कोई स्पान नहीं है। इस को बता जाना आहिए। इस में भी कोई उत से मेरी समझमति नहीं है। मैं इस राय का हूँ कि दुनिया को उत तरफ जाना है। वह भी मैं समझ रहा हूँ। दुनिया जा भी रही है, उस को जाना भी है। मानवीय सदस्य मानव जोरे जो ने कहा था बानक जल जी डा० जोहिवा के साथ काम किए हुए हैं या उन के लिये हैं, तो इस में मुझे कोई आपाद नहीं है। मैंने उत जल के लियानन्द सदस्य के तात काम किया है और उन के बिचारों को जानते हैं। उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी थी—हिन्दू बनाम हिन्दू, जिस लिखी की ओर डा० रामजी सिंह इकाया कर रहे थे कि परिवर्तन में या बूक में बोलिक लंबवै दूपा, रिकामेन वा हु० मेनिस्ट बूकोंट जिस को कहत है उत में विशिष्ट वस्त्र किरिवन लंबवै हुपा, उत में प्रोटेस्टेंट की, रिकामेन बूकोंट की जीत हुई, ऐसे ही, अपने बैंक में भी जो असी मानवीय सदस्य वह रहे थे में वहाँ भी यह जो अपना हिन्दू बने हैं जिस को बहुत जारी के पुकारा जाता है, आज वर्ष भी कहते हैं, जीवन वर्ष भी कहते हैं, अपन अलग उत के नाम हैं, इस वर्ष में जो वर्ष अवस्था की बात का यह उत उस वर्ष अवस्था में लग हुआ? बोहरा कम्पनियों में जितना मानवीय है उस से कम वर्ष अवस्था में नहीं है। टालरेंट की बात आप कहते हैं, लेकिन उस में कास्ट के लियान आप बायेंगे तो कास्ट के लियान हो जायेंगे। वही होगा जो बोहरा कम्पनियों में होता है। उड़ी बजार उत का सामाजिक बहिकार होता है। इसलिए, वहूँ दिनूँ वर्ष ही यो भ्रमकान वर्ष ही, बोहरा कम्पनियों ही जो भी जाति का उप जाति हो, इस वेल में इस

प्रकार की जीज है जिस की ओर मानवीय विनियोगी हमारा ज्यान जीज रहे हैं। इस से कोई बदलाव नहीं सकता। वे जीज हैं। वह जीन नहीं है, वह जीव नहीं है, इस से भी कोई बदलाव नहीं हो सकता है। दुनिया के जारी की ओर, एक संस्कृति को और बढ़ती जली जा रही है। वही इस संसार का सहारा बन सकता है, इस में भी कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकता है।

लेकिन इस काम को करना कैसे है? यद्य इस को हम कानून बना कर करें? कानून बना कर वह काम नहीं हो सकता है? कानून बना कर यह काम नहीं हो सकता है।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : कानून भी बनाइये और सामाजिक परिवर्तन का काम भी कीजिये।

जी अनिक लाल नंदल : आप की जो राय है वह यह है। लेकिन कानून बनाने की लेटा करना एक बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए वह बीमारी और पैदा करना है। मैं आप को हवाला दूँ। मनवानी कीमीतान का जो काम हो रहा है इस का विदोष जितना हुआ है वह जायद जाय को मार्गमन नहीं। मेरे बहाँ किनने रेसेजेन्ट-शंस आए, किनने प्रतिनिधि मडल आए और उन्होंने कहा कि इस को रोकिए। इस ने उन को कहा कि वह तो नीर सरकारी कर्मीकान है। हम को इस पर कोई अधिकार नहीं है। बह अपना काम कर रहे हैं, हम उन की जैसे रोक पाते हैं तो यह तक कि वह परिवक बाहर की लिटर्न नहीं करते हैं तब तक के लिए हमारा उन से कोई अंगठा नहीं है।

जी अनीती भुजाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : वह नरों वा झुंझुरों वा की बात नह बर्दाइ।

जी अनिक लाल नंदल : मैं बता रहा हूँ। मानवीय सदस्य की भावना विनुल नहीं है। जो वह तथ्यों का इजहार कर रही है वह भी नहीं है, बादानाएं भी नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस को आप कानून बना कर जैसे कर सकते हैं? . . . (अवधारणा) . . .

दूसरी बात आप को बता रहा हूँ . . . (अवधारणा)

जी अनीती भुजाल लाल नंदल (बहराहा) : मैं एक बात भूला जाता हूँ। एक कानून जीती जाय के लियान बना, बाल पिण्डाह के लियान कानून बना, असी आप में बोले प्रयत्न के लियान कानून बनाया है। तो इस के लिए आप वह जैसे कह रहे हैं?

