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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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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

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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 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 Bakelit 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, PMB Group, UK 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, UK 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; no unless that transfer takes place, we do not come into the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

Tax incidence on Farming Community

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*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. K. 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 ventilating the grievances of the people now. Big landlords hold 53 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.

बीहरी हरी राज मन्कासर बोवारा : ग्राम्य महोदय, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो नया बजट रखा है, वह तो किसानों के लिए अच्छा है, लेकिन राजस्थान में जो बजट छाया है, उसमें प्राधियाता 30 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया गया है और जमीन का टैक्स 25 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया गया है। जो घरिया बड़े हुए हैं। यह जानते हैं कि किसान के घने, फपास और भात के भाव बहुत निर गये हैं, जिससे उन की मासी, हालत बहुत बुराब हो गई है। किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके अलावा बिजली पर भी सरकारें सपा दिया गया है और कई दूसरे टैक्स लगा दिये गये हैं। इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा इन्कलाब करेंगे कि राजस्थान में और नये टैक्स न लगाये जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रापकी बात ठीक है, लेकिन यह स्पष्टता द्वारा है।

श्री सतीश ब्रजबास : राजस्थान में किसानों पर जो कर लगाये गये हैं, उन का ताल्लुक हमसे नहीं है। उनका ताल्लुक राजस्थान सरकार से है।

श्री भारत भूषण : इन प्रश्न में धर्मो किसानों की बात कही गई है। जब देश में भूमि पर सीलिंग लग चुकी है, और किसान ही देश की गेसी कम्युनिटी है, जिसकी उन्नति पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है, तो फिर गरीब और धर्मो किसान की बात करने का कोई धर्म नहीं है। उनके उत्पादन की उन्नति कीमत, वैरिटी 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 झगड़े को बढ़ाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अब देश में कोई धर्मो किसान नहीं है। 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग लगा दी गई है। स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ भी नहीं रह गया है। इस लिए सरकार को स्पष्ट उत्तर देना चाहिये कि किसान की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगने के बाद टैक्सबल धामनी का किसान होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

श्री सतीश ब्रजबास : 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 सरकारों 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 POOJARIY: 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 enamelled aluminium and Copper Wire. No other new proposal for setting up joint ven-

tures in Kenya has been received by Government.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: 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 POOJARI: 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.

श्री मुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं अभी महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केनिया में जो उद्योग लगने वाला है, इसमें जो माल तैयार होगा, क्या इसके लिये मार्केट हमें खोजना पड़ेगा ? क्या इस प्रकार के उद्योग धीरे-धीरे किन्हीं देशों में लगाने की धारणा की योजना है ? यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन देशों में सरकार के प्रस्ताव हैं और इसकी मूल शर्तें क्या हैं और कब तक इन शर्तों को निभायेगी हमारी सरकार ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जब कोई उद्योग लगाया जाता है तो यह सब ध्यान में लेकर लगाया जाता है कि मार्केटिंग, कैंसिलिटी कैसी है, यह उद्योग बनसकी होगा या नहीं। यह सब देखना पड़ता है। जब तक बायबिलिटी टेस्ट नहीं होती तब तक कोई उद्योग लगाया नहीं जाता।

अब तक 343 ऐसे ज्वायन्ट बैन्कर मंजूर किये हैं जिसमें से 107 बाजू हो चुके हैं और 89 ऐसे हैं जो कि कार्मलेशन की स्टेज में हैं। यह सिस्ट तो बड़ी लम्बी होगी, क्योंकि काफी देशों में हमारे ज्वायन्ट बैन्कर जारी हैं, लेकिन जिस वक़्त हम ज्वायन्ट बैन्कर की इजाजत देते हैं तब हमारे कुक में जो मशीनरी पैदा होती है, स्वेयर पाई पैदा होते हैं हमारे यहाँ जो मीजबान हैं, जिनको बहाँ काम मिल सकता है, यह सब ध्यान में लेकर हम ज्वायन्ट बैन्कर को 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. Sri Lanka 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 Sri Lanka 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.

श्री गुर्णा चन्ध : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि पालिसी स्टेटमेंट ग्राम टूरिज्म रिजार्ज हुआ है और कुछ दिनों के बाद जब गवर्नमेंट इस को फिनाइज कर लेगी तो सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस पालिसी के सेलियेंट फीचर्स कौन-कौन से हैं जो आपने हाइल किया है ? मेन फीचर्स इस नेशनल पालिसी के क्या हैं ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : ब्रह्मण महोदय, बहुत तो पालिसी स्टेटमेंट सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा तो माननीय सदस्य को मालूम हो जायेगा। ऐसे भी जिस दिशा में पर्यटन को विकसित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं बहुत तो आप को मालूम हैं कि इस पर्यटन को ग्राम प्रायमी के लिए भी सुलभ बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है। इस दृष्टि से इस के पहले जो बार और पाँच सितारे वाले होटल्स पर बहुत जोर दिया जाता था वह न दे कर के उस के प्रतिरिक्त कम कीमत वाले होटल बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है जो साफ सुधरे हो जिस में देश के भी कम आय वाले लोग ठहर सकें और विदेशों के भी इस तरह के लोग जो बुद्धिजीवी हैं और जो देश की संस्कृति को, देश की सम्पत्ता को और देश को जानने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की पहुँच के अन्दर भी इस तरह की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश विभाग के द्वारा की जा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ इस बात की भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि जो हमारे सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं उन के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय और उन को प्रोजेक्ट करने की दिशा में समुचित कदम उठाए जायें। ये चीजें मुख्य रूप से उस में हैं।

श्री गुर्णा चन्ध : माननीय मंत्री जी ने होम्बे-स्टिक टूरिज्म के मुताबिक तो कुछ प्रकाश डाला है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में इंटर-नेशनल टूरिज्म के भी बहुत बड़े पोटेंशियल हैं और उस की बढ़ोतरी के लिए स्कोप है तो क्या आप जो यह नेशनल पालिसी फ्रेम कर रहे हैं इस में जापान, स्पेन और स्विट्जरलैण्ड जैसे देशों के बारे में भी स्टडी की गई है जो कि टूरिज्म के लिए बड़े पैटर्निंग हैं और काफी बड़ा की एकोनोमी को डेवलप करने में उन का स्थान है, क्या उन देशों में जो डेवलप टूरिज्म है उस की भी स्टडी की गई है ताकि इंटरनेशनल टूरिज्म हमारे देश में भी डेवलप कर सके ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : स्वदेशी पर्यटन की तरफ ध्यान देने की बात मैं कहता हूँ तो इसका

बाप यह नहीं है कि जो विदेशी पर्यटक हैं उन को हम पूरी तरह से नजरअन्दा कर दें। जाननीय सदस्य ने भी सवाल उठाया उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बात तोर से जो पक्की से बुद्धि देव हैं, उन देशों के पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से जो बौद्ध केन्द्र हमारे देश में हैं उनकी योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विकसित करने का काम चल रहा है। उस के लिए नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिजाइन्स की सेवाएँ भी ली जा रही हैं और उसका मास्टर प्लान भी तैयार करने का काम हो रहा है। मालम्बा और कुशीनगर इन दो स्थानों के मास्टर प्लान तैयार हो गए हैं। अब उन पर प्रमल करने का काम हो रहा है। इस तरह से ये जो केन्द्र हैं इन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे कर उन को विकसित करने का काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : टूरिज्म का देश में जितना विकास होना चाहिये नहीं हो रहा है। जिस देश की संस्कृति को हमें विदेशियों को विज्ञाना चाहिये उसको विज्ञाना नहीं जा रहा है। एक परपेटिड संस्कृति के दर्शन ही उनको होते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बाहर वाले बहुत जलत चीज से कर जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? केवल खजुराहो ही देश की संस्कृति नहीं है। सांभलवाले, मानू नबाने वाले, प्राद्वि को उनको विज्ञाना जाते हैं और जिन को हम से पहले भ्रमज भी विज्ञाना करते थे इन पर ही ध्यान भी जोर दिया जाता है और टूरिज्म को बढ़ाने के लिए अभी भी इनको पेश किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? जो हमारे टूरिज्म के सेक्टर है, बनारस है, हरिद्वार है, वृत्ती जगह हैं जहाँ बहुत ज्यादा विदेशी जाते भी हैं वहाँ जो सबगी है वहाँ जो एक सफाई प्राप्ति है उसको दूर करने की तरफ भी क्या आपका ध्यान है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो साल में इस तरह की चीजों में आपने क्या सुधार किया है ?

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : खजुराहो का प्रमदा एक महत्व है, इसका प्रमदा एक आकर्षण है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि खजुराहो के साथ-साथ कृष्ण लीला की जो भज भूमि है, हल्दी नादी है, ऐसे स्थानों का भी विकास करने की विचार में हम प्रमलगी हैं। उनके ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते हुए ही हम यह सब कर रहे हैं। पूरा प्लानिंग हम कर रहे हैं और उसके अनुसार उनको विकसित करने का काम करेंगे।

जहाँ तक सफाई का सवाल है, पर्यटन विभाग के द्वारा सभी काम हाथ में नहीं लिये जा सकते हैं। यह स्वाधीन संस्थाओं का काम है। उनका सहयोग भी हम से रहे हैं। जो दूरिस्ट वहाँ जाते हैं वे किसी तरह की घबराहट धारणा भी कर न पाएँ, मन में अच्छे किछर से कर प्राएँ इस दृष्टि से स्वाधीन संस्थाओं के सहयोग से उनको साफ सुधरा रखने की दिशा में भी हम प्रमल कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजगीर सिंह बल्लभ : 'श्री बल्लभ ने दो जगह बताई हैं मुकौलियर और फाल्गुना । लेकिन सर्ची के लिए आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं । वहाँ से बाग बाई भी है वैसे के लिए ताकि वहाँ पर दूरिज्म को डिबैलेंस किया जा सके लेकिन आप वैसे नहीं देख रहे हैं ।

धाना कारेस्ट्स जितने बड़े कारेस्ट हिन्दुस्तान में कही नहीं हैं । वहाँ वन सम्पदा बहुत है । वहाँ के सेर बास लीर से देखने लायक है ।

श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक : कुशीनगर और राजगीर के बारे में मास्टर प्लान बन गया है । जहाँ तक धाना और सर्ची का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ जो आबास व्यवस्था है उसको विकसित करने का काम हो रहा है । सर्ची में और एक्सप्लान का काम हाथ में ले रहे हैं । धाना में भी एक कारेस्ट लाज बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन 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 1978, 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.

श्री जगत राज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में धान की रफ्तार कम होने के कारण है कि धान की बहुत बिक्री हो रही है, 30 रुपये की कीमत पर भी कोई धान उठाने वाला नहीं है। साथों टन धान सड़ रहा है और पंजाब के किसान, जिन्होंने इसकी गहनता के धान पैदा किया, वे खाने हो रहे हैं। धान के अलावा काठन के साथ भी यही हालत हुई और बहुत सीध के साथ भी यही हालत हुई। पंजाब के एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने विभाजन की है कि सेमी-गवर्नमेंट या मार्केटिंग बोर्ड के जरिए से धान बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी जाये तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इसकी इजाजत देगी ?

श्री जगत राज : बाहर सेजने के लिये धान में जो कड़ा है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ नाफेज है, उस के जरिये खरीदने का धान ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है, जैसे पंजाब में धान और दूसरी कम्पोजिट्स है, वे सबने न पाये और किसानों को ठीक भाव भी मिल सके ?

श्री जगत राज : बाहर सेजने के लिये धान में जो कड़ा है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ नाफेज है, उस के जरिये खरीदने का धान ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है, जैसे पंजाब में धान और दूसरी कम्पोजिट्स है, वे सबने न पाये और किसानों को ठीक भाव भी मिल सके ?

श्री मोहन भारिया : सभापति जी, इसी लिये मैंने दिल्ली में जो राज्यों के मंत्रियों की कॉन्फ्रेंस बुलाई थी, उस में सब से कहा है कि अपने यहाँ मार्केटिंग फीजेशन को मजबूत करें। नाफेज के पास इतने धान भी नहीं है कि हर राज्य में भेजे जा सकें, वह तो एक एपेक्स बाड़ी है। अगर राज्यों की मार्केटिंग फीजेशन अच्छा काम करें तो हम उन को पैके की तबाल दूसरी दुनिया में बे सकते हैं। इस लिये स्टेट की मार्केटिंग फीजेशन है या स्टेट की अपनी एजेंसीज को इस में काम करना होगा।

श्री श्री जगत राज : नाफेज ने मार्केटिंग के जरिये पंजाब में जो खरीद शुरू की है, उस में 50 रुपये फिक्टस का भाव उन्होंने दिया है, लेकिन किसान को अपनी धान की उपज को लेकर उन के गोदाम में जाना पड़ता है। जब किसान अपना भाव ले कर वहाँ जाता है, तो उस को फिर से छंटाई की जाती है। मान लीजिये एक आक्मी 100 बोरे लेकर गया, तो उस में से 40-50 बोरे छंटाई हैं और बाकी भावस कर पैके हैं—इस से किसानों को बहुत विकृत हो रही है। वेद मुझसे है कि वह धान किसान के सेत से खरीदा काम और बहुत धान बाह्य बिलाल छंटाई कर में, जिसकी अच्छी क्वालिटी धान बेना बाह्य, से में, लेकिन मोहन से भावस में जाने में किसान को बहुत विकृत हो रही है, साथ ही उस को छंटाई का बोझा पैदा बना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैंने हम ने पंजाब में काउन्सिलरियस की, लेकिन उन्हें कामयाबी नहीं मिली। क्या आप इस बारे में मजबूत करने कि नाफेज मार्केटिंग के जरिये या दूसरी स्टेट एजेंसीज के जरिये जो धान

खरीदे, वह किसान के सेत में जा कर और वहाँ भावस का सिलेक्शन कर के खरीदे ?

श्री मोहन भारिया : सभापति जी, यह सही है कि जिस वक्त किसान बड़े में जाता है और वहाँ छंटाई की जाती है, उस को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इस बारे में जो मैं स्टेट मिनिस्टरों के साथ जरूर सलाह करूँगा कि जो भाव जहाँ पैदा होता है, वहाँ ही खरीद करने का इन्तजाम हो। इस के साथ ही धान और प्याज जैसे चीजों जो खराब हो सकते हैं, उन के लिये गोडाउन्स का इन्तजाम भी करना होगा, इस बारे में भी हम ने उन को कहा है और एक बड़ा प्रोग्राम हम इस में से रहे हैं।

श्री श्री जगत राज : यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार किसानों के हितों की बात तो कहती है, लेकिन आचरण में इतनी दूर हो जाती है कि काश्तकार को उस का लाभ नहीं हो पाता। जैसे पिछले दिनों चीनी के बारे में हुआ, इन्होंने एम्साइज ब्यूटी भाव की, फिर भी किसान को लाभ नहीं हुआ, उस का भाव मक्की के भाव से भी नीचे बिका। जब धान में एम्साइज ब्यूटी की छूट दी तो उस का लाभ फीटरी वालों की हुआ। इस साल देश में धान बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है, धान ने काश्तकारी की मदद के लिये, उन को उन की उपज का ठीक भाव मिल सके—इस के लिये क्या किया है ? धान उन को धान का सही भाव नहीं मिल रहा है, 1 रुपये का 6 से 8 किलो धान बिक रहा है। काश्तकार पहले गन्ने में मारा गया, अब धान में समाप्त हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—काश्तकारों की मदद के लिये या तो सरकार धान को एक्सपोर्ट करे या अपनी ओर से खरीदकर अपने अफसरों में रखे और उस को समय पर बेचने के लिये निकाले, ताकि काश्तकार को सपोर्ट प्राप्त का लाभ मिल सके। धान के एक्सपोर्ट की व्यवस्था यदि धान कर सकते हैं तो फौरन कीजिये, व्यापारियों के पास जाने के भाव करेंगे तो फिर उस का लाभ व्यापारी को होगा।

श्री मोहन भारिया : दुर्भाग्य से विदेशों में धान का भाव हमारे से भी कम है, किन्तु 24-25 हजार टन धान सेजने की कोशिश की है और वह जा रहा है। इस वर्ष हमारे यहाँ 90 लाख टन धान की पैदाइश हो गई है। उस के लिए अच्छा रास्ता यही है कि हम धान खरीदने का इन्तजाम करें, स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम करें और पूरे मुक्त में बेचने का भी काम करें... (अव्यवधान) ... सुन तो लीजिए। यही अच्छा रास्ता था। इसलिए मैंने कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्टरों की आम्फेस दो महीने पहले बुलाई थीर मैं ने उन की कहा कि इस साल धान को काफ़ी कट्ट उठाने होंगे। अब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स द्वारा सहयोग नहीं देतीं तब तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बाह्य विजना की पैदा देने के लिए तैयार हो, कोई काम नहीं कर सकता। मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कहा है और बोझा कटने के लिए तैयार हूँ। (अव्यवधान)

जी शोन प्रकाश स्वामी : हमारे जीवन-मरण 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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 काम पर असफल छापे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

264. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के काम पर असफल छापे के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं;

(ख) क्या छापा मारने वाले दल में वह अधिकारी सम्मिलित थे जो आपातकाल के दौरान बहुत सक्रिय थे और क्या वे अभी भी आयकर विभाग के जांच 'सेल' में उच्च पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस असफलता के लिए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुनिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण मागे गए हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) वर्तमान निरीक्षण निवेदन (जांच) सम्बन्ध में आयकर आयुक्त या वित्त के बाढ़ में आपातकाल में तत्काल और विदेशी मुद्रा उत्साहक प्रतिनिधियों के अमीन वहां सज्जन अधिकारी बसाया गया । आपातकाल के बाद निरीक्षण निवेदन (जांच) के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने से पहले, वह अधिकारी कभी भी दिल्ली में तैनात नहीं रहा । यह मानने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि जिन अधिकारियों में तलाशी में पाया गया था, उनमें से कोई भी अधिकारी आपातकाल में सहाय्य रूप से सक्रिय था । वे अधिकारी अपने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) वही उत्तर जो उपर्युक्त (क) में उपर्युक्त है ।

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

*266. 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 re-designated 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.

Personnel

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.

Recruitment, Designation & Grading of Technical Personnel

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"**

*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 Vellary 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	68.10
Oman	31.73	7.45	30.14	0.73
Qatar	20.22	18.74	18.37	9.71
TOTAL	360.58	180.13	326.15	193.26
Percentage in relation to our total foreign trade				
	7%	3.6%	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 धारी सीट्स सर्वेन्स एसोसिएशन, धारी (गुजरात)
द्वारा प्रश्नावेदन

*279. श्री सर्वसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री धारी सीट्स सर्वेन्स एसोसिएशन, धारी, जिला प्रमरेली, सीरापूर, गुजरात ने मंत्रालय को 23 जनवरी, 1978 को मूंगफली के बीजों का स्टॉक करने और मूंगफली के उत्पादकों को तिलहन और दालों आदि के उत्पादकों के बराबर खाने की अनुमति देने के बारे में गुजराती में एक प्रश्नावेदन भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रश्नावेदन का संक्षिप्त में ज़्वाब क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रश्नावेदन में उल्लिखित प्राण (क) में उल्लिखित केवल दो प्राणों की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा (भागवार) प्रत्येक इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही प्रत्येक की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ज़्वाब क्या है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोखले) :
(क) से (ग). जी हाँ। एसोसिएशन ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि मूंगफली की स्टॉक सीमा बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये प्रत्येक तिलहन व्यापारियों की 'बने' से दाल बनाने वाली मिलों की तरह दाल, खाने योग्य तिलहन और खाने योग्य तेल (सफ़ाई-निर्माण) आदि, 1977 के संशोधित 'उत्पादक' की परिभाषा में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये।

(घ) उक्त प्रावधान 4-2-1978 को संशोधित किया जा चुका है, जिसके द्वारा 'उत्पादक' की परिभाषा विस्तृत कर दी गई है। इस नई परिभाषा में प्रश्नावेदन देने वाले की धारा में है। जहाँ तक कड़क सीमाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वे पिछले उत्पादक/संशोधित प्रत्येक, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, से सम्बन्धित हैं।

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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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:

(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:

Year	Quantity	Value
1974 . . .	4 lakh sq. mtrs.	Rs. 1007 lakhs
1975 . . .	5 lakhs sq. mtrs.	Rs. 198 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.

शिरपुर वेपर मिल लिमिटेड शिरपुर कामग नगर (झारख प्रदेस) द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और धायकर का अनुमान

2805. श्री कुमल कान्त कछवाय : क्या कन प्रमन नजी तथा चित्त मंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शिरपुर वेपर मिल लिमिटेड, शिरपुर, कामग नगर (झारख प्रदेस) ने कितने उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क और धायकर शुल्क का भुगतान किया है तथा उस पर धायकर की कितनी प्रतिशत बकाया है; और

(ख) इस कर्म की स्थापना होने के बाद से अब तक, वर्ष-वार, इसमें कितनी पूर्वी जगाई गई तथा इसके भागीदारों की संख्या क्या है और भागीदारों ने अब तक धायकर का कितना भुगतान किया है; तथा वे किन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापार में भागीदार हैं तथा कब पर कितनी पूर्वी जगाई गई है तथा अब पर धायकर की कितनी प्रतिशत बकाया है ?

चित्त प्रमनन में राज्य नजी (जी बुद्धिकार कलाल) : (क) जहाँ तक शिरपुर वेपर मिल लिमिटेड, कामग नगर द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में की गई सीमा शुल्क की धायवरी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं क्योंकि किसी प्रायासकर्ता/विपरीतकर्ता विशेष द्वारा क्या किए गए सीमा शुल्क का रिकार्ड वर्ष वार नहीं रखा जाता ।

इस कर्मों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में धाय की गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम नीचे दिए अनुसार है :-

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
₹ 4	₹ 9	₹ 11
2.25 करोड़	3.46 करोड़	3.76 करोड़

बनने में बर्बाद गई कच्चा सुखना इकट्ठे की जा रही है और क्या संभव होकर सदन-घर पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ब) माकूम हुआ है कि तिरपुर बेयर लिमिटेड एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इसलिए इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 17 नवम्बर, 1938 है और उसमें लगाई गई पूंजी का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा नीचे दिए अनुसार

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के

तुलन-वर्ष की तारीख

प्रवर्त पूंजी

(रुपये लाखों में)

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 से 30-6-77	344.12

* इन वर्षों में हेबरमाथ में उत्पादित सिंका माग की पूर्ण अभावित थी। भारत सरकार के 100 रुपये की सरकारी गारन्टी पर उत्पादित सिंके के 116 करोड़ 10 लाख 9 हजार के बराबर थे।

Opening of an Office by Rubber Board at Tellicherry

2606. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: 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 शुल्क को समाप्त करना

2607 श्री हजाराव हासव. क्या उच्च प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एसोसिएशन ने रेडियो पर उत्पादन शुल्क समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या रेडियो पर उत्पादन शुल्क माफ़ वॉर्षों में भी किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन शुल्क समाप्त करने जाने की स्थिति में सरकार को राजस्व की वार्षिक कितनी क्षति होने की संभावना है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) ज्ञात इच्छित रेडियो एंड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एसोसिएशन द्वारा सरकार को एक लिखित सूचना मिली है, रेडियो पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने की सम्भावना की गई है। एसोसिएशन ने

वह भी दरखास्त की है कि जो रेडियो सेट पूर्णतः मुक्त-मुक्त है और जिसका विनिर्माण लघु-सोत्र में किया जाता है उनके लिए छूट-सीमा को 165/- से बढ़ा कर 185/- रुपये कर दिया जाए।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अद्यतन 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 रुपये के राजस्व की हानि होगी। रेडियो पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कटौती करने के अनुरोध को स्वीकार करना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है। लघु एककों द्वारा निर्मित रेडियो-सेटों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में उधार रियायतें पहले ही उपलब्ध हैं।

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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 or 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.

Demanda 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, facts 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 ऋण दिया जाना

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

(क) क्या पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों और छात्रावासियों के उत्थान और उन्हें शोषण से बचाने हेतु कम व्याज दर पर ऋण देने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिशर उस्ताह) : (क) और (ग) : विवेकी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा पिछड़े वर्गों और छात्रावासियों सहित समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के धार्मिक निर्जन व्यक्तियों को 4 प्रतिशत की रिवायती व्याज दर से ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं। इस योजना में यह भी निर्धारित किया गया है कि कुल ऋण का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत भाग अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों को दिया जाना चाहिये।

Agenda of the Meeting of Group of 77

2612. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MAHOTRA: 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 disagreement 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 वस्तुएं

2613. श्री शिव नारायण सरसुनिया : 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 हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) वाणिज्य तथा नौवहन 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 एकक

2615. श्री राघवजी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोपाल, सांची, अथवा विदिशा को केन्द्र मान कर एक परिवहन एकक (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 उक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी जिससे कि विदिशा तथा रायसेन जिलों में पुरातत्वीय महत्व के देखने योग्य अनेक स्थानों को देख सकें ; और

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

पर्वटन और नालर विकास बोर्ड (बी पुनर्कोष विकास नियम का जोषान, लोपी या बिबिसा को एक केन्द्र मानकर एक परिवहन एकक स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भारत पर्वटन विकास नियम ने 26-10-78 से इन्दौर में एक परिवहन एकक स्थापित किया है, जिसमें दो लखड़ी कारें तथा एक बड़ी कोष शामिल हैं। पर्वटन को द्वारा बिबिसा तथा रायसेन जिलों में पुरातात्विक महत्व के स्थानों को देखने के लिए इन वाहनों 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 एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 IAO

2617. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: 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 any 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 PURU-SHOTTAM 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, Malad (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 N. M. Shah, Flat No. 27, 4th Floor, Delstar Hughes Road, Bombay.

5. Shri R. N. Shah, 8, Babunath View Babunath Road, Bombay and Muthar Building, 9-Frahad Flat, Rajkot. } Co-accused.
6. Shri S. K. Karniar, 23 Makta Bagh Saonli Nagar, Kalad, Bombay. }
7. Shri N. C. Damani, 18-Bhojrapura Gondle, Distr. Rajkot. }
8. Shri Quasi Taufeeque Ahmed, Room No. 17, 2nd Floor, 95, Masjid St., Bombay-3.
9. Shri E. V. Ramachandran, 3, Vandemataram, 19th Road Chembur, Bombay-71.
10. Shri Abdulla M. Adam, Agu-das Mahal, Mottibai Street, 4th Floor, Behind Agripada Police Station, Bombay-11.
11. M/s. Maharashtra Exporters, Kulsumbai Building, Chowki Mohalla, Byculla, 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, Byculla, Bombay-8. }
15. Shri Jalil Mehdiyan, Rabat 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. Rowthera, 86, Kamala Street, Koothanallur. }
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 Statemnt 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	Principal repayments	Interest payments	Total
1	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	131.0	479.3
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 (\$ 1-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 used. 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.

दम दम हवाई अड्डे पर श्री के० के० विड़ला की गिरफ्तारी का मामला

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

(क) श्री के० के० विड़ला के मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है जिन्हें दम् दम् हवाईअड्डे पर गिरफ्तार 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 श्रमवाल) :

(क) और (ख) : सूचना एकदृशी की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली कर और चुंगी शुल्क की समान दरें

2621. जी हुर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या उप-सभाध्यक्षजी तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त देश में समान कराधान प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करने की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्यों को यह अधिकार देते समय सरकार उनसे यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध करेगी कि बिजली कर और चुंगी शुल्क की दरें एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न न हों, और

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

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश भद्रवाल) :

(क) संविधान राज्यों को अपनी राजकीय अधिकार सीमा में धारण करने के अधिकार का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। प्रत्येक राज्य, राज्य की अपनी व्यवस्था के स्वरूप, राजस्व की आवश्यकताओं और अन्य सगत पहलुओं के आधार पर कराधान पद्धति, कराधान कार्य विधियों और करों की दरों को अपनाता है। अतएव निकट भविष्य में राज्यों की कराधान पद्धति में सम्पूर्ण एकता प्राप्त करना कठिन हो सकता है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में स्पष्ट की गई संवैधानिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को अधिकार प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। तथापि, केन्द्रीय बिजली कर अधिनियम 1956 कुछ वस्तुओं को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार ध्वजा वाणिज्य के अन्तर्गत विशेष महत्व की वस्तुओं के रूप में घोषित करता है और कुछ मार्ग वर्गीकृत शिष्टान्त निविष्ट करता है जिनके अधीन रहते हुए राज्य ऐसी वस्तुओं पर बिजली कर लगाने को विनियमित कर सकते हैं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के अधीन, बिजली कर और राज्य प्राधिकारी शुल्कों के लिए स्थापित क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के तहत का उपयोग भी किसी क्षेत्र के राज्यों के बीच बिजली कर में अनुरूपता लाने के लिए पारस्परिक सहमति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा लिए गए सर्वसम्मति निर्णयों के फलस्वरूप तंबाकू, बस्तियों (रेसमी बस्तियों को छोड़कर) पर बिजली कर की, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया। बिजली कर को हटाने और इसे अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों से विचार विमर्श किया गया परन्तु इस प्रस्ताव पर उनकी प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल नहीं थी। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसके लिए धैर्य और सतत प्रयास की आवश्यकता होगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की, उन राज्य सरकारों को, जो चुंगी लगाती हैं, इसे हटाने के संबंध में उपयुक्त कानून बनाने के लिए, अनुरोध करने के इच्छा की घोषणा पिछले वर्ष के बजट भाषण में की गई थी। सभी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से, चुंगी हटाने, और राजस्व के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का ढूँढ निकालने की आवश्यकता के प्रश्न पर

विचार करने के लिए विचार गया था। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से, चुंगी हटाने के लिए, उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करने के विचार से और वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाओं पर किसी समझौते पर पहुँचने के उद्देश्य से विचार विमर्श किया गया। इस विचार विमर्शों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस मामले पर योजना आयोग और संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से और आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Income-tax Raids on premises of a Delhi Businessman

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 Howden

2823. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION 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 COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The total value of foreign exchange earned on the art designs 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.

2824. 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 F.E.R.A;

(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 action taken against the said exporter?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). No exporter was arrested during January, 1978 by the Enforcement Directorate for violation of Foreign Exchange 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 premises of its proprietor on 26th December 1978 and as a result thereof certain documents 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 Magistrate who ordered his release on furnishing personal bonds and two sureties of Rs 7,500/- each with directions to joint investigation and not to leave the country without Courts permission. Further investigations are in progress.

गरीब राज्यों के वित्तीय संसाधनों में वृद्धि

2825. श्री सुबराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बतायें की क्या करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रायोग की विचारणाओं के अनुसार गरीब राज्यों को वित्तीय संसाधनों में कोई वृद्धि होगी;

(ख) क्या अपना विमत टिप्पण देते हुए प्रो० राजकुमार ने सुझाव दिया था कि 1976-77 की अवधि के दौरान किए गए राजि प्राबंटन वयाव्यवादी नहीं थे; ।

(ग) क्या अनुमत प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले बार राज्यों को दिए गए राजि प्राबंटन अधिकतम प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले राज्यों को दिए गए राजि प्राबंटन से 5 प्रतिशत कम है;

(घ) क्या प्रति व्यक्ति मध्य आय वर्ग वाले गरीब राज्यों की भी अधिकतम आय वाले पांच राज्यों की कम बन विमत किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस विचयता को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे और यदि कोई उपाय नहीं करने का विचार है तो इसके क्या कारण 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 लेख में 13,582 करोड़ रुपए का अधिशेष हो जाने की आशा है। बाकी के 8 राज्यों के लिए जिन्हें आयोग के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार इसी अवधि के दौरान आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व लेख में घाटा होगा, आयोग ने संविधान की धारा 275 के अन्तर्गत इतनी राशि का सहायता अनुदान देने की सिफारिश की है, यह सिफारिश सरकार ने मान ली है।

(ख) सातवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के साथ संलग्न अपनी विसम्मति टिप्पणी में, प्रोफेसर राज कृष्ण 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 (प्रोग्रेसिव) नहीं रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). शायद, माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में प्रोफेसर राज कृष्ण द्वारा अपनी विसम्मति टिप्पणी में कही गई यह बात है कि छः मध्यम आय वाले राज्यों को भी अधिकतम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय वाले 5 राज्यों से कम धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है। राज्यों का वित्तीय साधनों के अन्तरण के मामले में, सरकार ने वित्त आयोग के बहुमत की सिफारिशें 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 को ध्यान में रखा है। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर, कि कुछ राज्य संभवतः उनकी विकासार्थक आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से विशेषकर उनके न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के संबंध में, अन्य राज्यों के समान अनुकूल स्थिति में न हों, सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि योजना आयोग के परामर्श से ऐसी कार्यपद्धतियाँ तैयार की जाएँगी जिनसे यह देखा जा सके कि अपेक्षाकृत कमजोर 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 संवर्धन के लिये निर्यातकर्ताओं/उत्पादकों को राजसहायता

2627. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रगति तथा सहायिता 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 संवर्धन के लिये निर्यातकर्ताओं/उत्पादकों को कुल कितनी प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष सहायता/राजसहायता आदि दी गई और यह किन विभिन्न रूपों में दी गई; और

(ग) किन किन 50 कंपनियों को सबसे अधिक सहायता दी गई और उसमें से प्रत्येक को गत पाँच वर्षों में, दरदर, कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) निर्यातों के माध्यम से एक रुपए के बराबर विदेशी मुद्रा 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 सूचना 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 ऋण पर व्याज सहायता	9.37	10.00	9.90
(3) निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों/अनुदानग्राही संगठनों/अनुमोदित संगठनों तथा मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यात मदनों को सहायक अनुदान	2.86	3.02	3.12

(ग) ऊपर (क) में बताई स्थिति को देखते हुए, यह मान्य करना सम्भव नहीं है कि किन किन 50 कंपनियों को सबसे अधिक सहायता मिली और उनमें प्रत्येक को गन पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितनी सहायता दी गई ।

(क) से (ग) आलू खरीदने 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 सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आलू के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई है ।

Rise in the Price of Jeera

आलू की वसूली

2628. श्री किरगी प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति 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 फसल को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया और नीति है ?