जी अनिक लाल नंदल : कुछ कानून बने हैं लेकिन उस की भावना ही रहा है जबका?

जी अनीती भुजाल लाल नंदल : आप जो कानून बने हैं वह लचार है, जान दूसर कर काम में भूलहोल भी हैं (अवधारणा)

‘बी अधिक साल बंदल : बाह्यकरण विवरण संक्षिप्त बाह्यकरण है जिसमें आप कर देते हैं कि यह बहुत है ? आप तो बहुत बहुतों में रहते हैं । उस ताल के बच्चों की वरियां होती हैं । (अध्यवधान)

‘बी अधिक साल स्वामी : कही बारों में हरिजनों का विवरण कर दिया जाता है, हारिजन स्विमिंग बोर्डों में दृष्टि करने वाली वासकती है । कहीं पर कवितान में भूर्णे बक्स करने वाली विषेश जाते । इस तरह से हामन राइट्स औन लिये जाते हैं तब यहा होगा ?

‘बी अधिक साल बंदल : जो विवेक यहां पर लाया गया है उस में कहा गया है कि जब एक ही कम्पनी के सोने धनपती ही कम्पनीटी पर इस तरह का विवाद करते हैं तो उस को सरकार रोके भी और उस के लिये सबा मुकर्रर करे ।

‘बी अधिक साल स्वामी : कम्पनी में इसाइयों में अगर कोई आदमी भर जाये, तो जो पावरी है वह न पढ़े और कवितान पर्मीशन न दे तो किर मुद्दों कहा जायेगा ? (अध्यवधान) मुर्वे का तो कामेंटल राइट है कह में जाने का । (अध्यवधान) आप पावरी की मजबूर नहीं कर सकते लेकिन जो भर गया है उस को बहाने की अवधारणा करनी पड़ेगी । (अध्यवधान)

‘बी अधिक साल बंदल : यद्गर इस तरह से कोई रोकता है तो वह कानून की पकड़ में भा जायेगा । हिन्दुस्तान का पीनल कोड इनका कमज़ोर नहीं है । (अध्यवधान)

नाथवानी साहब ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया और उन्होंने कहा है कि जो कानून स्टूक डाउन हो गया था सुधीम कोठे से उस में एक कम्पनीकोक था सोनल डिस्ट्रिक्टी ग्राउन्ड्स पर भौं बहु रेलिजन ग्राउड पर एक्स कम्पनीकोक है । मैं उन्हीं की बातों को कह रहा हूँ, जरितर लिंगा की डिस्ट्रिट शोरियनियन का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया, उस में कहा है कि जो एक कम्पनीकोक किया जाता है उस का परिणाम यह होता है । . . . (अध्यवधान) . . .

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I am sorry to say that even the distinction between communication and its consequences in contrast to the effect of social boycott is not grasped. I can be excommunicated. What is the effect? You cannot prevent my mother or my sister from coming to my place. You cannot prevent me from using my father's name.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Nobody can prevent me from using my father's name.

वह बैठा करते हैं तो करने वी, हम नहीं करते, हम करते हैं तो करने वी,

बीमारी बुधालं लोरे: लेकिन उन को संरक्षण देने में आप को क्या ऐतराज है ?

‘बी अधिक साल बंदल : हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । मैं एक बात और कहता हूँ—मेरा काम आप की तालूक्ट करना है वह आप तालूक्ट नहीं होने तो इस स को परिवक्त शोरियनियन जानने के लिये ये जल सकते हैं, लेकिन उस के कामदा कोई नहीं है । इस के कोई ताल आप को नहीं बिलेगा, शोरियक बात तो बहु बनी रही है । मैं आप से वही धरील कहना कि आप इसको बिह दा कर लोगिये । इस में हम आप की मरद कीसे कर सकते हैं, कानून के अनुसार इस में राज्य कीसे हस्तक्षेप कर के मरद कर सकता है ?

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The Supreme Court does not deal at all with the consequences of excommunication.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Counter-attack will not finish the debate on this Bill. There is another Bill which .. required to be moved today. So, please allow the Minister to finish his reply.

‘बी अधिक साल बंदल : महादेव में वही कह रहा था कि मानवीय सदस्य नाथवानी जी ने जो पह धन्तर किया है—एक कम्पनीकोक का आप तो स्टूक डाउन कर दिया गया है, लेकिन जब हम सोनल डिस्ट्रिक्टीज के बिल्डु कोई विवेक बनावेंगे, जो सामाजिक विविकार का आवेदा देते हैं—यदि हम उस विविकार को हटाने के लिये कोई कानून बनावेंगे तो वह ठीक तरह से इम्प्रेन्ट नहीं हो सकता । मानवीय सदस्य ने जो धन्तर किया है—मेरी विनम आप है कि इस से कोई कह नहीं होगा, उस के जी बहु बीजे वैदा होंगी, जसे विविकार ग्राउड का बानाना है—उन को विविकार ग्राउड में नहीं आने दिया जावाया, या ग्राउड कालडी बाती के लिये तयार है, लेकिन बुधालं बुधालं उस को सोनल ग्राउड करने के लिये नहीं आयेंगे—इस तरह से एक कम्पनीकोक की जे सारों जीर्वे किर दैवा होंगी, जो बिना कानून बनाये वैदा हो रही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every time the speech of the Minister should not be obstructed. If there is any reasoning which the hon. Member wants from the Minister, he cannot impose on the Minister to give all the reasoning on all the points which he has made. Let him finish his speech.