2629. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(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?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

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 Vallabh Nagar, 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 water-proofing 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 लोह अयस्क का निर्यात तथा कास्ट आयरन का आयात

2632. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या

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

(क) वर्ष 1977 तथा 1978 में कितनी कितनी मात्रा में लोह अयस्क का निर्यात तथा कास्ट आयरन का आयात किया गया और

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

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

(क) 1977-78 और 1978-79 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1978) वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान लोह अयस्क के निर्यात क्रमशः 2,182 करोड़ मे० टन तथा 133.2 करोड़ मे० टन थे। 1977-78 में केवल 6 मे० टन दलवां लोहे का आयात किया गया था। 1978-79 के आयात आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) ऐसे व्योरे 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 आयोग द्वारा बोयी गये गये अधिकारी

2634. श्री गंगाधर सिंह चौहान : क्या उप प्रश्नान्वयी तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें शाह आयोग ने बोयी पाया;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई;

(ग) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार उनके विरुद्ध कब कार्यवाही करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकार उन्नाव) : (क) शाह आयोग द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष रिकार्ड किए गए:—

- (1) श्री बी० एस० त्रिपाठी
- (2) श्री एस० आर० मेहता
- (3) श्री एस० बी० जैन
- (4) श्री ए० एम० सिन्हा
- (5) श्री जे० सी० लुबर
- (6) श्री आर० एस० जावा

(ख) श्री बी० एस० त्रिपाठी के खिलाफ प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष उनकी उस सेवा अवधि से संबंधित है जब वे सत्तावीन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के निजी सचिव थे। श्री एस० आर० मेहता अब सरकारी सेवा में नहीं हैं।

(ग) (क) में दिए गए उत्तर में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई निम्न प्रकार है:—

(i) श्री बी० एस० त्रिपाठी : केन्द्रीय बांध मजदूरों ने श्री त्रिपाठी और श्री बी० सी० मुन्ना तथा अन्यो के खिलाफ 15-2-1979 को एक कार्रवाई की है और इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ii) श्री एस० आर० मेहता : श्री मेहता को 21-7-1978 को कार्य से हटा दिया गया था। दिल्ली के विशेष न्यायाधीश द्वारा, जिनके पास दिल्ली विशेष

पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर द्वारा प्रेषित सूचनाओं पर श्री बी० सी० मुन्ना को कार्य से हटा दिया गया था। उनके खिलाफ एक कार्रवाई की गई है, न्यायिक कार्यवाहियों की आवश्यकता रख दिया गया है।

(iii) श्री एस. बी. जैन और श्री ए. एम. सिन्हा : श्री जैन और सिन्हा के खिलाफ मेजर पनरुई के लिए अनुवांशिक कार्रवाई शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इस निर्णय के अनुसार में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(iv) श्री जे. सी. लुबर और श्री आर. एस. जावा : श्री लुबर और जावा की कार्य से हटा 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 addiction 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 निर्यात तथा वहां से आयात

2638. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहायिता मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको इस तथ्य का पता है कि गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में भारत ने अमरीका को निर्यात 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 क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

वस्तुतः वसत पर हसी का जल किया जाता

2640. श्री विमान प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल के व्यापारियों द्वारा पर्वत की कई एक करोड़ रुपये की हल्दी कुछ महीने पहले कलकत्ता बंदन पर जल की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या कुछ दिन बाद जल की गई हल्दी छोड़ दी गई ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त बात (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो हल्दी कितने दिनों तक जल रही गई और उसे जल करने तथा बाध में छोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विमानप्रसाद श्री राज्यमंत्री (श्री उत्तम कुमार शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। परन्तु, जून 1978 में, कलकत्ता सीमांतक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कोई 40 लाख रुपये मूल्य की हल्दी की कुछ थैलियों की विक्रयिका नेपाली व्यापारियों द्वारा निर्यात किया जाना था, यह संदेह हो जाने के कारण रोक लिया गया था कि कलकत्ता सीमांतक नृल का नहीं है। जांच-पड़ताल के

बाद, कुछ थैलों के सम्बन्ध में कारण बलानी नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं जबकि कुछ अन्य थैलों को निर्यात किये जाने के लिए छोड़ देने का आदेश दे दिया गया है।

विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास

2641. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और मानव विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए नये पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास के बारे में कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और मानव विमानन मंत्री (श्री कुबकीश्वर चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन का विकास एक धनवर्त प्रक्रिया है। पिछली योजनाओं में पर्यटक व्यवस्थापना (आवास और परिवहन सुविधाओं) के निर्माण, यन्त्रव्यपक पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ी संख्या में आकर्षित करने के लिए पर्वत और समुद्र तट विहार स्थलों जैसे चुने हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास, पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के विकास और अन्य जीवन पर्यटन के विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया था। वर्तमान योजना के दौरान यह ध्यान जारी रहेगा। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए, कोबलन, मोघा और महबुबपुरन समुद्र तट विहार स्थलों पर तथा गुलमन में हिमश्रीद्वारों के क्षेत्र में और अधिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त काम्ता, बांदीपुर, कारबेट और समलीवाल राष्ट्रीय पार्कों पर मन गृहों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम है। सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के क्षेत्र का ध्यान विस्तार किया जाएगा और पुरातात्विक महत्व के पर्यटन केंद्रों अर्थात् राज-मौर, मालवा, मावली, कुशीनगर, ताराच, कोसली, बबामी, एहोव, महुवाकल, हवपी, भवपुर, मालंग, पंढरपुर, मोहगवा, फतेहपुर सीकरी, हल्दीवाडी (नेवाड़ कम्प्लेक्स) और गिरवा के भूमि प्रयोग हेतु महा योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। सिक्किम, उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालय और संवत्स फाल्गु (पश्चिम बंगाल), में टोंकिण/पर्वतीय सुविधाओं, तुलन जीव (बागध प्रदेश) और उकह बाँस (गुजरात) में बाँस कीड़ा की सुविधाओं आदि के विकास का भी प्रस्ताव है। पोहोड़ी, बम्बई, सिमांन और पंजोले में गुवा होस्टल स्थापित करके, कुछ कार्यकलापों के समर्थन का प्रस्ताव है। केंद्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत 4 मालगुनों में जमना होटलों की स्थापना के साथ स्वदेशी पर्यटन के लिए सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने पर और अधिक ध्यान दिया 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 effected 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 PURUSHOTAM 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
	(Rs. in crores)
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

बीमा कंपनियों में सेबी एक, दो, तीन, और चार के कर्मचारी

2545. श्री जयु नारी पालित : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रत्येक बीमा कंपनी में सेबी एक, दो, तीन और चार के कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें

से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों के भाररक्षण संबंधी नियम इन कंपनियों पर भी लागू किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक श्रेणी में किस सीमा तक कोटा भर गया है; और

(ग) शेष कोटा कब तक भरा जायेगा और क्या सरकार बीमा कंपनियों को कोटा भरने के लिए कोई प्रारोह देगी और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकार उस्ताह): (क) विवरण I सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

(ख) जी, हाँ। जहाँ तक जीवन बीमा नियम का संबंध है वह अपने आप 1965 से अपनी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियाँ/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए भाररक्षण करता आ रहा है। परन्तु 1972-73 से नियम सरकार द्वारा 1971 में इस विषय पर जारी किए गए निर्देशों का प्रभावशाली ढंग से पालन कर रहा है।

जहाँ तक साधारण बीमा नियम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों का संबंध है, साधारण बीमा कारबार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिए जाने के बाद विभिन्न साधारण बीमा कंपनियों का पूरी तरह से एकीकरण करने में कुछ समय लग गया। उन्होंने एकीकृत रूप में अपनी काम 1975 से ही करना शुरू किया था। इन कंपनियों ने जून 1976 में प्रती संघी अपनी नीति तैयार की, जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों के भाररक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

विवरण-बी में जीवन बीमा नियम द्वारा 1972-73 से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में सीबी वर्गी द्वारा भाररक्षण कोटा क भरे गए पदों का वर्षे बार व्यौरा दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया] देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

विवरण—तीन में साधारण बीमा नियम की उसकी सहायक कंपनियों द्वारा वर्ष 1976-1977 और 1978 में की गई वर्गी का व्यौरा दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया] देखिये संख्या LT-4073/79]

(ग) संबंधित कंपनियों में नौकरी के लिए भाररक्षण कोटे के पद पर किसी वर्ष विविध में की गई नियुक्तियों के संबंध में भरे जाने होते हैं और इस कोटे के कोई पद यदि खाली रह जाएँ तो उन्हें भरे जाने के बाद के बाद के वर्षों में भरे दिया जाता है। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को अधिक संख्या में भर्ती करने के लिए उन्हें आरु, अर्द्धजातों, अर्द्धजातों

कमी में घट, तबसे निर्यात मंत्री, कोसेरन यह सुझाव है।
कमी जाति में घट से निर्यात कमी उठाए जा रहे हैं।

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?

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

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 Bazars 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

2850. 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 GOYAL): (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 80 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 80 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 मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्त

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकार

उल्लाह) : यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है और इस पर यथासंभव शीघ्र 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. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE, 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 pro-
mised to purchase virginia tobacco
from those packers who are not them-
selves 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 R.S.S.

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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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 have 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 5th 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

2859. 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

2860. 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 assistance from the Export-Import Bank for the in-

ports 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.

राष्ट्रीय बैंकों में बैंक शाखाओं कोलने का मापदंड

2661. श्री दीपक राय शारदा : क्या अब प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा बैंक शाखाओं कोलने की कृपा करने के लिए :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बैंकों में बैंक शाखाएं कोलने का मापदंड क्या है;

(ख) क्या राजस्वान्त के मुक्त जिलों की सुधारण सुवर्ण क सुवर्ण श्रम में, जहाँ रेलवे स्टेशन, सब डाकघर, डेलीपोल, मर्याद नहीं तथा संलग्न हो पंचायत क्षेत्रों की परस्पर सटी हुई सात हजार से अधिक की दूरी है, बैंक शाखाएं कोलने के लिये स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया, एनबीएल तथा बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सुवर्ण के निवासियों और पंचायत द्वारा जहाँ पर बैंक की एक शाखा कोलने की जगहों पर बैंक की जा रही है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त राज में सब तक बैंक की शाखा कोलने करने के क्या कारण हैं और अब सब तक कोलने कोलने की व्यवस्था ?

2662. श्री. अ. अ.

बिना संशय के बैंक शाखाओं (श्री. सुविधाकार उत्तरा) (क) 10,000 से कम शाखाओं वाले स्थानों को "ग्रामीण" कहा जाता है। काफी वृद्धि की संभावना वाले स्थानों को छोड़कर, ग्रामीण स्थानों के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अपनी सादरसे जारी करता है जब कि वे स्थान बैंक रहित हों। कम बैंक वाले जिलों के ग्रामीण और ग्राम गहरी इलाकों में जनसंख्या वृद्धि में सुधार लाने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि 1978-81 के तीन वर्षों के दौरान कम बैंक वाले जिलों के ग्रामीण और ग्राम गहरी इलाकों में अपनी शाखाओं के विस्तार पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करें।

(ख) और (ग) जी. हा।

(घ) बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया ने सुचित किया है कि उसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से सुवर्ण में एक शाखा कोलने का सादरसे किया है और इस शाखा को कोलने के लिये व्यवस्था की जा रही है यह समझा जाता है कि सुवर्ण और सुवर्ण से एक ही स्वात का उत्पन्न किया गया है।

Export duty of Desi Cotton

2662. 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 Bengali 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 price 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.

औद्योगिक विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

2663. श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त :

श्री श्याम लाल घुबें :

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

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

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

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख) : मार्च, 1977 तथा मार्च, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने तथा मध्यम पैमाने के उद्योगों तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया, नीचे लिखे 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 cooperative 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 Co-operative 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 pass-books 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 Block 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 8rd 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 8rd 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 शराब की बचत

2670. श्री सुरेश ज्ञा कुलन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्य निषेध की नीति की घोषणा के पश्चात् देश में विभिन्न सरकारी होटलों में शराब की बचत में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार होटलों में शराब की बचत कम करने के लिए पूरा प्रयास कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री कुम्होसक कोसिक) : (क) मद्य निषेध नीति की घोषणा के बाद भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों में अप्रैल, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि (मद्य निषेध से पूर्व) के दौरान हुई शराब की बचत की तुलना में अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान शराब की औसत दैनिक बचत में 14.50 प्रतिशत कमी हुई है।

जहां तक भारत होटल निगम के होटलों का सम्बन्ध है, शराब की बिक्री 1977-78 के दौरान 10.99 लाख रुपये और 1978-79 में (28 फरवरी, 1979 तक) 10.21 लाख रुपये की।

(ख) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मद्य निषेध का अनुपालन करने के बारे में जारी किए गए आदेशों का सरकारी होटलों द्वारा कड़ाई से पालन 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 proposed to be taken to end the confusion in public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 communiques.

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. Raghuvver, 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 कृषि तथा लघु क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में पूंजी 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 पूंजी 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 अन्तर्गत 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 जुलफिकार 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 ।

(क) जून, 1977 और जून, 1978 के बीच तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को कितने लक्ष पम्प की संख्या अनुसार है :—

	(राशि करोड़ रुपयों में)		(कुल पम्पों का प्रतिशत)	
	जून, 77	जून, 78	जून, 77	जून, 78
1 कुल प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र जिसमें से :	3146	4001	27.0	30.2
(i) कृषि	1275	1659	11.0	12.8
(ii) छोटे पैमाने के कुटीर / ग्रामीण उपयोग	1315	1644	11.3	13.4

*संशोधित आंकड़े

(ब) बाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने, 1978 के दौरान 2816 शाखाएँ खोलीं जिससे कि देश में शाखाओं की कुल संख्या 29504 हो गई। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह अनुभव लगाया है कि सभी कम बैंक वाले जिलों में प्रति ग्रामीण/घरों सहरी कार्यालय की जनसंख्या व्याप्त को 20,000 तक बढ़ाने के लिए, 1979-81 तक की तीन वर्षों की अवधि में, बैंक रहित ग्रामीण तथा घरों सहरी स्थानों पर, कम से कम 45 00 शाखाएँ खोलनी पड़ेंगी।

(ब) सरकार/रिजर्व बैंक ने कृषि तथा छोटे पैमाने के उपयोग की बैंक ऋण में बढ़ोतरी कर आसान बनाने के लिए कई उपाय किये हैं। ये उपाय हैं—

(i) बैंकों से कहा गया है कि विशेष कर पड़न ग्रामीण विकास के लिए चुने गये सामुदायिक विकास ऋणों में किये जाने वाले कृषि सम्बन्धी ऋणों में और छीबता कार्य। बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि किसानों को भी जाने वाली कुल प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता में से, छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों के हिस्से को, 1982-83 तक, 38 प्रतिशत के वर्तमान स्तर से बढ़ा कर, 50 प्रतिशत करेंगे। राज्य सरकारों के भी कहा गया है कि वह सभी सहकारी तथा अन्य मुकामलों में तात्त्विक बंधन की रचना के लिए सुविधाएँ प्रदान करें।

(अ) बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे समस्त प्रति माह प्रति शाखा, जो क्षतिग्रस्त ऋणकर्तव्यों की ऋण प्रदान करें।

(अ) निम्नलिखित व्यापक स्तर की योजना में परिचयन कर किये गये हैं जिसमें बैंकों से, इस योजना के सम्बन्धन रखने से निर्धारित 1/2

प्रतिशत के स्थान पर अपने ऋणों का 1 प्रतिशत उधार देने के लिए कहा गया है।

(iv) बैंकों से, उन कारखानों, विधियों तथा प्रति लघु (टाइनी) उद्योगों को निम्नकी आवश्यकताएँ 25,000 से अधिक नहीं हैं, सात से दस वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, रिजर्व-यती व्यापक की दरों पर समेकित सामूहिक ऋण के रूप में देने के लिए कहा गया है।

(v) ऋण प्राप्ति तथा विधियों के वितरण के सीमनिपटन के लिए, ऋण स्वीकृत करने की प्रणाली तथा प्रक्रियाओं में काफी सुधार किये गये हैं।

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

2874. 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 ZULFIKARULLAH) (a)
 Wen, Sir.

(a) The Government of Maharashtra has approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India for loans aggregating Rs. 458.03 lakhs for rural piped water supply schemes during 1978-79, of which Rs. 159.18 lakhs is under continuing schemes and Rs 298.85 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 Co-operation 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 विमान विमानों के राजस्व के मुद्रा-मंडी द्वारा किया गया अनुदान

2677. श्री श्रीमान पटेल : क्या उपर्युक्तान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्वान के मुख्य मंत्री ने भारतीय विमान विमान से अनुदान किया है कि राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के विचार से वह ऐसे उद्योगपतियों को ही कुल पूंजी का दो तिहाई भाग ऋण के रूप में दे जो राज्य में उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने यह अनुदान स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिशार-उन्नाह) : (क) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक वित्तिय] विमान ने सूचित किया है कि उनको राजस्वान के मुख्य मंत्री की ओर से ऐसा कोई अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा ।

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). Yes Sir. 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 checkpoints 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

1975-83 depending upon the availability of resources and inter-se 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 overburden 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 flight, and the chances of dangers of accidents?

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

(b). In the last 14 years only one Traffic Officer belong 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, 1978;

(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 .	452.43	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.

@Representative State 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 GOYAL):

(a) Apart from the normal programmes of cooperative marketing and consumer activities, no special scheme of Central assistance for the Co-operatives 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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 नरेशों के विरुद्ध करों की बकाया राशि

2686. श्री यशना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जिन्हें एक लाख रुपये से अधिक प्रिविपर्स मिलती थी ऐसे भूतपूर्व राज्यों के भूतपूर्व नरेशों के विरुद्ध आयकर, अधिकर, धनकर, और सम्पदा शुल्क की, पुष्क पुष्क कितनी कितनी राशि वर्ष 1971 से 1978 की अवधि तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में बकाया है और इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या यह बकाया राशि अगस्त, 1979 तक वसूल कर ली जायेगी; और

(ख) क्या कुछ भूतपूर्व नरेशों ने वर्ष 1971 से 1978 तक की अवधि में देश के बड़े शहरों में स्थित अपने मकान और प्लाट बेचे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या कर से बचने के लिए उन्होंने राजस्व में घर और प्लाट की बिक्री से प्राप्त वार्षिक राशि से कम राशि दिखाई है और क्या आयकर विभाग में अब भी कुछ ऐसे मामलों की जांच चल रही है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मामलों में अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व नरेशों के नाम क्या हैं और इस बारे में उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकर उस्ताद) : (क) और (ख) संविधान (26वां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1971 द्वारा संविधान का अनुच्छेद 363क अन्तःस्थापित किये जाने के बाद, जो 28 दिसम्बर, 1971 से लागू हुआ, भूतपूर्व नरेशों को 28 दिसम्बर, 1971 के बाद प्रिविपर्स की अवसरों का कोई प्रश्न नहीं रहा। जो भूतपूर्व नरेश 1971 से पहले प्रति वर्ष 1 लाख रु० खर्च करके अधिकतम प्रिविपर्स के रूप में पाते थे उनके सम्बन्ध में 8 दिसम्बर, 1978 को लोक सभा में कुछे सप्ताहों के अवसरों पर प्रश्न सं० 2688 के उत्तर में उद्यम की आवश्यकता दिखाया गया कि सूचना अकाउंट्स एक्टिवाइज करके समुचित की जायेगी। उक्त अवस्थाओं की जांच पूरा करने के दायर जिम्मेदार 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 Co-operative Union of India. Similarly a special scheme on cooperative personnel training is also under implementation by the National Council for Co-operative 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 PURUSHOTAM 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 Dabi in addition to the existing two services between Trivandrum and Dubai and the third service between Trivandrum, Abu Dabi 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

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 1978-79. 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	441.25	443.06	476.82
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	393.70	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	787.23
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	225.58	26.64	28.40	28.84
15. Orissa	468.21	513.04	539.03	559.90	594.07
16. Punjab	247.83	247.25	246.01	252.69	254.99
17. Rajasthan	703.19	769.62	794.71	819.50	846.78
18. Sikkim	1.31	2.33
19. Tamil Nadu	413.23	426.18	457.34	485.29	522.40
20. Tripura	33.61	38.98	43.39	48.37	40.90
21. Uttar Pradesh	821.53	903.33	996.35	1073.39	1254.33
22. West Bengal	752.74	807.84	884.80	945.82	1034.82
Total All States	7976.18	8369.79	9143.63	9676.70	10488.48

* Taken 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 हाँ, 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 जुल्लिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) : बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि 5 मार्च, 1978 को हुई परीक्षा में सफल उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार हो चुका है और चयन की प्रक्रिया पूरी हो चुकी है। बैंक द्वारा सभी सफल उम्मीदवारों को आफिस के 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 procurement 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. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के बनासकांठा 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 मुख्यालयों में न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या प्रत्येक तालुक मुख्यालय में उपर्युक्त बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विस्तार मंत्रालय में राज्य बैंको (श्री. मुक्तिशंकर ठाकुर) : (क) वितम्बर, 1985 में लीड बैंक योजना के अन्तर्गत से ही वेना बैंक गुजरात राज्य के बनावकांडा जिले के लिए लीड बैंक के रूप में काम करता रहा है।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक वेना बैंक ने इस जिले में 17 (15 ग्रामीण और 2 ग्रंथ सहरी) शाखाएं खोली हैं।

(ग) 10,000 से कम आबादी वाले स्थानों को "ग्रामीण" कहा जाता है। काफी वृद्धि की संभावना वाले स्थानों को छोड़ कर, ग्रामीण स्थानों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अभी साइडेंस जारी करता है जब कि वे स्थान बैंक रहित हों। कम बैंक वाले जिलों में जनसंख्या की व्याप्ति में सुधार करके उसे प्रति ग्रामीण/ग्रंथ सहरी शाखा 20,000 व्यक्तियों के स्तर तक खाने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, न, बैंको को सलाह दी है कि वे 1979 से 81 के तीन वर्षों में बैंक रहित ग्रामीण और ग्रंथ सहरी स्थानों में अपनी शाखाओं के विस्तार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करें। इस नयी नीति के अनुसरण में बनावकांडा जिले में इस तीन वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान 18 शाखाएं खोलनी होंगी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ये शाखाएं खोलने के स्थानों के बारे में राज्य सरकार के सुझाव प्राप्त कर लिये हैं। इन स्थानों के निम्न नम (प्रलाटमेंट) के बारे में।

लिख दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार बनावकांडा जिले के सभी तालुका/ब्लाक मुख्यालय बैंक युक्त हैं। किन्तु इनमें से प्रत्येक स्थान पर वेना बैंक की शाखा खोलना संभव न होया। क्योंकि इस वकता है कि ग्रंथ बैंकों की शाखाओं की सेवा या पूरे तालुका मुख्यालयों में उपलब्ध वृद्धि जनता के, अतिरिक्त शाखाएं खोलने का प्रौढत्व सिद्ध न हो सके। साथ ही इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि लीड बैंक की उपलब्ध शाखा विस्तार अवकाश इस जिले के बैंक रहित क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम बैंकिंग सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के काम में लगी जाय।

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 PURUSHOTAM 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 FINANCE (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 'foreign 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 (ii) 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.	25.00
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 Garment Exporters Association has demanded that the cash compensatory support of 7.5 per cent on garment exports which was withdrawn on 1st January, 1971 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): 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 PURUSHOTAM 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.

बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल के कारण हुई हानि

2705. श्री राज बरेल कुलवाहा: क्या उप प्रभाव मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल के कारण कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान हड़तालों और बोनस के भुगतान के बारे में विवादों की ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार प्रायः का अनुपात 1:20 अथवा 1:10 करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जैसा कि उन्होंने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में बचन दिया था, और

(ग) क्या सरकार पद आधारित बेतन नीति के स्थान पर समर्यता आधारित नीति अपना कर विवादों और हड़तालों की संख्या न्यूनतम करने पर विचार करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिमोहन वल्लभ): (क) हाल में हुई हड़ताल के कारण हुए नुकसान के कुल प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). बैंकिंग उद्योग में विवादों और हड़तालों को कम करने के उपकरण के रूप में मानवनी के अनुपात में कमी का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है।

Profit earned by M/s Bennett Coleman Company Limited

2706. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINGH 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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
(Rupee 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 घुवराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1979 के दौरान 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 निर्यातित चीनी पर राज सहायता देने का नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या चीनी उद्योग को हो रही हानि रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है; और यदि हां, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :

(क) चीनी मिलों को 30-6-79 तक अपने उत्पादन में से चीनी निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है वशत 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 कण्ट्रोल हटाना, स्टॉक रखने पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाना, उत्पाद शुल्क कम करना, ऋण 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 नारायण :
श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार चावल निर्यात करने का प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस निर्यात 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 मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) वासमती चावल का निर्यात विभिन्न किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध के किया जा सकता है। तथापि, न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमत निर्धारित कर दी गई है। अन्य किस्मों के चावल का निर्यात विनियमित आधार पर करने की अनुमति है।

(ख) चावल के निर्यात से सरकारी अधिकारण वैश्वी स्टॉक को निकाल सकेंगे जो उनके पास स्टॉक में है और इसके अतिरिक्त उपजकतियों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा :

(ग) निर्यात मुख्यतः इण्डोनेशिया, मारिशस, सूडान, अरब, ब्रिटेन, इराक, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, बेहरीन, मलेशिया, 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 KASHIK): (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 petrol, 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 per
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% <i>ad valorem</i> plus 42 paise per kg.
Liquified Petroleum Gas	40 paise per kg.
Paraffin Wax	21% <i>ad valorem</i> 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% <i>ad valorem</i> .

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.	43.90	..
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	307.35	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, Maska Masoor, Gram Dal and Arhar Dal were distributed under the scheme. The distribution of Maska

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 Indianisation 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(r)(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 firing 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 of 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, 1976 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.

एस 0 के 0 आचार्य एण्ड सन्स, कलकत्ता द्वारा, भ्रष्टाचार का भुगतान

2716. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

■ (क) एस 0 के 0 आचार्य एण्ड सन्स, 21, नरमल लोहिया लैन, कलकत्ता-7, द्वारा गत तीस वर्षों के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनके नाम भ्रष्टाचार की कितनी राशि अभी बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त फर्म की वार्षिक बिक्री 80 लाख रुपये से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपये तक होती है जबकि भ्रष्टाचार घपवंचन हेतु उसे भ्रष्टाचार विवरणियों में 10 लाख रुपये से 12 लाख रुपये तक दिखाया जाता है ;

(ग) उक्त स्टोर में कितने भागीदार हैं, और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने फर्म में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई और प्रत्येक मामले में वह कितना

हारीशों को लगायी गई तथा उसके धारम्भ में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई और इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगी है; और

(घ) क्या फर्म के स्टोर्स में बड़ी मात्रा में स्क्वरी का सामान बेचा जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण सध्यों की जाँच करा कर उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार जल्हाह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं होने से एकत्र की जा रही है और बचावसम्बन्ध शीघ्र पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

एच० पी० एस० का निर्यात

2717. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा 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 क्षेत्र में जुनागढ़ राजकोट, जामनगर, धर्मरेली तथा भावनगर आदि जिलों में से प्रत्येक में किसानों तथा सहकारी समितियों से कुल कितनी मूंगफली की खरीद की गई ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुसैन कुमार मोयल) : (क) तथा (ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि हाथ से बुनी तथा छटी मूंगफली का निर्यात पुनः धारम्भ किया जाए। निर्यात नेफेड की माफ़ेत मार्गीकृत किये गये हैं और निर्यात के लिए सीमित मात्रा रिलीज की गई है।

(ग) जो कोटा रिलीज किया गया है उसका निर्यात सभी अनुमति गंतव्य स्थानों को किया जायेगा।

(घ) फरवरी, 1979 के घट तक नेफेड ने गुजरात राज्य विपणन फेडरेशन की माफ़ेत स्थानीय सहकारी समितियों को शामिल करते हुए उपजकर्ताओं से लगभग 75,000 मे० टन मूंगफली खरीदी थी।

बिलाचार खरीद का ब्यौरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

जुनागढ़	51110	मे० टन
धर्मरेली	8784	"
भावनगर	1140	"
जामनगर	13930	"

योग 74964 मे० टन

कोस्टल पेपर लिमिटेड, राजमुन्दरी (आंध्र प्रदेश) द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर का भुगतान

2719. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अब प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोस्टल पेपर लिमिटेड, राजामुन्दरी (आंध्र प्रदेश) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमा 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 पूंजी लगाई गई है और इसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और भागीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों तथा व्यवसायों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार जल्हाह) : (क) जहाँ तक कोस्टल पेपर लिमिटेड द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की यमी सीमा-शुल्क की अधायगी के बारे में सूचना का संबंध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी भी मासिकता। निर्यातकर्ता विशेष द्वारा प्रदा किए गए सीमा-शुल्क का रिकार्ड वर्षवार नहीं रखा जाता।

इस कम्पनी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रदा की गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क की रकम नीचे दिए अनुसार है :—

1975-76 1976-77 1977-78

(र०)	(र०)	(र०)
कुछ नहीं	16,693	7,15,233

प्रश्न में माँगी गई जानकारी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तथा संभव होना सहन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) बासन्त गुप्ता है कि कोस्टल पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड एक कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इसलिए उस का कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 11 दिसम्बर 1974 है और उसमें सहायी गयी पूँजी का वर्ष-वार ब्यौर नीचे दिए अनुसार है :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार		प्रदत्त पूँजी
		(रु.) लाख
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 KACHWAL: 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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	1976-77	1977-78
(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
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 (Rs.)
30-6-1975	24.11 lakhs

गोपाल पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्स, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर का भुगतान

2721. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोपाल पेपर एण्ड बोर्ड मिल्स, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारागत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया और उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से लेकर अब तक वर्षवार इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगायी गयी है और उसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है तथा भागीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है तथा उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यवसायों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं तथा उन्होंने उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगायी है तथा उनके नाम आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्फ़ाहुल्लाह): (क) तथा (ख) जहाँ तक गोपाल पेंपर एण्ड बोर्ड लिमिटेड, गाजिपट्टा द्वारा रिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की गयी सीमानुलूक की प्रदायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी भी आयदातकर्ता नियंतकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भ्रष्टा किए गए सीमानुलूक का रिफ़ाई वर्षवार नहीं रखा जाता ।

प्रश्न में भागी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-संभव शीघ्र सदन सभा पर रख दी जायगी ।

सेलर्स प्रमोशन ऐवर दिव्स (प्राइवेट) लि., नई दिल्ली द्वारा उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमानुलूक तथा आयकर का भुगतान

2722. श्री हुकम चंद कठमार : वर उर प्रजान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बाने की कृपा करे कि .