बी अधिक लाल भंडल : श्रीमान्, शेहरा का ही उत्तराधिकार से भीपिएँ। जन सीमिंग से एक लोहपूँ ही और बुला ताहुं ने एक कलता दे दिया और उस के लियाहाँसुने से झुक कहा चिया। बुला ताहुं ने बुलको दूसरे कम्बुलिकेट नहीं लिया लेकिन वह भेड़ी जा चरपाई, ही वै उस को बैरिंगल ताहुं नहीं ले जा सकता। तो बात उसनी ही था चाहै। जाति से बहिन्दार किया हुआ बोट डाल सकता है।

बीमती नूचाल गोरे : कानून से प्रिवेन्ट करेंगे, तो बहिन्दार किये हुए नहीं डाल सकते।

बी अधिक लाल भंडल : जब एक आदमी को एस्ट कम्बुलिकेट नहीं कर सकते, कानून से जाति से बहिन्दार नहीं कर सकते, तो सुरीम कोटे ने कहा कि ऐसा कानून नहीं, बना सकते। धार्मिक अंस्टीट्यूशन कावर रखने से लिये संविधान में अधिकार है।

Without excommunicating the person from the community, the muliah can impose the same on that person which will throw him out of the community.

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appreciate the effort of both the Minister and the hon. Member to convince each other. But it is not necessary that others should be convinced.

बी अधिक लाल भंडल : मैं इस को स्वीकार कर चेता हूँ कि इस को परिवक्त आपीनियन के लिए भेजा जाए। इस से आप को सम्मोहन हो जायेगा।

बीमती नूचाल तथा रसायन और उद्योग भंडल (बी हैमती नूचाल बहुमुखा) : परिवक्त आपीनियन के लिए किस के पास, शेहरा लींगों की आपीनियन के लिए?

बी अधिक लाल भंडल : दैव से सभी लोगों की आपीनियन के लिये।

बीमती नूचाल गोरे : होकर है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Hon. Chairman, I am thankful to all the Members who took part in this

debate. I am very glad that each and every Member supported my Bill.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I also supported you. I was quarrelling only on the matrimonial thing.

(Interruptions.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In view of this and the background of the debate that has taken place here and in view of the fact that some legal points have arisen which the hon. Member Mr. Nathwani also has pointed out, it is better that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion and since the Minister of State had agreed to it, I request that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot do that thing abruptly. There is an amendment of Dr. Ramji Singh to that effect, that is, for circulation. That has been moved. If you accept that amendment, then of course the House will accept that.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even then, it has to be put to the vote of the House. I will now put amendment No. 3 of Dr. Ramji Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd October, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Bill will be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.

17.50 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Omission of Article 310 etc.)

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur):

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

समाप्ति वाहोपय, इस भागीय तदन के द्वायने संविधान लोकसभ विल ऐस करने का नेता लालम अनुच्छेद 310 और 311(2) (सी) को लोप कराना है। स्पष्टि इन अनुच्छेदों में वह कहा यदा है कि असेक तरकारी कर्मचारी राष्ट्रपति और राष्ट्रपाल के प्रताव पर्याप्त ही सेवा में रह सकता है और उस के समाप्त होते ही बिना कारब बताए सेवा से विकास या सकता है।

वह अनुच्छेद जो हमारे कास्टीट्यूशन में है, जो वह शास्त्रान है, वह मैं लगाता हूँ कि वह दुनियादी और भूर लोकसभ के लिदान के लिए है। इन के हारा 70 लाल के अधिक तरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वे दुनियन अधिकारों पर कुठारापात किया यदा है। इन के हारा 70 लाल तरकारी कर्मचारियों पर नामांकि वर्तिकारों के इस्तेवाल पर रीक लगाने की कोशिश ही यदी है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, please allow him to speak next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But how can I? There is still time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Because the other function is there at 6.05 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that we should adjourn now and he will continue next time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 12th March at 11 O'Clock.

17.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 12, 1979/Phalgun 21, 1900 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by the
General Manager, Government of India Press, Minto Road, N. Delhi.