(क) फिफ्टी दराकार फिफ्टी मेनर्स सेलर्स ऐवर दिव्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड प्राइवेट एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड) 1115, प्रमोशन भवन, नई दिल्ली के गल तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन-शुल्क, सीमानुलूक तथा आयकर के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इन फर्म में सरकार से अब तक, वर्षवार, कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है, फर्म के भागीदार कितने हैं और भागीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और वे अन्य किस उद्योगों तथा व्यवसायों में भागीदार हैं और उनमें उन्होंने कितना पूंजी निवेश किया हुआ है और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्फ़ाहुल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख) जहाँ तक सेलर्स प्रमोशन ऐवर दिव्स द्वारा रिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की गई सीमानुलूक की प्रदायगी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना संभव

नहीं है क्योंकि किसी भी आयदातकर्ता नियंतकर्ता विशेष द्वारा भ्रष्टा किये गये सीमानुलूक का रिफ़ाई वर्षवार नहीं रखा जाता ।

प्रश्न में भागी गई अन्य सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-संभव शीघ्र सदन-सभा 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. 3.50 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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	Ra. 17.54 lakhs
1976-77	Ra. 25.27 lakhs
1977-78	Ra. 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 गाँठों का निर्यात करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार का अनुमति

2724. श्री दया राम शाक्या :
श्री विजय कुमार एन० पाटिल :

दया बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी पब.धि-
कार कपास खरीद योजना के अधीन 40 करोड़
रुपये के मूल्य की कपास की 2 लाख गाँठों का निर्यात
करने की अनुमति मांगी थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध
में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क)
जी हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार ने हाल में स्टेपल रई की 1.5
लाख गाँठों की और मात्रा निर्यात करने की अनुमति
 देने का विनिश्चय 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 COOPERA-
TION 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 COOPERA-
TION (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 (Calendar 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.

घटिया किस्म के माल का निर्यात तथा आयात करने वाले सार्वजनिक उपक्रम

2727. श्री डी० ब्रमात : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या 1978 में घटिया किस्म के माल का निर्यात घटबा आयात करने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम भी हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : सामग्री एकत्र की जा रही है। समा 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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

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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 Dombivli 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 ZULFIQARULLAH): (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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 प्रदेश से नेपाल को उर्वरकों की तस्करी

2737. श्री किराँती प्रसाद : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और बस्ती जिलों से उर्वरकों की नेपाल को तस्करी करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये। उन कर्मों, संगठनों आदि के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे उन व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है ;

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 Bhubaneswar . . .	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				
Hotels				
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	46.00	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.

बिबेकों को मेने गये प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की संख्या

2741. श्री हुकम बेब नारायण दास : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में बिबेकों को मेने गये प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की विभागवार संख्या कितनी है, और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि मंडल में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक संख्या कितनी थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुल्लिकार पल्लाह) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथारूप तालिका तैयार कर 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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, 1979 the Government decided to release for exports an additional 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton (including 2,000 bales of hand-ginned 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 के दौरान बरिदा किसम की वस्तुओं का निर्यात और आयात

2744. श्री जयन्त सिंह ठाकुर :
श्री डी० आनन्द :

क्या आधिकारिक तथा नागरिक सुरक्षा और सशस्त्र बलों के बीच बंधन के द्वारा कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978 के दौरान देश में आधिकारिक बलों की वस्तुओं का बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में निर्यात और आयात किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बरिदा किसम की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया और निर्यात व आयात के बीच क्या है तथा किन किन देशों से बरिदा किसम की वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ?

आधिकारिक बलों की सुरक्षा और सशस्त्र बलों के बीच बंधन के द्वारा कृपा करें कि :
(क) तथा (ख), आधिकारिक बलों की वस्तुओं का निर्यात और आयात पर एक ही कार्यवाही ।

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 P. M. 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 taking 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 Looksan 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, 1976 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 "Authorized 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 TTCI and WBTDC 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. VISWANATHAN: 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 FINANCE 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 FINANCE 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 Mehboob 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-

ernment 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

2794. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI PIUS TIKEY:

DR. BHOY 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

Sr. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of villages adopted	No. of direct agricultural loan accounts serviced in these villages.	Amount outstanding (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	1,523,022	297.21

II. Bank Group-wise

Bank Group	No. of villages	No. of direct agricultural loan A/C. serviced	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
State Bank of India and Association Banks.	21,029	7,43,854	144.29
Nationalised Banks.	31,582	6,04,427	117.84
Other Banks.	2,327	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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 1975 contain the rules prescribing the circumstances in 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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, *inter alia* for the following reasons:—

(i) amounts pending settlement of double income-tax relief;

(ii) amount covered by protective assessments;

(iii) amounts disputed in appeals etc.

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

(a) the total amount of arrears of tax to be realised as on 31st March, 1978;

(b) of the above, how much recovery is stayed by Courts;

(c) the names of the assesseees who still owe Rs. 1 crore and over of tax payment together with the particulars of the year when tax demand was raised; and

(d) the steps taken to recover these arrears of tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31-3-78 were as under:—

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 28-2-78 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
1973-76	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 omitted.

(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	Rs.
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	1,3,88,196
	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 (Decd.)	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. Gudrughat Mines	13,79,392
	TOTAL FOR 1976-77	1,33,66,196
	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.	10,47,086
4	M/s. R.R. Loiya Sons	16,79,355
5	M/s. Ramkrishan Ramnath (RF).	25,38,322
6	M/s. Ramkrishan Ramnath (HUF)	15,28,587

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee	Amount written off
7	Shri Banwarilal Loiya (HUF)	8,45,086
8	Late Shri Radhakrishnan Loiya.	12,71,774
9	Shri Pakhar Singh	1,83,61,388
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 Councilor (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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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.

1A flights from Delhi to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

2785. **SHRI 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 1,671 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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%
	25%
(c) A statement is annexed.	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	223.21
(ii) State Government securities including Government guaranteed marketable securities	89.66	120.86	109.32	127.13	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	96.61
(v) Policy loans	15.83	28.02	30.88	27.79	20.73
(vi) House property and land in India	2.65	2.71	2.94	2.79	9.53
TOTAL :	404.60	512.01	490.23	563.68	693.44

Notes : 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 MINISTER 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

oil 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 Toilettries 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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, ~~and~~ training schemes, etc.

A 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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 hostesses 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 ZULFIQUARULLAH): (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.	Chartered 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. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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 co-^ordination 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. Shroff, 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 Assistant's Cadre; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (b) 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	..
Ireland	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

2788. 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-

dication 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 ग्रामीण विकास के लिये विकास खण्डों का ध्यान

2787. श्री सुबराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या देश में 2000 विकास खण्डों को बाज़ू बर्ष में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास के लिये चुना गया है;

(ख) क्या बैंकों को, कहा गया है कि व्याज की भिन्न भिन्न दरों वाली योजना का विस्तार करें और इस के अन्तर्गत ऋण दें; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार के उन खण्डों की संख्या कितनी है जिन में यह योजना लागू की जायेगी और किसानों को प्रोत्साहित देने के लिये उन को ऋण एवं सहायता कब तक दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुप्रसन्न चक्रवर्ती) : (क) जी हाँ । साथ ही संघर्षात्मक बैंकों से कहा गया है कि 300 प्रतिदिन अनाकों में इस योजना को लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) विशेषी व्याज दर योजना को और उधार बना दिया गया है तथा वार्षिक बैंकों से कहा गया है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की बढ़ाई तथा न्यूनतम 1/2 प्रतिशत की बढ़ा कर अपने कुल ऋणों का 1 प्रतिशत कर दें ।

(ग) बिहार में समेकित ग्रामीण विकास के लिए 310 खण्डों का चयन किया गया है । 645, 50 लाख रुपये की राशि, सहायता अनुदान के रूप में राज्य सरकार को दे दी गयी है । 38, 40 लाख रुपये की ऋण का सहूल्य ही इस्तेमाल किया जा चुका है ।

भारतीय धर्म व्यवस्था

2788. श्री सुबराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या देश की धर्म व्यवस्था निरन्तर अधिक खर्चीली होती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या वही धर्म व्यवस्था सब से उत्तम मानी जाती है जो संसाधनों/सम्पदा के अधिकतम उपयोग में सहायक होती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय धर्म व्यवस्था को कम खर्चीली बनाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीतल प्रसाद) :

(क) से (ख) जिस प्रकार से पिछले कुछ एक वर्षों में हमारे देश में कारणर इन्फ्लेशन की रोकथाम की है साथ ही उस तथ्य से मुद्रा स्थिति की रोकथाम करने का बाबा विश्व के बहुत बड़े देश ही कर सकेंगे । इस दृष्टिकोण से देखे जाने पर हम अपनी धर्म व्यवस्था को सही धर्म व्यवस्था नहीं मान सकते हैं । तथापि देश के उपलब्ध साधनों की इस्तेमाल में साफ़ और से उपलब्ध धर्म के साधन का, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जैसे कि कृषि और सम्पदा क्रियाकलाप और सच तथा धर्म उद्योग धारि में जो कि देश की जनता के जीवन माध्य के लिए आधारभूत सेवा है, उपयोग करके धर्म व्यवस्था की कार्यकुशलता में वृद्धि करने की ओर की व्याख्या मुझसे है । इसी उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये हमारी भागीदारी संबंधी नयी नीति को यथोचित विचार प्रधान की गई है ।

राष्ट्रीय धर्म कार्यक्रम के लिये बैंकों द्वारा ऋण प्रिया जाना

2789. श्री सुबराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बिहार में राष्ट्रीय धर्म कार्यक्रम के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र तक कितने परिवारों को स्व-वित्तियोजन के लिये बैंकों ने ऋण दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार के कुछ खण्डों में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण नहीं दिये जा रहे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उचित कार्यक्रम का प्रयोजन करण 31 मार्च, 1979 तक पूरा किया जाना है; और यदि हाँ, तो इस तक कितना मात्र किया जा सकेगा और कितने परिवारों को ऋण दिये गये हैं ; और कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

विश्व संस्थान में राशन बोरी (बी बुकिंग) (क) से (ग) : बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि जलाक बार सूचना सुरक्षित उपलब्ध नहीं है। भलबता, सूचना मिली है कि बोरी ने संशोधन कार्यक्रम के प्रथम व्यापक 37,298 परिवारों को 28 फरवरी, 1979 तक 3.16 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण 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 ZULFIKARULLAH): (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). 49 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 छापे मारे थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और किन फर्मों को दोषी पाया गया और किन फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कम्पनियों सहित 20 फर्मों के व्यापारिक परिसरों, उन से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के रिहायशी 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 जवाहरात 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 आन्दोलन 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 में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) सुपर बाजार कोआपरेटिव स्टोर लि०, कनाट सर्कस, 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 क लेखाओं की लेखा परीक्षा की जा रही है । व्यय की अंतिम स्थिति का पता लेखा 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 लागू करने के लिये कर्मचारियों की मांग । प्रबंधकों द्वारा सेवा समाप्ति के आदेश वापस ले लिये गये थे और अधिकतर मांगें परस्पर निपटा ली गई थीं । सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को आश्वासन दिया है कि सुपर बाजार के कार्यकरण को पुनर्व्यवस्थित करने तथा सुप्रवाही बनाते समय उन के साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं किया जायेगा ।

(घ) सरकार ने सुपर बाजार की प्रबंध समिति का पुनर्गठन किया है और कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के प्रबंधक इस की बिक्री बढ़ाने, अतिरिक्त फुटकर 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 कंज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव फंडेशन लिमिटेड के 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 कंज्यूमर्स 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 निर्वाचित 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 । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । दखिय संख्या एल. टी.-4075/79]

(ग) संघ के कार्य (उद्देश्य) विवरण (ख) में दिये गये हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । दखिय संख्या एल. टी.-

4075/79] 1 30 जून, 1978 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष की संघ की उपलब्धियां संक्षेप में नीचे दी गयी हैं :—

	लाख रुपये
कुल वित्तीय	9104.88
सदस्य संस्थाओं को संरक्षण कटौती	60.00
हिस्सेदारों को लाभांश	10.10
आयकर (अनन्तित)	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 एल. टी.-4075/79]

(घ) संघ की शाखायें बंबई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, प्रहमदाबाद, 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 जुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग) स्वयं नियोजित और शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं 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 समस्त वार्षिक आधार पर प्रति मास प्रति शाखा कम से कम दो अतिरिक्त ऋण-कर्ताओं की ऋण प्रवान करने का लक्ष्य रखें।

छ:बोर्डिंग 737 विमान खरीदने की स्वीकृति

2798. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि]

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रावर का विचार छ: बोर्डिंग-737 विमानों की खरीद की स्वीकृति देने का 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 विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के 9.60 करोड़ रुपये प्रति विमान की अनुमानित लागत से दो बोर्डिंग 737 विमानों की, जिनकी डिलीवरी 1980-81 में होगी, तथा 10.45 करोड़ रुपये प्रति विमान की अनुमानित लागत से 4 बोर्डिंग 737 विमानों की, जिनकी डिलीवरी 1981-82 में होगी खरीद का प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रस्ताव के अनुमोदित हो जाने के बाद इन विमानों के लिये की जाने वाली वित्त व्यवस्था को अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

अक्तुबर से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में उड़ानों में विलम्ब के कारण यात्रियों को असुविधा

2799. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन 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) अक्तुबर से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि में 1977 की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की कितनी उड़ानों में विलम्ब हुआ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले में हवाई जहाजों में तकनीकी खराबी, मौसम की गड़बड़ी तथा स्टाफ (क्यू) के ड्यूटी पर हाजिर न होने के कारण कितनी उड़ानों में विलम्ब हुआ ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हां। उड़ानों में देरी के कारण यात्रियों को निःसंदेह असुविधा होती है।

(ख) इन देरियों का मूल कारण मुख्यतः या तो प्रस्थान करने के स्टेशन पर या मध्यवर्ती स्थान पर

अथवा गन्तव्य स्थान पर खराब मौसम का होना है। क्योंकि अधिकांश विमान कई सैन्ट्रों पर परिचालन 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 एयरलाइन्स दोनों ही स्थिति में सुधार करने तथा ठीक समय-पालन करने का हर संभव प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। इस संबंध में प्रबन्धवर्ग तथा संबंधित एंसेम्बलेशनों के साथ मैंने अनेक बार चर्चा भी की है।

(ग) और (घ). निम्नलिखित तालिका में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में हुई देरियों का "कारण-वार" विश्लेषण दिया गया है :—

	अक्तूबर से दिसंबर 1978	प्रतिशत	अक्तूबर से दिसम्बर 1977	प्रतिशत
यथा 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 कर्मिकों की समस्याओं के कारण (देर से आना, बीमारी, एफ०डी० टी०एल० इत्यादि)	32	0.14%	32	0.15%
अन्य 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 Co-operative 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 Co-operative 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.

12.03 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 Weizmiller 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 Jehanabad. 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, Shabdha Brahma, to describe the Veda. So Shabdha 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 draftsman 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 draftsman 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. Kamble not here.

Shri B Shankaranand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): 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 Krishnam in the Chair.)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): You deserve it.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Immediate reward.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): 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: Madam 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 persons 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 9 sub-clause (3) wherein

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 Commissions 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).

This Bill, if enacted, can be very well be used against you friends also. Do not think you are going to continue here for ever. Change will take place and the time has come very near. There are many Members sitting on the Treasury Benches today who were involved in many Commission of Inquiry. So, don't think it applies to Congress only and you will remain permanently there. (Interruptions) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, my friend, from CPI (M).

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. 91. 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 don't think it is 'emergency' as such which is being questioned here. It is relating to 'Offences' committed during the operation 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, 32.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In amendment No. 32 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.

Then 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 other must be tried by ordinary courts of law. Therefore, I have confined it to persons holding public office and men 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 congest-

[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.

12.00 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 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 straightaway 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 2 of the Preamble—by improving its language, etc., a lover 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 2 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?

SHRI 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.

SHRI 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's? 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 felicity 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 Kissa 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 everything 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 incosequential 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 amendments. For instance, in amendment No. 45, he says, "Page 1, line 3; omit 'have'". 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 (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 359(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 those amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the amendments to the vote. First I will put amendments Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 by Shri G. Narasimha 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 Krishnan 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.
Pajamor, 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. Kudanthai
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Rao, Shri Pattabhai 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 Bhausaheb
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
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Guha, Prof. Samar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh
 Lal, Shri S. S.
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh

Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 **Naik, Shri S. H.
 Nathu Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Parmer, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N.
 Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Ram, Shri R. D.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramachandra, Shri P.
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

**Wrongly voted for NOES.

Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
 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.

**The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Shri G. Mallikarjuna Rao, Shri M. Bhueshma Dev, Shri S. H. Naik.

NOES: Shri K. Prakash.

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 64 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 ' 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.

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 Thirtieth 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 stam-

ped 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. . .

AN HON. 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. Indira had been fighting to abolish all special things. She has abolished the special privileges for Princes, she has abolished special privileges for NCB 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 we 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, 'Alright, 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 assurance on the floor of the House to-day 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 Rowlett 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 a 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 Doddy 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 Dharendra Brahanchari;
Shri R. K. Dhawan; and
Shri V. N. Kapse.

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.

बीजती मोहिनीया किम्वई (आश्चर्यचकित): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल जो आज सदन के सामने पेश है, उसकी मूलावधार करने के लिए मैं बड़ी दुर्बल हूँ। मुझे मालूम है कि इस सदन में जनता पार्टी के मेम्बरों की भारी प्रखीरित होने की वजह से और उसका नाजायब फायदा उठा कर वे बीच इस बिल को जकड़ पास करावेंगे। (अवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जनता पार्टी को इस में छिपा हुआ खतरा नजर नहीं आ रहा है। अगर यह खतरा आपकी नजर आता तो आप भी इस बिल से नृत्पिक नही होते। इस बिल में जो सब से खतरनाक क्लॉज है वह क्लॉज १, सब क्लॉज २ है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह उन चीजों का समूह है जो कि मुक्त को डिस्टर्बिप को उत्पन्न में जाती है। (अवधान) आज वह बीच आपको नजर नहीं आ रही है। यह क्लॉज खर कर उन चीजों को प्रोटेक्शन देने का, हाइब्रिड देने का, रिजल्ट देने का मौका दिया गया है। इस क्लॉज को इस बिल में लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? (अवधान) इस में सरकार की बदले की भावना नजर आती है। इस बिल को जरिये से हमें सरकार की बदले की खूबियत नजर आती है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given your party much more time; so, there is no question of your saying like that.

बीजती मोहिनीया किम्वई: अगर मैं कम बीजती हूँ तो वह मतलब नहीं कि है आप भी मुझे सोचने का मौका नहीं दें। आपकी मुझे मौका देना चाहिए। मैं

[बीमती बोहसिना कियवई]

बाप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के लोगों में बचने की भावना का एक साधा उधरता नजर आ रहा है। इस बिना का लाने की जो कॉमिज की जा रही है वह मजबूत इसलिए कि एक बास तरह के जज तकरीर किए जायेंगे। इसी से सब से ज्यादा गुबहा हम लोगों को मालूम होता है। (स्वबधान)

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. Spaker, 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.

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 Mem-
bers' Bills.

15.31 hrs.

INDIAN FISHERIES (AMEND-
MENT) 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 intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Indian Fisheries Act, 1897".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I beg to in-
troduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

Amendment of Article 324

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mar-
mugao): 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 intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I intro-
duce the Bill.

POLYGAMY PROHIBITION BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to
introduce a Bill to provide for prohi-
bition on polygamy in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce 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 DISABI-
LITIES BILL—contd.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh): Last time I had moved:

"That the Bill to prevent the im-
position of social disabilities by a
member or members of a communi-
ty 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."

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 Zoroastrian, 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 debarbs 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 Saifuddin 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 *Dis-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 wholeheartedly. 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 excommunication as different from religious excommunication. 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 Moaiyyedi. 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 Dawood 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 solemnise 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 talakh. 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 conti-

nuous 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-modern 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 rethinking 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. Asaithamili]

of social disabilities and disparities. The casteism has been nurtured and nourished by Hindu 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 Nadu 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 Adidraavidas were prevented from active participation. The D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu appointed Adidraavidas on the Temple Trusts closely following that, the D.M.K. Government passed a law enabling the Adidraavidas 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. In Buddhist temples all are equal. Only in Hindu temples you will find special places for people belonging to upper castes. After nationalisation of tem-

ples, 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 a fan 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.

डा० रायकी सिंह (बालगढ़पुर) : उपभ्यक्त महोदय, इसी आलोकित संवेक ने कहा है कि मन्दिरों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, ताकि धर्म में जो अन्धधारा है, उसकी समाप्ति हो सके। समाज में व्याप्त विभेद के कारण धार्मिक विभिन्नता तक प्रचुर पाई है कि हम मन्दिरों के भी राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहने में हिचकिचाते नहीं हैं।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा था कि धर्म मानवता के लिए एक बड़ा बरदान रहा है, लेकिन साथ साथ यह एक अभिशाप भी रहा है। उन्होंने कहा था कि विलेख तब धर्म ने ज्ञान, कल्याण और बचा की रक्षा बहाई है उसी तरह उसने विभेद की धारा भी बहाई है। उन्होंने उदाहरण दिया था कि यूरोप में जो ईसाई मतों की बीच झगड़े के कारण, जबकि इन्सिक्लीमन हुआ था, तब धर्मों के झगड़े तब हृदय आदमी जिन्ना जना दिये गये थे।

लेकिन क्या यह बात केवल ईसाई मत में ही है? हिन्दू धर्म में भी राजा राममोहन राय से पहले ब्रह्मसामर्थों को बिना उनकी इच्छा के अपने मूल पति के साथ जिन्ना जना दिया जाता था। इसलिए धर्म झगड़े मानवता के लिए बरदान रहा है, तो वह एक अभिशाप के रूप में भी हमारे सामने रहा है।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने "वितकवरी प्राक 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 काब्रजुड प्राक गाड और कबरजुड प्राक मैन की बात करते हैं। लेकिन सत्यता है कि यह समानता की बात केवल शब्दों तक ही सीमित है, व्यवहार में नहीं है। यही कारण है कि सभी धर्मों और मतों में विभेद है। लेकिन जब वह विभेद समाज की स्तर पर होता है, तो स्थिति और भी बुरा हो जाती है। बेबात का अर्थ पुस्तकों में रहता है। शंकराचार्य के वेद में वेद सुनने वाले लोगों के कानों में पिचकाट का सीसा भरा जाता रहा है। ज्ञान धर्म के नाम पर इतना बड़ा अभिशाप कही देखने को नहीं मिल सकता है। धार्मिक युद्धों द्वारा इस विषयता को बढ़ाने का बहुत प्रयास किया गया है।

यूरोप में एक जन-कान्ति हुई और उसी सत्यता स्वतंत्रता और प्रजातन्त्र की भासा ले कर धावे, और उसी के आधार पर जनसंघ का उदय हुआ। अगर हम राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से भी विचार करें, तो चाहें हम समाजवाद की बात करें, साम्यवाद की बात करें या प्रजातन्त्र की, मानव मानव समान है। धर्म के नाम पर, या समाज के नाम पर या बंस-परम्परा के नाम पर मानव मानव में विभेद करना धर्म का तो अपमान है ही, मानव का भी अपमान है। यही कारण है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ ने कंडामेंटल प्रिंसिपल राष्ट्रों की बात कही है और उसने स्पष्ट कहा है कि सभी मानव बराबर हैं। जब संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ का मानवाधिकार का यह एक प्रमुख सूत्र है कि सब मानव बराबर हैं तो फिर धर्म को ले कर मंह को किया जाता है कि इस को हम ने जाति से बहिष्कृत कर दिया इस का हम ने तुम्हका पानी बन्द कर दिया, इस के लिए हम ने प्रेमवाला और मुसाफिरजाना बन कर दिया

[बा० राजनीति]

यह सब किस प्रकार हो सकता है। सचमुच में धर्म धामन्य से कर यह प्रभावित कार्य किए जाते हैं और यही कारण है कि भारतीय संविधान के प्रिमेम्बल में, उस के बीच धारण में ही, पहले समता का विचार है और उस के बाद धर्म भी हमारे यहाँ सभी समान बराबर है, इस के विषय में बताया गया है। सभी नागरिक बराबर हैं, राइट-टु-इक्वेलिटी हमारे संविधान में है। जब संविधान में भी है, हमारे मानवाधिकार में भी है, धर्म के अनुसार मानव सभी बराबर हैं, राजनीति, प्रजातन्त्र और समाजवाद के अनुसार सब बराबर हैं, तो फिर धर्म-ध्वजी पाखण्डी धर्मगुरुओं के द्वारा ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। माननीय पंत जी ने तो कबल मुस्ताफाओं की गाथा कही, लेकिन हिन्दू समाज में भी इस प्रकार से प्रतारणा कोई कम नहीं दी गई है। ईसाई समाज में भी कम नहीं दी गई है। जब धार्मिक अंधविश्वास और कड़ियों के खिलाफ विप्लव होता है, अन्तिम होती है, तो अनापित निहित स्वार्थ वाले उस को पकड़ना चाहते हैं, और उसी प्रकार से सोशल-डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के नाम पर कोई कतब या फरमान देते हैं या रोकते हैं—यह सभी दृष्टियों से गलत है। हम समाज परिवर्तन की भी बर्बाद करते हैं और समाज में लोगों को धावे बढ़ने के प्रसर की बात करते हैं सब यह चीज किस प्रकार चल सकती है। यह सोशल-डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किस के खिलाफ उपयोग की जाती है? इतिहास चक्र जानता है—जब कोई व्यक्ति समाज में प्रगति के लिये कदम बढ़ाता है तो उसी के ऊपर ये सभी बहिष्कार के प्रत्यक्ष-प्रयोग किये जाते हैं और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की दिशा रोक दी जाती है।

इसीलिये माननीय पंडित जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, यह सचमुच में सामाजिक न्याय का विधेयक है। लाना तो चाहिए सरकार को, लेकिन, और, पंडित जी लाये हैं, तो हम समझते हैं सरकार इस का स्वागत करेगी। सोशल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात एक प्रकार की नहीं है। एक प्रकार की जो सब से बड़ी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है—वह रैजियल और एथनिक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, जिसके लिये समाज शास्त्र में कहा जाता है कि कोई स्ट्रेन्जर है, कोई फाउट-साइडर है। तो रैजियल और एथनिक दृष्टि से भी समाज में अहिंसा किया जाता है और इसमें एक नहीं हजारों हजार परिवारों को बाहर कर दिया जाता है। सभी जो माननीय सदस्य भासाई तन्वी ने कहा, सचमुच में हिन्दू समाज तो धर्म की पतित है क्योंकि वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था जब जन्मजात जाति के आधार पर स्थापित हुई तो लोगों को बाहर करते करते उन को बहुत तक कर दिया। यह है वर्ण व्यवस्था की विप्लव का परिणाम। बाहे बंध के नाम पर, या जाति के नाम पर इस प्रकार के बहिष्कार की कल्पना मानवीय अपमान है। इसी प्रकार से यह कहा गया —

"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 inemptness."

यह तो होता है धर्म के नाम पर और उस को सोशल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के नाम पर जाति से बाहर कर देते हैं।

कोई यह हिन्दुस्तान का ही प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि यह पूरे जगत की एक समस्या है जिस की तरफ भी संविधान में ध्यान दिलाया है। असल में या सम्प्रदाय छोट-छोटे धारणों में नहीं हो सकता। इसीलिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रैजियल आफ मैन की कल्पना की थी। बापू ने कहा था—

"There are no geographical limits in my religion."

धर्म में कोई भौगोलिक सीमा नहीं हो सकती और यही कारण है कि हमारे यहाँ प्राचीन समय में व्यास ने कहा था—

नहि श्रेष्ठतरं कश्चित् मानुषात्

और

सवार उपर मानुष सत्य

ताहार उपर नाह ।

जब मानव सब एक हैं तो उन में विभेद किस प्रकार है। बाहे बा के नाम पर, बाहे जाति के नाम पर, बाहे सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर यह नहीं हो सकता है। इसीलिए जहाँ सम्प्रदाय का नियम मानवता के स्थापित नियमों को भंग करता है वहाँ राज्य को दब से कर धावे भाना चाहिये और समाज से ऐसी कुरीतियों को समाप्त करना चाहिए। हमारे समाज में न केवल बस, वर्ण, नस्ल के नाम पर विभेद है बल्कि धर्म वेदों में भी अपने को सुसंरक्षित कहलाने वाली जातियों में, शासक प्रभारीका में भी यही है और अपराधी के नाम पर इसी प्रकार का विभेद है। वहाँ रंग के नाम पर विभेद होता है और यहाँ जाति के नाम पर विभेद होता है। इसीलिए इस बुराई को खत्म करना चाहिये और बास कर के हिन्दू समाज का एक ऐसा यह कोड़ बन गया है कि या तो हिन्दू समाज रहेगा या इस सजा में इस प्रकार की जाति व्यवस्था रहेगी :

"Castes, whether *varnas* or *jatis*, are discrete social and cultural entities; in other words, they are discontinuous—there are no "shadings 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 देश का दुर्भाग्य रहा हमने शिक्षा, सम्पत्ति और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा किसी वर्ग विशेष के हाथों में देकर दी, और इसीलिए देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकी। कहुने के लिये वेद और गीता में कहा गया है।

बातुर्बर्न गया सुर्ट, गुन कर्म विधावतः के अनुसार वर्ग व्यवस्था की गई थी। लेकिन आज 2700 जातियां हैं जो न गीता और न वेद पर आधारित हैं। क्योंकि लोग समझते थे कि अगर हम इसकी प्रधान मान लेंगे तो हमारे हाथ में शिक्षा नहीं रहेगी। वेतायुग से ही सामाजिक विषमता का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। और किसके द्वारा हुआ? बड़ा बुझ होता है, महर्षि वाल्मीकि ने, और मर्यादा पुरातन राम क माध्यम से क्या दिखाया है? जन्म का बंध कराया उसका अपराध यह था कि एक ही वह ब्राह्मण या और दूसरे वेद का अध्ययन करना चाहता था। इसीलिए भारतवर्ष में असंप्रभुता की समस्या प्राची है वेतायुग से। क्या कारण है कि एकलव्य ने अपने एक प्रगूठ, का दान दिया था द्रोणाचार्य को? इन्हीं सामाजिक विषमता के कारण यहां का समाज अस्तव्यस्त रहा।

भारत वर्ष में केवल हिन्दू समाज ही नहीं, और भी जो समाज हैं उनमें भी इस प्रकार की बिसम्बन्धिता है। अभी हाल में ही हमने देखा कि अकालियों और निर्कारियों में झगड़े ए। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि कौन सही है, कौन गलत है। लेकिन किसी वर्ग का नाम ले कर फटना वे कर किसी को बहिष्त करना यह न वर्ग है और न मानवता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बड़ी ऊँचाई की जो मुझे समय दिया क्योंकि मुझे गाड़ी से जाना था, इसलिये मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद 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 Minister 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 गोरें (बम्बई उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० वसंत कुमार पंडित सोशल डिस्पेंसरीज के बारे में जो यहां बिल लाए हैं, उस के लिए मैं उन का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन करती हूं।

मैं यह जानती हूं कि इस बिल का जो विषय है, जो इस बिल का स्कोप है, वह मर्यादित है और अपने भाषण में जो आपने वेकप्राउन्ड दी, महाराष्ट्र में जब श्री वी० जी० खेर मुख्य मंत्री थे और हमारी सरकार के आज के प्रधान माननीय श्री मोरारजी देसाई गृह मंत्री थे, उस वक्त 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 चालू 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 चाहूंगी कि हमारी आंखों के सामने जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, वे हमारे सामने हैं और मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या इस बीसवीं सदी के अन्त में भी हम इसी प्रकार से समाज को चलावा चाहते हैं कि जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता है, जो फन्डामेंटल राइट्स हैं, जो बुनियादी अधिकार हैं, उनकी ओर उस व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य को कोई धर्म गुरु कुचलता रहे। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। इस सवाल का जवाब हम लोगों को देना चाहिए। मैं जानती हूं कि हम लोग इसको टाल रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगी 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 ठोस रीति 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 संकुचित करने का काम होता है। अगर कोई समाज को एकत्रित करने का काम करना भी चाहता है तो हम उसको मदद नहीं देते। डा० पण्डित ने कहा कि नोमन कोर्टेकर, ये यहां एक 80 साल की बुद्धिमान गुजर

गयी, उसे श्मशान भूमि में जगह देने से इंकार कर दिया गया। कारण नोमन की बहन मिस कोर्टेकर 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 चेयरमैन दूसरे हैं जिनके अकाउंट्स के बारे में पूछना 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 बोलता है, उसका सामाजिक बहिष्कार कर देना चाहिए। जब कम्युनिटी के लोग बहिष्कृत व्यक्ति की हालत देखते हैं तो और लोगों में धर्मगुरु के खिलाफ कुछ कहने की हिम्मत नहीं होती। इस तरह से धर्म गुरु अपनी कम्युनिटी के लोगों पर पूरी तरह से अधिकार जमाये रखते हैं।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जब इस देश के संविधान में हमारी निष्ठा है, उससे हम बंधे हुए हैं तब इस देश के नागरिकों के अधिकार पर जो धर्म के नाम पर आक्रमण होता है तो उस आक्रमण से नागरिकों की रक्षा करने का सरकार का फर्ज है और यह करने के लिए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि हम धर्म की अदृष्टि वाली बातों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते हैं। यहां श्री नथवानी जी बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी अध्यक्षता में जो कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया, मैं जानती हूं कि कमीशन में काम करने वालों को कैसे तंग करने की बात हुई। जो लोग अपने धर्म गुरुओं की बाबत कुछ कहना चाहते हैं उनका सामाजिक बहिष्कार 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 लेकर यहां आकर सत्ताखंड हुई है, ऐसी बातों को देखते हुए कैसे इन बातों का समर्थन कर सकती 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]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट 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 अर्थ 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 हूं कि असेट करने की जरूरत आ पड़ी है।

हो सकता है कि इस बिल में कुछ खामियां हों। इसको मैं मानती हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल हर दृष्टि से परिपूर्ण नहीं होता है, लेकिन मूलभूत जो कल्पना इस में है उस कल्पना को सरकार

[विनीती मृणाल गोरे]

को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये और इस कल्पना के आधार पर इसके स्वीप को बढ़ाने वाला बिल अगर सरकार बना चाहती है तो ला सकती है और स्वीप को मर्यादित रखकर माना चाहती है तो बातियों को दूर करके ला सकती है। श्री ब्रह्मिक साल मंडल डा० मोहिया के भक्त रहे हैं और मैं समझती हूँ कि आज भी है और उन्होंने डा० मोहिया के बिचारों को काफी सालों तक बिरोधार्थ माना है और मैं उन से आशा करती हूँ कि इस बिल को अगर वह स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, तो धर्म के बीच मैं यह कुछ दखल दे रहा है, तो इस बात की कृपा आप न करें बल्कि यह कहें कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य अच्छा है ठीक है और इसको ध्याय में रखते हुए सरकार की तरफ से इस प्रकार का बिल लाया जाएगा और उस अवस्था में मैं आशा करती हूँ कि डा० पंडित जी आप से सहकार्य करने के लिए सहमत हो जाएंगे।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं इसकी मुकामत करने की जरूरत है। मुस्लिम परसनल ला के बारे में काफी चर्चा चलती है। बहुपत्नी, विवाही के मामले में मुस्लिम महिलाओं के साथ हम न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं, तलाक के कानून को लेकर उनको हम न्याय नहीं दे रहे हैं। बार बार हम यही कहते आ रहे हैं कि शरियत के ला में, मुस्लिम परसनल ला में हम दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मैं भ्रम करना चाहती हूँ कि हम अपने देश के नागरिकों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं और उनको न्याय देना सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

यहां समाज सुधारक इस प्रकार की बातों को आपो भलाते हैं और एक हवा सवार करते हैं तो उस में आपकी ती सहयोग देना चाहिये। नववाणी कमिशन जैसे कमिशन और बोसल बर्सेत बही हुआ बना रहे हैं और उनको सहकार देना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। इसलिए इस बिल को आप मंजूर करेंगे ऐसी मैं आप से आशा करती हूँ। इस आशा के साथ मैं इसको सचिव समर्पण 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 and 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, the 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 1952. The 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 through out 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 *baraqat*, 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, 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 बबबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : किर बाकी क्या 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 (Chittoor): 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, Viswamitra, 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 Paighamber 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 Grijan community—ex-communication must be considered a crime and it must be cognisable, and must be punished.

Thank you.

श्री कोसकराव खोंडन (नांदेड़): डा० वसंत कुमार पंडित जो वहाँ पर बिल से कर भाए है, उसकी ताइब करने के लिए मैं बड़ा हुषा हूँ।

इन्सान को मुलाम नहीं बनाना चाहिए। इन्सान के बिसाफ को जो चीज पसन्द नहीं है, उस के खिलाफ बग़ावत करने का हक उस को है। चाहे वह किसी मजहब में रहे, किसी मुल्क में रहे, किसी बुनिया में रहे या किसी पार्टी में रहे। गुलामी के खिलाफ बग़ावत करने का इन्सान का फ़र्ज है और इस फ़र्ज को बन्द करने के लिए अगर कोई कायदा रहे, कोई कानून रहे चाहे खुदा का कानून ही वह हो, तो उस के खिलाफ़ बट कर मुकाबला करना इन्सान का फ़र्ज है। लिहाजा वह जो बिल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस के अन्दर कुछ लमिटेडजम्स हैं लेकिन इस के माइने यह नहीं है कि अगर उस में पूरी बातें नहीं हैं और बहुत छोटा सा बिल है, तो उस को नामज़ूर किया जाए। मैं गुज़ारिश करता हूँ कि हर कौम के अन्दर तरकीपसन्द ब्याल के लोग होते हैं, इन्कलाबी ब्याल के लोग होते हैं, जो इन्कलाब करना चाहते हैं, सोसाइटी के अन्दर तरकीम करना चाहते हैं, जो उस में रेवोलूशन करना चाहते हैं, जहाँ नाइन्साफ़ी है, वहाँ इन्साफ़ पैदा करना चाहते हैं, अगर उन पर नाज़ायज तौर पर दबाव डाला जाता है, तो उस के खिलाफ़ भावब डालनी चाहिए। ऐसा हर मजहब के अन्दर है, हर मुल्क के अन्दर है और अगर कुछ लोग इन्कलाब करना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसे बिल को बहुत अजरत है। परम्परा है और हेरोडिटी ऐसे कई जगह हैं और उन को नेस्टेन करने के लिए हर कौम का अलम्बरदार कोसिश करता है। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज जो थे, आप यह देखिए कि उन के चाई-बहन का बहिष्कार किया गया और कितनी मुसीबतें उन पर आईं। उन के माँ बाप को जित्ना दुःखा दिया गया और उन को प्रायश्चित्त करना पड़ा। बाहुमन्स कहते थे कि इन्होंने बड़ा जबरदस्त मुनाहू किया है और इन को जित्ना रहने का हक नहीं है। विट्ठल पंच और कमनी को दुबका कर मारा गया। यह वहाँ की हिस्ट्री है। जो इन्कलाब करता है, उसको फौरी के तख़्त पर लटकाना जाता है। अगर तरकीम करना है, तो हर मजहब के अन्दर हो, चाहे मजहब कोई रहे, मैं वह नहीं कहूँगा कि हिन्दुइज्म के लिए ही ऐसा किया जाए, किसी मजहब के अन्दर अगर नाइन्साफ़ी है, या बात पात का ज़ेदमाब है, तो उस को खत्म करना चाहिए। मेरा ब्याल यह है कि मजहब ही है जो तमाम बुराइयों का बज्रमुद्रा है। इस की ही खत्म करना चाहिए। आप यह देखें कि हर लड़ाई की होती है, यह मजहब के नाम पर होती है, भात के नाम पर होती है। अगर मुझे कोई बुराई करना है, तो मजहब नाम पर करता हूँ, मजहबी किताब को सायने रखता

हूँ और किसी जाति की पैरवी करता हूँ, किसी धर्म की पैरवी करता हूँ, ती धर्म धर्म सायने से, भासा हूँ। धर्म धर्मों के नाम पर आधुनिकों आधुनिकों के अन्दर मेव करना चाहते हैं, उनको मुलाम रखना चाहते हैं। कहते हैं कि यह हक उनको खुदा का हक से मिला है, मजहब की किताब से मिला है। ये धर्म धर्म इंसान को इंसान नहीं समझते। धर्मधर्मों को इंसानियत पर हुकुमत करने का हक होता है। जो किताबें या ग्रन्थ ऐसा हक देते हैं उनको जला दिया जाना चाहिए। जब तक हम इस देश में समाजवाद नहीं लायेंगे, कम्युनिज्म नहीं लायेंगे तब तक यह चीज दुस्त नहीं हो सकती है।

बुनिया के अन्दर एक ही मजहब वाले लड़ते हैं। हम मिश्रल ईस्ट में क्या देखते हैं? दूसरी तरफ़ चीन भी कम्युनिस्ट देश है और वियतनाम भी कम्युनिस्ट देश है। चीन में भी बौद्ध लोगों की मेजोरिटी है और वियतनाम में भी बौद्ध धर्म को मानने वालों की मेजोरिटी है। मैं बड़े धन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बौद्ध धर्म को मानने वाला एक मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क पर आक्रमण करता है जो कि बौद्ध धर्म को मानता है। चीन जब वियतनाम में हिसा कर सकता है, वहाँ प्रमांति पैदा कर सकता है, पूरे कानून की हत्या कर सकता है तो हम कैसे मान सकते हैं कि एक ही धर्म को मानने वाले आपस में नहीं लड़ेंगे।

अगर सही मायनो में हम की आजादी चाहिए तो हमें उन लोगों को सहूलियत देनी चाहिए जो कि बग़ावत करना चाहते हैं, जो कि फिराने करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह का जो आधुनी सामने आता है उसको परेशान किया जाता है, उसको कम्युनिटी से बाहर कर दिया जाता है उसकी तरफ़ गवर्नमेंट ध्यान नहीं देती। वह कहती है कि हम मजहब के अन्दर दखल नहीं देना चाहते। अगर आप दखल नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो हरेक का मजहब बड़ा है। उस मजहब के सिवा बाकी के सब मजहब गलत हैं। बाकी के मजहबों पर आपकी जुल्म करना पड़ेगा, उनको हटाना पड़ेगा। मजहब के नाम पर अगर कोई माईसाफी होती है, जमाने के खिलाफ़ कोई चीज होती है, मसावात के खिलाफ़ कोई चीज होती है, आइंशारे के खिलाफ़ कोई चीज होती है तो उसके खिलाफ़ बग़ावत करने का मेरा पैसावो हक है, जम्सफिड अधिकार है। लिहाजा मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे मुलाम न खुदा बना सकता है, न कोई धर्मग्रन्थ बना सकता है, न कोई मजहब बना सकता है। वह मेरा हक है। मैं आपकी इस बात के लिए भी आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्लिकी और मठों के पास भी म.समता है, जो प्रायर्टी है उसको आप जप्त कीजिए, उसको नेक्सेलाइज कीजिए। सही मायनों में जो आपने बैंकों का नेक्सेलाइजेशन किया वह तो किनां लेकिन करोड़ों रुपये की जायदाद आठ इन बैंकों और मठों के पास है उसको भी नेक्सेलाइज कीजिए।

महाँ की जायदाद के कुछ लोग डेकैडर बन चुके हैं। जेसत मेजने का उन्होंने एक पामफ़ेड बना रखा है। बिच दरूद से हब एम० पी० चीज पामफ़ेड कर

सही करते हैं, उसी तरह से उनके बच्चे ऐसे वैधव्य बने हुए हैं जो जन्म से बाने का फलफूल होते हैं। सिद्धान्त के प्रतीक भी नवनेवाइय किया जाए और यह सही सोचों को भी जाए। इस से हमारे धर्म मंत्री की की करोड़ों रुपये का टेक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

सदर साहब, हिन्दुस्तान की तबारीक इकलावी लोगों की तबारीक है। हमें उनकी कुरानियों से सबक हासिल करना है। हर नजहब के अन्दर हर फलसके के अन्दर आजादी है। उनकी प्रायदी की नवनवाइय करने जो बुराई है उसको आप खत्म करें। आप बुराई को तो खत्म करना चाहते हैं लेकिन बुराई की जो बुराई है, बुराई का जो सोच है, जगनी है उसको आप खत्म नहीं करता चाहते हैं। धर्म के नाम पर संस्कृति के नाम पर हम इस्लाम का संडा फहराना चाहते हैं, परन्तु महारणा चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं इसको एक डींग समझता हूँ। सम्पूर्ण कानित की बातें जय प्रकाश जी करते हैं, बा० लोहिया ने लाई थी और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक इन्तहा है हमारे लिए, एक चर्च है हमारे लिए और अगर आप उस पर बलन का दावा करते हैं तो मजहब के नाम पर अगर कोई मायापत्र बीच करता है तो पंडित जी का जो बिल है इसको आपको मान लेना चाहिये। उस अर्थसा में यह बिल क्या बुरा है? जिस किसी मजहब में जुलूम हो रहा है उसको आप दूर करें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण कानित की बात मजहब आपके रीनिकैल्डो के अन्दर है, प्रवर्तनों के अन्दर है और जब वहाँ पर काम करने का अवसर आता है, धर्म का सीका आता है तो आप उसके संरक्षक बन जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिल में कोई भी कमी है तो उसको आप दूर करें या आप अपनी तरफ से बिल जाएं। लेकिन किसी की भी बुद्धि के नाम पर, परमात्मा के नाम पर, मजहब और धर्म के नाम पर बूटने का और लोगों को बूटने का हक नहीं होगा चाहिये। अगर हक है और आप अपनी कंसीट देंगे तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप जब प्रकाश नारायण जी के खिलाफ बग़ावत कर रहे हैं, सम्पूर्ण कानित के खिलाफ आप बग़ावत कर रहे हैं और लोगों के साथ जो आपने बावसा किया है उस बावसे की आप खिलाफ बर्गी कर रहे हैं। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। जय आर्य, जय कानित।

जोबरी बलबीर हिस (होबिगारपुर) : पंडित साहब ने इस बिल को ला कर बुझी रग पर हाथ रखा है। यह बायकाट, हुक्का धानी बन्द, समाज से बाहर, बाय बिराबरी से बाहर धर्म के बाहर करने का जो रिवाज है यह बहुत पहले से बना था रहा है और कभी इसमें समाज की फायदा भी बिना है। लेकिन अब यह बड़ा बाहर बन गया है, कैसर बन गया है। कोई साधनी एक उभट सत कबू से तो उसे निकाल बाहर करी या बंकापत्र एक भी बना या और धर्मों में भी लोग अपनी बात को नहीं मानते। यहां उनकी नेच बिना जाता था, यह बीच बहो से

शुक होती है और यह पुरानी तारीख है। हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि तरकीब पसन्द अपने आप को कहने वाले मुस्को में बहुत से कमीने हैं जिन्होंने नियम बना रखे हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को बल दो। काला साधनी होटल में नहीं जा सकता है, कुला और काला साधनी बस नहीं सकता है इस बात को से कर हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी की तारीख में महारणा गांधी की अनुबो बमोका जाना पड़ा था और उनके मन में बग़ावत की भावना पैदा हुई है। जिस डंग से समाज ने लोगों पर जुलूम किया है ईश्वर और धर्म के नाम पर इसको से कर एक साधार ने कहा है :

बुद्धा के बन्दों को देख कर के बुद्धा से मुनकर हुई है दुनिया
अगर ऐसे बन्दे हैं जिस बुद्धा के वह निगम
प्रच्छा बुद्धा नहीं है।

धर्मो कहा गया है कि एक आधमी ने बेब पड़ा तो उसके कान में सीता झाल दिया गया। एक धर्मो द्रोणाचार्य के पास जाता है बस बिदा ली बने के लिए तो उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें हक नहीं है कि तुम राजबंश से सात्विक नहीं रखते और और बस अपने तीर पर बस बिदा में पूरी तरह से निगुन हो जाता है और धर्मो और दूसरे लोग जब बंगल में जा कर बैठते हैं कुत्ते के मुँह को सिला हुआ हो द्रोणाचार्य से था कर पुछते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि धर्मो से अच्छा मैंने किसी को सिखाया नहीं तो वह कहे सिख गया और जा कर उससे पुछते हैं तो वह कहता है कि मैं द्रोणाचार्य का शिष्य हूँ, उनकी मुँह मान कर मैंने शुक किया है तो इस पर द्रोणाचार्य उससे पूछ दक्षिणा के रूप में उसका अग्रुडा ले लेंगे। तब से यह धर्मो काटने का रिबिब बल पड़ा है और अब तक इस समाज में धर्मो काटने वाले और अपनी सर्जी से कटवाने वाले एकलव्य रहेंगे तब तक समाज में अन्धव्य चलता रहेगा। उसको दूर करने के लिये, उस समाज में किसी आधमी को उसकी सर्जी के मुताबिक कोई काम करने से रोकने के लिए कोई सहाय किसी और डंग से लिया जाय, चाहें धर्म का या जाति का, और उस आधार पर किसी की बराबरी का दर्जा न देना, बह बाबिब नहीं है। हमने कितनी बेर तक इस समाज में जुलूम किया? लोगों को बराबर बैठने का हक नहीं दिया, समाज में उनको पढ़ने का हक नहीं दिया। यह कुरीति लगातार समाज में चलती आती है जिसकी हमें आज के बचपने हुए हालात में दूर करना ही होगा। आज दुनिया बहुत धाने निकल चुकी है, लोग बाँर तक पहुँच चुके हैं, उस बाँर पर हमारे धर्म पहुँच चुके हैं जिसकी हम पूजा करते हैं, और गृहों की पूजा करते हैं। तो आज की धर्म के, समाज के नाम पर किसी बिराबरी के नाम पर अगर किसी का बायकाट होता है और बाहर निकालने की कार्यवाही की जाती है, यह एक फलक है और उसको दूर करने के लिए सारे समाज को धाने बढ़ना है, और इसमें कोई बेरबाब नहीं रखना चाहिये।

[बीबरी बलवीर सिंह]

बापी मानवीय व्यवसायी ने कहा इसमें अगर एक मन्त्र और जोड़ दें कि वह वर्ग में वस्त्र नहीं देना, बापी में देना। तो फिर तो सारा बहुत रह गया। हर बात वर्ग का हिस्सा बन जाती है। कीर्ति मानवी प्राण उठता है तो वह कहता है कि वेरा वर्ग है

श्री गणेश्वरी ० नबरानी: मैंने तो केस के बारे में कहा।

बीबरी बलवीर सिंह: वेरा तो कहना है कि हाई कोर्ट में या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 1957 में किसी बच्चे ने कोई फैसला दिया तो क्या यह जरूरी है कि वही फैसला आज भी लागू रहे, किन हालात में फैसला दिया था, किस तरह का समाज था, क्या वही सब बातें मौजूदा हालात में भी लागू होती हैं? उनको अपना फैसला बदलना होगा ताकि समाज को इन्साफ मिल सके। दुनिया में लोग आज मान राइट्स के लिए लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, वहाँ देश में जब इमरजेंसी लगी तो बाहर के मुल्कों ने उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठावी थी। इसलिए उस कानून को उसी धारों में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। केजरीवाल भारतीय केस के कितने सब बदलाते आये हैं। कभी कहा गया कि कन्वर्मेंटल राइट्स के मुताबिक है, कभी कहा गया कि नहीं है। तो यह बात बलवीर भाती है। हालात के मुताबिक हर चीज बदलती है। इसलिए उस फैसले की बजह से आत्मा का हुनन कर दें, यह उचित नहीं है। मजहब के नाम पर ही सकता है, और बाकी किसी और बजह से नहीं हो सकता, तो आत्मा का हुनन हो गया। इस लिए यह न कहिये कि वर्ग के नाम पर रहने दिया जाय। एक आखिरी वर्ग के नाम पर शाही न कर सके, अपने कीर्ति के मुताबिक काम न कर सके, और कोई उसको रोक सके, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए सरकार को इसके बारे में बहुत काममेंडिलिय बिल ला कर इस माफ राइट्स और वेदनाओं को रोकने के लिये एक मजबूत क़ानून उठाने की जरूरत है। अभी हम हम सबको इन्साफ दे सकेंगे।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): 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 racialism. 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 racialism 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

Aiyar 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 (SRI DEHANK LAL MANDAL): This is not Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address. You please come to the subject.

SRI 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.

गुरु संज्ञासूचक के राज्य संज्ञा (बी शक्ति नास मन्त्रालय) : समापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, डॉ० पंडित, द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गये बिल पर हुई चर्चा के दौरान माननीय सदस्यों ने जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं, उनसे मेरी कोई सहमति नहीं है। (अवकाश) लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस विषयक का सहारा ले कर बने, खुदा और नगवान को विश्व अपनी जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं, उनसे मेरी सहमति नहीं है। (अवकाश)

इस संसार में बने सत्य और प्रेम की भावना को लेकर धनतरित हुआ और उसके इन्हें कभी सत्य और प्रेम का प्रचार किया गया। लेकिन उस इन्हें के नीचे—यदि मैं संस्कृत भाषा का प्रयोग करूँ, तो उस स्वयं स्तम्भ क नीचे—कई छोटे और बड़े बने हैं, दिनों कम्युनिटी, लेख या कार्य प्रदि

[श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल]

कहा जाता है। धर्म सत्य और प्रेम का संघेस से कर धार्या था, लेकिन इन कम्प्यूटिज, वैक्स और कास्ट्स के साथ धर्म की होबिरेन्टी, प्रमुखता, कर बाबेदार बव गये, और उस के नाम पर उन्होंने कई प्रकार के धन्याय किये, जिसकी ओर माननीय सदस्य ने इशारा किया है। इसके फलस्वरूप प्रेम के स्थान पर द्वेष पैदा हो गया, सत्य का स्थान असत्य में और न्याय का स्थान अन्याय तथा उत्पीड़न में ले लिया। इस प्रकार जो धर्म मनुष्य को जोड़ने के लिये धार्या था, वह विभाजन का काम करने लग गया। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि यह धर्म नहीं है।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इनसे छुटकारा कैसे धार्या जाये, इसको हम कैसे धार्य कर सकते हैं। साथ दुनिया में हम जिस स्थान पर, और जिस समय में खड़े हैं, उसमें हम छोटी छोटी बातों का कोई महत्व नहीं है। दुनिया बहुत तेजी से 'भागे बढ़ती' चली जा रही है—वह एक धर्म है। और एक संस्कृति की ओर बढ़ती चली जा रही है हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि दुनिया में एक धर्म और एक संस्कृति हो, लेकिन यहाँ इतने सफ्ट्स, कम्प्यूटिज धार्य बन गई हैं, जो धार्य में लड़ती हैं, और, जैसा कि धर्म माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वे गुलामी, स्लेवरी का रूप ले लेती हैं। धर्म इसके लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। इस को चला जाना चाहिए। हम में भी कोई उन से मेरी असहमति नहीं है। मैं इस राय का हूँ कि दुनिया को उस तरफ जाना है। वह भी मैं समझ रहा हूँ। दुनिया जा भी रही है, उस को जाना भी है। माननीय सदस्य मुनाम गोरे जी ने कहा कि धानक लाल जी डा० लोहिया के साथ काम किए हुए हैं या उन के लिख्य हैं, तो इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हम ने उस महामानव के साथ काम किया है और उन के विचारों को जानते हैं। उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी थी—हिन्दू बनाम हिन्दू, जिस संघर्ष की ओर डा० रामजी सिंह इशारा कर रहे थे कि पश्चिम में या यूरोप में धार्मिक संघर्ष हुआ, रिफॉर्मेशन या प्रोटेस्टेंट मुर्बाट जिस को कहते हैं उस में क्रिश्चियन बसेल क्रिश्चियन संघर्ष हुआ, उस में प्रोटेस्टेंट्स की, रिफॉर्मेट मुर्बाट की बात हुई, ऐसे ही, अपने देश में भी जो धर्म माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं वहाँ भी वह जो अपना हिन्दू धर्म है जिस को बहुत भावों से पुकारा जाता है, धर्म धर्म भी कहते हैं, वैदिक धर्म भी कहते हैं, असल धार्य इस के नाम हैं, इस धर्म में जो बर्ष व्यवस्था की बात का गई उस बर्ष व्यवस्था में क्या हुआ? बोहरा कम्प्यूटि में जितना धन्याय है उस के कम बर्ष व्यवस्था में नहीं है। टालरेंस की बात धार्य कहते हैं, लेकिन उस में कास्ट के खिलाफ धार्य जायेंगे तो कास्ट से बहिष्कार हो जायेंगे। वही होगा जो बोहरा कम्प्यूटि में होता है। उसी प्रकार उन का सामाजिक बहिष्कार होता है। इस लिए, चाहे हिन्दू धर्म हो या मुसलमान धर्म हो, बोहरा कम्प्यूटि हो या भी भी जाति का उप जाति हो, इस देश में इस

प्रकार की चीज है जिस की ओर माननीय वीरेंद्र जी हमारा ध्यान कीज रहे हैं। इस से कोई प्रकार हो नहीं सकता। ये चीज हैं। यह धर्म नहीं है, वह धर्म नहीं है, यह प्रेम नहीं है, इस से भी कोई प्रकार नहीं हो सकता है। गुमनाम। धर्म की ओर, एक संस्कृति की ओर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। वही इस संसार का सहारा बन सकता है, इस में भी कोई दो राय नहीं है।

लेकिन इस काम को करना कैसे है? क्या इस को हम कानून बना कर करेंगे? कानून बना कर इस को कैसे कर सकते हैं? कानून बना कर यह काम नहीं हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कानून भी बनाइये और सामाजिक परिवर्तन का काम भी कीजिये।

श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल: धार्य को जो राय है वह राय है। लेकिन कानून बनाने की चेष्टा करना एक बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए वस बीमारी और पैदा करना है। मैं धार्य को हवाला दूँ। नवधानी कमीशन का जो काम हो रहा है इस का विरोध जितना हुआ है वह धार्य हो रहा है जो मालूम नहीं। मेरे यहाँ कितने रेप्रेजेन्टेशन धार्य, कितने प्रतिनिधि मंडल धार्य और उन्होंने कहा कि इस को रोकिए। हम ने उन को कहा कि यह तो गैर सरकारी कमीशन है। हम को इस पर कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वह अपना काम कर रहे हैं, हम उन की कैसे रोक सकते हैं? जब तक कि वह पब्लिक धार्य में बाधा नहीं पैदा करते हैं पब्लिक धार्य को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करते हैं तब तक के लिए हमारा उन से कोई शक नहीं है।

बीमती मुनाम गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर): यह गरी का कुंजरो वा की बात मत करिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल: मैं बता रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य की भाषना बिगुल सही है। जो वह तथ्यों का इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं वह भी सही है, भावनाएँ भी सही हैं। लेकिन इस को धार्य कानून बना कर कैसे कर सकते हैं? (व्यवधान) ...

दूसरी बात धार्य को बता रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जोग प्रकाश लाली (बहराइन): मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक कानून गरी जवा के खिलाफ बना, बाव विवाह के खिलाफ कानून बना, धर्म धार्य में वही जवा के खिलाफ कानून बनाया है। तो इस के लिए धार्य वह कैसे कह रहे हैं?

श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल: कुछ कानून बने हैं लेकिन वस की धार्य हो रहा है क्या?

श्री जोग प्रकाश लाली: धार्य से जो कानून बना है वह लचर है, मान दूँस कर धार्य ने कानून बना है (व्यवधान)

जी धनिक लाल मंडल : बाइल मरिय प्रिन्सलन एक्ट बना हुआ है लेकिन आप बांकी में जा कर देखें कि क्या हुआ है ? आप तो यहाँ सहरो में रहते हैं । इस साल के बच्चों की मरियाँ होती हैं । (अव्यवधान)

जी श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : कई बांकी में हरिजनों का बहिष्कार कर दिया जाता है, हारिजन सिनमा खेतों में टूट्टी करने नहीं जा सकती हैं । कहीं पर कश्मिस्तान में मुर्दे बकन करने नहीं दिए जाते । इस तरह से हम मन राइड्स छीन लिये जाते हैं तब क्या होगा ?

जी धनिक लाल मंडल : जो विधेयक यहाँ पर लाया गया है उस में कहा गया है कि जब एक ही कम्युनिटी के लोग अपनी ही कम्युनिटी पर इस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं तो उस को सरकार रोके और उस के लिये सजा मुकर्रर करे ।

जी श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : बम्बई में इसाईयों में अगर कोई धावमी मर जाये, तो जो पावरी है वह न चढ़े और कश्मिस्तान परमाणन न वे तो फिर मुर्दा कहां जायेगा ? (अव्यवधान) मुर्दे का तो फडामेंटल राइट है कम में जाने का । (अव्यवधान) आप पावरी की मजदूर नहीं कर सकते लेकिन जो मर गया है उस को बचाने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । (अव्यवधान)

जी धनिक लाल मंडल : अगर इस तरह से कोई रोकता है तो वह कानून की एकड़ में धा जायेगा । हिन्दुस्तान का पीनल कोड इनका कमजोर नहीं है । (अव्यवधान)

नाथबानी साहब ने डिस्टिक्शन किया और उन्होंने कहा है कि जो कानून स्टूक डाउन हो गया था सुप्रीम कोर्ट से उस में एक कम्युनिकेशन का सोशल डिसेमिनिटी प्राउन्स पर और यहाँ रेलिजस प्राउन्स पर एक कम्युनिकेशन है । मैं उन्ही की बातों को कह रहा हूँ, जस्टिस सिन्हा की डिसेमिनिटी प्रापीनिजन का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया, उस में कहा है कि जो एक कम्युनिकेशन किया जाता है उस का परिणाम क्या होता है ... (अव्यवधान) ...

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 ऐसा कहते हैं तो करेंगे ही, हम नहीं समझें, हम कभी में खिंचे हैं

बीनती मुवाबल बोरे : लेकिन उन को संरक्षण देने में आप को क्या ऐतराज है ?

जी धनिक लाल मंडल : हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस को स्टूक डाउन किया है । मैं एक बात और कहता हूँ—मेरा काम आप की समुष्ट करना है यदि आप समुष्ट नहीं होते तो हम स को पब्लिक प्रापीनिजन जानने के लिये प्रेस सक्रते हैं, लेकिन उस से कायदा कोई नहीं है । इस से कोई साथ आप को नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि बात तो यही बनी रहेगी । मैं आप से यही प्रपील करूंगा कि आप इसको बिंदू ना कर लीजिये । इस में हम आप की मदद कैसे कर सकते हैं, कानून के अनुसार इस में राज्य कैसे हस्तक्षेप कर के मदद 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.

जी धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय मैं यही कह रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य नाथबानी जी ने जो यह प्रश्न किया है—एक कम्युनिकेशन का नाम ला तो स्टूक डाउन कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अब हम सोशल डिसेमिनिटीज के विरुद्ध कोई विधेयक बनायेंगे, जो सामाजिक बहिष्कार का प्रावेश देते हैं—यदि हम उस बहिष्कार को हटाने के लिये कोई कानून बनायेंगे तो वह ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो सकेगा । माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है—मेरी विनम्र राय है कि इस से कोई फर्क नहीं होगा, उस से भी यही चीजें पैदा होगी, जैसे बरियल प्राउन्स का नामना है—उन को बरियल प्राउन्स में नहीं जाने दिया जायगा, या सड़का सड़की बावरी के लिये सवार हैं, लेकिन मुन्ना साहब उस को सोलमनाइन करने के लिये नहीं जायेंगे—इस तरह से एक कम्युनिकेशन की वे सारी चीजें फिर पैदा होंगी, जो बिना कानून बनाये पैदा हो रही हैं ।

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.

की धार्मिक मूल मंडल : बीमाप, बीहुरा का ही उदाहरण से लीजिए । मान लीजिए मैं एक बीहुरा हूँ और मुल्ला साहब ने एक कतवा दे दिया और उस के खिलाफ मुझे से कुछ कहा दिया । मुल्ला साहब ने मुझको एक कम्युनिस्ट नहीं किया लेकिन जब मेरी नां बर गई, ही मैं उसको बैरियंस साइड नहीं ले जा सकता । तो बात उसनी ही था गई । जाति से बहिष्कार किया . . (व्यवधान) नहीं सामाजिक, बहिष्कार किया हुआ बीहुरा बाल सकता है ।

बीमती मुखाल मोरे : कानून से प्रिवेंट करेंगे, तो बहिष्कार किये हुए नहीं बाल सकते ।

बी धार्मिक मूल मंडल : जब एक धार्मिक को एक कम्युनिस्ट नहीं कर सकते, कानून से जाति से बहिष्कार नहीं कर सकते, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि ऐसा कानून नहीं बना सकते । धार्मिक इंस्टीट्यूशन कायम रखने के लिये संविधान में अधिकार है । (व्यवधान)

Without excommunicating the person from the community, the mullah 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 धार्मिक मूल मंडल : मैं इस को स्वीकार कर लेता हूँ कि इस को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए भेजा जाए । इस से धाप को सन्तोष हो जायेगा ।

कैबुलिसन तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (बी हैमवती मन्थन बहुमुखा) : पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए किस के पास, बीहुरा लोगों की ओपीनियन के लिए ?

बी धार्मिक मूल मंडल : देश के सभी लोगों की ओपीनियन के लिये ।

बीमती मुखाल मोरे : ठीक 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 बहोबब, इस माननीय सदन के सामने
संविधान संशोधन बिल पेश करने का मेरा आग्रह
अनुच्छेद 310 और 311(2) (सी) को लोप कराना
है। क्योंकि इन अनुच्छेदों में यह कहा गया है कि
प्रत्येक सरकारी कर्मचारी राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल
के प्रसाद पर्यन्त ही सेवा में रह सकता है और उस के
समाप्त होने ही बिना कारण बताए सेवा से निकाला
जा सकता है।

यह अनुच्छेद जो हमारे कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन में है, जो यह
प्रावधान है, यह मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बुनियादी तौर
पर लोकतंत्र के सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध है। इन के द्वारा
70 लाख से अधिक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ड्रेड यूनियन
अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात किया गया है। इन के द्वारा
70 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर नागरिक अधिकारों
के हस्तोन्मुख पर रोक लगाने की कोशिश की गयी
है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (How-
rah): Sir, please allow him to speak
next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But how can I?
There is still time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Be-
cause 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/Phalguna 21, 1900
(Saka).

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